The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19.

[illegible]

☞ The friends of the Democratic party are requested to vote at the election for Congressman, to-day, and to support the candidate, PIERRE J. FAVROT, as a proper person to represent the Second District in the House of Representatives. His experience in public affairs, and an intimate knowledge of the wants of the District, renders him a fit and proper person to represent the interests of the people of this District. [jl 19 1c] CONSTITUTIONAL.

South Carolina—More Transcendental Sentiment!—The Fourth of July was celebrated—or rather, disregarded—at Columbia, South Carolina, by the discussing, why not a barbecue, speeches, songs, etc. A Boston man sent from Charleston Harbor, in which he says:

"It is only deeply settled and solemn conviction of my mind, and I do not exaggerate, when I state which is the majority of the citizens of this State, that there is no peace, honor, or security for the South within the Federal Union, so called, but Federal in name. It is impossible for me to disguise from myself the fact, that the government under which we live is a despotism—the despotism of a loud, unnerved, and irresponsible majority. . . . The time for discussion is past, and the time for action has arrived. Resistance is the remedy. The only alternative left us is a withdrawal from the Union; peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

The Secretary of the Governor's Guards, a military company, also sent a letter, in which he speaks in the following bombastic style:

"The Guards are always ready to redeem their pledge, offered some thirty-two years ago to the Governor. And when our free and sovereign State decreeth our services, we will cheerfully obey the summons; and the sign of the times we will have our muskets clean, ready to take up the line of march, and to do our duty like true and faithful soldiers."

The following are some of the toasts drank at this gathering of the sons of South Carolina chivalry:

The Fourth of July!—A glorious day. It has had its day. May South Carolina soon superseded by one similar in its character, and more lasting in its duration.

South Carolina!—Separate action, if co-operation cannot be obtained. Quitman or Davis, the first President of the Southern Confederacy.

The Union!—Independent in the slavery question, a broken fragment in freedom.

South Carolina!—For seventy-five years, under the flag of the Union, she has been whipping liberty out of her, and slavery in her stead, and now she is by her brethren cursed. When she next calls upon her sons to stand their blood, may it be for her own benefit, under the banner of Southern Confederacy.

QUITMAN AND DAVIS!—The heroes of the Gate of Mexico and the Pass of Buena Vista. The South is in a trance to lead to victory and liberty.

The right to be in or out of the Union! South Carolina chooses to be out—let the consequences be what they may.

The Union!—Having long been one of fraud, and force now threatening, we are warned that the sooner we get out of it the better.

South Carolina!—On the 23d day of May, 1788, she became a member of these United States; on the 23d of May, 1861, may she become her independence, and take her station among the nations of the earth, as a free and independent Republic.

By James A. Black.—The memory of Jefferson Davis!—Let us remember his warning in advance: "When I hear a Northern man say 'the glorious Union,' I seem to hear the bugle blast of the rebel band. When I hear a Southern man say 'the glorious Union,' methinks I smell cannon in the internal gale."

By James A. Black—A Republic of the South, if rebellion, if not, the Republic of South Carolina.

By H. C. Chambers—Secession at all and every hazard.

Death of J. B. Marks.—We received yesterday the melancholy intelligence, that this active and well-known citizen of New Orleans had committed suicide. While on his way on the steamer Lexington, from Louisville to New Orleans, a few days ago, he jumped overboard, but was rescued by the mate. He afterwards seized the occasion of being left alone in a state-room for a few minutes, to unhinge himself in several places. When the servants discovered his condition, they gave the alarm, and his wounds were dressed, and a servant was detailed to guard him. He prevailed on the servant, however, to give him a smoker, and as he was alone, again jumped overboard, as sure to be grapped. Mr. Marks was on his return from the North, whither he had gone on an experiment for health. He was a native of Charleston, and has a wife and five or six children in this city. Before he showed a determination to commit suicide, he penned a letter to his wife.

Mr. Charles A. Jones, a member of the New Orleans Bar, died near Clermont on the 6th inst.

For the Watering Places.—The steamer Oregon leaves for Mobile, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock R. R. cars.

The steamer California leaves for Biloxi, touching at all the watering places, on the arrival of the 3 o'clock R. R. cars.

The steamer St. Charles leaves for Mobile, touching at all the most landings, going and returning, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock R. R. cars.

Moonlight Excursion.—The lovers of amusement by moonlight will find a first rate opportunity of enjoying themselves on board the Montezuma, which starts, on a pleasure trip this evening. See advertisement.

WE are indebted to steamer Lexington for Louisville papers of the 9th.

