be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of *any kind whatever*, provided they could thereby secure a nomination.

It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudden convert to the doctrines of free trade.

When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his *past history* is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sundays excepted), for $5 a year, in advance, or $1 for two months, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines to pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
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Advertisements on the second page are charged as now and hereafter, a liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into its hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull summer just passed.
October 15, 1861.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1862.

☞ For Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, see Third Page.

Political Backsliding.

We highly respect our friend, Parham. Personally, he is one of the cleverest gentlemen we have ever had the pleasure to encounter. A genial, social, agreeable person, we have laid him up in memory, as one of those we should always be pleased to meet. We highly esteem Mr. Parham—a clever person and an intelligent politician.

But Mr. Parham must permit us to say that he is one of the most singularly obstinate and perverse of politicians. Hecuba is every thing to him, even if Hecuba catch the small-pox and regularly pronounces herself a prostitute, if Hecuba has ever commanded the vagaries of his fancies. In other words, our friend Parham, is an impracticable, an embodiment of self-established theories. He lacks self-abnegation; and, therefore he lacks political power. He considers both parties an adjunct to his personal feelings and views, and therefore parties must swallow him, or be less attractive than the man who swallows the sword—for the reasonable award of Sunday visitors to the Lake. Our friend—may we not so speak?—is *sui generis*—a man after his own heart and his own impulses. He would have a large place in a history—of the State of Louisiana—written by himself, and would deserve respectful consideration in any business, whether referring to dry goods, groceries or politics. He would do very well in any thing he might undertake. We believe his protest to the contrary notwithstanding—he might have made a Scott leader equally as distinguished as our friends Major J. A. Kelly, R. C. Vass, or Isaac N. Marks. It is singular that he should prove less faithful than they.

We understand he has written the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Having determined previous to the meeting of the National Whig Convention, for reasons not now necessary to give, not to support Gen. Scott in the event of his nomination, and being of the same determination still, I have deemed it my duty to inform you of these facts at the earliest opportunity, so that you might appoint another substitute elector to perform the duties that might bereqoired of me.

Yours truly, WM. S. PARHAM.

To I. N. MARKS, Chm Whig Central Committee, N. O.

We fully appreciate the solemn responsibility of our friend in the distinguished position of substitute Elector. The chances were nine hundred and ninety-nine to one that he would ever be called upon for any active service. We, therefore, fully appreciate the solemn character of his pronunciamento. He has thrown his pebble of defiance, and we anxiously look for its effect upon the great and solid edifice of whig principles. We believe that the work of Clay and Webster and Fillmore will not tumble into ruins at the motion of his potent hand. Mr. Parham—a gentleman we highly respect in all personal relations—has discharged his pocket pistol at Gibraltar. We are astonished that Gibraltar is not shaken. Why it is so, is a curious question. Our friend Parham has an abundance of the explosive material on hand. The case is Parham *vs.* Scott. We refer the decision to our respected and respectable Supreme Judges. Parham *vs.* Scott is the case of the term. Parham *vs.* Scott is the most excruciatingly interesting case ever brought before the great tribunal of public opinion. Scott stood fire at Lundy's Lane, but how can Scott stand the shower of declinatory pellets poured in upon him by our gallant friend Parham? The hero of Lundy's Lane, Chapultepec, Chippewa, Vera Cruz, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and the City of Mexico, must promptly surrender to our friend Parham!

It is true, he awaited the action of the National Convention. It is true that that convention adopted a platform, above and beyond all sectional considerations, one truly national in every annunciation of principle and every syllable of phraseology. Our friend Parham, the gallant, adventurous, enterprising gentleman, was not consulted. "'Tis true, 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true." There is not one word in the whig platform of which Mr. Parham can possibly disapprove. The whig platform is a national platform. Mr. Parham will not advocate one principle not contained in it, and when the issue comes, he will be found advocating, whatever may be his nominal position, the principles of the whig platform.

Mr. Parham, under convictions of duty, voted for Soulé and Downs for U. S. Senators. He so voted; let him so stand before the whig voters of the State of Louisiana.

A SUGGESTION.—A friend has suggested to us the propriety of donating to the Orphan Asylums the material used by our citizens yesterday in draping their buildings. The materials are worthless to most of those who have used them, and will do much good if disposed of in the way suggested.

