DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 22 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, or, if taken by the carrier, 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Four dollars for the first three lines, and one dollar for each subsequent line, for the first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion, in all cases.
Every subsequent insertion, one dollar and a half per square for each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Reasonableness, which was large when it commenced the career of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 26, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1852.

The List of Letters will appear in to-morrow's Crescent as usual.

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

SCOTT RANGERS.—The Scott Rangers will meet at half past 6 o'clock, this evening at the room over the "Pearl," St. Charles street, preparatory to proceeding to Jefferson City to attend a whig meeting. The Rangers will be joined by the Scott and Graham Club. Punctual attendance is requested.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Jennie Deans for St. Louis papers.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Florida for Mobile papers.

THE ARMADILLOS.—Owing to the bad side of the weather yesterday morning, this fine steamer, which was to start for St. Louis, was detained. She will leave this evening at 4 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS EVENING.—In the regular card in another column, will be found a list of the steamboats leaving to-day.

We acknowledge the receipt of the seventh annual catalogue of the officers and students of the Masonic College at Lexington, Mo. The institution, of which Rev. F. L. D. Shaver is President, is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

BARNUM AND BATEMAN.—The New York Herald denounces the pretended quarrel between Barnum and Bateman as a gross humbug, got up for the purpose of increasing the notoriety of the concert.

BAPTISM.—The Roman Catholic Church of the "Holy Trinity," at Williamsburg, New York, was robbed on the evening of the 19th inst. of ornaments and utensils to the value, it is said, of $1000. This is the fourth Roman Catholic Church in Williamsburg, that has been robbed within a few months.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FINED.—At Washington on the 17th inst., Hon. Geo. W. Jones, democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, was fined $30 and costs for assaulting a clerk in the Pension office.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT ON A STEAMBOAT.—On Monday evening, the 16th inst., as the steamboat Zephyr was returning to Philadelphia from an excursion to Gray's ferry, with five or six hundred men, women and children on board, a number of rowdies got up a fight, during which, clubs, knives, and pistols were used indiscriminately. A man named Chas. Brady was severely stabbed, a lady badly cut on the face by a violent blow, and a number of other innocent persons injured. The ladies and children were compelled to seek refuge in the saloon, which had to be locked to keep out the mob, who smashed all the windows and much of the furniture.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Columbia Palmetto State Banner learns that an affray took place in the upper part of that town on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., between McGilbery Goins and Thomas Raburn, in which the former was killed by a pistol shot from the latter. Raburn immediately surrendered himself, and is now in the custody of the sheriff.

PANAMA.—The proposition submitted to the Congress of New Grenada recently, relative to the construction of a sort of independent republic, to be called the "State of the Isthmus," attracts general attention both in Panama and California. As the proposal was made by Senor Arosemena, who represents the province of Panama in Congress, it is believed to have been gotten up by the American residents on the Isthmus. The New Grenadian Chamber of Representatives voted in favor of it, but the Senate defeated it.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The schooner Nathan C. Durfee, for Fall River, was run into and sunk by the bark Flash, on the 11th inst., off the Capes of Delaware. The captain and crew were saved, but lost all their effects. William Eden, of Baltimore, a passenger, was drowned.

FROM DEMARARA.—We learn by the Canada that the Commissioners for the colony of Demarara, have advertised for tenders for a loan of £100,000 on 5 per cent. bonds of £1000 each, redeemable at the option of the lender, in five or seven years.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—There will be a State Temperance Convention held in Selma, Alabama, on the 24th of November next. It is contemplated to invite several distinguished speakers, whose zeal and success in the cause of temperance have become proverbial. "We hope they will come," says the Enterprise, "for if any place ever did need a revival in the temperance time, that place is Selma. Not that we have any great amount of drunkenness here, but moderate, gentlemanly drinking abounds."

MORTALITY AMONG CATTLE.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican says there exists at present among cattle in that vicinity a disease which kills them in a remarkably short space of time. Several farmers have lost a number of cattle from it, lately. Of the nature of this disease nothing has been ascertained. It seldom lasts over an hour or two, and is almost sure to result in death.

CURRENCY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Provincial currency of New Brunswick has been re-organized by an act signed by the Queen on the 30th of June, which establishes the British sovereign at one pound four shillings and four pence currency, and the eagle of the United States at two pounds ten shillings currency, if coined after the first day of July, in the year 1834, and before the first of March, 1852.

RACING AT SARATOGA.—A private letter from Saratoga, N. Y., gives information to the editor of the Mobile Daily Register, that a match between Moscow and Murdock took place at that fashionable resort on the 12th inst. The race was at mile heats, 3 in 5, and Moscow was the winner. The heat was run so closely that a long consultation was required for its decision. The heats were done in 2.37, 2.34, 2.38, and the track pronounced very heavy.

