DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 95 ST. CHARLES STREET.

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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 proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dullness just closed October 31, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1852

Religious Freedom, Toleration and Fanaticism.

Contemporaneous events naturally suggest some reflections upon the subjects of religious freedom, religious toleration and religious fanaticism. It might be quietly assumed that at the present day, religion was free in republics, enjoyed a liberal toleration in the most arbitrary of civilized monarchies, and was not, in Europe or America, impaired by the grossest fanaticism. We, however, have new before us facts which prove that any such assumption would be singularly incorrect.

The recent nomination of a NewHampshire gentleman, as a candidate for the Presidency of the Union, has again brought before the public the fact, that certain civil disabilities are imposed upon those of the citizens of that State, whose consciences may have led them to certain religious convictions and conclusions. We believe Jews and Roman Catholics are the objects of this singularly unrepublican, bigoted and proscriptive order of State government.

It may be said that, nevertheless, religion is free in NewHampshire. We totally deny the proposition. A republican State removes from certain religionists the honorable and glittering prizes of office, and places them at such a point as to be accessible to them only at the sacrifice of conscience. Thus it bribes conscience, and if it yield not, it bars up, to the honestly convinced, paths open d freely to every other citizen; and herein the former is less free, has a narrower range of liberty, than the latter, whilst both are fellow citizens and fellow republicans.

One of the necessary incidents of freedom is the right lawfully to acquire what every other citizen may acquire, and a man is not wholly free who is merely protected from not being robbed of all except what the State has specially and invidiously excepted. Even our negro slaves cannot be robbed of what the law permits them to have.

If the State of NewHampshire had a religion there might be some color of argument for its imposition of disabilities; but as it has none, it is plainly a case of arbitrary tyranny. There is toleration, not freedom, of religion, in this member of the Union.

In England, a limited monarchy, with a recognized "State Establishment," a huge political monster fattening on tithes, if there cannot be absolute freedom, there ought, at least, to be the most liberal toleration of religions. In all latitudes and in all times, we disapprove of the religious intolerance which ordered the exclusion of Alderman Salomon from his seat in the House of Commons; and we admire the heroic and lofty enthusiasm, with which, in the ancient faith of the Ark and the Covenant, he stood fast with his conscience and his creed.

But even this might be passed over as making all comment idle, in face of the fact that the Queen of England is the Head of the Established Church. But certainly, there might be a more liberal toleration, in enlightened England, than that which thunders anathema, heaps penalties, and arrays a police force against a class of religionists who may assume mere names or exhibit in public procession the symbols of religious worship and priestly office. The word "Cardinal" may raise "chimeras dire" in the minds of nervous old people, but we should think it ought not to summon up Gorgas, or frighten all England from its propriety. We do not think there is any thing more fearful in it than in the word "Bishop," or "Priest," or "Rabbi," or "Elder." But the Queen of England, a very respectable young lady and the mother of a large family, has caught a fearful import from the word, and in an elaborate proclamation exorcised it, and forbidden all Catholic processions in her realm. She could not tolerate even the veriest forms of a religious worship.

The consequence has been the melancholy and disgraceful riot, of which we publish full particulars elsewhere. A Sunday School procession has given rise to pillage, desecration and massacre. Popular prejudices and religious antipathies, driven to an extreme point by the Queen's proclamation of alarm—her mortal dread of surplices, chalices, black gowns, the bannered cross, and Sunday School processions—has burst into a frenzy and baptised religious hate in human blood. That was a rare revel, that feast of passion; a rare libation to religious truth, that flow of blood; a rare vindication of "the peace and dignity of the British Crown," that vengeful life-struggle of human creatures; a rare cause of mutual butchery, that division of conviction and form of worship in Christian faith! This is toleration in England!

Elsewhere we publish a statement that a sect, numbering many thousands, and corresponding to our Quakers, are on the point of emigrating to this country from Germany, in consequence of intolerance. This is toleration in Germany!

In our country, singular scenes of religious fanaticism are presented by a sectarian community numbering many thousand souls. We refer to the system of polygamy practiced among the Mormons. The N. Y. Herald of the 15th inst. publishes a letter from W. W. Phelps, of Utah, said to be a leading Latter Day Saint, and an elder in the Mormon Church, acknowledging that polygamy is practised among them, and defending it. He justifies the practice, and glories in it, in a strain of obscenity which we cannot admitinto our columns. He cites Solomon, the Patriarchs, and numerous Scriptural texts. We dare not give an idea of his gross ribaldry. Accompanying this letter is the correspondence between Gov. Brigham Young, (Mormon,) and P. E. Bracchus, (U. S. Judge.) We judge from it, that the latter was in a bad place, and instead of departing quietly, was foolish enough to exhort the women to reformation; the former is plainly a graduate of the fish-market, and blackguards the simple Judge roundly for trying to preach down the plurality wife-system. Elder Phelps is good enough to predict that the ladies will flock to Salt Lake, where they certainly must be in demand.

