DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 95 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $8 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Fixed and other bills, with the following rates of charges, per square of nine lines to a column, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements on the second page are charged at one cent a line.
Bills of discount will be made with those who advertise by the year 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 the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season for school.
October 30, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1852.

THE CAMPAIGN REPUBLIC.

When the paper, the name of which heads this article, was first established, we had a strong presentiment that it would be certain to create trouble in the whig ranks. Its nominal editor's name was a sufficient warrant for this expectation. Ever since his editorial labors have been begun in the Parish of Jefferson, he has notoriously kept the whigs of that parish divided and in perpetual hot water. With the capacity of a two-penny whistle he has sought to raise the clamor of a war-trumpet, and feverishly ambitious of notoriety, he knows of no other way to ensure it than by attempting to provoke a controversy in the ranks of the very party he professes to serve. If it were not for his pretensions (totally unsupported by facts) to official organship, we should waste no time in noticing attacks in the columns of his journal. As it is, we shall briefly state facts in reply to his editorial of the 10th inst.

First—When the editor of this paper was well known to be so involved, that every sense of gentlemanly feeling and manly fairness should have suggested the forbearance of delay, the Campaign Republic of the 10th ult. published a most abusive and offensive editorial paragraph referring to the Crescent.

Secondly—It is entirely untrue, as has again and again been announced in our editorial columns, that the Crescent is a "professedly neutral" or in any way "neutral" paper. We abjure all such humbug; but we do not think it necessary to swear recklessly, through thick and thin, to abusive personalities against Pierce and King. The editor can ask of the Chairman and chief members of the Whig Central Executive Committee what full and unsolicited testimony they have borne in behalf of our efficient services to the whig cause: they will hardly say half as much for the Campaign Republic, unless their courtesy be extraordinarily liberal.

Thirdly—It is entirely untrue that we have been in the habit of attacking prominent whigs—we doubt if the Campaign Republic could name one whig whom we have attacked—unless it instance complacently its own distinguished conductors. On the contrary, to our agency, more than any other, is, we believe, due the closing up of the widest breach ever known in the whig party of New Orleans. But some parties may owe us no thanks for that.

Fourthly—If the editor of the Campaign Republic permitted himself to be deceived by a publication of certain whigs as democrats, which slipped into our columns during our absence, and now wishes to throw the burden of responsibility on our shoulders, we are very willing to receive it: he has already on his own more than he can carry.

Fifthly—As for criticising the Campaign Republic without reading it, we felt free to do so, when every person reading it, answered our inquiry very coolly—"Oh, there is nothing much in it."

Sixthly—As to the editor's "intercourse with the members of the Central Committee," we can assure him, it is known to us to be, in every respect, very slender. We never knew him to be present at any meeting of the Committee, and prominent and active members of it tell us he never was. We have also heard a large number of the leading members say they know little or nothing of the editor or his paper—acknowledge no responsibility for either—and are annoyed at his unauthorized attempt to assume position as the Committee's organ. Even the President of the Committee claims that we did him injustice in holding him in any measure responsible for the course of the Campaign Republic. If the editor has possession of any of the secrets of the Central Committee, he certainly has it in no regular course of things.

Seventhly—If the Central Committee did endorse the Campaign Republic, it was *before they knew anything of the editor*, and only as they would endorse any paper which stood in need of some endorsement, or forced polite puffery from the indifferent courtesy of gentlemen.

Eighthly—The Campaign Republic, to the best of our knowledge, was not sent to this office until the issue of the third or fourth number, when it promptly received a courteous notice. We thought something was to follow the failure to send it. We, however, made some allowances for the newness of self-assumed dignity and importance.

Ninthly—That the members of the Whig Central Committee are quarreling over so small a thing as the Campaign Republic, we have too much common sense to intimate. It answered the purposes of the editor to assume that we did so intimate.

Tenthly—As for our luxuriating on the honorities of whig official patronage, we confess the crime. But we never dogged at any man's heels to obtain them. We never sent our paper continuously to gentlemen who refused obstinately to receive it, and then closely dunned them for pay, and we never listed Custom-house officers to draw patronage from their fears of dismissal or their necessities of living.

☞ For the new Constitution, in French and English, see Supplement.

THE MAILS.—The Eastern mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. Pierre Soulé for a copy of the report of the Secretary of War, communicating a reconnoissance of the Colorado River and Gulf of California, made by Lieut. Derby, and to Hon. John Moore, for other documents.