APPEARANCE OF A COMET.—The telescopic comet discovered by Dr. Westphal, at Gottingen, on the 24th of July last, was seen at Yale College observatory on the 14th inst. It presented very much the appearance ascribed to it in the circular, viz: "a tolerably bright nebular, several minutes in diameter," with a decided nucleus, a little eccentric. At about 11h 35m r. m., its place was nearly 1h 30m in right ascension, and 13 degrees 44 minutes north declination.

STEAM GRAIN ELEVATOR.—MESSRS. Godard & Hovey, of Albany, N. Y., have just completed a floating elevator, for the purpose of unloading and loading grain. The elevator is so arranged that it will not only measure grain from one boat and deliver it on another, and give the accurate quantity, but will also receive it from a boat and deliver it into the first, second and third stories of any building at a very cheap rate. It will handle 15,000 bushels of grain per hour; will separate the cobs from corn, or other large substances most always in grain; and will also screen and blow it, and give the exact weight.

THE CHOLERA.—It is said there is a fatal disease, something like the cholera, prevailing among the hands on the Central Railroad east of Columbus, Ohio. So great is the alarm that the dead are left without a burial.

TRAVEL FROM CINCINNATI TO PITTSBURGH.—The Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies, have made an arrangement in regard to the passenger travel between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. It is agreed that hereafter the roads shall work in concert—all Pittsburgh passengers to be sent over the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, instead of by way of Wellsville.

CONSUL AT AMSTERDAM.—In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 17th, on motion of Mr. Stevens, of Georgia, the House reconsidered the vote by which heretofore the bill to regulate and fix the salary of the American Consul at Amsterdam was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and after a few parliamentary preliminaries, the bill was passed. It gives the Consul $2000 per annum, including his fees.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—*Explosion of Burning Fluid.*—A shocking accident occurred at Sandwich, Mass., on the 16th inst., at the residence of Rev. Jos. Marsh, by the explosion of a can of burning fluid. Three females, daughters of Mr. Marsh, were engaged in filling a lamp from the can, one of them holding a lighted lamp, it is said, at a considerable distance from the lamp which they were filling. By some means—undoubtedly by a stream of gas from the fluid—the flame of the lighted lamp was communicated to the can, which caused an immediate explosion. The three ladies were at once enveloped by flames, and terribly burned, two of them, it is feared, fatally. The eldest is a married lady, the second was about twenty years of age, and the third about thirteen.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at Boston to pay off the crew of the sloop of war Albany, and put her out of commission.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.
(Office corner St. Charles and Gravier streets.)

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

In the House, yesterday, the Speaker appointed the following members as a Select Committee to investigate the Gardner Claim, and the connection of Secretary Corwin therewith: Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, Howard, of Texas, Duncan, of Mass., Chapman, of Maryland, and Preston, of New York.

The House then took up and debated the bill for the better protection of the lives of passengers on steamboats, but final action was not taken on it.

The Senate sat until a late hour last night, occupied in discussing the River and Harbor Bill. Mr. Douglas offered an amendment authorizing the different States to levy tonnage duties on vessels for the purpose of improving Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Chase and Mr. Smith spoke in opposition to the amendment, which was withdrawn, Mr. Douglass avowing his intention to introduce it during the next session.

The Senate adopted an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the removal of Red River raft. The appropriation for the improvement of the Missouri river was stricken out.

During the session, a message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing the correspondence relative to the Sandwich Islands. The correspondence was ordered to be printed.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

The Cotton market is yet quiet, and sales limited to 900 bales, without any material change in prices. Flour is in good request, at $4 50 per barrel for State brands. Mixed Corn has advanced to 72½ cents per bushel, with an active demand. Pork is steady with sales of Mess at $19 75 per barrel. Beef is quiet, and prices unchanged. Bacon Shoulders have sold at 8½ cents per lb.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.

The steamboat Dr. Franklin yesterday collapsed a flue, a short distance below St. Louis. The two engineers were killed, and about thirty passengers were scalded, but none of the latter are dead. There were no cabin passengers on the boat.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24.

There is now three feet seven inches water in the channel, and the river is rising slowly.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.—We take from the St. Louis papers the following summary of steamboat and river intelligence:

A new boat named the U. S. Mail has arrived at St. Louis. She is to run between that place and Louisville. Jacob Harlep is her captain; Mr. Brickle, clerk.

