DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,
will be regularly delivered to subscribers in this city at an early hour every day, (Sundays excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable at the office, or 12 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION
of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER
circulates largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sold in families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

OUR TERMS
are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Per Square of Ten Lines in Pica—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new 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.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1853

CORPORATION REFORM.

The citizens of New York, disgusted and outraged by the open and flagrant corruption which has long prevailed in that political, commercial and social Babylon, have at last made some decided movement for reform. The motive is, no doubt, a good one. The end, too, is excellent. But the most practical inquiry is into the adequacy of the means to accomplish that end. Are they not too sanguine in looking to the mere change in the theory of their city government as sufficient to extirpate evils and corruptions which lie deeper than any mere political regulations? Do they imagine that a Eutopia would cleanse Gotham of political or social corruption? Would it abolish grog-shop meetings, extirpate political rowdyism, and break up corrupt coteries, banded together to rob the people and control the government? Would it drive ruffianism from our polls? Indeed, can any mere theoretical expedients reach the great practical evils of our political organizations, which grow out of idleness, dissipation and demagogism? These are the sources of your troubles, your corruptions, and the imbecility of your government, unfortunate sons of Gotham. The true remedy is to adopt and act upon the motto of Pope:

"Of forms of government let fools contest;
That which is best administered is best."

Elect honest, true, respectable citizens to administer your government, in preference to grog-shop rowdies and trading politicians, and you will find that no defects of the law will ever seriously embarrass you. It is a common error in this country to seek for relief in mere statutory provisions, which is really to be found only in the honesty, intelligence and virtue of our political agents. Our people resemble, in this respect, the invalid, who places more confidence in nostrums and potions than he does in those certain cures, abstinence, temperance, exercise and pure air. Many persons, as soon as they feel slightly unwell—a condition brought on by some imprudence—rush to a doctor, or to their medicine chest, and pby their stomachs with some nauseous compound, which either produces no effect at all, or makes bad worse. So, too, our citizens, when evil develops itself in our political administration, imagine that they have only to change the law to remove the evil. Our legislators are our doctors. If they can't cure our complaints, there is little use of our trying to cure ourselves. This is a very hurtful error.

We trust the New Yorkers will find some relief, if not a penecea, in their new reform charter. The whole country is interested in the improvement and purification of this great commercial and political metropolis. It is from New York flow the leading ideas, notions and fashions which govern the whole country and influence the minds and habits of the people. If the spring is corrupt, the stream with all its branches must be tainted. We, here in the Crescent City, can see and perceive this influence which New York exerts over the minds, tastes and habits of our people. Unfortunately, this influence has hitherto been an evil one. That it may ever be made a good and happy one, will depend upon the virtue of the people who administer, *rather than upon the forms by* which the government may be administered.

NEW SOURCES OF TRADE.

We are pleased to learn that a contract has been entered into with the Sardinian Government, by the New York and Genoa Trans-Atlantic Company, to establish a line of steamers between those two places. The company proposes running two lines of monthly steamers, one between Genoa and New York, and the other between Montevideo and New York. In return, the Government guaranties to each line a compensation of $6000 every trip, for the transportation of the mails, besides other important privileges. The charter is limited to twenty years. In a commercial point of view, this enterprise is one of great importance, and well deserves the support and countenance of the mercantile community. The importation of cotton alone, to Genoa, amounts to some 15,000,000 francs annually. The export trade in fruits from the Mediterranean, has become one of the most profitable branches of English commerce. When the railroad between Turin and Genoa is completed, the whole current of emigration from Southern Germany will find its outlet through Genoa.

This company also proposes to touch at ports in Spain and Portugal, and at Madeira, connecting at New York with the line of South American packets. The consumation of these plans will furnish two lines of communication between Southern Europe and both North and South America. The cotton trade, which floats its raw material for Switzerland and Southern Germany by the costly and circuitous route of Liverpool and Havre, will find a direct market at Genoa. As long as Liverpool continues the principal cotton market of Europe, the price ruling there will control the prices of the continent. The establishment of this line of steamers, to a certain extent, will produce a diversion, which, in the course of time, may be considerably augmented. The wisdom and policy of this nation justifies the belief that she will not stop short in extending aid and protection to whatever relates to her commercial interests.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—A correspondent of the NewYork Express, writing from Dublin under date of the 29th ult., says:

Strangely enough the United States send but two Exhibitors to the Irish Exposition. These two are characteristic enough—a sewing machine and Colt's revolvers. The machine is owned and exhibited by D. W. Hayden, of Connecticut, whose stand in the gallery is perpetually surrounded by an admiring bevy of ladies, and gentlemen too. The machine is a source of great bewilderment to the visitors, who look on half incredulously as the needle stitch—stitch—stitches away with a forty-seamstress power. Hayden himself is as busy as a whole team of schreiders cutting and patching, and as he puts his machine at a high figure and has taken considerable orders he doubtless finds the tailoring business a good one. Colt's revolvers are exhibited by Stiles, whose stand is also surrounded by an eager crowd listening to his exposition of the theory and practice of projectiles, and gazing reverentially at the head and skin of a Californian grizzly shot by an officer of the United States exploring expedition, with one of these identical six-shooters.

Mr. Stiles is driving a good trade, and promises an additional attraction to the crowd in the shape of the snuff-box the Sultan sent to Col. Colt which is to be duly exhibited under glass. He (Mr. Stiles) has also care of a case of Hobbs' locks. There are two or three agricultural machines on view, but do not seem to have been direct importations. This absence of American products is, I think, much to be regretted. It is curious to observe the interest taken by visitors in notions so common to us, a sewing machine, and a repeating pistol. One old gentleman, after carefully inspecting both articles, attempted to pass off as original, a new reading of the old passage: "God made man upright, but the Yankees have sought out many inventions.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.—Below we give complete returns of the election held yesterday for Clerk of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans. It will be seen that Neuberger, the nominee of the Democratic Convention, is elected by a very large majority:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Precincts.	Neuberger.	Johnson.	Fitch.	Poland.	Duplessis.	Mulligan.
I..138	44	62	2	1	9	
II.. 99	17	24	—	13	68	
III..187	20	77	—	2	32	
IV.. 84	34	58	—	21	47	
V.. 99	52	11	—	—	82	
VI..103	96	5	—	11	112	
VII..224	104	25	1	1	45	

SECOND DISTRICT.

VIII.. 60	19	5	—	1	318
IX..117	29	10	—	1	32
X.. 41	3	* —	1	—	69
XI..133	2	—	—	2	152
XII..236	4	8	—	3	94
XIII..141	—	92	—	1	80
XIV.. 69	4	10	—	1	69

THIRD DISTRICT.

XV..179	4	9	—	—	104
XVI.. 5	—	12	—	—	9
XVII.. 24	* —	1	—	—	7
XVIII.. 68	40	67	—	—	20
XIX.. 11	2	2	—	—	26
XX.. 97	5	22	—	—	32
XXI.. 47	—	2	—	—	50

FOURTH DISTRICT.

XXII..205	56	33	5	17	78
XXIII..215	29	38	2	21	23
Algiers.. 10	20	15	—	1	28
Total..2598	584	588	11	97	1548

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.—Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, has issued instructions to our diplomatic and consular agents abroad, intended to effect certain important reforms in those branches of the public service. Hereafter our foreign Ministers are to transact their own business, and not transfer to their secretaries the onus and responsibilities of official signatures. For the future, all our foreign legations are ordered to be opened every day, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the accommodation of American citizens, and American passports are to be vised gratis at the American legations, in all places where there is one. All fees paid at a consulate are to be reported to the State Department, under a penalty of dismissal from office. The Secretary has also abolished consular and diplomatic uniforms, in all cases where they can be dispensed with. American Ministers must appear at foreign courts in the simple dress of an American citizen, where they can do so without impairing their usefulness.

"The simplicity of our usages and the tone of feeling among our people," says the Secretary, "is much more in accordance with the example of our first and most distinguished representative at a royal court than the practice which has since prevailed." Not one but an American is to be hereafter allowed to act as Secretary of Legation, and in this connection Mr. Marcy remarks:

"The correspondence between the Government and the legations of the United States must be guarded with the utmost secrecy even as relates to our own citizens. To submit it to the examination of a foreigner will be regarded as an indiscretion in the offender, demanding immediate deprivation of office. The first duty of a subject is considered to be fidelity to his sovereign. Foreign clerks may be justly regarded as unsafe depositories of the secrets of our diplomacy in the legation where they are employed. The possibility that a revelation of our secret State papers may occur in this manner, is sufficient to excite fears on the subject, and require the strict observance of the above instructions."

