wood-ashes, he took out and fairly divided a large dumpy among us all, to which he added for my share the hind-quarters of a kangaroo-rat. There were frizzling at the fire, at the same time, certain bits of meat, which at once I concluded to be rough mutton-chops. After my boys had smoked their first pipes, they attended to the supper, and commenced a running fire of questions. Which way had I gone? When had I seen? Was not my name Lawdon? No, it was not. Was the Commissioner coming up to my station? And did I know a man by the name of Bald-faced Tom? Yes; he was my last bullock-driver. Who was my stockman? Red Irish Dan. Then they again whispered together, and I could overhear such comfortable words as 'The swell's all right;' 'He's *jim-snock*;' 'He won't split.' Finally they came back; and when they had continued smoking and eating for into the night, they packed up the unused tea and sugar in the two sleeves of a shirt, which me to oblige them with the whole of my tobacco, and advised me to sleep away from the fire, since it was possible that the blacks might creep up and throw in a shower of spears. I took the hint, rolled myself in my blanket, and, in spite of all misgivings, fell asleep. At sunrise, awakening stiff and chilly, I found my blanket gone. Fortunately I had nothing else worth taking about me; my friends had not robbed me of my horse. The great hollow gum-tree which had formed the fire still smouldered; so I warmed myself before it, and nibbled a bit of the damper left behind by my departed hosts.

"On the evening of the same day I reached my station. A fortnight afterwards, Bald-faced Tom came up with the light cart from Maitland, and threw us great mirth in the prisoners' hut. The joke was in due time imparted to me. Moody's overseer—who had the credit, like his master, of serving out short rations, and getting the men too freely flogged—had met two 'boys' in the Tea-tree Flats, had been taken off his horse, stripped, tied to a tree, and presented with a scourge of three dozen lashes. Of course, he was left to go home as he might be able, naked, and on foot. From the description, I at once knew that these six men had been my supper companions in the bush.

"That was my first adventure; nothing very terrible. The next day, however, you will find, was serious enough; and these two are all the stories of bush peril that I can tell you from my own experience.

"I was going down to Sydney, after two years in the bush, only varied by an occasional journey to South Australia. My hoof had gone on a week before, and my intended companion, Charley Maleolm had disappointed me, being suddenly prevented from travel by affection of the heart. He had seen, and married within a week, a pretty Scotch girl, who had come into our district as nurse in the doctor's family. I set out accordingly, alone, with a carbine at my back, and two of the best kangaroo dogs in the country for my escort, riding a horse no man ever can own twice in a single life. I bought him, at two years old, from the stockman by whom he was bred, (at a very long price,) and had spent a great deal more pains in training him than we can generally afford in the bush, to horse-flesh. We set out, as usual, at a foot-pace, to do thirty mile stages, which would bring us to Maitland in five or six days. On the very first day I was tempted foolishly to chase a stray emu, because I had promised a few feathers to some Sydney friends. The emu was caught; but Moonlight, my horse, putting his foot into a wombat-hole, gave me a fall over his head, by which the stock of my carbine was snapped asunder. So, for the rest of the journey, I was doomed to go unarmed.

"Before getting to Liverpool Plains, at a Bush Inn, where I passed the night, there was a great talk about a certain One-eyed Dick, a bush-ranger, whom the mounted police had been seeking for the last three weeks. In chase of him, a few days before my arrival, they had shot his horse; but he had, nevertheless, contrived to get away into the scrub, and find a hiding place among the rocks. It was supposed that he was by this time driven to extremities, and no one would dare to help him, if there had been any one inclined, and he could not venture so much as to light a fire to cook his food, lest the smoke or flame might betray his whereabouts to the pursuers. He was a murderous fellow, for whom as one had a good word; and it seemed to be agreed on all sides, that, if he did not find means to get another horse to carry him into another district, his life would not be worth many weeks' purchase. Being tired, and knowing full well that bush travelers were given to ornament their narratives, I paid little attention at the time to all this gossip, and went drowsily to bed.

"Crossing the ranges on the following day, I had to pursue a narrow track along the steep side of a hill which went down by steps into the valley. Before I reached the open forest, as I was winding round a long peninsula of rocks, my dogs dashed after a kangaroo. In another minute I was hailed by a voice immediately overhead, shouting, with wild oaths, 'Bail up, or, I'll blow out your brains!' I caught a glimpse of an extremely ugly face, and of the muzzle of a rusty musket. There was no time for consideration. The gentleman above required my horse. I regarded that horse as my choicest treasure. Therefore I pressed the horse's sides, threw myself flat on his back, and away we went tumbling, rather than galloping, along the narrow path-way of uneven stones. The musket, of course, was discharged, and the slugs whistled round me, raking up the skin of my neck and shoulders. But we soon turned the peninsula from which the bush-ranger had fired. The narrow defile into the open forest being partly blocked up by a small tree that had fallen across it, the gentleman of bush was taking a short cut to meet me at this point, holding his musket clubbed, ready to deal, when he could get at me, a desperate blow. He had evidently not his mind on bewitching Moonlight.