Messrs. Ben Campbell & Co., of Galena, have purchased of Messrs. Hempstead & Humberstone the steamer Badger State for the Galena and St. Paul trade. The price paid was $40,000.

Capt. Stoops, who, for some time past, has retired from steamboating, and engaged in farming, has returned to the profession, and arrived at St. Louis a few days since in command of a new stern wheeler, appropriately named the "Return," from Pittsburgh.

Mr. R. Hazlewood, a returned Californian, died of Panama fever on board the steamer Ohio, on a late trip from New Orleans to St. Louis. His body was interred at Carson's landing, on the Mississippi side of the river, between Island 70 and 71.

Capt. Findren, of the Odd Fellow, was seriously hurt on the 13th inst. by the breaking of some tackle at the boat, while the crew were endeavoring to work her off of Portland Bar in the Ohio.

The steamer Columbus has undergone the most thorough repairs, from keel to hurricane roof, and had dropped down to the landing to load for New Orleans.

The safe of the steamer Glenoe, which had been given up as lost a long time since, was taken from the river, at the foot of Chestnut street, St. Louis, on the 14th instant, and a large portion of the money it contained recovered.

MCKEAN BUCHANAN.—A London paper contains the following notice of McKean Buchanan, all of which will be recognized by our citizens as singularly correct:

"Mr. Buchanan is the son of an officer in the American navy, and grandson of Thomas McKean, (after whom he was named, who was a member of the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Buchanan was educated for the navy, and, at the age of thirteen entered the service as midshipman. After four years service, however, being wearied with the monotony of a sailor's life, he resigned his commission, and became a merchant in Louisiana, where for nine years he was at the head of a distinguished firm. During his residence at New Orleans, he became the founder of probably the largest lithiotic speculation in the world; it numbers 500 and odd members, and is a chartered institution, the Governor and State officials being members. They have a theatre, built by Mr. B., and capable of containing 1000 persons. It was here that Mr. Buchanan developed those powers which eventually induced him to abandon mercantile pursuits, and devote his energies to this histrionic art. His success from the first, was unquestioned. He took a leading position in the first class theatres in America, and after a rapid succession of dramatic triumphs, has been at length induced to cross the Atlantic, and hazard his fame to the criticism of a British audience."

The Boston Post, from which paper we take the extract, comments as follows: "It would be better if Mr. Buchanan made a name in England, etc. he termed himself "The American Tragedian." As we are informed by those who ought to know, he is but an indifferent actor, in spite of the complimentary benefit and accompanying letter."

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.—A letter dated San Juan del Norte, July 31, says:

The Hon. John B. Kerr, the American Charge to Nicaragua, has been quite unwell since his return from Guatemala. Whether he went to exchange and ratify a commercial treaty entered into some time since by the respective Governments, but has recovered, and is now in Managua.

Mr. L. L. White, the recently appointed U. S. Consul at San Juan del Sur, has been refused his "exequatur" on some frivolous ground, but the true reason is that he is the agent of the Transit Company.

On the evening of the 21st, Dr. James C. Donaghe, son of James Donaghe, Esq., Collector of the port of New Haven, was standing on the plaza in Granada, conversing with some friends, when the sentries challenged the Doctor. Not supposing they were challenging him, he being outside the plaza, he made no reply; the sentries rushed upon him, bayoneting him in the mouth, coming out at the cheek, and twice in the arm, and beating him with the butts of their muskets very severely. His wounds are not mortal. The Americans have demanded the punishment of the offenders, and sent for the American Consul at Managua, to investigate the affair. The Government becoming alarmed, ordered the soldiers to be flogged.

IRELAND—*The Potato and other Crops—Emigration, etc.*—One of the Galway papers thus reports:

"The potato crops in the neighborhood, we regret to say, affected to a considerable extent, and farmers are now digging out the early portion of them, and sending them to market daily. From all we can learn on the subject, however, the injury yet done has not been as great as that sustained up to the same period last year. The various other descriptions of crops throughout this part of the country are all in admirable condition, and promise to be more than usually productive this season."

Statements similar to the foregoing appear in the other Connaught journals. Meanwhile, the bare prospect of another blight has given a fresh impetus to the emigration mania:

"The people," says the Galway Packet, "only appear bent on leaving the country as fast as they can. It is lamentable to see them flocking from the land of their nativity as from a pest-house. The young and the strong, and the vigorous, aye, and many of the comparatively wealthy, too, are thronging to the emigrant ships. On yesterday morning, no fewer than two hundred souls left this neighborhood by train for Dublin *en route* to America."