STATE CONVENTION.—We understand that the delegates to the State Convention will leave this morning, by the fine steamer F. Dalman. We wish them a good trip, and all sorts of enjoyment. They will be welcome at the capital of the State, and will, we hope, be fairly treated at the dinner table. Baton Rougians, prepare for a fierce warfare on your edibles.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL.—A new hotel in the pleasant village of Mandeville, on Lake Pontchartrain, opens to-morrow. The proprietors are thoroughly acquainted with their business, and they have made the most complete arrangements for the accommodation of visitors.

THE DECORATIONS YESTERDAY.—Among the many places which were draped in mourning yesterday, we noticed particularly the store of Mr. Wm. L. Cushing, the Union Bank, Mr. Sherman's establishment and the headquarters of the Scott Rangers, over the "Pearl." The latter was dressed off with great taste, but Mr. Cushing's arrangements surpassed any thing we saw.

THE EMPIRE PARISH.—In the parish of Plaquemines, the headquarters of the democracy of Louisiana, the gentleman that strikes a white man, is punished by thirty dollars fine; the negro that spills a white man's blood, is fined twenty-five dollars. Now, is it in St. Bernard?

Parish of Plaquemines, July 2, 1862. L. LOMBARD.

Arrival of the Wm. Penn.

Terrible Mortality on board the Steamship Philadelphia.

The steamship Wm. Penn, Capt. Marks, arrived last evening from New York, having made the passage in eight days. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. M. A. Latham, Messrs. H. J. Bass, S. A. Chamberlain, J. C. Fairbank, Jas. E. Shaw, Armand Coycault, Leonal Robelot, Alfonse Robelot, Master F. C. Zacharie, Mr. H. Wrile, F F. Cibrie, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis.

We are indebted to Mr. S. A. Chamberlain, Harnden's Express Messenger, and to Capt. Marks, for the following information relative to the ravages of cholera on board the steamship Philadelphia. On the 26th ult., off Key West, the Wm. Penn spoke the pilot-boat Euphemia, who reported that the Philadelphia, from Aspinwall, bound to New Orleans, had put into Key West short of coal, and that the cholera was raging with fearful mortality among her passengers. *Forty-eight* had died in two days. The Philadelphia was lying near the Dry Rocks, ten miles from Key West, and was unable to obtain coal, as no one would go on board of her. Casks of water were taken to windward of her and allowed to float down to the ship. Most of the deaths occurred in a few hours after the first symptoms of the disease. The pilot-boat, which had been near her, reported that her decks were literally covered with the sick.

The steamship Isabel was at Key West, and a number of the Philadelphia's passengers attempted to get a passage to Havana, but the captain refused them, being fearful of carrying the disease into that city, and subjecting his vessel to a long quarantine.

The Philadelphia, we presume, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana, to make the connection at the latter place with the last steamer of the line, which sailed from this city for New York. She was probably ordered to quarantine and then left for Key West. She was daily expected here, and has been advertised to leave for Aspinwall on the 7th inst.

We are indebted to the clerk of the new steamer John Simonds for St. Louis papers.

ANOTHER MURDEROUS AFFRAY ON RED RIVER.—We are informed by the clerk of the steamer P. F. Kimball, which arrived yesterday from Natchitoches, that on Sunday morning last an affray occurred at Grande Ecore between a Mr. Payne and a Mr. Augustin, in which the latter received a stab from which he died the following day. Mr. Payne immediately left and had not been arrested. It appears that the difficulty originated in some gambling transactions which had taken place in Payne's house the night previous.

BY THE ATLANTIC.—*England*.—Advices received in London from Australia, state that fresh discoveries of gold in that country are being made, and that consequently the supply of the precious metal is increasing. It is also said that large numbers of Californians and Chinese have arrived at Sydney, for the purpose of going to the mines. The overland mail has brought intelligence to London that Baribaldi had arrived at Hong Kong, in command of a Peruvian ship.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.—An immense gathering of the whigs of New York took place in Broadway on the evening of the 24th ult., to ratify the nomination of Scott and Graham. It is estimated that ten thousand persons were present, and the scene was one of great excitement and enthusiasm. Robert Jones, Esq., presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Tenallison, Mr. Richardson, of Oswego county, Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, Mr. Edney, of North Carolina, Mr. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Robinson and Col. E. Snow. Another meeting was held in Grand street at the same time, which was also addressed by Gov. Jones, Mr. J. O. Goodwin, one of the California delegates, Joseph Blunt, Esq., and several others.