COTTON.—The American cotton circulars are now beginning to allude to the state of this year's crop, but it is much too early to form a correct opinion, or even an approximation to a true one. The reports are all tinged by the wishes of the writers. Though the receipts are growing less week by week, it is a fact that the total receipts arp 225,000 over those of last year at this time, while the stocks on hand have increased both in our ports and at Liverpool. The consumption, too, in England actually exhibits a slight abatement instead of an increase, and our exports are not more than equal to last year's. Prices in New York are one-half cent higher than those in Liverpool—a fact of itself sufficient to keep prices from much further advancing. A circular in a New York paper states that "stocks are decreasing throughout the world"—a statement which the Post says is *at direct variance from the truth*; as the fact is that they are much higher than last year, and that consumption has received a check.

DISCOVERY OF A BAND OF FORGERS.—A Cincinnati dispatch of the 13th inst. says:

A man named S. Craig was arrested at Newport, Ky., to-day, and immediately brought to this city, on the charge of being implicated in extensive forgeries. The prisoner was arrested when in the act of writing a letter, which is said to pointedly implicate himself. In his house were found a large trunk, a pair of saddle-bags, and several basketsful of letters, with blank dates, certificates, etc., implicating a large number of persons in various parts of the Union. Notarial presses and seals were also found, and upon part of the deeds the notarial seal of Hamilton county had been affixed.

An examination of the mass of documents found brings to light a series of most bold and villainous transactions, and it appears that a wide-spread, fraudulent real estate business has been carried on for years, some of the letters being dated as far back as 1847. Some of the letters pretended to be copies of letters to or from members of Congress. There are also blank certificates, doubtless stolen from the Recorders' offices in Illinois, Ohio and Georgia; parchments for drawing up land warrants; deeds signed and sealed, requiring only the insertion of names. Craig is in jail awaiting trial.

A letter to Brown & Co., of Uniontown, Pa., opened by the postmaster of that place, who did not know any such firm, and supposed the letter misdirected, led to this discovery.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES.—By late advices from the West Indies we learn that the yellow fever is very bad; at Trinidad there were upward of seventy deaths. Capt. Domville, the collector of customs, is one of them. At St. Vincent there are still some cases. Dominica is also very bad; the Governor's wife is dead, and many others. Mr. Gillies, the Purser of the Eagle, died of yellow fever on the 12th ult., off Demarara. At St. Thomas there were twenty-two deaths out of ninety cases at the hospital.

The Charleston Courier, of the 16th instant, says: "At about a quarter before 10 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on board the ship Gondar, Capt. J. G. Barstow, recently from NewYork, but now loading at Royce & Co's wharf, for Liverpool. The fire companies were promptly on the spot, and, as we write, are engaged in filling her. How the fire originated is not known. She had on board about eighteen hundred bales of cotton—a very large proportion Upland. We are gratified to learn that the Insurance Companies of this city are very small sufferers, the bulk of the cotton being insured abroad.

THE MEXICAN FUNDS FOR THE TEHUANTEPEC CONTRACT.—It is stated that the banking house in Mexico that advanced the funds to the Mexican Government on account of the Sloo Tehuantepec contract is that of Yeger, Torrez & Co., and Mr. Yeger has come to the United States to look after the matter, as he has not been refunded. He holds the contract as security, and it is said that he acted in the matter as the agent of Mr. Falconnet, the agent of the British bondholders.

WAR BETWEEN PERU AND BOLIVIA.—A letter from Callao, April 26, says: "No doubt hostilities will soon commence between Peru and Bolivia. The Peruvian Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia, and Vice Consul at La Paz, had been forcibly expelled, under the charge of plotting against the Government of Bolivia."

WASHINGTONIANS IN LUCK.—A letter from Downieville, California, which appears in the Washington News, states that Nathan Fales, John W. Kraft, James E. Ennis, and James Lloyd, of Washington city, have discovered an extremely rich treasury, from which they took out twelve thousand dollars in five days. "If the chain holds out as they anticipate," says the writer, "they will go home next fall with about one hundred thousand dollars apiece.