CAPT. MARCY'S COMMAND.—It will be seen, by a telegraphic dispatch in another column, that a report has reached Memphis of the safe arrival at Fort Arbuckle of Capt. Marcy and his command. This is good tidings, and we trust it may prove true.

HARRY BRIDGE.—We were much pleased a day or two since to meet an old friend, in the person whose name heads this paragraph, who has just returned from a tour through Texas, where he has been traveling as the agent of the extensive house of Melville & Co., jewelers in Camp and Canal streets. Mr. Briggs has been in the employ of Messrs. M. & Co., for many years, and has traveled for them through nearly all the Southern States. He richly deserves the reputation he has gained: that of being a most energetic and thorough business man, and a high toned gentleman.

New Music.

H. D. Hewitt, No. 30 Camp street, has just received a lot of newly published music from the house of Lee & Walker, New York. Among the pieces are, "To-morrow I'm Sweet Sixteen," by James Bellok; "Whig Nomination Quick-step," by Charles Grobe; "The Chalet Horn," by Stephen Glover; "Leap Year Polka," by the same author; "The Rock Beside the Sea," by Charles G. Converse; and "The Truant Tear," a ballad, by Miss Fanny Heron.

Our musical friends should not forget to give Mr. Hewitt a call.

THE ARMY WORM.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Register learns that in several parts of that county, and Macon county, the army worm is "now making sad ravages upon the cotton crops." The planters, it says, are greatly alarmed.

The Charleston Mercury learns that the worm has commenced its ravages in the cotton fields of Beaufort.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.
[Office Corner of St. Charles and Gravier.]

Another California Arrival.

NEW YORK, Monday Aug. 16.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived here from Aspinwall City, bringing one million of dollars' worth of gold.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 16.

There is a fair inquiry in the cotton market, with sales of about 800 bales at steady prices. Flour firmer, and State brands selling at $3 83¾ to $4 06¼ per bbl. Corn is yet in good request, with sales at 67 to 68c. per bushel for mixed Western. Pork steady at $20 per bbl. for Mess.

North Carolina Elections.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 16.

The returns of the election so far show that sixty-one whig, and fifty-five democratic members have been returned for the House of Commons. There are yet four counties to hear from.

Riot at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 16.

There was a serious riot in this city on Saturday night among the firemen, during which two persons lost their lives, and a number have been seriously injured.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.

The river here is now stationary, with two and a half feet water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.

The river here is now rising, with heavy rain since last night. The markets are quiet, and prices without any quotable change.

Safety of Captain Marcy.

MEMPHIS, August 16.

Advices are received here from Fort Smith, which state that Captain Marcy and his command had arrived at Fort Arbuckle, in good health and spirits.

Arkansas Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.

Further returns have been received from Arkansas, but not sufficient to determine the result. Conway's election is still doubtful.

Steamboats Passing.

MEMPHIS, August 16.

The steamboats Dove and Lexington have passed here to-day bound for New Orleans, and the Silas Wright, Uncle Sam, and Wm. B. Clifton, bound up the river from that place.

PARK SCHOOL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—We yesterday attended the examination of the scholars of the Free School of the Christian Brothers. This school, it is well understood, is established with a view to impart not only a literary, scientific and commercial, but also a religious education to students. It is established upon the principle or sentiment that parents desire that their children should be brought up in the faith of their fathers, and that religious and secular teaching should progress *pari passu*. The correctness or incorrectness of this principle, we cannot properly discuss in our columns. It is certain, however, that parents naturally (and not improperly) use every means to rivet the convictions and sentiments of their children to whatever creed they may profess—Jewish, Unitarian, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, or Catholic. Whether this parental sense of deity or prejudice should pause at the door of the school-house, is a matter which may be considered by those who have the leisure or inclination.

One thing is certain: sectarian feelings cannot and should not enter into our public schools. One creed may be right and another may be wrong. That does not concern the State, which provides, or its representatives, who manage, our system of common school education.

The taxes which support those schools are paid by all—by Jew and Gentile, by Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopalian, Unitarian, Methodist, etc. To all of these, our common schools, by the just right of taxes paid, are freely open. The religious prejudices of none should be either shocked or propitiated. The State knows—in the broadest sentiment of liberty—no religion under the sun—nothing but citizens.

Were it otherwise, we should have interminable sectarian quarrels; and one denomination or another would abuse our beneficent system of common schools to seek a mastery over another denomination, and finally defraud the conscientious tax-payer.

The Christian Brothers educate at their own cost, and by the liberality of those sympathizing in their labors. They have nothing from the public revenue. On this ground there can be no complaint against them. They are auxiliary not inimical to the cause of free education. They educate, without cost to any one, those who otherwise would be an expense to the city and State. This fact cannot justly give cause of offence.