"We got to the barrier nearly at the same time. Moonlight went at and cleared the tree like a kangaroo; but, as he alighted on the other side, he tripped and struck upon his head among the brambles. I rolled over him, still holding firmly by the reins. It was well for me that the bush-ranger, being out of breath, missed the blow aimed at my devoted head. It was parried for me by the strong arm of an overhanging tree, which caused the musket to recoil at an unexpected moment with so much force as to fly out of the ruffian's hand, and to tumble down the hill side. My horse rose, and the man ran to seize him, shouting threats and oaths against me which I do not think needful to repeat. I still maintained my hold upon the reins and the stirrup. My blood was up; and with all my force I cut my assailant across the face with my double stick-whip. Then he grappled with me, and we fell. He was a bigger, broader man than I, but starvation had weakened him, and I was in the better condition for a wrestle. We rolled over and over, at first each trying to get the other down. I had the left wrist grasped in my right hand; my left hand, missing his throat, tugged at his chin and beard. He clenched my handkerchief in his fist, and dug his knuckles into my throat, and would certainly have strangled me, had not my handkerchief—which was thin—given way. Then he attempted to get out his knife; but in the moment when he put down his right hand—being then undermost—I threw back my own hand and struck him a stout blow on his only eye. I do not know how long the struggle lasted, but my strength began to fail. His knees were once or twice upon my chest, and although I threw him off, my hands were losing power rapidly.

"Until I felt that his endurance surpassed mine—until I despaired—I had been silent, while my antagonist most vehemently swore. I summoned, however, at last, my failing strength for a loud shout. In a very little while his cursing took the form of a wild howl of rage and pain, his grasp relaxed, and I saw him fighting at the jaws of my fierce and faithful dogs. Supporting myself on my hands and knees, I, like a savage, urged them on in feeble whispers; they were my last hope and my strong hope. One dog had the robber by the throat, the other had plunged his sharp muzzle into his side. Shrieking horribly he writhed and fought with them. As soon as I could gather strength I arose, and with faltering steps followed my horse, who waited, trembling, for his master. I mounted, and without looking back, pushed over fifteen miles, until we halted at a cattle station. My dogs did not follow me. I waited an hour for them before they came in. Refusing the offal of a sheep which was presented to them, they went to sleep before the fire.

"While I was in the colony I never mentioned the matter to any man except the head of the police. One-eyed Dick was never heard of more. The Dingoes and eagle-hawks soon provide decent burial for any dead body of man or beast left in the bush.

The Boston Traveler understands that Mrs. H. B. Stowe received, on the 9th inst., from her publishers, Messrs. Jewett & Co., the sum of two thousand three hundred dollars as her copyright premium on three months' sales of Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The Michigan Central Railroad Company, we learn, by actually watering their track, have got rid of all the dust which formerly arose from wind and dust. Water, instead of a road map, in this way, be rendered dust proof, and at a little sum of less thousand three hundred dollars a year, is found more than is required during the same time to finance up sprinklers.

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, payable to the Office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Twenty cents after this date the following rates of charges, purquant of the time in paper, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases $1 00
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Advertisements on the second page are charged double each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All advertisements not marked with the number of insertions 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 the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season, last closed October 15, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1852

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Morse Southern Line.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 17—Evening.

The Cotton market has continued quiet during the day and the sales do not exceed 900 bales at about previous rates. Middling Orleans 8½c. per lb. The sales of the week ending this evening have amounted to 14,500 bales. Flour is steady but with moderate sales at $4 37½ per bbl. for State brands. Corn has been in fair request with sales of 20,000 bushels at 61c. per bushel for Mixed Western. Pork is in better demand and three thousand bbls. Mess have sold to-day, mostly at $19 37½ per bbl.; 80,000 lbs. dry salted Hams have been taken at 8½c. per lb.; also 200 bbls. Bacon Hams at 9¼@9¾; and some lots of sugar cured Hams at 10½c. per lb.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

In the House to-day, Mr. Mace, of Indiana, introduced a bill to admit railroad iron into the United States free of duty. The bill was laid on the table.