The Daily Express has the following statement in reference to the potato blight:

"A good deal of anxiety is manifested about the condition of this important crop. We have given as careful consideration as we could to the accounts received from various quarters of the country, and have examined personally, within the last few days, many fields in this and the adjoining counties, and the conclusion arrived at is, that, although the disease is undoubtedly present, it is not so in such a degree as to cause great alarm. An increase extent of the crop has been planted in Ireland this season, much greater than for many seasons past; and from all that can be learned, and allowing for the natural tendency to alarm, it would seem that the rot is not so widespread, nor so bad, where it does appear, as formerly. Our contemporaries and their correspondents would do well to weigh their statements on the subject before exciting unfounded fears in the public mind."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PRINTERS' LIBRARY.—Several interesting curiosities were presented to the NewYork Typographical Society for its Library, at its meeting on Saturday evening, the 14th inst.

Mr. Edward J. Purse, a printer of Savannah, Ga., presented an eagle, cut out of solid brass, and appears to be as good as when first cut. It was used in the head of a Georgia newspaper (probably The Gazette), soon after the Revolution.

A member of the Society, now a resident of Savannah—Mr. Richard Tilo—made a present of seven of the bills of currency in vogue in the days of the Revolution. Two of the bills were issued by the Assembly of Maryland, March 1, 1770. One of them was for eight, and the other was for four dollars. They entitled the bearer to gold or silver at the rate of 4s. 6d. sterling per dollar; or the amounts designated in them were payable in Tobacco at the rate of exchange in London. On the back of the bills are printed the words: "To death to Counterfeit." They are signed R. Conden and J. Clapham, and are numbered 1267 and 4714.

A bill for two shillings and sixpence, issued by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty George III. It is dated October 1, 1773.

A bill for eight dollars, issued by the Assembly of Maryland, April 1, 1774. Also another for one dollar, of the same date of issue.

A bill for sixpence, issued by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, October 25, 1775.

A bill for thirty dollars, issued by the State of Georgia. It is about the size of the bills of the present day, but printed on common paper. It entitles the bearer to thirty dollars, to be paid within the space of twelve months, out of the moneys arising from the sales of forfeited estates, pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed the fourth day of May, 1778. It was printed in Savannah, in 1778, by W. Lancaster.

There are now quite a number of literary curiosities to be seen, free of charge, at the Printers' Library, which is open every evening. Among the collection will be found some very interesting ancient works.

Mr. Thomas H. Clay, son of the late Henry Clay, has written a letter declaring it to be his intention to support Scott and Graham. The fact we conceive, would be a matter of no special public interest, had it not been mentioned, that he had stated to his bereaved father a few days before his death, that he had determined to support Pierce and King, and that his father approved the determination. On this point the letter says:

"Prior to the meeting of the Whig Convention, many apprehensions were entertained as to its action upon the Compromise resolutions, and it was doubted by many whether its platform would be as strong as some of us deemed it ought to be. Under this state of things, I remarked to my father, that I would not support, by my vote, the nominee of the Convention, unless the approval of those measures by the Convention was strong and emphatic. They are strong enough for me; Gen. Scott has adopted them, and I believe him to be a man of honor. Mr. Graham's position was never equivocal."

CHANGE.—It is stated that Bishop Neuman, of Philadelphia, is to take the place of Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, the latter having been appointed to some higher post.

THE HEN CONVENTION.—The annual convention of the "Hen Society" of Boston, will be held in a mammoth tent, on the Public Garden, during the 8th and 9th of September.

Mr. Wm. Sims, a gentleman about sixty-five years of age, has been recently arrested, as we learn from the New York Herald, by the authorities at Matantas, where he has resided upwards of forty years, for an assault, it is said, on a drunken Spaniard, who had entered his house, and refused to quit it, when Mr. Sims kicked him out.

COTTON IMPORTED FROM VENEZUELA.—A cargo of cotton from Venezuela has arrived at NewYork, and on Tuesday 352 bags sold at about ten cents per pound. Further importations from the same quarter are promised, if present high prices continue. Cotton does not grow there from annual plants, as in the Southern States, but on perennial trees, and the cotton can be had for the picking.

STEAMER SUNK.—The Little Rock (Ark) Banner of the 17th inst. says:

"The steamer May Queen, belonging to Messrs. Adams and Timms, and loaded principally with freight for this place, sunk on last Friday night, in nine feet water, about forty-five miles below here. No insurance on boat, and very little on cargo."

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A young man who had been absent in California about a year, returned to his home in Clarkson, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., unexpectedly, and as he entered the door and met his mother and sister, fell forward into the room and was taken up lifeless. Mr. Isaac Houston, of the same place, was found dead in his corn-field on Saturday, the 14th.