Of the examination of their scholars yesterday, we can only say, that it was one of the most creditable we have ever known. The answers were prompt, correct, and indicative of progress not to be expected under the circumstances, or in reference to the youthfulness of the scholars.

We subjoin a list of the prizes distributed amongst the pupils who, by their application and progress, have rendered themselves worthy of reward:

SECTION OF HONOR.

Religion, History Ancient and Modern—First Prize, John Aug. Cheevers; second do, Wm. Crone.
Algebra—First Prize, Thomas Dromphy; second do, Thos Leeder.
Mythology and Cosmology—First Prize, Phillip McGrath; second do, Thomas Enderle.
Biography—First Prize, J. David; second do., Peter Reed.
History of United States—First Prize, Thomas Leeder; second do., John Prie.
Natural History—First Prize, Wm. Cartier; second do., Michael Shaw.
English Grammar—First Prize, James O'Neil; second do., Michael Cavanagh.
History of the Christian Church—First Prize, Felix Domanoe; second do., John Dougherty.
Astronomy—First Prize, James Gardiner; second do., John Daly.
Geometry—First Prize, Wilson S. Brown; second do., Wm. Hobbs.
Arithmetic—First Prize, Thomas Dromphy; second do., Samuel Woods.
Natural Philosophy—First Prize, John Aug. Cheevers; second do., William Crone.
Physiology—First Prize, William Cartier; second do., John Aug Cheevers.
Geography—First Prize, Thomas Enderle; second do., Phillip McGrath.

Besides these, pupils who compose the Section of Honor, there were the following of the other Sections of the High Class, who distinguished themselves and were rewarded:

Edward Crone, Phillip Fredrick, David McNeil, John Corcoran, Owens Sullivan, Edward Gurunder, John McGuire, John Daly, Robert Brady, John Hobbs, James Wall, Patrick Moran, Peter O'Neil, John Turner, John Dennett, Matthew Farrelly, Edward Finigan, Patrick Murphy, Thomas Wall, James Burns, James Duffy, Thomas Reilly, Peter Whealing, John Ruzan, James Gilden, John Fitzsimmons, James Hestiling, Daniel Hinchesen, George Carter, John Fallon, Thomas Russell, Owens Sullivan, Sebastian Cheevers, John Green, Terry Toomy, Thomas McNinny, William Burns, Antony Golden.

Three hundred books were distributed amongst the above mentioned pupils of the High Class.

[We are compelled to defer a portion of our report. Ed.]

A TRIP TO MADISONVILLE.—*The Ball*.—On Saturday last, one of us indulged in the pleasure of a trip over Lake Pontchartrain to the beautiful village of Madisonville. Of the passage across, on the fine steamer Ophelia, with that popular prince of good fellows and high-toned gentleman, Capt. Warren A. Grice, it is almost unnecessary to speak, as the Ophelia and Capt. Grice are so well known and so well appreciated that we could say nothing to add to their reputation. The most assiduous attention is given to the comfort and safety of passengers, and the dinners on board are everything which could be included in the wishes of the most refined gourmand.

But, to Madisonville and the ball. The experienced and popular host of the Madisonville Hotel, Mr. McKay, had made every preparation for a grand affair. The arrangements were all in excellent taste, and Mons. Mesmer, with a portion of his fine band, was in attendance. Contrary to the general expectation, the attendance was small, but in regard to the ladies, we can say that for the number, we have never seen a greater combination of grace and beauty. The lovely Miss R——ves, a resident we believe of New York, was an object of universal admiration, and many were the envious glances cast at the happy cavalier who enjoyed the felicity of encircling her delicate waist in whirling through the mazes of the waltz. Mrs. R——ves, Miss G——ls and others whose names we did not learn, attracted much observation by their beauty, neatness of dress and graceful bearing.

The supper, which was served about 12 o'clock, was got up in a style which added to the reputation of McKay, as a caterer, and it was enjoyed with much *spirit* by the company. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. McKay to give a series of Saturday night parties, which will prove exceedingly pleasant to those who visit the place.

DEATH OF MRS. TAYLOR.—The venerable and much respected relict of the late President Taylor, departed this life, at Pascagoula, on Saturday evening last.

Mrs. Taylor had been for some time laboring under a severe illness, and her death was not unexpected. A large circle of friends and connections, by whom her numerous amiable and estimable qualities were appreciated, will learn her loss with the most profound regret.