MORE DELICIOUS PEACHES.—Perhaps there never were before such lovely, luscious, healthy peaches as were served nightly to our office yesterday from the Fruit and Seed Store of Mr. Daniel Murphy, 97 Gravier, near Camp street. These peaches are from the orchards of Mr. John Lambert, near Vicksburg, and have not been even approached in point of juicy richness by any, save those that Mr. Lambert himself has sent before. Those who are judges of a peach have a rare opportunity to exercise their judgment now by visiting Murphy's store.

THE STEAMER CORA.—This favorite steamer, which is now coming in place of the popular steamer Natchez, leaves the evening for Natchez, Vicksburg and points towards there and here. Capt. Thomas Brothers, of the Natchez, is commanding the Cora. Whatever he is, all is right, and everyone knows he does it well.

SUMMER DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—Mr. John Gardner, the popular Southern theatrical manager, is about to visit Lake Pontchartrain in a fully secured car (Spanish entertainments, now that those who have enjoyed the joyous of a winter's business, in the toils of which he participated, have left us, that they may enjoy themselves at Natchez, sweeting plums, or even the Queen of Spain, the World's Fair embracing their observation of the great drama of human life. For this purpose, the Gardner has hired the elegant hall known as "The Shades Saloon," on Pacifity street, and is now completing his arrangements, which, we are assured, will be on a scale fully commensurate with his own reputation as a manager. Mr. G.'s bill will be out in a few days. They will be the herald of a short but brilliant season.

Don't forget that half-past ten is the time at which Sayre, of the Shades, commences to serve up Lunch.

Health of St. Louis.—On the 11th inst., out of 22 interments in the St. Louis Cemeteries, there were only seven of cholera cases.

The Steamboat Superior.—This magnificent steamboat was purchased at Mobile a few days ago, for $30,000. Its purchasers, and new owners, are Captain Charles and Captain Jenks, two among the most popular gentlemen who are known as commanders of steamboats on the Mississippi river. We are glad to learn that it is the intention of these gentlemen to bring round the Emperor, and place her in the Vicksburg packet trade, early in the coming season. Both owners will be officers of the boat. Under their guidance the Emperor will do a prosperous business. They have got one of the best boats on the Southern waters, and both Captain Jenks and Captain Charles are well and most favorably known to every planter, all shipper, and traveller between New Orleans and the cotton line of Arkansas.

From Boston.—By the arrival of the schooner Fairy, Capt. Williams, from Havana, we have papers thence of the 8th inst.

From the Rio Grande.—By the arrival of the schooner Major Barbour, Capt. Arnot, from Brazos, we have the Rio Grande (Brownsville, Texas,) Sentinel of the 5th inst. The paper is filled with an account of the proceedings of the Fourth. No News.

The Mood of a Legislative Extravagance.

There has been latterly so much wasteful discussion of slavery questions—questions idly raised, and of no more weight than straws which are borne upon the window—that we are prepared for almost any extravagance, in any direction, and to any extent. Men have become heated in these vain discussions of visionary theories, till, in the warm and badly tempered friction of mind upon mind, passions have blazed up, reason has been thoroughly, and a spirit of insane intolerance of opinion has actively manifested itself.

It is, indeed, no uncommon thing to find grave and dignified journals, journals which a year or two since would have scorned the very idea of the thing, now deliberately setting out to meet and argue some abolition atheistic anti-slavery fanaticism. A sensible man would as soon argue with a lunatic upon the changes of the moon. A prudent man would as readily pour water into a red hot crucible, as thus waste common sense and the demonstration of law and order upon a fiery and rare-man theorist, or a desperate and self-outlawed agitator. A man economical of time, of the ease of human patience and the growth of sensitive prejudices, would as quickly lay a friendly hand upon a torpedo. But we have such knight-errants in our day, who are as ready to make wager of battle against the impudent and worthless nonsense of Abby Folsom, Garrison, or even Fred. Douglass, as ever was the veritable Don Quixotte to charge upon the basin-helmet of the barber of Seville.

These would seem to us to be scarcely fit foes for men of large intelligence and chivalrous self-respect; but, day after day, the most idle and contemptible of the socially outlawed abolitionists have their vanity most liberally gratified by the serious notice and indignant denunciations of men who ought to be above such a petty warfare. It is like firing cannon-balls at crows; when the laws and the Constitution, setting up a Rev. Mr. May as a scare-crow, answer much better in securing all practical ends. An abolitionist in a penitentiary is of more practical value than countless columns of angry denunciation, or the endless utterance of vehement invective. Besides, dignified good temper is saved, and acknowledged rascals are not made the recognized antagonists of honorable gentlemen.

But it is argued that abolitionism is a growing influence, and that the free-soil, anti-slavery disfiguration, discoverable here and there in Northern politics, is undeniable evidence of its spreading taint. Hence, it is further urged, that to meet, and defy, and wrangle with abolitionism, and every demonstration of anti-slavery feeling, is a wise and commendable course.