FOURTH OF JULY AND MUSIC.—It is stated that the different German Musical Societies from several States will celebrate the Fourth of July in the city of Philadelphia. They design to meet in Independence Square, sing Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner and other patriotic airs. It is said that three thousand Germans will take part in the vocal performances.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE CITY.—The Deseret News, to the 30th of April, has been received. During 1852 there were 99 deaths in Salt Lake City. The General Conference of the Mormons opened on the 6th of April with imposing ceremonies, there being a military and civic procession on the occasion, and speeches from Gov. Brigham Young and others. The Mormon propaganda fund now amounts to $34,000, a considerable portion of which is in oxen, wagons and other property.

The fare from Salt Lake City to San Francisco is advertised for $120, including provisions, and to San Bernardino $80, each passenger allowed to carry 25 pounds of baggage.

Carpenters at Salt Lake City receive $2 to $3 per day; masons, $2 to $3; cabinet makers $2 to $3; team work $3 to $4.

Ephraim K. Hanks, mail carrier, Brother Gronard, and Franklin Pierce, (nephew to the President of the United States,) left on the 19th of April with the boats for Fillmore, Parowan, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Sacramento, and San Diego, Cal.

There had been no mail received at Salt Lake since November, in consequence of the deep snow on the mountains.

From the New York Evening Express of the 13th inst.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN BROOKLYN.—*Total Loss Nearly $300,000!* About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an extensive conflagration occurred in the immediate vicinity of the Atlantic Dock, which involves an aggregate loss of nearly $300,000.

The fire originated in a shingle yard in the rear of Wanz & Haight's stables, Van Brunt street, near Summit, and thence spread to the lumber yard of Decker & Sons, which covers an area of forty lots of ground, bounded by Van Brunt, Summit, Bowan and Imlay streets, taking in its course the stable of Messrs. Wanz & Haight, proprietors of the Greenwood and Hamilton avenue line of stages, a small office connected with the lumber yard, several sheds and other outbuildings belonging to Bruce's Iron Foundry, and the extensive coal yards of Mr. John McMahon.

The flames spread with such fury, aided by a brisk wind from the southeast, that the efforts of the firemen, who worked unceasingly, proved of no avail until the destroying element had nearly reached the water's edge, when its progress was stayed.

The carpenter shop of John Young was also destroyed, and lumber piled near the dock, the property of Henry J. Jones, was considerably damaged.

The loss is immense, and mostly uninsured. The damage, as near as can be calculated, is as follows:

Decker & Sons, $150,000. Insured for $30,000 in two Brooklyn and four New York offices, among which are the Brooklyn and Broadway Companies.

George McMahon, 24,000 tons of coal destroyed, not insured; loss estimated with building, etc., $100,000.

Wanz & Haight, not insured, $1000.

John Young, not insured, $500.

The losses, independent of the above, will not amount to over $500.

At an early hour this morning the firemen were still at work, in protecting contiguous property.

About the time this fire commenced, Hose No. 2 was attacked in Van Brunt street by the members of another company, and the men beaten from the ropes. Several were badly injured.

THE TRIAL OF MISS WHEELER.—The Milwaukee papers furnish a full report of the second trial of Miss Mary Ann Wheeler, with the arguments of the counsel and the charge of the Court. The Sentinel of the 6th inst., in speaking of the trial and verdict of acquittal, says:

The jury retired with the case at midnight, Saturday. At 4 o'clock A. M., the jury having then been out four hours, the constable in attendance was notified that they had agreed on a verdict, and the Judge, the prisoner and her counsel were summoned to meet them at the court-room.