The Indian appropriation bill was then debated, but no final action was taken previous to adjournment.

The Senate has not been in session to-day.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday evening, July 17.

The river here is still falling with 3 feet 6 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Saturday evening, July 17.

The river here is still falling and has receded five inches during the last 24 hours.

Flour has declined, and City Mill brands are selling this afternoon at $3 10 per bbl. Whisky is firm, but inactive; sales at 19c. per gallon. Bacon dull; Ribbed Sides 7½c., and Shoulders 6½c. per lb.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Jas. L. Day for Texas papers.

Thanks to the clerk of the steamer L. M. Kennett, for late St. Louis papers, and to the clerk of the Yacht for Texas papers.

The Public School vacation will enable teachers and pupils to perfect their writing and book-keeping at Delbear's Academy, 58 Canal street.

TYPHOID FEVER.—This dreadful malady, which scourged so dreadfully the North portion of Clarke county, Ala., last summer, has again made its appearance in the same vicinity. Its ravages seem to be confined to the Horse and Baschi Creeks. The Grove Hill Herald says it is now raging with fearful fatility.

The Baltimore Sun publishes a dispatch from Washington which says it is authoritively stated that the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, has received and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Navy.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. CLAY.—A dispatch from Lexington, Kentucky, dated the 10th inst., says: "The body of Mr. Clay reached here this morning, and the funeral ceremonies are now taking place. The turn out has never been equalled. The stores are mostly closed, and the whole city is draped in mourning."

FROM THE PLAINS.—Col. A. R. Wooley, Indian Agent at Antonio Chico, New Mexico, arrived at St. Louis from St. Joseph on the 11th inst. He does not, however, bring any news of importance.

THE TUSCUMBIA.—The steamer Tuscumbia is still aground at Hat Island, and little hope is entertained of getting her off. Most of her cargo has been removed in good condition.

A NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—The New York Day Book publishes a call for a National Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 1st of August, for the nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidency of the United States, and a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency, for the support of the Union party of the nation, in November next.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald states that the steamer Geneva has been purchased to run in connection with the Gem between that place and New Orleans.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—At Van Buren, Ark., on the 7th inst., the mate of the steamer Gen. Shield's attacked Capt. Rice, of that boat, with a large stone, and beat him in the most shocking manner, fracturing his skull. The mate was arrested, and it is thought that Capt. R. will recover.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 10th inst. says the Arkansas had risen ten feet at that point during the preceding week.

DECLINED.—George C. Washington, of Virginia, who was nominated by the Native Americans (who now call themselves simply Americans) for the Vice-Presidency, has declined the honor. He says he intends to vote for Scott and Graham.

Another Yankee yacht has been victorious in a British yacht race at Birkenhead lately. It was the sloop Truant of three and a half tons, taken over for the purpose by Mr. Grinnell, of New York. She beat three model yachts with the greatest ease.

THE HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—A dispatch to the Charleston Courier says: "It is positively asserted that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James, has no intention to resign.

DISBANDED.—The Independent Fire Company of Cincinnati recently disbanded in consequence of the spirit of rowdyism manifested by some of the members.

STUBBORN.—The Common Council of New York has rejected five different nominations made by the Mayor for Health Commissioner.

DOG WAR.—The war against unmuzzled dogs was to commence in New York on the 12th instant. Again we would ask, what has become of all the dog ordinances which have been passed in this city?

HIGH PRICE FOR TOBACCO.—There appears to be a sort of competition at Lynchburg, Virginia, among the purchasers of tobacco, as to who shall pay the highest price. Several sales have lately been made there at very high rates, and on the 18th inst. a hogshead was sold at the extraordinary price of $123 per 100 lbs.

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.—The Boston papers contain full details of the reception of Mr. Webster in that city on the 9th inst. The day was excessively hot, and several deaths occurred from *coup de soleil*. Mr. Webster made a short but eloquent and feeling speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. He was to leave for his farm in New Hampshire on Monday, the 12th.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has dissolved the injunction against the Metropolitan Bank, and an application for a further injunction has been denied.

THE EXTRADITION CASE in New York has terminated, Judge Betts, of the U. S. Court, having decided that the proceedings in the *habeas corpus* case were good. This is equivalent to the surrender of Kaine, the prisoner, to the British authorities. There is some talk of an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

STEAMER SARAH SANDS.—It is stated that the Screw Propeller Sarah Sands is to be withdrawn from the New York and Liverpool trade, having been chartered in Liverpool to load for Australia, when she arrives out.