Meetings were held on the same evening in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, and the most harmonious feeling prevailed.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.—It appears it is not certain that, in case of Gen. Scott's election, Gen. Wool would become the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, as it would depend on the will of the President. A Washington letter says:

"On the death of Major General Brown, the contest was between Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines, the one senior by brevet and the other by lineal rank, which is precisely the case between Gen. Wool and Gen. Twiggs. Gen. Wool's lineal rank dates from 1841, Gen. Twiggs's from 1840; brevet rank of the former, 1847—of the latter, 1848. President Adams appointed Col. Macomb Major General over both Scott and Gaines, as seniority does not establish promotion in the army beyond field or regimental officers."

NEW STEAMSHIP ROUTE.—The steamship Albatross, recently running between Philadelphia and Charleston, has been purchased by a company of Eastern gentlemen, who intend putting her on the route between New York and Quebec, touching at Pictou and Halifax, and connecting with the Cunard steamers. A contract has been obtained from the English Government for carrying the mails from Halifax to Quebec, at a compensation of $25,000 per annum.

THE WHIGS OF BOSTON.—A dispatch from Boston, dated the 29th ult., says: "The whigs of Boston, who were partial to the nomination of Mr. Webster, are gradually coming over to the nomination, and now feel satisfied that Gen. Scott's chances for election are the best."

MASS CONVENTION.—The Cleveland Herald proposes that the whigs of Buffalo and Western New York shall call a Mass Convention of the friends of Scott and Graham, to be held at Niagara Falls on the 25th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Niagara.

ESCAPE FROM HUNGARY.—Capt. Oscar Beyer, of Cincinnati, who took an active part in the Hungarian war, and was subsequently proscribed by the Austrian Government, reached home last week.

A VETERAN GONE.—Isaac Plumb, a soldier of the revolution, died a few days since at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, Commander Barron, remained at Madeira 16th May, would sail for Port Praya next day. The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, Commander Pearson, from the coast, arrived at Port Praya, Cape Verd Islands, about 5th of May, and remained 10th. The U. S. brig Perpolos, Commander Lardner, from St. Vincent, also arrived about 5th, and would leave 22d for St. Vincent, to communicate with the regular mail steamer for England.

FRIGATE ARRIVED.—The U. S. frigate Independence arrived at New York on the 25th ult. All well.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.—It is stated that the New York Journal of Commerce, with democratic affinities, acknowledges the abilities and patriotism of Gen. Scott, and his soundness upon the Compromise questions, and will, in the coming contest, take no part against him.

RECOVERED.—The Hon. Mr. Burt, member of Congress from South Carolina, who has been for several months detained from his seat by illness, has resumed his place in the House of Representatives.

BELLS RUNG BY LIGHTNING.—During a storm in Boston, on Tuesday the 24 ult., each flash of lightning, with which it was accompanied, so acted on the wires of the new Fire Alarm, that every bell in the circuit was struck, pealing forth sounds as distinct as when given by the keys.

DROUTH.—The North Carolina papers bring distressing accounts of a prevailing drouth in that State. Wells, springs and streams, heretofore perennial, have gone dry, or nearly so, in many sections, and all the crops are being seriously injured.

MISSOURI CROPS.—The Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger says the crops in that vicinity never looked better at this season of the year. The hemp and tobacco, particularly, look remarkably fine.

HEALTH IN BOSTON.—Last year there were fifteen hundred deaths in Boston ending the 23d of May. This year the number of deaths had not reached fifteen hundred until the 19th June. The health of the city is now very good.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—It is stated that the Government has determined to send out a party to make certain explorations in Africa. It is to be under the command of Lieut. Lynch, who gave some interesting an account of his exploration of the Dead Sea.

ADJOURNMENT.—The National Agricultural Convention adjourned on the 25th ult., having adopted resolutions asking Congress to take steps towards aiding the Agricultural interest.

SHOOTING.—At Mobile on Wednesday last, Jerry Sullivan, one of the police, fired at and wounded, but not dangerously, Sheriff Hutchison, of that city, when the latter was attempting to serve a writ of ejectment on him.

LOLA MONTEZ AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—Lola Montez has been beset by another "Jesuit," in the person of an amorous German, said to belong to one of the singing societies who have been visiting New York. He met her in Broadway, came behind her, and placing his arms around her waist, attempted to kiss her. An individual who was in attendance struck the fellow a violent blow in the forehead, and laid him bleeding profusely on the pavement; he was immediately attended to by a policeman. Lola called for a carriage, and the party drove off.