Here a curious question arises, can or should our Government interfere to suppress this system of avowed polygamy? We hold that it could and should; and that its interference would be neither a violation of religious freedom nor a demonstration of religious intolerance. We lay down these plain, self-maintaining propositions.

In this country there is no such thing (as far as the General Government is concerned) as toleration of religions; the State knows them not, recognizes none of them, grants them no privileges, and imposes no disabilities. Hence there is religious freedom. But religious freedom can never be construed into social license. It cannot be pretended that theft, arson, prostitution, or any thing injuring the peace and order of society, the rights of property, and the physical condition of humanity, can be raised above the reach of law, by a declaration of religious faith. An individual opinion, even if honest, cannot maintain a social wrong.

Hence, when the Mormons claimed, in Illinois and Missouri, as a matter of religious opinion, to appropriate the property of others, they were properly, and not intolerantly, driven beyond the borders of civilization and into the dreary waste of Plains. A sentiment had become a wrong and injury; and though the State could neither know nor notice the former, it was bound to prevent or punish the latter; and in this, we believe, are the true principle and philosophy of religious freedom and religious toleration. Now, the plurality wife-system of the Mormons is as much prostitution as the concubinage noticed and punished by the laws of civilized countries; and so equal is the balance of the sexes, that, leaving morality aside, it is a wrong upon, and injury to, the interests of society, and can properly be taken cognizance of by law.

All questions bearing upon religious freedom, religious toleration and religious fanaticism, are delicate in their nature and dangerous of discussion. It can only be said, at last, that conscience is with God, order with society. Conscience is partly the creature of associations. There is not as much light in the wigwam as in the academy, in the coal-pit as in the Cathedral. Society cannot pretend to judge its honesty, though it may repel its wrongs. It must regulate order, not persecute convictions.

But these are curious pictures for the gallery of history. England and Germany, intolerent to opinions, violating no law of order; a republican State ostracising those who entertain them in like manner, and the American Government tolerating a religion whose devotees know no property but their own, and whose very practice is the grossest social disorder.

THE MAILS.—We give below the names of the places at which, and the date when mailed, of some letters received by us yesterday, July 23: Shockey's Prairie, (Texas,) July 9; Hall's Post-office, (Ky.) July 13; Neachie, (La.) July 16; Two Bayou, (Ark.) July 13; Opelousas, (La.) July 18. Our mails are sadly out joint, and need immediate reform.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer J. S. Chenowith for river favors.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., while the passengers were landing at the bay side of Cape May, a heavy sea took away fifty feet of the pier. The few that were on it succeeded in escaping to the shore. The boat landed the rest of the passengers on the other wharf.

HORNED INTERVENTION.—Mr. Webster's Hungarian bull, on his farm at Franklin, nearly killed Mr. John Taylor, the tenant, a few days ago. The animal seized him on his horns, inflicting a wound in his thigh five inches long and three inches deep, threw him over his head, dislocating his shoulder, and turning upon, would doubtless have killed him on the spot, had not several men rushed into the yard to his rescue.

ILLNESS OF GOV. MARTIN.—A dispatch from Dover N. H., dated the 15th inst., says: "Gov. Noah Martin, of this State, is lying alarmingly ill, with inflammation of the bowels, and his recovery is extremely doubtful.

GEN. SCOTT AT NIAGARA.—A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, July 16, says that at the earnest solicitation of many of his old companions in arms, Gen. Scott has consented to be present at the great Niagara gathering on the 27th inst.

THE MASONS AND THE LATE HENRY CLAY.—The Masonic fraternity in the State of NewYork are endeavoring to get up a magnificent funeral demonstration in that city, as a testimonial of grief occasioned by the death of Henry Clay. He was at one time Grand Master of the United States, and the members of the order are desirous of appearing in public in full regalia, in testimony of the high respect in which they held their distinguished brother.

RELIGIOUS RIOT.—A dispatch from Hamilton, Canada, dated the 15th instant, says: The Orangemen residing in this city made an excursion to Toronto to celebrate the 12th of July, and on returning were attacked at the landing by the Irish Catholics. A fight ensued, and two were killed and many wounded.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JONES.—Adjutant-General Jones, whose death we have already noticed, was one of the veterans of the war of 1812, having distinguished himself on several occasions during that war. He was a native of the State of Virginia. He had filled the post of Adjutant-General, with the lineal rank of Colonel, since 1825; and was breveted as a Major-General on the 20th of May, 1848. In Washington, where he had so long resided, the deceased was uniformly respected; and to the army, to all the members of which, from his official position, his name and character were well known—he was ever the soldier with out blemish.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.—In the Criminal Court at Washington, on the 16th inst., District Attorney Fendall entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Captain Jonas P. Levy, indicted for obtaining the records of the State Department and communicating them to the Mexican Government.