When the jury came in, in charge of officer Beck, the Judge, the prisoner, attended by her sister, and under charge of Deputy Sheriff Conover, and Messrs. Tucker and Hamilton, counsel for the defence, were the only persons present. Upon being asked the usual question by the clerk of the Court, the foreman of the jury read from a written slip the verdict they had found: "Not guilty, by reason of insanity." The prisoner immediately rose, advanced and shook hands with each of the jury, and then turned to speak with her counsel. In answer to an inquiry *from Mr. Tucker, the Judge referred to the provision of the R. S., that where a person indicted for an offence shall be acquitted on the ground of insanity, if the Court shall deem the discharge or going at large of such insane person manifestly dangerous to the peace and safety of community, the Court may order him committed, or may give him into the care of his friends, on their giving bonds that he shall be well and securely kept. The Judge remarked that there was nothing, in his judgment, in the evidence, or the appearance of the prisoner, requiring any such precaution, and he should therefore direct her immediate discharge from custody.*

She immediately left the Court, and, accompanied by her sister, went to a friend's house, a mile or two from the city. It is her design, with her father and sister, to leave here to-morrow for her former residence at Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio.

We learn that the jury, soon after retiring, took a ballot, and stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Some time was spent in discussing the case, when a second ballot resulted, as above stated, in an agreement.

THE ANN MCELROY CASE.—The New York Commercial of the 11th, in reference to the diabolical outrage perpetrated upon the person of Ann McElroy, says:

That worse than robbery was the villain's motive, is apparent, not only from the condition of the body, but from the fact also that the trinkets upon her person, and the contents of her pockets, were left untouched. We are cognizant of some minor incidents in connection with the case, which we do not feel at liberty to mention, but which are doubtless communicated to the Mayor for the guidance of the police. To Mr. Clayton and the gentlemen associated with him, much commendation is due. Ann McElroy had no claims upon them beyond those of common humanity, made more potent with them because of the estimable conduct of the deceased while a domestic in their respective families. Yet we know that from the very evening of her disappearance, Mr. Clayton has spared neither time, labor nor expense to discover her fate. He has acted as became a man and a Christian citizen, and on the broad principle that the crime is the same, and the duty of discovering the criminal equal, whether the victim be humble and unknown, or a star in society: whether she be a hired domestic or a beloved sister, or daughter, or wife. In seconding the efforts already made and still making, every citizen must remember that any female member of his family, stepping at early evening into a neighboring street, may fall into the power of some prowling brute, who may be emboldened to gratify his lust, if the murderer of Miss McElroy escaped undetected or unpunished.

This is a horrible condition of things in this Empire City, and is another illustration, as it is the fruit, of the impunity with which offences against the person are committed in our midst. And this condition of things will continue until there is greater fidelity on the part of the administration of the law—until certain judges cease to screen rowdyism and outrage because they are committed by political allies.

On Saturday last, says the Florence (Alabama) Gazette, of the 11th inst., an affray occurred at Taylor's Springs, in this county, between four men, the Hills and Kings, two brothers on each side, which resulted in the murder of two of them and severely wounding of the third. It seems Lewis B. Hill and Alexander King were engaged in a fight, when the latter drew his knife and inflicted a severe wound in the breast of Hill, cutting him to the hollow, and severing part of the liver; although mortally wounded, Hill drew his knife and stabbed his antagonist, inflicting a frightful wound in the abdomen, through which the bowels of King protruded, fell upon the ground and in the dirt. King died six hours after the fight, and Hill lived until Monday morning last. During the affray the brother of each party endeavored to interfere, which resulted in a fight between them, during which time King was knocked down and Hill seriously, but not dangerously, stabbed in the thigh.

EXECUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—During the fifteen years ending in 1852, 998 persons were convicted of capital crimes in Great Britain, of whom 152 were executed, 617 transported for life, and the remainder had their sentences commuted to lighter punishment.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS OF GEN. VILLAMIL TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.—General Villamil Chargé d'Affaires from the Republic of Ecuador to the United States, attended by Aaron H. Palmer, Consul General of that Republic for the United States, was on the 12th inst. introduced by the President, to whom he delivered the following address:

"Commissioned by the President of Ecuador as her first diplomatic representative to this greatest of all republics, either of ancient or modern times, and in which it was my good fortune to be born and bred till early manhood, I have had the honor to deliver into the hands of your Secretary of State, the letter which accredite me in my character of Chargé d'Affaires, and I avail myself of the present occasion, by the permission you have so kindly accorded to me, to assure you, that the Government and people of Ecuador are animated by a sincere desire to cement and perpetuate the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two sister republics