QUEER MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIP.—We have been informed, says an exchange, by an intelligent resident of Western Virginia that there resides near him a man about thirty years of age, whose matrimonial history is as follows: When he was a child his father died. His mother soon married a very young man, and died. His step-father, but thirteen years older than himself, married a young wife, and died when our hero married his step-mother.

Mr. Watson G. Haynes protests, through the NewYork Tribune, against the nomination of Hon. John P. Hale, by the Free-soil Convention. He says every thing was rushed through under the gag of the previous question; and that if a fair expression of opinion could have been obtained, Gen. Wilson, of Mass., would have been the nominee. He goes for another convention, and alleges that not over 1000 delegates attended at Pittsburgh.

ARREST OF A "MESMERIC" PHYSICIAN.—The Lowell (Mass.) News says that Samuel L. Hammond, a "mesmeric" physician, has been arrested in that city on a warrant from Brunswick, Maine, charging him with having obtained in that place the sum of $250 under false pretences, by making a disreputable charge against a citizen of Brunswick, and extorting the above sum to keep it secret. He was taken to Brunswick for trial.

IN A BAD FIX.—A member of the Philadelphia bar has had a serious charge brought against him, in consequence of some undue familiarity with a fair client, whose suit for divorce against her husband he was prosecuting. Unfortunately for him, the contending parties became reconciled, and the re-united pair having no secrets, the husband has now brought suit, hoping to console his injured feelings with $5000, at which amount he lays his damages.

SHIP BUILDING IN LIVERPOOL.—In a yard on the west side of Brunswick Dock, the keel of a vessel of upwards of 2000 tons has been laid. When completed, she will be the largest merchantman ever built in England. The great features in the construction of this vessel are that she will be built of soft wood—pitch pine, with American oak floors. She is intended for the Australian trade, and is expected to carry an immense cargo. Her cost is expected to be a little above half that usually charged for an oak built vessel.

SLOOP OF WAR GERMANTOWN.—Samuel Lewis who come home in the brig Perpolus affirms that great cruelty has been practised on board the United States ship Germantown, now on the coast of Africa. He says: "Since the Germantown left NewYork, (14th April, 1851,) there have been six court martials, nineteen months' pay stopped, nine and a half months' rations have been changed to bread and water only, and by some of the crew the whole time has been passed in solitary confinement."

MADEIRA WINE.—Most disastrous accounts are received of the future prospects of Madeira. It seems not improbable that the celebrated wine of Madeira will become a matter of history. A blight of some sort has entirely destroyed the vintage for this year, and seems likely to destroy the vines themselves. It appears in the shape of a thick white powder, which entirely covers the clusters of grapes. The inhabitants have memorialized the Portuguese Government to be permitted to cultivate tobacco.

BADGE JAIL.—The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday says: "A man named Griffith, who was lodged in jail some time since on a charge of murder, escaped thence on Sunday evening. He was preceded by a negro, who had managed to get hold of a key. They were at once discovered. In their precipitate haste, Griffith ran toward the Shell Road, and was soon apprehended by the people. A great crowd arriving, immediately entered the chase. The negro was apprehended yesterday morning. Both are now safely lodged."

THE MURDER AT ST. JOSEPH.—We learn from St. Joseph, Mo., that the four men who were under arrest at that place for whipping a man named Willard to death, in the woods near the town, a few weeks ago, had been committed to jail by the examining court for murder in the first degree. The next session of the Circuit Court will be held in October. They must remain in jail till that time, as the case does not admit of holding to bail. When the murder first became known, it was with difficulty that the citizens were prevented from lynching them.

ORIGIN OF WHEAT.—A most curious and able dissertation upon the origin of wheat, completely justifies the views we have held; for, although it does not show that oats change into rye, as many believe, and offers no support to some other speculations of the same kind, nevertheless it demonstrates, beyond all further question, that wheat is itself a transmutation of a kind of wild grass. M. Esprit Fabre, of Agde, well known to botanists as an acute observer and patient experimentalist, has made the discovery, which has been introduced to public notice by Prof. Dunal, of Montpelier.

MARRIAGE IN JAIL.—At St. Louis, on the 17th instant, William Trowbridge, who is confined in the county jail for alleged embezzlements from his recent employers, Messrs. McCreery, Essex & Co., was united in the bonds of matrimony, to a Miss Kate Rosemear, also called Mrs. Jenkins. Justice Johnstone tied the connubial knot, and two or three other citizens were present as witnesses. The marriage was celebrated as pretty much all other marriages are, with wine and cake—good humor prevailing high among the small knot it had gathered.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—The Toronto Globe states that a plan for the re-erection of Brock's Monument, has been adopted. It is a very beautiful fluted column, measuring from the base to the head of the statue 185 feet; only eight feet less than the Nelson Monument in London. The base will contain a vault for the reception of the remains of General Brock and Colonel Macdonald. The statue, at the summit, will be of stone, sixteen feet in height. A staircase of 250 steps will run from the base to the opening of the capital.