THE FURNITURE OF HENRY CLAY.—The furniture of the lamented Clay, which was formerly used at Washington, passed through Pittsburgh on the 11th inst., on its way to Ashland, Kentucky. It was forwarded from the capital to Pittsburgh by Adams' Express, who declined taking any payment.

A FAT BILL.—The bill for the entertainment of Kossuth and suite at Albany, N. Y., during the short time he remained there, amounts to $1,200.

THE MURDER OF SHERIFF GORDON.—The Sheriff of Fall River, Mass., was shot by a burglar on the 10th inst. while he was endeavoring to arrest him.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Pittsburgh Journal says: "Judge McClure on Monday gave his written opinion concerning the "Catholic Will Case," on an appeal from the Register to the Register's Court, which was argued last week, in relation to the sum of $20,000, which was bequeathed to the Sisters of Mercy by Miss E. J. Tiernan, of Allegheny. The question arose whether this bequest is liable for a collateral inheritance tax, or not, and which has been decided by him that it is.

Political Items.

GEN. SCOTT AND PRESIDENT MADISON.—The Louisville Journal says:

"Gen. Scott, we presume, was the youngest man to whom a Cabinet appointment was ever tendered in this country, being less than thirty years of age. Mr. Madison was one of the purest of Presidents and an excellent judge of men, and his proffer of the Secretaryship of War to young Scott, to the omission of Gen. Armstrong, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Gaines, and others who were many years his seniors in age and in services, was an honor more to be prized than that of winning a great battle. Gen. Scott declined the proffered Secretaryship from considerations of deference to his superiors and surely here was no manifestation of the vanity with which he is charged."

SUICIDE.—The Star of the Union, a whig paper printed at Oxford, Miss., refused to support the nomination of the Whig Convention, and the announcement killed it immediately. It did not publish another number.

WEBSTER AND THE NOMINATION.—Mr. Webster's position is defined in his speeches. In Mr. Everett's revised edition there are several declarations like the following: [Vol. II, p. 126.]

"I am a whig. I have always been a whig, and I always will be one; and if there are any one who would turn me out of the pale of that communion, 'let them see who will get out first,' etc. I am ready to submit to all decisions of Whig Conventions or subjects on which they are authorized to make decisions," etc., etc.

We think, too, that he sufficiently indicated his present feelings in the following extract from his recent speech on Boston Common, on the occasion of his welcome to the city:

"Now, gentlemen, I have only to say to you that at my present time of life I am not likely to adopt any sudden change. What I have been I propose to be."

VAN BUREN AND SON.—Ex-President Martin Van Buren has written a letter to the Tammany Society, NewYork, in which he makes it a subject of congratulation that "the disturbing question of slavery has, by the action of both the great parties of the country, been withdrawn from the canvass between them." A remarkable piece of testimony, coming from the father of political free-soilism.

His son, Prince John, made a speech to the democracy of the Ninth Ward of the city of NewYork, from which, as reported by his organ, the NewYork Evening Post, we clip the following:

"The chances for Gen. Scott are very poor, and he is abandoned by a large number of his supporters at the South, and the free soil whigs at the East and West. Thus situated, he presents himself before the people with one epaulette flying in one direction, and the other taking an opposite course [laughter and cheers.] I don't think there is much ground for claiming that great inroads are to be made in the democratic ranks; there is not one democrat in the State who will vote for Gen Scott—not one who reflects upon his duty to his country will do so."

Prince John, it will be noted, says that "the *free soil* whigs at the East and West" will not support Gen. Scott; and he ought to know.

WARM WORK.—The NewYork Evening Post has commenced the publication and discussion of the Virginia Resolutions of '98 and those of Kentucky of '99. Let us have a fan!

GOING TO LUNDY'S LANE.—A large number of the whigs of Baltimore are preparing to visit Lundy's Lane and Niagara. They start on the 25th inst., and will erect there a magnificent tent for their accommodation during their stay.

VERMONT.—The whigs of the second district of Vermont have nominated Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, for member of Congress, and E. Kirkland, of Brattleborough, elector for the district.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the United N. O. and Ohio and People's Lines.
(Office 77 St. Charles Street.)