Herein, we think, lies a plain fallacy, the unfortunate source of much of the sectional bitterness of the day. Abolitionism was a short time back, and we believe is yet, repulsive in every aspect to the mass of sober, thinking citizens of the Northern States. They were not accustomed to discuss it. They were no more willing, no more prepared, minutely to inspect it, than to touch and examine the deadliest leper. It stood in plain defiance of the laws. It was the embodiment of the spirit of an Ishmaelite. It warred, as it were, upon law and religion. It spat upon the Constitution and the Bible. It sought to inoculatize the Union, and to battle down all regular and well-established social principles. It allied itself to socialism. It disavowed all recognition of vested property rights. It denied matrimony as a solemn and beautiful social institution, to land and justify a horrible and immoral free-will union. It was a loathsome embodiment of filthy and odious theories, charming miserable nonsense about reform, which meant the destruction of all restraining laws and protective regulations, and about progress, which meant a mad, headlong, furious rush of social Bacchanalians. The mass of Northern men, sensible, remarkably practical, and naturally conservative, could not but look with aversion and contempt upon abolitionism and its mad pranks—why, then, should intelligent Southern gentlemen have stepped in, to familiarize and render it less disgusting?

Unnoticed, because beneath contempt, abolitionism would have vainly worked itself into a fury in its native pool of disgusting theories and social profanity. But Southern gentlemen stepped forward, and unfortunately there was opened to the country a wide range of profitless and unnecessary discussion, involving the most abstract and visionary ideas of freedom and slavery. Champions challenged assault upon the institution of slavery, and volunteered able defence, when the assault could only be effective by plain violation of the Constitution, and the institution of slavery was so securely sheltered under the very structure of our Union, was bound up in protective guards as essential to an unbroken Union, was so necessarily an institution of the country, that the very question of attack and defence was a question of our continued existence as one nation.

This notice was unwise, and has largely contributed to the evils of the political present, as further agitation notice must be disastrous to our national future. And for this plain reason: the sentiment of the citizens of the Northern or free States is naturally anti-slavery. This is a plain fact, and one that of itself should breed no bitterness between the different sections of the Confederacy, no more than that in every community citizens are of different religious views. But we cite this fact to show the folly of opening a debate, which must lead to the unnecessary expression of opinions upon a subject which cannot be practically reached, without destroying the Union. But the debate has created bitterness. Latent anti-slavery feelings have been by it drawn out into expressed, and affirmatively expressed, convictions, which have finally been instilled in legislative resolves.

A singular evidence of the result arrived at, we find thus recorded in the proceedings of the New York Legislature, had on the 9th July, and thus reported:

The College Appropriation bill reported by Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Beekman moved to re-commit, so as to except from the operation of the bill the Central College at McGrawville. He held a report in his hand of that College, which took ground in opposition to the prejudices, as they termed them, against the common intermingling of the sexes. It contended that these prejudices should be done away with. He read from the report.

Mr. Carroll said the report referred only to education. It contended only that women was possessed of intellect, as well as man—that was all right.

Mr. Beekman read on. The report contended for no distinction between the colors. He hoped the Senate would consider well before they gave aid to such an institution. At this college the two sexes recited together. He protested against that. In New York this was not allowed.

Mr. Carroll heard nothing from the extracts showing that the ground taken that they attempted to do away with the distinction of the sexes, was theirs. He hoped the Senator would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Beekman—No sir.

Mr. Dimmick said if it was possible in New York to keep the sexes distinct, he had yet to learn it. (Laughter.) As to the Central College, Mr. D. said he had good authority for saying that this institution was well and ably conducted. His authority was Mr. Woolworth, the well known, capable and affiliated principal of the Homer Academy, which was situated three miles from this college. He gave him (Mr. D) to understand that it was an institution well worthy of imitation, as far as instruction for faithful instruction was concerned. Mr. D. did not look at the color but at the character of the student.

The question was taken, and the motion was lost by a vote of 5 to 15—Messrs. Babcock, Beekman, Brandreth, Crolius and Curtis voting in the affirmative.

Now, does any sensible man believe that these New York legislators design establishing a system of colleges in which their own children, of both sexes, shall mix with negroes, male and female, in the peculiar intercourse of collegiate life? Not in the least. The McGrawville institution has its State bonus from men who loversly profess crazy theories, which they dare not put into operation so as to reach their own blood and flesh. They merely testify that they believe in visions of universal freedom, and such like nonsense; but no, one of them but would scorn to make his son or daughter the playmate and associate of negroes at the McGrawville institution. Their appropriation marks the institution as one to be shunned, as it will be, by every respectable parent in New York. They merely appropriated so much, to show that they had pressed anti slavery sentiment, and to conclude non slavery votes. Their practice will refute their professions, and more is not for agitation, past, present, and prospective, the appropriation would have been summarily dismissed. As the matter stands, we think it offers the fullest illustration of our views. Men, whose walks of life are scrupulously chosen apart from the unpleasant order of negro presence, heated by a worthless, profitless, miserable controversy, endorse an unusual confusion of the sexes, which their souls must loathe, and record upon the statute book a declaration of equality, which their lives and practice emphatically belie! Why should an aimless controversy beget such pitiful dotage!