We are informed that as a mark of respect to the deceased, the Army offices will be closed to-day.

THE DEATH OF MR. RANTOUL.—The National Intelligencer, in recording the death of the Hon. Robert Rantoul jr., says:

Mr. Rantoul was in his seat in the House on Tuesday last, the 3d inst. At that time he appeared to be in usual health, with the exception of what he considered to be a small boil on his forehead. On Wednesday morning the little sore was surrounded by erysipelatous inflammation in consequence of which he was prevailed upon to remain in his room and procure medical advice. Thursday the disease seemed to be entirely arrested, and on Friday morning he felt very much better, and spoke confidently of returning in a day or two to his duties in the House. On Friday evening, he became much worse: the erysipelas spread over his entire face, and his brain was evidently affected. On Saturday evening the left side became paralytic, after which he sank rapidly, and expired at about half past 10 o'clock, P. M.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ROMANCE.—Our neighbor of the Courier is unfortunate. Let him compose himself and read the following from a veteran patriot, statesman, and lawful of sound sense, and most effectually "spike" the one gun. Jacques Toutant is no holiday, summer bird, but a true whig, and cannot desert the old whig colors:

NEW ORLEANS, August 14, 1852.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

GENTLEMEN—Arriving from Pass Christian, I learned to-day, through your paper of the 7th inst., that a rumor was circulated in the city and country, that I had declared against the whig candidates for President and Vice President, and that you had done me the justice to pronounce this report absurd, from its improbability. I must indeed be little known to those who repeat or propagate this story; for they would otherwise know that after sustaining the whig party with all my influence, and by every honorable means, for a period that antedates the birth of many a living whig, because I sincerely desired the triumph of its principles—I would hardly dream of deserting it now, without paramount and convincing reasons, and especially at a time when we are called upon daily to witness the admirable results of whig policy and the superiority of whig to locofoco principles.

I did, however, say, before the selection of candidates by the Whig National Convention, and I repeat it now, that I preferred the stability of Southern institutions to the triumph of party, and that if the whig nominees failed to endorse in full and without reserve the Compromise platform, not only would I not support them, but would oppose their success by all the influence I might be enabled to command. Does this resolution apply to Gen. Scott, (whom I know and honor) after his unqualified acceptance of the whig platform? What more can possibly be required of him? As for myself, Gen. Scott's word of honor would have been quite sufficient; for after having so ably and gloriously served his country for nearly half a century, and after having shed his blood on more than one field of battle, and periled his life on so many occasions, Gen. Scott would never forfeit his honor for the sake of occupying a station, illustrious beyond a doubt, but which cannot render him greater in the eyes of his countrymen.

His adversaries being unable to deny his services and his military genius, assert that he has never filled office as a civilian, and that, therefore, he is unfitted for the exalted functions of the Presidency. I apprehend, however, that Gen. Scott has more than once given ample guarantees of his capacity for civil station, and to prove this, we have only to recall his distinguished services in staying the nullification crisis of South Carolina; in putting an end to the Patriot War on the Northern frontier; in averting bloodshed during the North-eastern Boundary difficulties; and in his high administrative qualities displayed during the occupancy of Mexico by the American troops. Moreover, to conclude an offensive war with brilliancy and unvaried success, much more than mere military genius is required—a fact attested by the history of every nation. It is admitted that Mexico was never better governed than Willfredo Scott occupied her capital at the head of his valiant and victorious troops.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,
your friend and servant,
JACQUES TOUTANT.

Louisiana Interior.

A NEW PAPER.—Mr. Winfree, jr., late of the Baton Rouge Gazette, is about to start a new paper in West Baton Rouge.

DEDICATION.—A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at Thibodaux on the 3d inst.

CHOLERA.—The Concordia Intelligencer of Saturday says: "We are sorry to be informed of the fatal existence of the cholera on some plantations in Claiborne county, Mississippi. Fevers also are prevalent in Jefferson county of the same State. It is generally the case that when sickness prevails on the hills, the swamps and alluvions are perfectly healthy."

The same paper has the following items:

THE WEATHER.—The present week has been distinguished with several showers of rain—one of them quite powerful, and attended with lightning and thunder. It was somewhat too rude for the safety of the cotton bolls which were knocked off by its violence. The nights and mornings which succeeded the showers have been cool with stirring breezes.

COTTON PICKING.—We heard of a number of planters in our vicinity who have commenced picking cotton in earnest some of the last days of the present week.

The Catahoula Advocate, of the 5th inst., says that two gentlemen on contiguous plantations, from three to five miles from Trinity, below Black River, commenced picking cotton on the 23 inst., and have been gathering about seventy-five pounds to the hand since.