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The Cotton market is quiet with sales of barely 700 bales at previous rates. Middling Orleans 9⅝c. per lb. Flour has been in good request at $4 12½ to $4 18¾ per bbl. for State, and $4 25 to $4 31½ for Ohio. Provisions are very firm. Sales of Mess Pork, 600 bbls., at $19 50 per bbl. Plain Hams 9¾c. per lb. Prime barrel Lard has sold at 11¼ and kegs at 12¼c. per lb. Rio Coffee steady at 9¾c. per lb.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The proceedings in the Senate have been unimportant. In the House, the bill passed granting the right of way through public lands to various railroads, when the question of the Fisheries was taken up and a resolution adopted calling upon the Government for information on the subject, and asking what measures had been taken to protect American citizens engaged in the Fisheries.

The House then took up the River and Harbor bill, which is now under debate.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, July 23.

The following steamboats have passed this place during the last twenty-four hours, bound for and from NewOrleans: The Ohio bound down at 4 yesterday afternoon; Harry Hill, bound down, at noon to-day; Pinkteam, bound down, at 1 this afternoon; James Robb, bound up, at 11 last night.

NewYork Markets.

NEWYORK, July 23.

The Cotton market remains inactive, and the sales today do not exceed 500 bales, at unchanged prices, but nearly nominal. Flour has been steady at $4 31½ per barrel for Ohio brands. Corn is still improving, and 19,000 bushels have been sold at 63 cents per bushel for mixed Western. Pork is firmer, and held at $19 50 per barrel for Mess. Whisky 21½ cents per gallon.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The House last night continued the debate on the River and Harbor bill until nine o'clock, when they adjourned.

Cholera on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The steamer United States, which arrived yesterday, had sixteen deaths on board from cholera, during her passage to this port.

General Scott.

BALTIMORE, July 23.

General Scott arrived last evening [at Baltimore we presume. Eds.] *en route* for Old Point Comfort.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, July 23.

There are now only two feet water in the channel and the river still falling.

CINCINNATI, July 23.

The river here has fallen two inches during the last twenty-four hours. Markets quiet, and unchanged.

Baton Rouge Correspondence.

BATON ROUGE, La. July 22, 1852.

A number of printed reports were laid on the members' desks this morning, viz: The reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on General Provisions; the report on Internal Improvements, etc. These reports are on important subjects. Those on General Provisions treating of the pledge of the faith of the State, etc., and that on Internal Improvements urging a proper direction of the great donation of swamp lands for levee purposes; but it is not probable that any one of them will be adopted as they stand. The publication of them at this time, therefore, would give no satisfaction to your readers.

The reports of the majority and minority on Public Education were presented to-day, and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Translation of the Constitution into the French language, was presented by Mr. Dufour. It was accompanied by a resolution authorizing the committee to employ a competent person to execute the translation for a compensation of $400. The Convention couldn't stand such a price, and believing that the Translators already employed, with the aid of the Committee on (French) style, in making corrections on technical or other nice points could do the work, it laid the report and resolution on the table. Mr. Dufour, chairman of the Committee thereupon resigned. Mr. Preaux followed. Mr. Gardere next, and Mr. Olivier (the last of the Committee) next resigned.

The amendment offered by Mr. Benjamin yesterday, as a separate article in the Constitution, on which he made such a bold speech, and which created so much excitement in the Convention, was brought up for reconsideration this morning, and *laid on the table*. It proposed to direct the Supreme Court, when it disagreed with the jury on matters of fact, not to pronounce final judgment, but remand the case for a new trial. In other words, it gave the jury power over the facts. The vote on laying it on the table to-day was 48 to 34. It would have been carried, but that a number of country members, who were violently opposed to it, declared their intention to oppose the report of the Judiciary Committee, if it should be pressed.

The report of the Judiciary Committee brought another tremendous struggle in the Convention to-day, Mr. Randell Hunt, its able chairman, doing battle for it at every step of its progress. This report, which will be well received by the State, when incorporated in the new Constitution, has been found acceptable by the Convention without the loss of a single important feature. This is a high compliment to the committee, and must be appreciated by Mr. Hunt, the chairman.

The election of Justices of the Peace is to be by Wards or Precincts.

Your readers know the main provisions of the report—number of Judges, salaries, tenure of officers and all, are the same as you have published them.

The election of Sheriffs and Coroners is the only provision not adopted. Mr. St. Paul made an awful disclosure of the emolument and patronage, and corruption and fraud, and demoralization connected with the office and election to office of a Sheriff in NewOrleans, and proposed that five Sheriffs instead of one should be elected for the parish of Orleans. Where? If you had heard St. Paul picturing the "piles of gold" that glittered on the tables of the candidates for Sheriff, on the Sunday morning before the election. How the country members stared! Mr St Paul's amendment, leaving it to the Legislature to make as many Sheriffs for Orleans as they may think sufficient to work out this awful corruption, will come up to-morrow morning. I think it will pass. The race for Sheriff has always been a lottery to the political leaders of NewOrleans. For *them* the good times are going instead of coming.