ICE IN LAKE SUPERIOR.—A schooner returned to Sault Ste. Marie, on the 14th ult., from a cruise to the head of Lake Superior. She was unable to get within twenty miles of the mouth of St. Louis River, her destination, in consequence of ice. The ice appeared to extend along the whole western shore of the Lake, from fifteen to twenty miles in width, and very solid. No similar circumstance at this season is recollected by the oldest Indian in that country.

ALL THE SAME.—The Minnesota Pioneer, in speaking of the facilities of reaching that fine country, says it costs but $13 from Chicago to St. Paul, and further, if a man took a wife with him, no matter if she were his own wife, it would cost just twice as much.

A YOUTHFUL IMPOSTER.—A girl thirteen years of age was recently arrested in Philadelphia while begging, with an infant in her arms. She had stolen the child from a family in which she was employed.

For the Crescent.

State and City Liabilities.

The assembling of the Convention and the negotiation of a large loan for the city renders everything connected with the fiscal affairs of the city and State of interest—I therefore propose to make a succinct comparison of the present liabilities of the State with what it was some years since.

It is alone by referring to the facts of the past that we can understand the causes which produce the results that are constantly developing themselves and thus be enabled to apply a remedy to the evils that may press upon us. For the past years it has been very much the fashion to speak of Louisiana as a State weighed down with its heavy indebtedness, and of the mass of its population as being on the very brink of bankruptcy; and this croaking has so often been poured into the ears of the public that it has gained extensive credence—yet the facts show that while almost every State in the Union has been increasing in some form or other its liabilities the State of Louisiana has been rapidly reducing its indebtedness. In 1844 the debt proper of the State, consisting of liabilities contracted for stocks, property purchased, donations and moneys on deposits; also for Clinton and Port Hudson railroad, the Mexican Gulf Railroad, the Nashville Railroad, and the Draining Company, amounted to $4,040,515. At the same time the liabilities of the State for Property, Banks, and for Second and Third Municipalities was 19,909,920

Making the entire liabilities of the State in 1844 $23,950,435.

By reference to the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the debt proper of the State on the 1st January, 1862, was $1,225,000

From this should be deducted the Bonds of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad $217,000

Charity Hospital Bonds provided for by sale of State-house Square ..... 125,000—342,000

Debt Proper of the State $883,000

By reference to the same Report the incidental liabilities of the State being on account of the Citizens and Consolidated Bank and the Second and Third Municipalities, etc., was $6,291,235

Bonds redeemed since on account of the Union Bank $1,370,000

On account of Citizens' Bank ..... 252,625—1,622,622

Incidental Liabilities $7,468,711

Total $8,351,711

Showing a reduction of its debt proper in the last eight years of $3,157,515, and of its incidental liabilities $12,271,209, making a reduction of its total liabilities in eight years of $15,428,724. The direct debt of the State is so small, being only $883,000, that it can scarce be called a debt, and its incidental liabilities, being on account of the Citizens' and Consolidated Banks, and the Second and Third Municipalities, might with much propriety be considered as a settled obligation so far as the State is concerned, for each of these corporations is amply able to meet its liabilities. But even should the State have to assume any portion of this debt, her ability to meet the obligation is so ample, that it could not embarrass her in the least. The Assessment Roll of the State is $265,000,000, and with such a basis the whole of the liabilities could be met without materially increasing the burthens on the people. Louisiana may, therefore, for all practical purposes, be regarded as a State free from debt. But the payment of the direct and incidental debt of the State has not been the only form in which the liabilities of its citizens have been liquidated; for if the reduction of the liabilities of the State have been marked and decided, the diminution of the banking capital has been still more striking.

In 1857 the capital of Banks in the city of New Orleans in active operation was $26,769,465

In 1862 the Banking capital as per Report of Board of Currency, in active operation, was $16,856,620

But the Banks in Confederate Bonds forming part of their stock purchased or the State, which should be deducted ..... 12,000,000—$30,856,620

Showing a reduction of Banking capital since 1857, of $27,122,835, and leaving only a capital of $9,620,620 in active operation.

While this large and rapid reduction of the debts of the State and of its citizens has been going on, no new debt has been contracted in any form, except that the debt of the city has increased about $4,500,000.

From this view it will be seen that, since 1844, the liabilities of the State have been reduced $15,428,724

That, since 1857, the banking capital of the city has been reduced 27,122,835

$42,551,559

Deduct the increase in the city debt 4,500,000

Net reduction $38,051,559

Showing the liabilities of the State and its citizens are $38,051,559 less than they were at the respective periods named above.