New Hampshire and the Compromises.

The following preamble and resolutions in favor of the Compromises, and pledging the State to sustain the President in carrying them out, have passed the Senate of New Hampshire by a vote of 10 to 2, and the House by 159 to 92. Here we have another indication that the country is coming up to the policy of the President, and that the people are determined to leave the politicians no apology for agitation:

Whereas, In the message of his Excellency the Governor, our attention has been invited to the late acts of Congress intended for the adjustment of an angry and dangerous controversy, which has long disturbed the amicable relations between the States of the Union; and whereas we regard those acts as indispensable to disarm sectional agitation, to calm the national excitement, and restore that unity of sentiment so essential to the harmony of the Republic: Therefore:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the State of New Hampshire approves of the adoption of these measures as essential and necessary for the peace, preservation and progress of our glorious Union; and that we pledge her to sustain the Executive of the nation in carrying said measures into full effect, and in the further execution of all Constitutional means to enforce obedience to the laws.

Resolved, That his excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and Governors of the several States and Territories.

We know not, at present, the partisan complexion of the vote by which these excellent resolutions were adopted. We presume, however, from the fact that the New Hampshire Legislature is largely democratic, that a large number of the democrats must necessarily have voted for them. If we are correct in this presumption, the patriotism and nationality of the resolutions are not more worthy of commendation than the liberal courtesy and frank justice shown towards the President. It would be well if a similar spirit actuated the Legislatures of other States, we should shortly have done with agitation and sectionalism. We trust that in these resolutions John P. Hale, one of the worst of agitators, may see his signal of recall from the United States Senate, and that Congress may not shortly be afflicted with the presence of such as he.

S. F. Vinton, of Ohio.—We have announced the nomination of this gentleman by the Whig Convention of Ohio, as a candidate for Governor. In a speech delivered in Putnam, Muskingum county, he referred to his nomination, and stated that he had agreed to accept, and then, after discussing some matters of State politics, he adverted to the exciting questions now before the people of the Union, and his speeches in Congress, on the admission of Iowa, and said:

"But enough has since transpired to satisfy all cool and reflecting men that, in the performance of the high duty and destiny of guarding the integrity of the Union, while we must exalt from all others a faithful observance of the requirements of the constitution, we must ever ourselves be equally ready and willing to respect all the rights that are secured to them by that instrument. It is only by the observance of this rule, on all sides, and in all parts of the country, that we can hope to get on, and preserve our national existence."

It is such sentiments as these, strictly and vigorously carried into practice, that must give to the Union a permanency that will defy all the arts of demagogues or the madness of fanatics to crush it.

Neafie and Buchanan.—These two gentlemen are playing a short engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York, wherein they are alternating the personations of leading parts in the same play. When Young's fame had culminated and the elder Vandenhoff was just entering his zenith, these two distinguished performers used to alternate their *Othello* and *Iago*. Vandenhoff being then considered the best *Moor*, and young the only living *Iago*. These changes of personation by the two best living representatives of the character, enlisted a wonderful interest, and, of course, "crowded houses" always witnessed them. Neafie and Buchanan are now crowding the Broadway Theatre nightly, with the same kind of novelty, although the same interest does not attach, because there are now on the boards better actors of the parts they are playing than either of them. On the 9th, Neafie played *Othello*, Buchanan *Iago*. The critics notice both performances favorably; but while Buchanan came up to their expectation, it is evident that Neafie astonished them. On the 10th, Buchanan was to play *Macbeth* and Neafie *Macduff*.

The Washington Telegraph of Thursday evening, July 10, has the following paragraph:

Mr. Webster.—Our readers are probably aware that Mr. Secretary Webster has for several summers past been subject to a kind of painful influenza, which has threatened to seriously injure him; and we are informed that his contemplated visit to the North will be taken chiefly for the improvement of his health. He will probably leave on Monday of next week, and we trust may return greatly benefited by his tour.

The distinguished Secretary of State is expected to address his friends and neighbors on his arrival at his Marshfield Home.

Anti-Secession in South Carolina.—There is to be an Anti-Secession State Convention held in South Carolina, on the first Monday in December next. Delegates were appointed from Greenville District on the 4th instant, and the other Districts requested to co-operate. It is to be hoped the same good may come out of South Carolina. The Anti-Secessionists are a gallant and intelligent body of men, and urge the contest with a spirit well deserving of success.