Mr. Cotton, a member from Jefferson, made a personal (oral) assault, to-day, on Randell Hunt. The infatuation of the gentleman was unaccountable. He called on Mr Hunt not to "shirk" the responsibility of a rencontre with him on the Judiciary question! The thing might have been a good joke, had not Mr. Hunt got aroused by the unexpected challenge and the defiant style in which it was given. The orator blew a single blast, and there was a *great fall in Cotton*. Mr. Hunt gave Mr Cotton such a *dressing as* he will wear in his memory through all his days and all his waking nights. Prostrated as Mr. Cotton was, however, he received no sympathy from the democrats, who rather seemed to enjoy the *tanning* that their brother in democracy received. OBSERVER.

Key West Correspondence of the Crescent.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 14, 1852.

Editors Crescent—The Isabel has arrived one day ahead of her time. Within a moment's warning I have but five minutes to write. There has occurred nothing of importance since my letter by the Falcon, save the arrival of the bark Sumary, Ray, master, from Cardenas for your city. She struck on the American Shoal on the 10th inst., but she got off without aid from the wreckers; her cargo consists of 2000 barrels of molasses; she is now discharging at the wharf of Messrs. Boone & Curry. No further news.

The Philadelphia sailed for NewYork yesterday evening.

Yours in great haste, KEY LARGO.

A COLORED MAN FROM NORFOLK IN LIBERIA.—Jasper Boush, an intelligent colored man, who sailed from Norfolk, Va., in July of last year, and who settled in Liberia, has lately written an interesting letter to the Rev. Wm. H. Starr, of Norfolk. It is dated Ashland, Liberia, May 10, and after expressing his gratification with every thing in his new home, and saying that nothing could induce him to return to Norfolk, he adds:

"I live in my own house, on my own farm of 80 acres, and eat every day of my life provisions and breadstuffs of my own raising. I have now growing as my 1852 crop, a large quantity of cassadas and potatoes, several acres of sugar cane, several acres of rice, and several also of ginger; I have now ready to be transported from my nursery several thousand coffee scions, nearly one hundred cocoa scions, (not cocoa nut, mind you, but chocolate,) and about the same quantity of mango plums. My present crop, when it matures, will be worth about $600 or $700. My sugar crop will be worth over $200. I will have about 150 cross of rice, which is worth from 75 cents to $1 per cross."

He concludes by strongly urging the free colored people in Norfolk to come to Liberia; and it would seem that they are resolved to take his advice, as 175 applications have already been made for passages in the vessel to sail from that port on the 1st of November next.

Rev. Jacob Moore, a colored man, of Snow Hill, Md., with his family, emigrated to Liberia last year, writes back a glowing account of his new home.

TO ALTHEA, FROM PRISON.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for a hermitage.
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. A.—It is said that Colonel Samuel Cooper is to succeed General Jones as Adjutant General of the United States Army.

From California.

By the steamer Illinois, at NewYork, we have received dates from San Francisco to the 18th ult.

A bloody rencounter took place in the Court of Sessions, at Sacramento, between Judge Wilson and John H. McKune, a member of the bar, backed by his friend Judge Caulfield. McKune was stabbed with a sword cane by Judge Wilson, when Caulfield drew a revolver and fired at the Judge. The ball missed him but hit a Mr. McDonald. The second ball took effect on Judge Wilson, wounding him slightly. McKune is expected to recover, but it is believed McDonald will die. A meeting of citizens had subsequently been called, and a committee appointed to request the Judge to bring Caulfield to immediate trial.

From February 19 to June 6, 1852, there arrived at San Francisco 6770 Chinamen.

There are upwards of a hundred clothing stores now established on Long Wharf, San Francisco.

Several Indians on the Sacramento road, in a state of intoxication, lately, killed a Chinese. One of them was arrested by Americans, handed over to the Chinese, and by them hung. The Chinamen expressed a desire to hang the white man who sold the Indians rum.

Snow from the mountains is selling at Shasta for fifty-five cents per pound.

The number of passengers landed at San Francisco during the month of May, was 10,641. The departures for the same time did not exceed 1500.

Several teams with numbers of Chinamen, in passing the mines in Eldorado county, have recently been stopped, and ordered back to Sacramento. Indeed, so excited have some people become, that tents, merchandise, rockers, etc. have been burnt.

A man named Alexander McAllister was shot in a saloon at Sacramento on the 15th ult., by a man named Thomas Moore. McAllister died and Moore was taken into custody.