The payment of this large indebtedness strikingly illustrates the energy of our population and the productive capacity of the State. Nothing but the great resources of the State and city, together with the untiring energy of the people, could have withstood this great and rapid reduction of indebtedness, without a stagnation of its trade and a prostration of its domestic industry. Though the payment of this large indebtedness has pressed heavily on the State, and stayed its onward march, yet there are few communities that can show as vigorous a condition. Since the glorious vote on the railroad tax, the croakings of the cynical and selfish will only be uttered to feed their own morbid sensibilities; for the people have arrayed to a sense of their own interests, and will no longer heed the grumblings of those who have not one thought for the public, but a thousand for their own selfish aggrandisement. Let the merchants and mechanics take heed of passing events, and let our citizens forget their little jealousies, and with one purpose and one mind unite to work out the great destiny of our State and city, and soon will we proudly assume that position among our sister States and cities to which our natural advantages entitle us.

MACON.

South Carolina and the Union.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In my communication of the 20th ult., I simply desired to defend my native State from what I conceived to be an unwalled for attack, without entering into a newspaper controversy, nor do I intend to make a further reply to any thing that may be said on the subject.

The correspondent of the Ree, in noticing my "characteristically chivalrous" communication, indulges in the usual flippant style of wholesale abuse, and seems to rejoice at the "humbled" and "disappointed" opposition of South Carolina.

He seems to have a holy horror that the "whole country" should be "convulsed," because a sovereign State has the firmness to require the fulfilment of the Constitutional compact, and is determined to defend her rights. Some men never dig below the surface, or taking the one of some leading politician, cry, "traitor," without being very well able to define the treason. Such I apprehend to be the case with many who so freely abuse South Carolina.

I repeat it again, that South Carolina is *not* *new*, and *never has been*, opposed to the Union. She has opposed all encroachments upon the compact that formed the Union, and has resisted the attempts that was made to deprive the slave States of the common right of property in the territory of the United States, and an interference in the domestic institutions of the South. For this she has been agitating for more than three years past, and I put it to every candid mind to say if the Compromise was not the result of that very agitation.

South Carolina did not acquiesce in the Compromise, because she had no faith that its requirements would be complied with by the North. In this she has been mistaken, and we now find that her citizens are giving their aid to other States in maintaining it.

Rome had a Catiline, America an Arnold, and Hungary a Georgey. So South Carolina may have *a few* ambitious spirits who would rather rule in an unmentionable place than serve in heaven; but does that warrant us in denouncing in unmeasured terms the masses of her people, the *bone and sinews* of the State, who are as true to the Constitution as steel?

It would be well, too, to see if the word "traitor" does not apply to the citizens of some other states, who are now *leaders in patriotic of the first order*.

It will be recollected that immediately after the adjournment of the last Congress, a mass meeting was held in the St. Charles Theatre, and addresses made by Mr. Downs, Judge Lanse, and that *prince of democracy*, H. S. Foote. These gentlemen lauded the Compromise as a peace measure, and each of them, without a single exception, expressly declared that if the Compromise was not kept, that the entire South should unite, and make common cause in defence of their rights. One of the gentlemen went so far as to say, that if the Compromise was not kept, that he would be the first to bare his bosom to the shock of battle, and stand as a shield to protect the rights of the South.

Was there no treason there? Was there no disloyalty to the Union in such sentiments? Oh no! It was the outcrack of pure patriotism in those gentlemen, but in a Carolinian it would have been rank treason! Yet, what is the difference in effect, between these opinions, and the rights contended for by South Carolina? She claims the rights guaranteed to her by the Constitution. These gentlemen claim nothing less.

The rights of an American citizen are based upon asserted and established principles, and every infringement of these principles is an assault upon his rights, which he, as a freeman, is bound to resist. Whether that infringement be made by his own countryman, or come from abroad, it makes no difference.

The writer in the Ree seems to have found something wonderful in the fact that South Carolina should be in favor of Gen. Pierce, and insinuates that it is because she is *afraid* of Gen. Scott. He certainly sees farther into the mill-stone than I do, in this instance. If, as the writer asserts, she is opposed to the Union and the Compromise, she would have nothing to do with Scott or Pierce, and stand aloof, and let others make the President. She must suffer in either case. They are both pledged to the Compromise, and being so, would be hostile to her views. The truth is, that South Carolina is not only in favor of the Union and the *Compromise*, but largely democratic, and that is the reason that she is in favor of Pierce.