At the anniversary meeting of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, held on the 17th instant, the following officers were elected:

John H. Tucker, President.
James Rose, Vice President.
F. D. Quash, Corresponding Secretary.
Ed. Barnwell, Jr., Treasurer.

The premium for rice was awarded to the President, John H. Tucker, Esq., for the greatest yield on 10½ acres of land, amounting to 888½ bushels.

HEALTH OF CITIES.—The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending August 14th, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population	Proportion.
Boston	88	138,788	1 in 1672
NewYork	562	617,849	1 in 921
Philadelphia	238	350,000	1 in 1470
Baltimore	141	169,025	1 in 1198
Charleston	18	43,014	1 in 1536
Savannah	25	1,000	1 in 640

SINGULAR DEMON ON THE LAKE.—The Chicago Journal of the 27th July, says that the river "that morning was as high as at any time the present season." There is something truly remarkable in these "ups and downs" of river and lake. The small lakes, also, in Michigan and Indiana, rise and fall in a similar manner, which suggests the idea that all these beautiful sheets of water have subterranean communication with Lake Michigan. "Clear Lake," near which the village of LaPorte is situated, has risen within a few weeks past to such a height that it has submerged the plank road between Michigan City and LaPorte, which would have been deemed hardly possible by those who knew the relative position of each.

WINE DRINKING IN AMERICA.—Captain McKinnon, an English gentleman, has recently written and published a series of sketches of travel in America, in which he makes the following strictures upon the hotel wines:

"I cannot imagine why, with such admirably conducted and enormous hotels, with such swarms of intelligent travelers, with such convenient common-sense arrangements in all usual affairs of life in America, there should be one great fault, namely, the enormous price fleeced from travelers for very indifferent wine. Stuff, which in England, with her enormous duties, would be dear at half a crown a bottle, is charged in the United States at from a dollar and a half, (the lowest price) up to twelve dollars. And then, forsooth, the Yankees often boast of the price, and appear to think the extravagant cost a feather in their caps, something to be proud of—something to elevate themselves and country."

Something for Every Body.

The journeymen plasterers of Louisville have struck for higher wages.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of a portion of her dinner.

Cassius M. Clay is reported to be seriously ill at his residence in Madison county, Ky.

Edwin Forrest, Esq., the tragedian, was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason last week in Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, of NewYork.

The Sea Serpent after a tour to the eastward to look after our fishing interests, has returned to Nahant.

The friends of Gen. Scott are to hold a mass meeting at Pittsburg on the 30th of September, and another at Louisville on the 14th.

The mining industry of Chili is in a high state of development. The yield of silver for 1852 is estimated at a sum equal to £2,000,000 sterling.

The American Tract Society, the month past, acknowledge the receipt of $28,088, of which $10,865 was in donations.

Among the notabilities in the county jail of Pittsburg is Catharine Hays—not the vocalist, yet, like her, controlled by *hers*.

The name "Jerusalem Artichoke" arises from a corruption of the Italian words "Girasole Articocco," signifying sun-flower artichoke.

The late Jacob Bell, the extensive ship-builder of NewYork, who died recently, left a fortune of $700,000, for the disposition of which he made no will.

The Australian gold fever appears to have broken out afresh in NewYork. Two vessels are now up for Australia, and over 100 persons have engaged passage.

A funeral sermon was preached at Proctorsville, Vt., on the death of Mr. Gilman Bond. By his request, it was written and read to him before he died.

The Countess of Landsfeldt, Lola Montez, is still in NewYork, doing nothing in a professional way, but dashing on horseback occasionally down the Bowery and Broadway.

Artificial rubies have been produced by M. Ebelmen, directory of the manufactory of Sevres, France. Alum, zinc, magnesia, oxides of iron and chrome are dissolved in boric acid.

The Dahlonega (Ga.) Watchman, of the 14th instant, says it has been shown a pair of tusks from a wild hog, found dead in the mountains, which, when placed together, form a circle of sixteen inches in circumference.

A new paper has been started in Boston, called the Boston Daily Chronicle, "devoted to an open and unshrinking advocacy of the repeal of the Massachusetts liquor law."

The five slaves of Mr. Armstrong, who were abducted from Louisville, have been traced to Brownstown, thirty miles back of Jacksonville, in Indiana. They were in a wagon with two white men.