On the 13th of June an unknown man was murdered by some Indians, between Bridgeport and Deer Creek. He was shot and beat to death. The Indians were arrested and hung.

The body of Mr. D. Comstock, who has been missing for nearly a month, was found between Deer Creek and Bridgeport. Arrows were shot through the body, and he had been scalped.

An election for supervisors, on the 15th June, in Sacramento, resulted in a whig victory.

A correspondent informs the Sacramento Union that a Mexican named Chevarine was hung by a mob at Jackson, Calaveras county. He was supposed to be one of those who murdered a couple of Frenchman, recently, whilst sleeping in their tents.

Among the hundreds of Chinese immigrants, recently arrived from Hong Kong, are eighteen females, doubtless induced to come over by the glowing accounts of the country given by the few of their countrywomen who have preceded them.

The startling intelligence reached San Diego on the 10th instant, of the murder on the Desert, of Col. Craig, Third infantry, and Sergeant Bales, First Artillery, by two deserters from Major Heintzelman's command at Camp Yuma. They were arrested.

The 4th of July was celebrated with much spirit by the Americans resident in Panama. The natives and resident foreigners heartily joining in the ceremonies, which consisted of an oration, procession, ball, etc. The oration was delivered by Edmond B. Green, editor of the Panama Herald.

A man named John Jackson was hung by the people, five miles above Nicolaus, on the west bank of the Sacramento river, for the murder of Mrs Baden.

Elizabeth Roberts, a resident of Happy Valley, near San Francisco, committed suicide on the 17th ult., by taking a large dose of muriatic acid.

On the 14th of June a fire occurred at Yankee Jim's, in Placer county, by which property to the amount of $40,000 was destroyed.

MINING NEWS.—It is said that a party of Germans have recently discovered a very rich gold placer on the Sacramento route to Yreka. They called it Back Bone Creek. The earth in many places yielded from three to five dollars to the pointul.

Many persons who left Shasta Valley for the mines on Rogue river, are said to be returning. The mines on Rogue river are exceedingly rich, but not of sufficient extent to afford claims to all.

The mines on Dead Wood Creek, near Yreka, are proving to be exceedingly rich.

A correspondent, writing from Rich Bar, says: "All who do not wish to try their luck at digging on their own book, find plenty of opportunity for $6 per diem."

The Weber and Coon Hollow Canal, cost $20,000, is fourteen and a half miles long, and pays monthly $7000—27 per cent. interest on its first cost.

The Gold Hill Canal cost $9265, is ten and a half miles in length, and pays monthly $1442, or 47 per cent. on its first cost.

The Bradley, Berden & Co. Canal, at Diamond Springs, cost $2,000, is ten and a half miles in length, and pays monthly $2197, or 18¼ per cent. on its first cost.

The Rock Creek Canal, at Nevada, is six miles long, cost $10,000, and pays monthly $4000, or 40 per cent. on its original cost.

The Cayote Ditch, at Nevada, is six miles long, cost $10,000, and pays monthly $6000, or 57½ per cent. on its cost.

And lastly, the Deer Creek Canal, at Nevada, is eight miles long, cost $20,000, and pays monthly $5573, or 27⅞ per cent. on its first cost.

The mines about Weaverville have, it is said, proved to be among the richest in the State.

New and very rich diggings have been discovered at a point near Pleasant Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American river. On Sunday a man paid $300 for a claim in the new placers, and on Monday he took out a pan of pure gold weighing fourteen pounds. A deposit of $875 was made in Hunter & Co.'s office, the product of one man's labor for one day.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ISTHMUS.

The frigate Raritan sailed on the 20th from Panama for the Gallapagu Islands.

The British steamer Lima arrived at Panama on the 21 from Valparaiso. She brings news that the Peruvian Ministry had been changed. The new Cabinet were opposed to Flores and would give him no protection. Flores has but 950 men with him, but still maintains a menacing attitude. The steamer Quickstep had joined him with a number of troops said to be Americans. He has also received a remittance of $30,000 from Lima. The U. S. ship Portsmouth was lying at Guayaquil on the 10th ult. The American Charge there had protested against her leaving, should Flores hold his present warlike attitude. Captain Downie had concluded to await orders from the Commodore.

Business at Valparaiso was brisk.

LATER FROM THE SALT LAKE.

The Salt Lake mails, with advices to the 1st ult. from Utah, arrived in Sacramento on Thursday morning, under the direction of Mr. J. R. Smith, who attended them through. The tidings of the murder of Capt. Woodward and his party by the Indians are confirmed.