The Natchitoches Chronicle learns from all sources that the cotton crop of north-western Louisiana is excellent, and is satisfied from observation that if the season continues propitious, abundant crops of both corn and cotton will be the result of the summer's toil. A gentleman informs the editor, however, that already has the dreaded moth made its appearance on his plantation, and that the caterpillar is to be the certain sequence. It is thought, however, that it is not the genuine caterpillar fly.

THE ARMY WORM.—We are sorry to learn that the army worm (not the boll worm) has commenced serious ravages on a number of plantations, on both sides of the river, in this vicinity. We might mention the names of the planters who are said to be sufferers, but decline to do so, from the hope that the damage may not be as serious as is now apprehended.

EARLY PICKING.—The Catahoula Advocate of the 12th inst. says: Mr. J. G. Brooks, manager on the Garrett place, Black river, writes us that he pressed one bale of cotton on the 6th inst. Who can beat it?

Later from Texas.

The steamship Uncle Sam, Capt. Thompson, which arrived yesterday, brought us news from Galveston to the 13th ultimo.

The News says that there is much sickness in Middle and Western Texas, though it is generally ague and fever, and not often fatal.

On the 6th inst., Mrs. Edmonson, the wife of Dr. E. Edmonson, a district of Gulf, died in her bed, her husband being entirely unconscious of the dreadful calamity that had befallen him, until he awoke in the morning and beheld the lifeless corpse by his side. Mrs. Edmonson had been afflicted with the toothache for some time, and had been accustomed to find relief in the use of chloroform, administered by her husband. It is believed that she was afflicted with the pain in the night, and being unwilling to wake her husband, procured the chloroform and administered it herself in much excess, to cause her death.

A correspondent of the News, who has been traveling through the State, says that the crop of corn is immense, and the cotton crop never gave better promise at this season of the year. He does not think the amount of land planted in cotton is as large as it was last year. All the other crops look well, and give promise of an abundant harvest.

Texas is supposed to contain a population of 500,000 souls, having about 30,000 persons over twenty years of age who can neither read nor write.

The Western Texan says the flood in the San Antonio, occasioned by three days of heavy rain in the last week of July, was two feet higher than the overflow of last spring, which did so much damage. It swept away several public and private bridges, bathhouses, fences, etc. Buildings near the bridges were also washed down.

The postmasters on the route between Houston and Austin have all written to the Post-office Department at Washington City, recommending the establishing of a daily mail between these two points.

The editor of the Texan Advocate learns that offers have been made to deliver corn to contractors for Government supplies at San Antonio, at twenty-five cents per bushel.

A man named Samuel Compton was killed by a man by the name of Goss at Cameron, recently, with a pistol.

Each of the following religious denominations in Texas have under their auspices the institutions of learning located as follows: Methodists, at Rutersville and Marshall; Presbyterians, (O. S.) at Huntsville, Goliad and Brenham; Episcopalians, at Anderson and Cumberland; Presbyterians, at Dangerfield.

Two hundred Sunday school teachers are much wanted, immediately, in Texas. They would find good employment, and wages equal to what is paid in any part of the United States.

The Brownsville Rio Bravo has the following paragraph:

MAN KILLED.—During the election at Brados Santiago, on Monday last, an old man well known by the name of "Spanish Peter," who has been in the employ of the quartermaster on this frontier ever since the commencement of the war, and who had endeared himself to the officers of the department by his fidelity and integrity, was killed by a man named Thibeault, who struck him on the head with a stick, fracturing his skull and causing his death instantaneously. Alas, poor Peter, never again will he "ring de bell!"—he is gone, and may the earth rest lightly upon him. Thibeault has been arrested, and is now in jail to await his trial. We, therefore, refrain from making any further comments upon this sad occurrence.

The Rio Bravo, speaking of the election in Brownsville, charges that a large number of illegal votes were polled. The whole number polled in Brownsville is stated to be 913, whereas, this paper says the legal votes could not have exceeded 614—making 299, or nearly one-third of the whole vote, illegal.

REGATTA AT POINT CLEAR.—There was a large gathering at Point Clear on Saturday last, and the regatta proved a grand affair. The following is the result: The Sylph took the prize in the first class, the Kate the second, the Francis, jr., the third, and the Wave the fourth.

We have already given the result of the match between the Vision and the Kate. The following was the time made:

Vision	2h. 5m.
Kate	2h. 12m. 30s.