That an editor has a right to comment upon the acts of States and of men in office, no one will deny. But he has no right to *abuse* or assault them upon all occasions, whether in season or out of season.

A WHIG CAROLINIAN.

Louisiana Interior.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.—The Alexandria Democrat states that Mr. Samuel Glenn and Moses Wiggins, citizens of Catahoula Parish, were killed near Trinity on the 21st ult., as they were proceeding to that place in a buggy. Thirteen shots were fired at them by men secreted in the high woods. Glenn received three balls through the head, and fell out of the buggy dead. Wiggins received a shot which ranged along the breast, when he jumped out and attempted to make his escape by running, but he was pursued and killed. The Democrat says:

According to the account given, the correctness of which, in the main, there is no reason to doubt, an inquest was being held upon the dead bodies at Trinity on Monday, and great excitement prevailed.

This unfortunate and most aggravating loss of life is attributable to the Jones and Liddell hostility, a full account of which, in its inception and progress, we will give anon. Now that blood has been shed, we shall not be surprised to hear that numbers have fallen victims to a participation in this sanguinary quarrel. In a day or two we will have full particulars.

COTTON WORM.—The genuine cotton worm has made its appearance in great numbers on a plantation in East Feliciana.

THE CORN CROP.—The Claiborne Advocate says the corn crop in that parish is suffering much for the want of rain.

DEATH OF DR. PUCKETT.—The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 26th ult. makes the following announcement: Died at Compte on Tuesday last, Dr. Puckett, formerly of Mississippi. The circumstances connected with the death of this gentleman, render it improper at this time, to do more than announce his death. A late melancholy rencontre between him and another gentleman of the parish is about to undergo a judicial examination.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, calling for the amount paid for printing and building for that department since 1849.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate went into Executive session, and after a short time the doors were opened.

The private calendar was taken up.

Some forty or fifty adverse reports on private claims were considered and adopted.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of Mack and R. H. Bean, of Arkansas, was ordered to a third reading, was debated till a late hour. The motion to reconsider was agreed to. The bill was then postponed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, enclosing, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a copy of the correspondence between the U. S. Charge at Vienna and the State Department, relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Brace by the Austrian authorities.

A bill granting a pension to John LeRoy was passed.

A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth V. Lomax, of Norfolk, Va., was debated at length, and then ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Hon Isaac Reed, Representative from Maine, was sworn in and took his seat.

The first business this morning was a motion to recommit the bill granting lands to the different States to the Committee on Public Lands, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, when the motion was negatived—yeas 64, nays 102.

Mr. Blaeel, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas 70, nays 102.

Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to re-commit the bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to lay the motion upon the table, which was carried—yeas 106; nays 72.

The morning hour having in this manner been disposed of, the House went into the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, the gentleman whose seat is contested, addressed the House at much length. He said he waived, on behalf of his constituents and for himself, all technical objections, and wished to be judged according to facts; and went on to submit ex parte evidence that had been brought forward, and by which it was attempted to set aside the election, at which he had been returned, and contended that there had been an irregularity which could not be tolerated.

Mr. Wright, the contesting candidate, having, at the request of Mr. Fuller, been permitted to address the House, expressed his regret that the sitting member should have indulged in personal remarks; he said he should not retaliate; but, after such a direct explanation, he would speak with reference to the merits of the case. The district which he was desirous of representing was a democratic district, but was unable to return other than whig representatives during the last ten years, owing to the frauds that were practised.

He then went into the merits of the case, and expressed his conviction that the report of the committee would receive a cordial consideration, and which had recommended that the seat of the sitting member should be vacated, and that the constituency should have an opportunity of again exercising their sentiments.

He avowed himself to be a national democrat, and alluded to a rumor which he had heretofore heard that he relied upon a democratic majority, to which he said he would scorn to hold himself; and concluded by calling upon the House to pass an act to the frauds that are practised in the district which he instructed he was chosen to represent; and by thanking members for the courtesy that had been extended towards him.