Prepay Your Letters.—Three cents will thus accomplish what will cost your correspondent five.

Prepay Your Newspapers.—The Postmasters will not forward them if you do not, except to regular subscribers, who prepay by the quarter at the office where they receive them.

Counterfeiting Gold Coin.—The Pennsylvanian of the 9th says: "Z. Collins, Lee, Esq., the United States Attorney of Maryland, has been in our city co-operating with John W. Ashmead, Esq., the United States District Attorney, in the discovery and punishment of extensive counterfeiters of the gold coin of the United States; and we understand that their efforts have resulted in the arrest at Baltimore of the principal party who forged the coin, and whose instruments and dies were found in this city. The accused has been brought on for trial. Much interest is felt in the matter, for the affair is said to involve many others who have heretofore occupied respectable positions in society."

Protest of the Democratic Members of the N. Y. Legislature.—On the 8th instant, the democratic members of the lower branch of the N. Y. Legislature, presented, and had entered upon the journals of the House, the following protest:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Assembly, favorable as we are to the completion of the canals, but mindful of the obligations of our oath to support the Constitution of the State, and believing that the bill now before the House of Assembly for the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the completion of the Genesee and Black River Canal, violates the Constitution, do solemnly and earnestly protest against such bill as unconstitutional, and request this, our protest, be entered in the journal of the House.

A Marshal Shot.—It is said that the City Marshal of Bangor, Me., has been shot dead by the owner of some liquor that he was seizing under the new law.

Drowned.—A letter to the New York Herald, from Granada de Nicaragua, says that on the 28th of May, a Mr. David Nolegin, of New Orleans, was knocked overboard by the boom of the sloop John Mitchell, and drowned. The poor man had lost the use of his arms by rheumatism, and could not swim. All efforts to save him proved useless. The letter says that he has left a very amiable wife and family in New Orleans to mourn his loss.

The Republic of Guatemala.—The Washington Republic of the 11th says:

"We understand that Senor Don Felipe Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica, yesterday presented to the Secretary of State his credentials, and was received as Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Guatemala."

Our Own Best Exhibition Ground at Home.

There are a dozen old women at Nootka Sound—we think that is the exact number, for we have to be precise in such matters—great medicine women as they are called, who have a very bad opinion of the people of the United States. Our countrymen show a most cynical indifference to what those respectable ladies may think of us, while they are making themselves uncomfortable about a matter of no more consequence to the opinion expressed by the London Times of the American taste and American ingenuity, as shown in the articles exhibited at the World's Fair. The London print does not like the fashion of our furniture. It cannot be helped, there is no disputing about tastes. It disapproves of our light carriages. This is very natural; persons accustomed to heavy and clumsy vehicles, find a sort of spectral toughness in the slender wheels and slight shafts, and rod-like axles and delicate frames of the carriages in use here, made of the tough and strong woods of our forests. It quarrels with our dining-tables; but there is no occasion for us to blame the preference of the Englishman, who likes faint representation of the human face, taken in a dimmer atmosphere, and only visible when held in a particular light. The medicine women of Nootka Sound, who are the learned class of the country, are allowed to enjoy their opinion of us without question, and we do not see why we should make ourselves uneasy, because our tastes do not agree with those of the medicine men of London.

That we make a very meagre figure in the Crystal Palace, is very possible, but the difficulty is that the Crystal Palace is too small for what we have to show. Among the products of American taste and ingenuity, there is none more striking than the steamers on our great rivers and lakes—floating palaces, the perfection of that sort of architecture—beyond all comparison, more elegant and comfortable than any which are built in any other part of the world. Some of them are nearly as large as the Crystal Palace itself. We send to England a sea steamer, the Pacific, more spacious, more beautiful, more commodious, than any built on the other side of the Atlantic; but the Crystal Palace was not constructed for such huge productions of human skill. There is no room in the Crystal Palace for our clipper-built ships, which so far distance all others in speed, that they carry freight for English merchants in India for six pounds sterling a ton, while the masters of the slow-sailing British ships are obliged to content themselves with three pounds.