The Indians are said to be exceedingly troublesome on Mary's River, causing travelers much annoyance and alarm. Mr. Smith's party was constantly on the alert against them in the mountain passes, and necessarily so, meeting with one or two formidable attempts on the part of their savage foes to steal their animals and destroy the lives of the party. The following items are from the Union's summary:

Two small parties, well stocked with provisions, were met by Mr. Smith on the other side of Carson Valley. They are on the look out for the trains from the East.

No emigrants as yet have arrived at Salt Lake from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, but trains were expected in daily on the 1st May.

By the letter of our correspondent, it will be seen that Gov. Young has gone on a tour of exploration. Mr. Smith was at the city when he left, and says that he took with him his High Priest, Kimball, and forty picked dragoons.

There is great difficulty existing among the Mormons, and a large party, which promises soon to be in the majority, are dissatisfied with the tyrannical government of Young, and say they will not have him to rule over them. They are admirers of Kimball, and are endeavoring to supplant Young, and put the former on the throne.

Provisions of some kinds have been very dear at Salt Lake City this spring. Sugar and coffee are worth 40c per pound, bacon 25c., beef commands 8c., and flour 2½ a 3c. Whisky has been selling at sixteen dollars per gallon, but there is little demand for it.

The crops in the Salt Lake Valley are looking beautifully. An unusually large amount of grain had been sown, and vegetables planted to supply the army of emigrants from the East. Green peas were out of the ground by the latter end of March.

For the Crescent.

The Great Industrial Exhibition of the Southwest.

MR. EDITOR: The public mind becomes now interested every day more, as their knowledge and consideration in favor of the contemplated Industrial Exhibition for 1854 advances. With the practical mechanic, the artist, the man of creative genius, this subject becomes a consideration of vast interest. He earnestly asks now, whether there is really such a day to come in the South and in NewOrleans, when the resources and the genius of our people will be called into action—when they will bring forth the complicated industry of their country.

On a previous occasion I have addressed my fellow-citizens in behalf of this enterprise. I have stated the nature and its design, the practicability of the project, and the important results and benefits it would bring to NewOrleans in particular. It will bring the great mass of the people of the South and Southwestern States in an interesting rivalry to the city of NewOrleans; and will in consequence create a busy and profitable event. Hotel keepers, steamboats and locomotives, proprietors of omnibuses, and persons engaged in every pursuit, will have reason to remember such an event with pleasant reflections.

The encouragements we have already received of several of our sister States, their earnest desire for the success of this enterprise, is indeed flattering. The people of Alabama feel deeply interested in this matter—their agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources are extensive and must be developed by the industry and genius of her people; and this cause we propose is the true and only modus operandi by which it can be accomplished successfully.

In other States the same policy exists. Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and the whole South feels deeply interested in the success of this enterprise. The question is now asked, Will NewOrleans and the State of Louisiana longer sit with her arms folded, and do nothing? Will the citizens of NewOrleans not come forward like men and take this subject up promptly to establish this enterprise in a manner that will confer an honor to our city and State? If it is the wish of the people of NewOrleans that an Industrial Exhibition of the South and South western States should take place in NewOrleans in February, 1854, upon an extensive scale, as it has been received upon to the late Industrial Convention, and as many have expressed themselves that it should be a brilliant affair, and if such is their intention, why should they not make active preparations and arrangements, and not leave a subject of such magnitude until the "eleventh hour?"

It is essential that every publicity all over the Southern and Southwestern States should be given; and at the same time to all our Northern confraternity, with their superior arts and manufacturing machinery, that they may unite with us; since we are the great market-house for their commerce and manufactory—all information to be imparted to those that are most interested, this must emanate from the city of NewOrleans, and in proof of the above facts, I will quote the few lines from an intelligent correspondent, who says: "Be assured that the attention which the subject received in the country and the success of the enterprise, depends upon the manifestation in the 'Crescent City.'

Let it not be properly understood in this appeal. It is far from my disposition to dictate to my fellow-citizens or wishing any presumption in the matter in urging this subject to a speedy beginning. Bound by a faithful, unshaking duty to the furtherance of a cause that I have ardently advocated for many years I must be permitted to express the sentiments which I feel within my bosom; and that is, that the developments and progress of the mechanical and useful arts in our city and State and the South in general shall be promoted and advanced as far as my feeble ability and industry will permit.

Why should not the Southwest rise upon the night of their strength, and assert and maintain, not only their independence as to foreign aid but also their indisputed equality in reference to genius and talent abroad.

Genius is said to be the mind of the orchamber and talent is the strength of the giant. We have as much talent and genius south of Dixon and Mason's line as can be found north of it. Why not, therefore, by this model—all Southern genius and talent into requisition? This proposition will not only invigorate the development of Southern genius, but will excite emulation, and emulation will lead to proficiency, eminence and success.

A CITIZEN OF NEW ORLEANS.