Mr. W. Deering sailed the Kate, and Mr. John Pierce the Vision.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On the 7th instant an express train on the Albany and Buffalo Railroad ran off the track at Waterloo, in consequence of a misplaced switch. The locomotive, together with the tender, baggage-car and one passenger car, were demolished. A large number of passengers were injured, three of them dangerously.

A bridge on the Hamilton and Eaton Railroad, Ohio, gave way while a train was passing over it on the 6th inst. Two freight cars were smashed, and four persons seriously injured. The passenger cars fortunately became detached, when the freight car went down, or the result would have been much more serious.

The Pilot of the steamer Lelia No. 2, who arrived here yesterday on the steamer P. Dalmas, reports the Lelia hard aground on Farmer's Bar, in the Ouachita river, a few miles below Monroe, where he thinks she will remain until a rise in the river takes place.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Octibbeha county, Mississippi, has voted to tax the county $60,000 in aid of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and a like amount to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. Subscriptions of $100,000 have also been obtained in Itawamba county to the former road.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.*—Richard Butler, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Andrew Backus, removed. J. V. Brown, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Henry Acker, removed.

Alfred Conkling, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic in the place of Robert P. Letcher recalled at his own request.

SHIP CONVERTED.—The ship Argo, bound to Boston, has been condemned to unseaworthy, at Cape Town Cape of Good Hope.

FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.—A destructive fire occurred at Pittsburgh on the 6th inst. A very large number of poor families were rendered homeless.

SHERIFF OF PADUCAH.—The Paducah (Ky.) Journal says that George H. Morrow has been elected Sheriff of the county in which that town is situated.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Reed has gained 143 in twenty-seven counties, over the election of 1850, when he beat Manly 3182.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—A meeting of the whigs of Natchez was to be held on Saturday last, for the purpose of forming a Scott and Graham Association.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—King, (democrat) for Governor, elected by 10,000 majority. For Congress, two whigs and three democrats. The Legislature divided into Benton and anti-Benton men.

Mr. Mucklos, of the State Department, will, it is said, be nominated as Chargé d'Affaires at the Danish Court, in place of Hon. A. J. Ogle, who declines the duties of the post.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER.—The schooner Mero, from Bangor for Bridgeport, was found water-logged, and towed into Portsmouth on the 8th inst. It is supposed that all her crew were lost.

Lieut. Chaplin, U. S. N., has written to the Navy Department, requiring a further investigation into the charges made against him of having violated a young woman who died recently. Two coroners' juries have acquitted him of blame.

FORTUNATE MAN.—Mr. J. K. Harris, who was on board the Henry Clay, and saved several lives, was also a passenger on the steamer Swallow at the time of her destruction, and on the Empire when she sunk near Newburgh.

ARRESTS FOR MURDER.—Jos. Dodge, Henry Smith and Samuel Smith, have been arrested at St. Louis, charged with killing three Indians on the plains. And another man was arrested at Independence on the same charge, and made a confession implicating the others.

BATHARLITON OF KAINE.—A meeting of the citizens of Chicago was held on the 4th inst., in relation to the extradition of Thomas Kaine. A number of speeches were made, and a committee to draft resolutions was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 9th.

POSTPONEMENT OF DR. GARDINER'S TRIAL.—In the Criminal Court of Washington, on the 9th instant, Judge Crawford decided in favor of the continuance of the cases against Dr. George A. Gardiner until the next December term, as prayed by his counsel and resisted by the United States.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—Accounts from Montevideo to the 5th of June state that the ratification of the Brazilian treaties puts an end to all fear of another foreign war, which has been seriously apprehended. It is supposed a new treaty will also be agreed upon, the principal object of which will be to obtain the entry of all produce of the Oriental Republic into Brazil free of duties.

PHILLIPS' FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The second trial of the fire annihilator was given at Boston last Friday, the 6th instant. The building was allowed to burn till the flames had burst through the roof and walls, and it became the general opinion that it would burn down. At this moment two annihilators were set in operation, and the flames completely extinguished in about half a minute.

EXPLORATION OF THE JAPAN AND OTHER SEAS.—The British Admiralty have dispatched a well-appointed surveying ship and tender for the purpose of exploring the Java and China seas. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer adduces this fact as one that should have its influence with Congress in providing for a like reconnoissance and exploration.

COMBINATION OF ETHER WITH STEAM.—The *Patrie*, Paris paper says that experiments have, for some years past, been made with ether combined with steam, on board of government vessels. The result has been that a great saving may be effected, but that, the inflammable nature of ether renders it dangerous. It has just been resolved to replace ether by chloroform, and two engines of sixty horse power are to be placed in the Gulde, to enable experiments to be made.