HAIL STORM.—A terrific hail storm occurred in the town of Fulton, N. Y., on the 9th inst. In that town and in the town of Palermo adjoining, the damage to the crops was immense. Whole fields of corn were entirely destroyed. The loss in window glass was also heavy.

A FLEET OF STEAMERS.—Six first class sea steamers sailed from New York on Saturday the 10th inst.

THE MONTREAL FIRE.—The Montreal Herald of the 9th contains full particulars of the recent destructive fire in that city. It is estimated that the total loss will not fall much short of $3,000,000. On the night of the 9th, upwards of three thousand persons were without shelter, and the distress beggars description.

A FIRE IN BOSTON.—A dispatch from Boston, dated the 11th inst., says: "Last evening a fire originated in an unoccupied stable, in the rear of Purchase street, Fort Hill, which raged for six hours, and consumed the Sailors' Home, the Boylston School-house, the Mariners' Church, and thirty stores and dwellings. Loss $250,000. Several firemen were badly injured in their efforts to subdue the flames.

EXECUTION.—Jackson Vaigneur was executed at Gillisonville, S. C., on the 23 inst. for the murder of Mrs. Mary Wall. He escaped from prison twice, and was reprieved twice by the Governor. He had been in prison nearly seventeen months. During the trial he frequently asserted that Samuel Wall, the husband of the murdered woman, urged him to commit the deed, but on the scaffold he acknowledged the statement to be false.

DAILY CRESCENT.

Baton Rouge Correspondence.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 15, 1852.

The Convention this morning received and accepted an invitation from the Mayor of the city to unite with the citizens of Baton Rouge in the funeral obsequies of Henry Clay, on Saturday next, 17th inst.

Mr. Collens presented the report on the Electoral Franchise, but Mr. Moss said that a minority report would be presented, and therefore the subject was postponed.

Mr. King, of St. Landry, moved to reconsider Art. 107, that the words "unless he shall have fled from justice," might be stricken out. The article was reconsidered and the words were stricken out. The deletion of this clause destroys the effect of testimony taken when an accused party may have fled, and has not the chance to meet the witnesses face to face. It entitles him to a fair trial if he shall return. Mr. Randell Hunt presented this subject in a very strong light, showing where innocent parties often keep out of the way for a time. A decision of Judge Larue was referred to, where the Judge had ordered trial after the party had fled, but Mr. Collens explained that Judge Larue was really in favor of striking out this clause, and that in the case referred to the party had actually been in Court, summoned his witnesses, and afterwards fled, whereupon Judge Larue ordered the trial to proceed, and a verdict of "guilty" was pronounced. By the striking out of the above clause from Art. 107, the right of the accused, by himself or counsel, to cross-question, *in all cases*, is established.

The order of the day was the Apportionment question. Mr. Gulon said that the committee were not yet ready to bring the subject before the House in the shape to be desired. The Apportionment was thereupon made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Art. 108—the subject of bail. Mr. Rustis offered a substitute, which was sustained in an able speech by Mr. Hunt, and which was adopted. The substitute denies bail, *after conviction*, for all offenses punishable with death or hard labor in the penitentiary.

Art. 109—Against *ex post facto* laws. Adopted.

Art. 110—Freedom of the press and of speech. Adopted.

Art. 111—Saying that emigration from the State shall not be prohibited. Stricken out as unnecessary.

Art. 112—Altered, and now locates the seat of Government at Baton Rouge, not to be removed except by a vote of three-fourths of both houses of the Legislature.

Art. 113 and 114—About the faith and debts of the State. Referred to the Committee on General Provisions.

Art. 115—Change of venue. Adopted.

Art. 116—Against lotteries. Adopted.

Art. 117—Denying power of Legislature to divorce. Adopted.

Art. 118—No law shall be revised by its title only. Adopted.

Art. 120—Prescribing to Legislature to specify the provisions of all laws which it adopts. Adopted.

Art. 121 to 125 inclusive—Referring to corporation and banking laws. These had been referred, previously, to the Committee on General Provisions.

Art. 125—Against persons, except Justices of the Peace, holding more than one office.

Mr. Castellanos moved to strike out exception of Justices of the Peace within the limits of New Orleans, as Justices' offices were valuable there.

Amendment lost. Article adopted.

Art. 127—Taxation. Innumerable amendments were offered, and various speeches against capital, etc., were made. Mr St. Paul offered an amendment for a graduated tax on income, and supported it with a long speech. Mr. Cotton made a long speech against taxing trades, etc. All amendments were voted down. Article adopted.