Mrs. C. F. Adams, the actress, who was arrested in Cincinnati on a charge of stealing bed quilts and sheets, from the New England House, in that city, has been honorably acquitted.

A gentleman named Stewart, a young lawyer from Mississippi, had his leg broken in a fight at Robins' Restaurant in St. Louis recently, and was most shamefully beaten.

Several kegs marked "Lard," but found to contain *spirits*, were lately seized at Providence. A communication from Mrs. Partington, through a "medium," says: "This is rendering unto seizer the things that are seizer's."

William Lockridge, a well-known citizen of Randolph county, Mo., was killed on the 21st ult. at a barbecue near Roanoke, by Fulton Barnes, who beat and kicked him to death. The cause of the difficulty was Lockridge using harsh language about Barnes' family.

A woman named Catherine Butler, living in an alley leading from Watson street, Baltimore, was found dead in her miserable hovel a few days on the floor. She was sixty years of age, and died from poverty and want combined with old age.

A new hotel is proposed at Nashville, Tenn., entitled the Metropolitan. Commissioners have opened books in that city to receive subscriptions. The amount of stock necessary is $200,000, and the building is designed to be unsurpassed in magnificence by any hotel in the South.

Andrew Norris, a soldier of the revolution aged 90 years and five months, who is still living near Cincinnati, was with Gen. Washington at the time of the execution of Major Andre, and was attached to the 24 Regiment of New Hampshire Troops, under Col. Geo. Read.

Daniel Flinn, a convict to the Penitentiary, while being conducted from the Criminal Court room to the jail at St. Louis, drew from his pocket a handfull of lime, which he dashed into the newly installed Deputy Marshal Ogden's eyes, and started at full speed down the street. The marshal at first was half blinded, but managed to keep the runaway in view, and overtook him.

The Boston Courier publishes the following under the head of "Correction:" Some errors occurred in the price current table yesterday. The remarks applicable to "hemp" were put under the head of "hay;" the remarks applicable to "hides" were put under "hemp;" the "hops" comments were applied to "hides," the "hay" to "hops." The figures in the quotations, however, were correct.

Rice, we are told, was not known to the Greeks and Romans. It made its appearance in Europe about the middle of the fourteenth century. Its cultivation is said to have been first attempted in the low lands adjoining Verona, by a patrician of Milan named Theodore Trivulzi, in 1522. Since then, the cultivation of this plant, which occasionally yields 100 bushels to the acre of the most nourishing description of grain, has furnished an immense supply of food. The consumption of Europe is now estimated at 3,000,000 cwt. annually.

THE ARREST OF CONSUL RICE AT ACAPULCO.—The Washington National Intelligencer contains a letter from R. A. Wilson, of NewYork, to Mr. Webster, Mr. Fillmore, and the Mexican Minister, in which he says that Mr. Rice, the American Consul at Acapulco, was sent to prison for illegally attempting to obtained an American seaman in enforcing his lien for wages on the steamer Commodore Stockton by selling her to a particular friend of his (Rice's) for much less than her value, and for less than the amount due the seaman. He says also that Rice rendered himself liable to arrest and punishment for resisting an officer of the law in the discharge of his duty, by drawing a deadly weapon upon him.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon of the 20th inst., says it resolves further complaint of the spread of the boll worm, especially in the canebrake region, where the crops, in many cases, are represented as being half cut off. From the sandy lands the complaints are not so numerous.

The Union Beacon (Noxubee, Miss.) says that the grain crops of every description have been secured, and both in quality and quantity, they must be looked to in after-times as making this the great grain year.

The cotton crop is afflicted with the worm, and is in a very unpromising condition. The Beacon is assured that there will not be more than half a crop made within the county.

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Northern NewYork, met at Auburn on the 17th instant. There is a very large attendance of members. Nothing of moment has yet been done—the greater portion of the day being occupied in the reception of the credentials of representatives and their admission—the conferring of the Grand Lodge Degrees, etc.

The following elections were announced:

Volney Green, of Syracuse, Grand Master
A. G. C. Cochrane, of Buffalo, Deputy Grand Master
Tracy R. Morgan, of Binghampton, Grand Warden.
W. H. H. Prall, of Syracuse, Grand Secretary.
James P. Sanders, of Westchester, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

They will be installed to-morrow.

The Grand Master, Dexter Gilmore, presented an able report, which places the order in this jurisdiction in a very flourishing condition. The number of subordinate lodges in working is about 440.