EDS. All newspapers in the South and neighboring States favorable to the above cause, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

Something for Every Body.

The Canadian census show a total population, in the two provinces of 1,906,758.

Why is a motherless lamb the poorest creature in the world? Because it isn't worth a *dam*.

An exchange paper says, the most dignified, glorious, and lovely work of nature is woman the next is man then Berkshire pigs.

The English Queen has issued a proclamation to the Scottish Peers to meet at Holyrood on the 15th instant.

The girls in Northampton have been sending a bachelor bouquets of tansy and wormwood. He says he don't care, he had rather smell them than matrimony.

Louis Papineau, who was exiled as the leading spirit in the Canadian rebellion in 1837 has just been elected to the Provincial Parliament. A dispatch from Montreal declares that the vote in his favor was two to one over the Government candidate.

A wag some time ago advertised a carriage to perform without horses, with one wheel, and invited all curious mechanics to see it. Many members of the society of arts attended, and in their ardor of expectation, were shown a horse and cart.

"Why, Charley, dear boy, what's the matter? You seem miserable?" "Ma says I must wear turn down collars till Christmas, and there's Sidney Bowler (who's not half so tall as I am) has had stick-ups and white chokers for ever so long."

A monster iron steamship, called the Atrato, is now building in one of the English ship yards, which will be large enough to contain the steamship Arabia of 2000 tons, and a good deal of room to spare. Her length of keel will be 350, and her promenade, from stem to stern, 550 feet long, by about 56 feet broad.

The liquor merchants of Newport are selling off their stock as fast as they can. During the last two weeks one firm has put up five hundred gallons per day in demijohns—this is besides what they have sold in large quantities. The business of liquor selling will be a bad investment in Rhode Island shortly, owing to the Maine law.

Thomas F. Meagher addressed the graduates at the annual commencement of the St. John's College, at Fordham, NewYork, on Thursday. During the day the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Meagher by the Faculty. He is shortly to visit Philadelphia, and pass a few days with some friends who have invited him to join them.

THE WILL OF HENRY CLAY.—The will of Henry Clay was presented in court at Louisville on the 13th inst., and admitted to record. It is drawn up by his own hand, and bears date of July 10, 1851. It relates almost entirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family, the only exception being that which relates to his slaves. It provides that all the children of his slaves born after the 1st of January 1850, are to be liberated and sent to Liberia—the males at the age of 28, and the females at the age of 25—three years of their earnings prior to emancipation to be reserved for their benefit for the purpose of fitting them out; prior to their removal, they are to be taught to read, write and cipher. Slaves in being before 1850 are bequeathed to his family.

Ashland is left to Mrs. Clay, for her sole use and benefit during her life, and at her death is to be sold, and the proceeds divided among his children. The following are the only specified devises outside of his family: To Dr. D. W. Dudley the gold snuff box presented to him by Dr. Hunt, late of Washington; to Henry S. Duncan a ring containing a piece of Washington's coffin, and to Mr. W. N. Mercer a snuff box said to have belonged to Peter the Great.

Mrs. Clay was appointed executrix, and the Hon. Thomas A. Marshall and James O. Harrison, executors, with the provision that no security should be required of either.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

CONGRESSIONAL.—FISHERIES.—*Washington*, July 23.—The House to-day passed a resolution calling on the Government for all the information in its possession relative to the subject of the American fisheries, and asking what measures have been taken to protect the rights of our citizens in this regard. [Eve. Delta.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION—*Baton Rouge*, July 23, 12:30 P. M.—The Convention was opened this morning with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw.

The report of the Committee on a French translation of a new constitution was received, and was amended by allowing the translator $250.

Article 81 of the Title on the Judiciary, as reported by the special committee, was amended by empowering the Legislature to increase the number of Sheriffs in any parish, and was then passed.

Mr. Hunt, on the Judiciary Committee, reported an additional article, 82, making the Judges of inferior courts elective by the qualified electors of their respective districts; article 83, making it the duty of the Legislature to fix the time for electing Judges different from that of all other elections; article 84, making the Attorney General elective by the qualified electors of the whole State, and District Attorneys by electors of districts; and article 85, giving to the Legislature the power of determining the mode of vacancies in all offices not otherwise provided for.

All other articles were passed. [Eve. Pic.

SHOCKING MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.—The English papers contain an account of a most horrible mortality on board the British ship Lady Montague, on the passage from China to Callao, with 500 souls on board, including passengers and crew. It appears that sickness and fever seized the helpless creatures within a few days after her departure. The water and provisions which had been provided for the emigrants became putrid. The mortality that ensued need not be more particularly alluded to, than to mention that the sufferings of the poor creatures were of the most frightful description. Many committed suicide by jumping overboard, and by the time the ship