Art. 128—Police Administration of New Orleans. Mr. Prentix offered an amendment that the Legislature may invest the City Government with legislative powers, so as to do away with trial by jury in certain petty cases, etc. Mr. Collens offered an amendment, adding, "provided the accused consent." Amendment rejected. Article adopted.

Art. 129—Enabling Legislature to provide for officers to act until their successors shall have been inducted. Adopted.

Art 130—Depriving any person who shall be engaged in fighting a duel, etc., of holding office, or voting.

As soon as this article was read, several delegates sprung to their feet with amendment or substitutes in their hands. But the Convention seemed inclined to begin the consideration of this vexed subject at an earlier hour, and adjourned.

Mr. Gayarre, Secretary of State, sent in a communication to-day, based on the U. S. Census of 1850, showing that there are in this State 354,416 free white persons, 244,786 slaves, 17,537 free colored persons, besides some other information, which will be printed. OBSERVER.

Key West Correspondence of the Crescent.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 7, 1852.

Editors Crescent—On Thursday, the 1st inst., the ship Greenock, from Balize, Honduras, bound to Glasgow, struck on the American Shoal, remained ashore about an hour, but succeeded in getting off without aid from the wreckers.

The steamer Philadelphia is to-day to be relieved from quarantine. The bark Margaret, Captain Hall, arrived last evening with coal. The sloop Mary H. Williams, Smith, leaves to-day for your city, taking some forty passengers. The cholera has entirely abated, and the sick are improving.

The bark Emma, Gibson, from Manzanilla, for Boston, arrived off this place yesterday for provisions. Sailed same day.

The bark Naccochee is now here out, and is being repaired. The libel for salvage was read and argued before the Hon. Wm. Marion, U. S. District Judge, on Monday last. The salvage has not yet been adjudicated. No further news.

I remain, yours, in haste, "KEY LARGO."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.—INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS—*New York*, July 15.—The Asia brings the following items of general intelligence from Europe:

FRANCE—CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON. A conspiracy to assassinate the President has been discovered, and a number of persons charged with being concerned in the plot have been arrested. The means intended to be used for this purpose was an infernal machine. The reports connected with the affair had affected the money market.

ENGLAND—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on Thursday. Her speech gave general satisfaction.

THE STOCKPORT RIOT.—The riot at Stockport arose from a collision between the Catholic and Protestant inhabitants. Sixty persons were wounded before the military were able to suppress it, and much property had been destroyed.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A number of lives were lost by a collision which occurred on the Thames, between the Antwerp and London steampacket Ravensbourne and the steamer Duchess of Kent, plying between London and Ramsgate.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—Five ships arrived from Sydney, New South Wales, bringing 80,000 ounces of gold.

ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA—*New York*, July 15.—The steamer Illinois has arrived here from Aspinwall city, and brings more than two millions of dollars worth of gold. Her news possesses but little general interest.

BOSTON POLITICS—FREE—*Boston*, July 15.—The Anti-Whig Ratification Meeting here has proved a failure.

The Roman Catholic College at Worcester was yesterday destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

DEATH OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL JONES—*Washington*, July 16.—General Roger Jones, Adjutant-General of the Army, died in this city last night.

ROCK SLIDE AND LOSS OF LIFE—*New York*, July 17.—A dispatch from Quebec, dated the 14th, states that on that day a rock slide had taken place from the hill back of the city, and in its course demolished three houses and killed eight persons.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—*Washington*, July 16.—The House, to-day, took up the Deficiency Bill, as received from the Senate, accompanied from certain amendments. The House, however, insisted upon striking the appropriation for constructive mileage of Senators. The bill, therefore, again goes back to the Senate. The Senate has, to-day, been engaged on the private calendar.

SHOOTING CASE.—*Boston*, July 16.—The Sheriff of Fall river was yesterday shot dead by Douglass, (who's Douglass?) while attempting to arrest him. [Delta.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA—*Baltimore*, July 17.—The Illinois brings news of the completion of the Panama Railroad to the river Gorgona.

The news from the mines is favorable.

It rumored that Col. Craig, Boundary Commissioner, was murdered at the Gila.

A bloody rencontre took place in the Court of Sessions between Judge Wilson and John McKune. Wilson and McKune were both wounded. An innocent man, named McDonald, was shot, and will die.

Business is moderate and trade prosperous.

The revolutionist at the Society Islands have been sacrificed. Queen Pomare, took refuge on board a French frigate.

The latest South American dates state that Flores had but 550 men, but still maintains a warlike attitude.

The United States schooner Portsmouth was at Guayaquil, and would remain to protect American property in case of a fight.