On motion of Mr. Fowler, the House adjourned.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. WEBSTER.—On the 23d ult, a portion of the whig delegation from Mississippi, and several gentlemen from the same State, to the Baltimore Convention, (in number, accompanied by the Hon. Walter Brooke, called upon Mr. Webster at his private residence in Washington. The delegation was received in the most cordial manner, and the interview was highly interesting. Gen. N. R. Starke, on behalf of his friends, addressed Mr. Webster in a brief but eloquent and appropriate address, concluding by expressing the hope that Mr. W. would at some future time, complete his southern tour, and visit the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Webster responded to General Starke in a few eloquent sentences. He thanked the delegation from Mississippi, whom he would be proud hereafter to number among his friends, for the kindness and consideration that had prompted their visit. He had no complaints to make against the action of the Convention, as he felt that he, probably of all others, under the circumstances, was least competent to decide upon the wisdom of the action. His failure to receive the nomination inspired him with no very deep regret, so far as he was personally concerned, but that disappointment of some of his friends who had taken a warm interest in his behalf, had been subjected to, had, he confessed, affected him deeply. He understood and appreciated fully the difficulties that surrounded the Southern delegates in the Convention, and assured them that he cherished not a single unkind feeling for not having been honored with their vote. He regretted that their policy had been necessary, only because it would write a false chapter in the history of the country. By the record, it appeared that in all the numerous ballotings, the Southern delegates had filled to end, their votes for him, even after the hope of success for their favorite candidate had been abandoned; but the causes that prevented them from coming to his support were not of record. He supposed he would be compelled to submit quietly to this apparent reflection upon his public life; but still, knowing the circumstances that influenced them, it did not in the slightest degree affect his feelings towards his Southern friends. He concluded some general remarks with a high eulogy upon the character and great conservative principles of the whig party, and hoped upon the delegation the necessity for rigidly adhering to them, for upon their maintenance and supremacy, he said, depended the prosperity and perpetuity of our republican government.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. BRACE.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, on the 23d ult., says:

The correspondence in relation to the imprisonment in Austria of Mr. Brace, the young American traveler, which was sent into the Senate to-day, is very voluminous. The facts, however, were mainly published yesterday, in a Prague Stortenberg, in a letter to our Charge, dated Vienna, June 13, 1861, assigns the reasons for the arrest. He says that Mr. Brace was the bearer of papers from Hungarian fugitives belonging to the most prominent and dangerous revolutionists, which were addressed to resident individuals who were very much respected.

He also had with him, says the Prince, several copies of the most inflammatory and treasonable publications. In consequence of this, he was placed in confinement, his action being a proceeding which (especially during a siege) is most strictly forbidden by law. Therefore, the arrest of Mr. Brace had been deemed the more fully justifiable, as, in his extensive journeys through Hungary, he had thought proper to travel by very indirect, and on the most unfrequented roads, in order of those individuals who were known for their hostility to the Government, giving rise, by such proceedings, to the suspicion that Mr. Brace participated in their political intrigues.

This matter, however, seems to have lost much of its interest at this time, it being a year or more ago, when the occurrence took place, and Mr. Brace having been released by the prompt and decided interference of our Charge, and came returned home.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Great confusion was created among the children in one of the Ward Schools in New York, on the 23d ult., by a crash of thunder which came from a perfectly clear sky. In the Greenwich Avenue School, the consternation was so great among the children, who thought the walls were falling, that it required much effort to quiet them.

DESTRUCTIVE.—Fifteen thousand panes of glass were destroyed in the Greenwood Factory buildings near Hartford, Connecticut, by a recent hail storm which occurred at that place. Some of the hail stones are said to have weighed eight ounces.

BURSTING OF A BOILER.—On the 25th ult., the boiler of Messrs. Isham's coffee and spice mill, at Jersey City, exploded, entirely demolishing the building. The foreman and several of the workmen are missing. Two have been taken from the ruins fatally injured.

HALTERING HORSE-TIE.—Deputy Sheriff Osgood, of Enfield, Conn., recently arrested a man for horse stealing, and put him in the guard of his house to keep him over the night. During the night, the fellow, although his clothes had been taken away from him resolved to take a mule start in the world. He attempted to let himself down from the window by a clothes line, but, by some accident, got a turn of the rope round his wrist from which he could not free himself, and he was suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth. Under the circumstances, he could do nothing but bellow most lustily for help, when he was taken down and escorted to jail.

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.—At Boston on the 25th ult., during the concluding portion of the remarks of Attorney General Clifford, in the Criminal Court, in the case of Davis, on trial for the murder of his sister by poison, the prisoner suddenly sprang from his seat with blanched cheek and eyes flashing madness, and in great fury shook his fist at Mr. Clifford, exclaiming, it was no such thing—I never said any such thing, accompanying it with an oath. Joanna Holdsches has lied about me, and I cannot sit still when such lies are told.