THE HORSE TRADE OF THE WEST.—Horses are carried by railroad from Cincinnati to New York or Boston in five days, and for the sum of $13 each. The omnibus proprietors of New York are supplied from Cincinnati. The demand for good horses, says the Cincinnati Gazette, continues considerably ahead of the supply. The Mexican war emptied the pasture fields and stables of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, and caused a rise in stock of fifty per cent.

EMIGRANTS FOR AUSTRALIA.—On Friday, the 6th inst., the bark Madison sailed from New York for Port Philip with another cargo of emigrants for the Australian gold diggings; and the ship Epaminondas sailed yesterday also with emigrants for the same port. This makes five vessels that have left New York for Australia, four of which took out 626 emigrants, principally Canadians. Several other vessels are now loading at New York for the same destination.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—The National Intelligencer, of the 10th instant, says: "It may be interesting to our readers in the South to know that the 'Southern Press,' hitherto published daily in this city, has ceased to exist. It breathed its last yesterday in a plaintive valedictory, from which we learn that its untimely end is to be attributed to the failure of its friends to contribute to its support, as promised, or even to pay up the sums due upon their subscriptions."

A BURGLAR SHOT.—Rev. Wm. Savage, writing from Liverpool, Perry county, Pa., gives to the Pottsville Emporium the particulars of a burglary and attempted robbery, which occurred in that county a few days ago, which resulted in one of the burglars being shot, from the effects of which he died the next day. He was a young man named Samuel F. Stitz, and said it was his first offence, which he deeply regretted. His father is a respectable member of a church in Franklin county, Pa. He gave the names of three confederates.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The Editor of the Philadelphia American has been shown several beautiful specimens of Australian gold, weighing in all three ounces, and imported from London by the United States Mint as specimens. This is believed to be the first that has ever been seen in this country, as it does not reach us in the course of commerce. It was received at the Mint on the 5th instant, and it has been ascertained, by an assay of part of the quantity, that the proportion of pure metal is ten thousandths fine; which is equivalent to twenty dollars per ounce, or three bonds.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—The family of the late Professor Kingsley, of West Point, have been sadly and painfully bereaved. In the year 1834 or 1835, four lovely children died in one week, of scarlet fever; subsequently yet another died after protracted sickness; then Professor Kingsley, in 1849, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died; the remaining members of the family, in 1850, were thrown from a carriage, and the youngest child, aged five years, was killed. Two daughters, aged thirteen and twenty-one, were among the lost on the Henry Clay. The heart-broken mother and one son are the only survivors of this stricken household.

RIOT AT TRENTON.—*Water-Power Dam Destroyed.*—There was somewhat of a riot near Trenton, N. J., on the 6th inst., occasioned by a dispute between the water-power company and a number of stone-hackers and fishermen, who were opposed to the company building a dam at the head of Scudder's Falls. The stone-hackers assembled to tear the dam down, and were met and resisted by a number of men from the rolling-mill. A fight ensued with stones, and several heads came out of the contest with various bumps, which might have puzzled a phrenologist to account for. The dam was removed in the course of the fight.

HUNGERY AND KOSSUTH.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says: "It is stated that letters from America, of probity and intelligence in Europe confirm the accuracy of the newspaper statements as to the welcome reception given to the Emperor of Austria by the population of Hungary during the recent visit of the Emperor to that country. This does not agree with the general belief in this country and with Kossuth's declarations of deep and wide-spread disaffection and great oppression in that country. We are led to believe, after all, that as little is known and understood of European politics in the country as is known in Europe concerning American politics."

SOMNAMBULISM.—At one o'clock on Thursday the 5th instant, a watchman in Boston came across a girl aged ten years, wandering through the streets in her night clothes, and apparently crazy. It was subsequently ascertained, that on the previous night she had been asleep, but retired to bed at the usual hour, and it is supposed that about 12½ o'clock, (at which time her mother heard some one walk across the floor) she arose in her sleep, walked down stairs, passed out of the back door into the yard, then clambered over a fence, and thence passed into the street. She had wandered about a quarter of a mile when she was found. It was raining quite violently at the time, and she was drenched to the skin.

BATTLE OF THE SLEEVES.—MRS. Bloomer, the editor or editress of "The Lily," and the famous inventor of the Bloomer dress, comes out in decided opposition to an attempt which, her August number informs us, is making to revive the big sleeves. She says:

"We are sorry to see that the old fashioned big sleeves are again coming into favor. These are much more offensive to our taste than the short skirt and trousers, and we hope they may not become general."