MR. CLAY'S WILL.—Mr. Clay's will was presented to the court in Kentucky on Monday. The chief disposition of his estate is among the members of his family. He has bequeathed some relics to favorite friends.

GEORGIA UNION CONVENTION.—At Macon, to-day, the Constitutional Union Convention, after a session of two days, were unable to agree, and finally had a dissolution. The Scott men incontinently vamosed. The Webster and Fillmore men, numbering forty in all, withdrew and nominated Webster for the Presidency, and Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, for the Vice Presidency. The Cobb men, mostly from Cherokee county, nominated what they call a Pierce and King ticket, which looks suspicious, being composed in part of some of the most ultra Whigs in Georgia. The Cobb men are chop-fallen and greatly distressed.

TONNAGE ON SPANISH VESSELS.—*Baltimore*, July 16.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued circulars to the Collectors of the Customs to admit into the same footing of war the tonnage of Spanish vessels upon the same terms as regards tonnage as American vessels. The circular is issued in consequence of the royal decree of the Government of Spain, dated January 8, 1852, putting American vessels entering the ports of Spain from the same footing with Spanish vessels, and in a national spirit of reciprocation. [Pleasune.

DARING OUTRAGE AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT PITTSBURGH.—A French physician, named Alphonse Rinac, arrived at Pittsburgh recently, and in the evening took a short walk out on the railroad track. He was followed, it appears, by three men, one of whom asked him the time, when he took out his watch and told him; the fellow then asked him for money, and being told by the Doctor he had none, he knocked him down, stuffed a handkerchief in his mouth, and placing a rope around his throat, tied him fast to a tree. The three robbers then proceeded to strip him of his clothing—hat, coat, pants, vest and shirt—not leaving his shoes and stockings even, taking also $75 in money, his watch, surgical instruments, etc. They then left him tied to the tree by his handkerchief, which passed across the mouth, gagging him; he was also tied by the throat and feet with ropes, and his hands tied behind him. In this dreadful position he remained until five o'clock the next morning, when he was accidentally discovered, almost dead from intense suffering.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the James L. Day, on Saturday, we have received Galveston papers to the 13th inst. The news is unimportant.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The railroad Convention at Chapel Hill adjourned on the 5th instant, having previously formed an association to be called the Washington County Railroad Association.

COL. WILLIAMSON.—Col. W. B. Williamson died recently at his residence in Polk county. Col. W. was born in Kentucky, in 1793. His father emigrated in 1794 to Tennessee, and in 1795 to Rapides parish, Louisiana, where Col. W. lived till 1836, when he came to Texas, and settled in Polk county in 1840. In the year 1835, Col. W. at the head of a volunteer company, assisted in the bloody, but ever memorable battle of New Orleans, and acquired the well deserved name of an American hero and patriot.

THE CROPS.—The accounts of the crops continue to be of the most favorable character, from every part of Texas. There is no appearance of the worm in the cotton, and the staple is rapidly maturing. In a short time all danger will be over.

RESIGNED.—Hon. F. H. Merriman has resigned his seat in the Senate, from the Galveston District. A new Senator will probably be elected in August.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Yacht, Capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday, bringing Galveston papers to the 16th instant, three days later than were received by the Day on Saturday. We do not, however, find any news of much importance.

CHOLERA.—The Victoria Advocate contradicts the alarming reports of the Cholera in that place we have before referred to. It now appears that only about 20 deaths from Cholera took place in that city up to the 10th inst., of whom all were late emigrant Germans except one grown American, one child and three or four negroes. The American population of Victoria are said to have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the steamer Yacht we have received the American Flag, published at Brownsville, of the 10th instant.

The flag gives a synopsis of a correspondence between Mr. Waddell, U. S. Consul at Matamoras, and Gen. Avalos, relative to the firing into the steamer Comanche, and the murders committed along the river.

To this Gen. Avalos replies, by stating that he has been informed that the firing into the steamer Comanche was caused by the officers of that boat having killed a "white cow," belonging to one Traverso; and that when Traverso presented himself for payment he was insulted and abused. He maintains that, as the boat had stopped at the Mexican bank to take the property of a Mexican citizen, by force, they had a right to fire into her and treat her as a pirate in consequence. With respect to the depredations, committed at Campacuas, Agua Negra, San Ricario and divers other places, as also the firing from the Mexican bank upon a party of Americans, citizens sent from Brownsville to bury their murdered countrymen, he positively denies all knowledge, and intimates the possibility of their having been committed by straggling bands of Fillibusters, under the name of Mexican subjects. Gen. Avalos then winds up his letter in a thorough braggadocio style, worthy a veritable Bombastus Furioso, giving us to understand that so long as the heads of the recent movement against Mexico, of whom he mentions quite a list, are allowed to run at large, we need not look for security in the future, nor be surprised to have the consul even ran and laid waste by red-handed men from the Mexican bank.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION.—The following officers have been chosen for the Battalion of Volunteers recently organized in Brownsville:

Major Commanding, Wm W. Dunlap; Captain A. Co., A. G. Forster; Captain B. Co., McLean; 1st Lieut. A. Co., John E. Carey; 2d do do, P. R. Syms; 1st Lieut. B. Co., E. F. Brewer; 2d do do, P. C. Sheckey. T. W. Slemons was elected Quartermaster to the command.

SUSTAINED.—The Court Martial which assembled at Ringgold Barracks for the trial of Brevet Majors Paul and Garnett of the 7th Infantry, upon the charge of disobeying certain orders of General Harney, in relation to the followers of Carvajal, has acquitted those officers, and has sustained them in having pronounced those orders, under the circumstances, illegal.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1852.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Olds, of Ohio, chairman of the Post-office Committee, repeated his explanation of yesterday, with reference to the postage on papers and periodicals, and contended that the bill which had been reported by the committee would cheapen the rate of nine-tenths of the circulation, while the objections of Mr. Brooks, of New York, only applied to the remaining one-tenth.

A desultory discussion followed until the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the amendment of the Senate in aid of the Collins line.

Various amendments were moved, and correspondent speeches made for and against their passage, but of no novelty or importance, for the purpose of enabling members briefly to deliver themselves of their sentiments pro and con.

Mr. Meade, of Va., on moving to substitute $26,000 in lieu of $83,000, went on to show, from information before the House, that the Collins line had netted five per cent. on the capital, after deducting the advances made by the government. The amendment of Mr. Meade was negatived.

At two o'clock, a motion was made that the committee rise, which was rejected; tellers having been appointed—yeas 84, nays 89.

Mr. Olds, chairman of the Post-office Committee, submitted an amendment, authorizing the Postmaster-General, with the consent of R. K. Collins & Co., to advertise for tenders to transport the mail to and from New York to Liverpool, from American citizens.

He adverted to the circumstance of the present contract being for ten years, and that one for a similar period had been entered into with the California line, whereas offers had been made by which half a million annually would be saved. Proposals had also been made that the Postmaster-General advertise for the transporting of the mail between New York and Galway at a rate not exceeding $10,000 per round trip. He made the motion, he said, to show that the additional vote was not required for the carriage of the mails. If the object was to put money in the pockets of Messrs. Collins & Co. let its supporters say so.

This amendment was negatived—yeas 72, nays 75.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, moved that $28,750 be paid, and went on to show that this amount will yield the company twelve per cent. per annum by their own showing, besides seven per cent. which they have charged for wear and tear, and after building an additional vessel.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved that the Collins line company receive as a compensation the amount of all the postage; which was negatived.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved that the committee rise, and tellers having been appointed, the motion was negatived: Yeas 67, nays 74.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., said the House had been told that the postage would meet the remuneration paid by government, and yet the friends of the line had refused the offer to give them all the postage. This proved they were not sincere. He moved that they receive $50,000 in addition to the postage.

Mr. Evans, of Md., asked if the mails could be carried through North Carolina on the same terms, where it was notorious the postage does not meet the expenses. The proposition, he said, embraced the Collins line postage, and this the company could not at present accept.

They had refused to run the six additional trips at $10,000 each, because those were made during the winter months, when there are but few passengers and a small amount of freight. Mr. Meade, he said, was mistaken in his statement, as the price of the stock in the Collins line will show. He did not wish to occupy time, and was desirous of having a definite vote.

A motion was made and carried—yeas 78, nays 84—that the committee rise.

Then the committee rose, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Washington, July 12.—The Senate to-day passed the bill for the better security of lives and property on board of steamboats.

In the House, the consideration of the Deficiency bill was resumed, and the amendment giving increased compensation to the Collins' steamers was agreed to—yeas 84, noes 75. The bill was then reported to the House, and the previous question demanded on its passage, which was seconded, and the House adjourned.

Washington, July 13.—The Senate to-day passed the joint resolution for the relief and indemnification of the Spanish Consul and Spanish residents of New Orleans, for property destroyed by the Fillibuster mob.

The House passed the postage bill, and then voted on the amendments to the Deficiency bill.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Dates from British Guiana to the 27th ult. have been received. Another arrival of coolies from Calcutta had taken place, and some of them had been detailed for an experiment in the culture of rice.