The English are clever in the construction of the spigot and faucet, and many neat things of this kind, no doubt not, are to be seen at the World's Fair; but the Americans construct aqueducts which would be the astonishment of the ancient Romans themselves, bring distant rivers into mighty cities, which fill the soil below with veins of the clearest water, reaching to the upper rooms of every habitation, and bursting forth in the public squares in the loftiest and most copious fountains. The French are ingenious in the construction of iron bedsteads, as any one may see who visits the World's Fair; but those who are curious to compare the products of ingenuity in different countries, must come here to look at our big railways, on which men may travel from day-break to day-break, and till sunset again—tracks of iron running through State after State, and bringing remote degrees of latitude and longitude within a few hours journey of each other. They are expert at making force pumps on the other side of the Atlantic, and there is every convenience for their exhibition at the Crystal Palace, but we cannot conveniently show them our grand canal, which connects the waters of our vast lakes in the interior of our continent with those of the Atlantic. There are exhibitions of minerals at the World's Fair—an enormous diamond among the rest, with an oriental name—but we have a richer mineral—coal fields, according to Sir Charles Lyell, equal in the whole extent of Great Britain.

There is little occasion, however, for any contemptuous comparison of European and American ingenuity, be it made by whom it may; so little is it worth while to take up the prejudices of an English journalist, we should rather be amused by its absurdity, than offended by its ill-nature. [New York Evening Post.

Kentucky.—In the Second Congressional District there are three candidates—the regular whig nominee; Mr. Ben. Johnson, democratic; and Major Ben. Grey, independent.

Tennessee.—Judge Campbell, the whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has, in consequence of severe sickness, been compelled to forego the further prosecution of the canvass. He has issued a brief, but eloquent and effective circular to the people of East Tennessee, announcing his inability to visit them, and explaining his political positions.

Arkansas.—The Congressional canvass in this State seems to grow warmer and more interesting as it progresses. The issue between Gen. Preston (whig) and Mr. Johnson, (dem.) is very much the same as that between Foote and Quitman in Mississippi. Mr. Johnson, a bold man and of somewhat ultra tone, cannot abide the Compromise measures, and thinks that continued union presumes to be continued wrong to the South. Gen. Preston approves the Compromise measures and takes what is generally known as the Union ground. Senator Borland accompanies the candidates at all their appointments. At Van Buren, Mr. Johnson claimed that his position was identical with that of Senator Borland, whereupon the latter gentleman rose, and emphatically denied the assertion—he acquiesced in the Compromise. The Van Buren Intelligencer, a leading democratic journal, warmly opposes Johnson—says that the people of Arkansas cannot abide disunion, and compliments Gen. Preston warmly. But a whig candidate in Arkansas, and a poor boy at a frolic, are much one and the same—though no battle can be desperate which is fought in the name of Union and the Compromise.

Green Corn in the District.—The American Telegraph, the only journal in Washington, D. C., that gives proper attention to the good things which the people there may enjoy, says, on the 10th instant, that green corn had been plucked from some of the gardens on the sunny side of the Heights of Georgetown.

Murder of a Policeman.—A policeman, while in the faithful discharge of his duty, in a street in the heart of the city of New York, was barbarously murdered, at about one o'clock of the morning of the 10th instant. A number of sailors were committing a disturbance, which the deceased and another officer tried to quell. While the deceased officer, Gillespie, was pushing one of the rioters towards a house where he said he lived, others of the rioters came up behind him and struck him several heavy blows on the head with clubs. He fell instantly. He was conveyed to the Station-house, where he died within a few hours. Seven of the rioters, among whom those who struck Gillespie are recognized, have been arrested. Here is a case for searching prosecution and the full measure of punishment.

Mortality at Athens, Ill.—This town has suffered severely from an epidemic, as to the nature of which physicians have disagreed. The Springfield Journal gives the following account of the origin of the disease: "Mr. Saltzenstein, a merchant there, received one or two boxes of goods from Europe. They had been expected for some time, and five persons were present when they were opened. Every one of those persons took sick and died. The disease soon spread among those who attended upon them, and among others. In one family six persons died. A complete panic ensued; and we are told that more than half the people are absent from town."

Census of New Mexico.—Extraordinary Longevity.—According to the census tables, published in the New York Tribune, there are in the territory of New Mexico 197 males and 117 females, over 80 years of age; 62 males and 58 females over 90 years of age; and 17 males and 23 females, over 100 years of age. The Tribune says:

"These facts prove the health of this Territory to be as good, if not better, than that of any other country in the world, and are interesting as showing the extraordinary longevity to which many of the inhabitants have attained.

"In Valencia county, Candelario Aguilar, a farmer was 130 years old when the census was taken; Jose Ortudo was 110, Rosa Billejos 110, Rose Montaito 106, Maria J. Pacheco 105. The males seem to attain a greater age than the females, in proportion to their number."

Chloroform a Propelling Power.—Experiments with chloroform, as a propelling power, in place of steam, are now making in the port of L'Orient, in France; and there is reason to hope, from the success which has already attended them, that they will result in causing a considerable saving to be effected in cost and in space.

A terrific thunder storm visited Boston and its vicinity on the morning of the 10th. The Baptist Church at Cambridge, and several other buildings, were struck by lightning and badly damaged.