SICKNESS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA.—"We have," says the Savannah (Ga.) Republican of the 20th instant, "accounts of serious illness from various parts of the interior of the State. The seaboard is, we believe, comparatively exempt, as it usually is. In the up-country, there is much fever of a typhoid type, which, we think, hardly ever appears in the low country. Generally, it may be said that there is an unusual degree of sickness from the Blue Ridge to the Florida line. For instance, accounts have come to us from the Cherokee—from Wilkes, from near Athens and from several parts of Middle and Southern Georgia. In one of the Northern counties (Lincoln) we have an account of ten deaths in one household consisting of eighteen persons, of typhoid fever. The reflecting reader will not fail to remark that with abundant crops in the South, there is sure to be a proportionate amount of sickness. The meteorological conditions which produce the most abundant harvests are precisely those which are accompanied with extraordinary exhibitions of disease."

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The twenty-fifth Annual Fair of this useful Institution is to take place at Castle Garden, NewYork, in October. The Garden will be ready to receive specimens in agriculture, commerce, manufactures and mechanics, on the first, second and fourth days of that month, and the Fair will be open to visitors on the fifth. Last year the managers distributed seventy-four gold medals, seventy-eight silver cups, three hundred and ten silver medals, besides numerous diplomas, books, and the like, and about $700 in cash. This year $500 will be awarded in premiums to apparentices. F. M. Ray, Esq., offers premiums amounting to $3000—$1500 for the best invention for preventing loss of life from collisions, breaking of axles and wheels; $800 for the best method to exclude dust from cars in motion; $400 for the best railroad break; $300 for the best sleeping or night seat for railroad cars.

The Van Schaick premiums of $100 for several silk manufactures, will be continued this year. One also of $100 will be given for the discovery of an effective remedy against the ravages of the curculio.

Simson Rogers, Esq., now Postmaster at Chenango Forks, (N. Y.,) has held the office of Postmaster for fifty years—half a century, through all the "changes and chances" of political life. The commission, with the bold signature of Gideon Granger, then Postmaster-General is a curiosity at this day. Mr. Rogers was originally appointed Postmaster of Lisle, and was the only Postmaster in all the country, embracing the original "State of Lisle," which has since been divided into so many towns. Though constantly remaining Postmaster under one commission, he still became, in the growth of the country, and by his own preferment, instead of Postmaster of Lisle Postmaster of Chenango Forks. This is a rare instance of continuance in office, equally creditable to the successive Administrations and to Mr. Rogers, the venerable incumbent, who is over ninety years of age.

THE INDIAN MURDERERS.—The St. Louis Evening News of the 18th inst. says: Captain Gouzins, of the Police, accompanied by officer Page, returned to this city yesterday, from Liberty, where they had gone with three of the men who were arrested in this city for murdering a party of Delaware Indians on the Plains, and who were to undergo an examination at Liberty for the crime. They bring with them the fourth man, whose name is Fulmore, and who was apprehended at Liberty a few days before the arrest of his confederates in this city. The real names of these men are Anson Vincennie, John Holland, John Solomon and John Fulmore, all of whom, it is ascertained, are deserters from detachments of the First Dragoons and Third Infantry, stationed at Fort Massachusetts. After their desertion, they were reduced to the necessity of killing a mule for food, to prevent starvation, having been four days without food. After reaching and passing Fort Mackay, they were joined by the Indians, whom they murdered after journeying for a time with them, killing, as they thought, also, the Indian woman. They then took possession of their mules and other property, consisting of rifles and fowling pieces, guns, blankets and dried meat. Proceeding then to Council Grove, they sold the articles, and arrived subsequently at Independence. The examining court at Liberty committed them for trial at the next term of the United States District Court, and ordered their confinement in jail in this city.

THE CUTTING OF THE KOHINOOR.—A London paper says: "We will endeavor to explain the *modus operandi*, which, from its novelty in this country, cannot fail to be interesting. In a recipient vessel of cup, called the *dop*, is placed a quantity of solder—a mixture of tin and lead—which is allowed to cool until it attains a certain consistence, when by means of tongs the diamond is embedded in the metal until entirely covered with it, except the salient angle intended to be polished. The *scaife* is the next piece of machinery brought into operation. This consists of a wheel horizontally revolving in the centre of the ladpidaries' table, at a velocity of upwards of 2000 revolutions per minute, on which the ground portion of the diamond is placed by means of forceps fixed to the table, and steadied by the pressure of heavy weights of lead. The rapidly revolving wheel or *scaife* is kept constantly supplied with diamond dust, the only known medium for cutting diamonds; and the intense heat generated by the friction, which if not guarded against would speedily melt the metal bed in which the stone is deposited, requires that the jewel should be frequently cooled in a pan of sepid water, which is kept at hand for that