In St. Vincent and St. Lucia, abundant rains had fallen, and the prospects for the crops were flattering. In the French Islands, however, the drouth was still severely felt.

The St. Kitt's papers contain a letter from the Rev. Mr. Rock, of Anguilla, wherein a most heart-rending picture is drawn of the wretched condition to which the prevailing drought had reduced all classes of that island. They are represented as literally starving.

NAVAL.—The United States African Squadron was at Port-au-Praya, June 15—officers and crew all well. The Germantown and John Adams had just returned from Madeira, and would leave shortly for Monrovia and then down the coast. The Dale and Bainbridge had just returned from a long cruise upon the coast, and would leave soon for the Canaries and Madeira. The Perry was daily expected. As soon as she arrived the Porpoise would sail for the United States. The crews of the vessels of the squadrons generally enjoyed good health, but the climate was beginning to show its ill effects on their constitutions. Letters for the squadron, addressed to the care of R. H. Yarrington 31 India street, Boston, prepaid, before August 5, will be sent to their destination.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Levant, Commander Upshur, bound for the Mediterranean, was to have sailed from Norfolk on Saturday, the 10th.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane goes on the dry dock at Norfolk, to have her copper repaired, she having been ashore three times in a short cruise of eight months. A court-martial will be held upon Captain Paine and one of her lieutenants.

MILITARY POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.—It appears from official records that the Standing Army of the United States, at present, numbers 10,129; commissioned officers, 896; non-commissioned officers and privates, 9233. The number of buglers employed is 60, and the number of musicians 258. The headquarters of the Army are in Washington, D. C. The number of commissioned officers in the militia is 74,862, and of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 2,105,324, making a total of 2,180,186 fighting men. Truly, we are inclined to believe that the United States are "a power on earth," whatever we may hear to the contrary. The number of military posts is 9, and of arsenals 20.

TROUBLE AMONG THE FISHERMEN.—An American fishing vessel was recently captured by the British settlers near the Magdalen Islands and taken into port; but during the night the Americans rallied, and again got possession of her, leaving the captain behind, he having been committed to prison.

FLOOD IN BALTIMORE.—A dispatch from Baltimore to the Charleston Courier, dated the 13th, says: "A great flood has occurred in the North-eastern section of this city, which has damaged several hundred houses, and totally demolished three bridges and six houses. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

A Western editor, in commenting upon the statement that disease may be communicated by bank notes, remarks very coolly that his subscribers need not neglect to "pay up" on that account, as he is willing to run his risk of "catching" anything in that way. On the other hand, he fears that if the bank bills are not forthcoming, the Sheriff will catch him.

City Intelligence.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Rice, of Jefferson Parish, held an inquest on Saturday at the head of First street, in the Fourth District, on the body of a mulatto man, aged about 30 years, found floating in the river. Body not recognized. Verdict, "Found drowned."

Also, by Coroner Wilkinson, on Saturday in the Third District, on the body of an old man, name unknown, who died in the watch-house on Friday night, in a state of intoxication. Verdict—"Died from intemperance."

Another inquest was held yesterday, in a house on Robertson street, between Orleans and the Bayou Road, on the body of Louis Chevalier Boisdore, aged 44 years, a native of New Orleans. Verdict—"Died of apoplexy."

BURGLARY AND FOOT RACE.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, while Daniel O'Haus was making certain explorations into the mysteries of the locks and bolts attached to a house on Poydras street, a modding watchman ventured to ask him what he was about, whereupon Daniel (like the backwoodsman, who, when he saw the Indian's track, grew so enraged that he run like a quarter horse) became vastly indignant and made tracks down the street like a streak of greased lightning. A crowd was soon on his trail, running breast high, with a burning scent. The pack gave tongue most eloquently, and the music of their "most sweet voices" made a bubble that was heard far and wide. Daniel went it at a regular "two forty" lick, and doubled and run counter like a wily old fox, as he was, but the crowd hung on to him without a check till he went to earth in an old shanty down about the market. Here he was pulled down and brought triumphantly to the police office. Daniel expressed a strong desire to see Capt. Winter, and asked in very plaintive tones to be permitted to go home, but being recognized as an old offender he was confined in the lock-up.

DOGS ON!—All of the canine species given to a taste for sausages are hereby warned not to partake any more of that kind of edible, given to them under the guise of charity by any person or persons whatsoever. Certain unlicious individuals, wearing the badge of the police, have already commenced going about with those sausages mingled with certain pharmaceutic compounds, calculated to turn any decent dog's stomach. Wherefore,

"You dogs beware