A Fortunate Steamship.—It is said that the Georgia, of the Chagres line, has run in one year fifty-three thousand miles without being detained one hour for repairs.

Remarkable Adventure of Two Children.—In the absence of their parents, two little girls, five or six years old, one a daughter of Mr. John A. Ross, the other of Mr. Hathaway, both of Hagdenville, Mass., undertook to spent upon a raft above a button factory. In the act of getting on the raft they pushed it from the shore, and were carried over the dam, when there is a fall of twelve or fifteen feet. As the raft rose to the surface, a little hand was seen clinging to it, and a man plunged into the river, seized the hand, drew out the girl, and found the other clinging to one of her feet. Neither sustained any injury.

The New Army Uniform.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper writes, on the 10th of July, as follows:

A gentleman worthy to wear epaulettes, informed me a few days since, that, according to the new Army regulations, the uniform of that branch of the public service is to undergo material changes. The "fashion plates" are in the hands of the engravers, and will shortly be produced. The uniform is to be blue frock coats, and are to be substituted for the present pattern, so be worn by both officers and privates, the distinction to consist in the fineness of texture and the colors of the slashings and ornamental fixtures. The shapeau to be discarded, and instead, the Hungarian cap adopted. This is an improvement. No more are bird fearfers to wave, for these are to be surrounded by pompons. In the time, however, all the particulars will be known to the public. The exact cut of the whiskers has not been fully determined.

Hogs on Railroads.—Fat hogs, in large quantities, are now grunting, while the indignant locomotive is now snorting, as it carries them on their way from Cincinnati to New York, along the line of the Erie Railroad.

Mr. McGregor, a distinguished member of the British House of Commons, recently declared in that body that the British Navy is, at this time, in such a state of efficiency as to enable the country to defy the united power of the whole world.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1851.

Samuel Reynolds, Esq., No. 122 Gravier street.—

DEAR SIR: I take this opportunity of expressing to you my sincere thanks and tendering to you my grateful acknowledgments for the great benefit I have received from your treatment of the TWO CANCERS on my right breast, which, I am happy to state, are healing up quite well, and they have the appearance of being thoroughly eradicated; and I am truly thankful that the breasts under which I have so long labored have ceased. My pen is inadequate to express the degree of suffering I had experienced for the last two years, particularly of the long thirty years that I have been this affliction, as all who know me can testify. Last year Dr. Gilbert operated on one for some six months, and pronounced me cured, (after paying me a night thousand of property,) and joyful was I at this decision, as desirous was I to get rid of those twin Cancers, the well known and direst cause of my extreme pain and trouble for so long a period. But judge of my disappointment, when last spring they returned, in a much worse form than they were before. Dr. Gilbert immediately pronounced them cured. But, then, I applied to you, and believe me, with little hope of relief at your hands, (after Dr. Gilbert, in whom I had placed so much confidence, had failed to effect a cure.) But you told me that you could cure my head, and that speedily, and also that you would warrant a cure; and to all appearances you have fulfilled your promise, and I am satisfied that you know what you understand and practice upon, as well as your patients feel their efficacy. And I, for one, appreciate your candor, perseverance and watchfulness, and especially your care in inspiring a patient with confidence; for, had it not been for this, I should have submitted to the amputation of my breast. But, thanks to kind Providence, and to you for your valuable services, that the misfortune is averted—my breast saved!

Very respectfully, your obliged and obedient servant,
JOHN P. HOYT, Baltic.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Flint, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the original order for a stove belonging to the Old Lerwe Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Flint. [Gilmer Louisiana Star Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. m20 6th Wtf

Just Opened!

☞ Another lot of the

CHEAP BAREGES,

SILK TISSUES AND ALBORINES at 25c.
At
SIMPSON'S,
50 CANAL STREET.

FOR RENT.—A two story Frame House, nearly new, containing four rooms, and situated in the Seventh Ward, Second Municipality. The premises will be rented for $12 per month, if paid monthly, or $120 per annum, if paid quarterly. Apply to
A. ROWERS, 124 Magazine st.

CHILD STRAYED.—A small BOY, aged about six years, strayed from his parents' house 276 Common street, about six o'clock last evening. The boy's name is JAMES MEAGHER. He had on a dark jacket, a cheked shirt, dark cap, black pantaloons, and was without shoes. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his mother, at No. 276 Common street.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, July 19, at half-past 10 o'clock—Vegetable Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Roast Veal, Chicken Pie, Veal Pie, Beef Tongue, Mutton, Beef Hash, Boiled Corned Beef and Cabbage, Stewed Beef and Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, ect. ect.

Lemonade, Juleps, Cobblers, etc.