The officers endeavored to quiet him, when his children, who were present, cried out—father, father, don't hurt him. The whole Court and spectators were melted to tears. Davis was convicted of murder in the first degree, and was to be sentenced on the 28th ult.

Meeting of the Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of New Orleans, held in the Supreme Court Room on Thursday, July 1, to render homage to the memory of Henry Clay, on motion of M. M. Cohen, Esq., the Hon. George Eustis, Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana, was called to the Chair, and A. K. Josephs appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by an address from the President, on motion of R. N. Ogden, Esq., seconded by the Hon. I. E. Morse, and after appropriate and eloquent remarks from both gentlemen, it was resolved that a Committee of Eight be appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion, to be, when adopted, offered to the Supreme Court, with the request that they be spread upon the minutes of that Court. In accordance therewith, Messrs. R. N. Ogden, M. M. Cohen, Charles Maurian, I. E. Morse, E. A. Bradford, Edw. Rawle, J. R. Price and Henry St. Paul were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until Friday, July 2, to receive the report of said committee, when, having met pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. R. N. Ogden, chairman of the same, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of the lives of men to call Henry Clay to rest from his great labors. His fame as a statesman belongs to the whole people of this great Union. The members of this Bar take a peculiar pride in his high standing as one of their profession and as their immediate associate.

Therefore be it Resolved, That we bow with reverence and submission to this afflicting dispensation of an all wise Providence which has given fullness to the fame and perfection to the character of our illustrious brother.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of Henry Clay with sacred regard as one who in his lessoning—his eloquence—his integrity and his noble bearing, has raised the profession which he adorned up to the high standard of his world-wide fame.

Resolved, That the name and the deeds of Henry Clay have been transferred by death into the sacred keeping of history, and will ever stand

"Great in the mouths of wisest censure,"

as a noble exemplification of all that elevates the American character—in his unyielding integrity—his holy patriotism—his deep wisdom—his matchless eloquence—his sublime and unselfish devotion to the glory of his own land, and his ardent encouragement of the hopes of liberty throughout the world. In his life, without fear and without reproach, he kept the brightness of his fame, which, as he went down to the shades of death,

"Like the Sun, seemed largest in its setting."

Resolved, That we condole with the immediate family of the illustrious dead, and with the whole American people in this great national bereavement.

On motion of Alfred Hennen, Esq., it was resolved that a Committee of Three be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Messrs. Hennen, Garnett, Duncan and Strawbridge were appointed on said committee, and, on motion of Mr. Strawbridge, the Hon. Chief Justice Eustis was added.

On motion of H. H. Strawbridge, Esq., it was resolved that a copy of the resolutions of the Bar of New Orleans, just adopted, be presented by the Attorney General to the Supreme Court, with the request of the Bar that they may be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

On motion of Hon. E. Rawle, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE EUSTIS, Chairman.

A. K. JOSEPHS, Secretary.

WHIG CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.—SECTION OF 31 ARTICLE.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty Providence to bow down this great nation in sorrow—to fill the mail bearer with inexpressible grief—by blotting out from its galaxy of great men, he who has been to the nation for near a half century the star of its hope and its promise—to remove from our midst the immortal spirit of our great leader, Henry Clay—and

Whereas, A life of such illustrious service—of such disinterested patriotism—of such unceasing and self-sacrificing devotion—as his presents is only paralleled in that of the "Father of his Country," and which for moral grandeur—American national characteristics—high chivalric bearing, and great loftiness of purpose, has never been surpassed in any age of the history of civilized man. It becomes meet and proper that we, the recognized organ of that party (in this State) of which he was the great founder, and of which during life, the bold ardent and consistent leader, to unite in common with the rest of his countrymen in offering up our humble regrets for the great and irreparable loss our country has sustained. That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of that Providence which, in its inscrutable wisdom, has again thought proper to demonstrate (by the removal of so great a man) that Deathless of nature, that "from dust we come, and to dust we return," we cannot but feel that his work, who is the subject of our sorrow, though he has lent in obedience to nature's stern decree, "that it is sweet to live and the hearts of our children he can never die!" To the young men of America we hold him up as a bright example—as one of the purest specimens of God's great image this country has ever produced. The record of his life and services he leaves to his country as a legacy, rich in its magnificence—majestic in its grandeur—unsullied in its moral purity—"A man of duty, in an age of self." In no met death as the welcome harbinger of a glorious immortality—not a murmur—not an expressed regret—like Socrates, he smiled, while those around him wept. "It is for the loss of such a man our hearts are filled with sorrow.