Out upon the big sleeves! says a lady correspondent, who goes against this species of sleeve-gammonism with all her heart, though it is understood that the dry goods people are universally in favor of it.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, August 14.—The demand in the Cotton market has been moderate during the latter part of the day, and the sales are limited to 600 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 10½c per lb. The total sales of the week embrace 18,000 bales. Flour continues in good request, and 10,000 barrels have been taken to-day at $3 87½ to $4 per bbl. for State brands. Corn is very firm, and 15,000 bushels Mixed Western have been sold, mostly at 68c per bushel. Mess Pork has been steady, with a sale of 400 bbls. at $20 per bbl. Of Lard, 200 bbls. sold at 11½c per lb.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—*Washington*, August 14—The Army Appropriation bill has been passed by the House.

In the Senate a message was received from the President relative to the imprisonment, by the local authorities of Acapulco, of Mr. Francis W. Rice, American Consul at that port—upon which the Senate went into executive session.

CALIFORNIA STEAMER—*New York*, Aug. 14.—The steamer Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall city, bringing two million dollars' worth of gold.

OHIO RIVER—*Pittsburgh*, Aug. 14.—The river is yet falling slowly, with scant two feet six inches water in the channel.

Cincinnati, Aug. 14.—The river is yet falling, and has receded four inches since last evening. The markets are unchanged in every respect. [Eve. Delta.

Charleston, Aug. 16.—Three weeks later intelligence from Florida has been received. There had been several engagements between Fleros and Indians, in which none were killed. A portion of Fleros' troops afterward mutinied and seized two of his ships. [Eve. Pic.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.—We take the following telegraphic items from the Charleston Courier:

NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND—*Washington*, August 11.—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, former member of Congress from Philadelphia, and Democrat, District of Pennsylvania, has been nominated as Minister to the Court of St. James, vice the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, resigned.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA—*Baltimore*, August 11.—The British Mail Steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, sailed from New York to-day for Liverpool, with $700,000 in specie on freight.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI AT ST. JOHN, N. B.—*Baltimore*, August 11.—The U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, Commodore Perry, arrived at St. John, N. B., on Saturday. The citizens, it is said, at that port, will give Commodore Perry and his officers a hospitable reception, and it is believed that the fishing difficulties will soon be amicably adjusted.

FUNERAL OF MR. RANTOUL—*Baltimore*, August 10.—The funeral of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts, took place on Tuesday, at Beverly, in that State—the late home of the deceased.

CONGRESSIONAL—*Washington*, Aug. 11.—In the United States Senate to-day, Wednesday, the Committee to whom had been referred the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the improvements of certain rivers and harbors, reported the same with sundry additions appended thereto.

The Senate next resumed the discussion on the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1853.

In the House of Representatives, the morning hour having expired, on motion, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the House bill No. 139, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1853, and for other purposes, on which a debate ensued, and the Hon. Messrs. addressed by various members in five minute speeches, after which the House adjourned.

THE GIRL WHO DROWNED HERSELF AT THE FALLS.—A Niagara correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following account of the recovery of the body of Miss Skinner:

"She had divested herself of all her clothes, and a letter was left saying the people would never see her again. I regarded this report as one of the thousand Rochucks, manufactured to order in such places, for the purpose of putting money into the purses of the people around. But time proved to be no fiction, for in the presence of ten hundred people she was fished for in the eddy close by Table Rock, for a full hour, yesterday morning. During this hour, the sight was horrible to behold, the body appearing to be tossed up by some invisible power below, disrobing or covering to the crown of her head and shoulders, with her long tresses streaming around them, while it was again drawn under from sight. She soon appeared with her limbs up, or some other portion of the body, only to be drawn back by the remorseless power, and after describing a few momentary gyrations, to be tossed again and again, like a cork, out of the water. Ropes were thrown a long time with noises, but she eluded all such efforts, for by the time ropes were thrown for her, she was under water and distant two rods from the shore, where boats cannot live an instant. Finally she was thrown at by a sturgeon spear and brought to shore. She was terribly mangled, now and she is recognized by any one who had known her."

EMIGRATION OF COLORED PEOPLE TO JAMAICA.—The Jamaica papers publish the testimony of John Wesley Harrison, a colored emigrant from South Carolina, in favor of Jamaica as a promising place for the emigration of the free colored people of the United States. Harrison is a free colored man of respectability and property, who after being a planter in South Carolina, has been induced to remove to the Island of Jamaica, purchase a coffee