☞ A Free Lunch on SUNDAY. jy19

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who took FIVE SILVER SPOONS from the Shades, marked "J. D. Rose—O. Rich, maker. jy17 2t A. E. SAYRE, Proprietor.

Hats, Caps, etc.

AT WHOLESALE.

☞ 100 cases HATS, comprising a great variety of Silk, Castor, Castoro, Merinos, Wool, Straw and Painted Hats, for sale by
FROST & CO. 16 Magazine st.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans

AT WHOLESALE.

☞ New (selling fast) style Mathews, calf-in-vamp, a superior article; also, a full assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, Etc. Plantations supplied with good Brogans, a Wool, Mackinaw and Shoe Hose, at the lowest market prices.
FROST & CO. 16 Magazine st.

Flotilla Party!

TO be given on board the steamer MONTEZUMA, on SATURDAY NIGHT, the 19th inst. The boat will leave Algiers at 8 o'clock, and proceed to the Third Municipality landing at a quarter-past 8. First Municipality at half-past 8. Lafayette landing at a quarter to 9. Upper Julia street at half-past 9. Thence she will proceed up the river, stopping at Lafayette landing, and from there to Carrollton. Returning to the city, stopping at each landing.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION:

J. C. Malone,	John O'Hood,	Capt. Gorham.
J. Vaiz,	C. J. Clarke,	D. W. Coxrot.
S. Jackman,	Jas. R. Conway,	

WANTED—One or two experienced BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS can find ready employment and liberal wages by addressing the undersigned, at Holmesville, Miss. [jy19 1w* JOHN WALKER.

MOLASSES—225 bbls. heavy Muscovado Molasses, suitable for retailing, for sale by
A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

FIRE BRICKS—270,000 English and Scotch Fire Bricks; 400,000 American do., consisting of Kendall's Blount, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Pennsville, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 38 Magazine st.

Death from Hernia

Shall no longer annoy our Family Circles.

☞ Further evidence of the use of

DR. SHERMAN'S
Patent Truss and Rupture Wash.

"ARCANSAS, May 3, 1851.

"Mr. Sherman—DEAR SIR: The Truss you fitted on my son last winter, (I think it was in January,) has done better than I expected it would. As far as we can judge from examining the boy, the rupture is cured. Dr. Greenwood looked at him to-day, and thinks there is no use in the wearing the Truss any longer, but thinks it would be best for him to have another bottle of the Wash, to make the cure permanent.

"Will you be so kind as to write and inform me when I had better do. You took down a description of his case in your book; by referring to it, you may remember all the circumstances, and be able to advise me when course to pursue.

"I remain yours, etc,
HENRY T. SMITH."

TO ALL RUPTURED!

☞ The boy John alluded to in the following letter, was ruptured, according to Mr. Coleman's account, in 1840, by a fall from a horse. The first two years he paid little attention to it; consequently, it became large and painful, and a Truss was recommended to be a means of relief. Not much benefit was received from it, as it let the rupture down when exercising. He was then introduced unto the best labor, and became almost useless. Mr. Coleman called in, said he had read my advertisement, and called in to see if I could do anything for a boy who had been badly ruptured for ten years. I explained the particulars of the case; he gave them. I replied I thought I could; if he would bring the boy, I would examine him and tell him what could be done. He brought the boy. I applied the Patent Truss, gave him the Wash, directions, etc. The following letter shows the result:

"JACKSON, Miss., May 7, 1851.

"Dr. Sherman—DEAR SIR: About two months ago, I had you apply at my boy John, your Patent Truss, which has operated so well that I have concluded to send the other two boys, of which I spoke to you when I was in New Orleans. The bearer of this, has been under his truss, and he will pay you the price agreed upon. They are both robust strapping young men, and my confidence of having them permanently cured is as complete as when I have seen and heard, and from who, and what I have spoken about your Truss and mode of treatment, it you will send two bottles of the Wash to my house in Jackson, or wherever I may be, I will be much obliged. Yours, etc, SAM. ALLEN.

"Right or left side, do we, said Mr. Allen will write with you.

"Eight or ten days are the youngest one came cured dying by strangulation, while at work in the field, having on the last occasion Truss I could find, but they do not seem to do any good at all, for the boys are always complaining of pain, and their rupture get larger. It pays them as well as you fit John, I can do you a great deal of good. "Your friend,
"THOMAS COLEMAN."

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, ETC—
1000 bbls. fresh Thomaston LIME.
1000 bbls. Lime White do.
1000 bbls. Alum, St. Genevieve and St. Louis do.
100 casks St. Genevieve do.
200 bbls. Newark and Rosendale CEMENT.
100 bbls. Louisville do.
100 bbls. Rosendale do.
250 bbls. fresh PLASTER OF PARIS.
For sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 38 Magazine st.

HOPS—Fresh and just received