"Ecuador, by her geographical position, is most advantageously situated for foreign commerce, especially with the United States on the west coast of the Pacific. Her resources—mineral, vegetable, and agricultural—are inexhaustible, and susceptible of immense development, embracing a great variety of the most valuable commercial productions, both of the temperate and torrid zones. Guayaquil, her chief port, the finest on the Southern Pacific, is the mart of an extensive and increasing commerce. Manabi and Esmeraldas, on the same coast, are eligibly situated for opening intercourse and trade with the Sittoral Provinces; the valuable group of the Galapagos are her dependencies. Quito, her capital, in ancient times the seat of the vast empire of the Incas, and the most elevated city of the world, is perched like an eagle's eyrie, in the Pichinca, one of the lofty summits of the Andes, from whose eastern slopes descend the majestic Napo, Postaca, Putomayo and other large auriferous and navigable rivers, traversing many hundreds of miles the rich and fertile eastern provinces of the republic, and disemboguing into the mighty Amazon, in which there is an uninterrupted navigation for vessels of the largest burden to its mouth. To unfold and develop the productive resources of the new El Dorado; to promote immigration, agriculture, and trading settlements, along with steam communication, on those waters; and, in fine, to give a new impulse to the commerce of Ecuador with these United States are among the chief objects of my mission.

"In the discharge of the important duties thus devolving on me, it will be my constant aim on all occasions, to promote the most friendly and cordial understanding between the two governments, as it is equally my pleasing duty to assure you, sir, personally, of the high respect and admiration entertained by the Government and people of Ecuador for the Government and people of the United States, for whose prosperity and welfare, and the perpetuity of the Union, they fervently invoke the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and that your administration of this glorious republic—the land of the free and the home of the brave"—may be characterized by the same wisdom, patriotism, and enlightened statesmanship, which so preeminently distinguished that of its immortal founder."

To this address the President made an appropriate reply.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—"Ion," under date of the 13th from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, says:

The state of things in China has much interest for the people of the United States, but the British press gives our Government too much credit in its surmise that our interests in that quarter have been carefully watched, and that we are ready to seize upon any advantage that the revolution may present. The occasion calls, however, for some attention on the part of our Government, and, fortunately, one member of the Cabinet, General Cushing, is better acquainted with the subject, in all its respects, than any individual in the country. His advice will, no doubt, be the policy to be adopted in our relations with the Celestial Empire.

It is supposed that Mr. Marsh will be retained at Constantinople for some time. The next official advices from him may be looked for with great interest. The last accounts are ominous of the speedy commencement of a desperate struggle, even for the very existence of the Ottoman Empire. The downfall of that Empire, so long foretold and foreseen, may be retarded by the interference of European powers, and particularly of those that may expect to become the next victims of Russian rapacity. Parties have been in the hands of a Russian army, and may be again in the course of a half dozen years. When that event, so sad for European civilization shall occur, there will be less tolerance of protracted celebrations of "Russian victories" in this country than there was in 1853.

To send, at once, a suitable minister, as the representative of this Government in China, will be the first duty of the Government. The person now indicated for the office, would rather earn his outfit and salary in some easier way. The emergency calls for the services of a man of energy and knowledge of the relations with which he is to deal.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.—Recently a special messenger was sent from Paris to Rome. His mission, it is said, was to induce the Pope to visit Paris for the purpose of formally crowning his Imperial Majesty. A letter writer says that the reply of His Holiness had been received, and amounts, in substance, to a refusal. The writer says: "The Pope refers to the pleasure it would give him, personally to anoint the Emperor of France, but says that he is not free in a matter of so much importance to consult his own wishes entirely. He must bend to the opinion of the Sacred College. Now, the Sacred College is known to be altogether opposed to the step, and the influence of Austria has been exerted from the beginning against it. It seems, therefore, highly improbable that we shall see the Pope this summer. And yet, I am positively told that preparations for the coronation have been in progress for a month past. They have been conducted with great secrecy, so that, if, after all, the ceremony does not take place, the public may never know the Emperor's disappointment."

MOST DISGRACEFUL.—A court martial was recently held in New Mexico for the trial of Brevet Capt. Sykes, on a charge of cropping the hair and publicly whipping two Mexican women, the sentence being executed by his guard. He pleaded not guilty. The court martial found him not guilty in one case, and in the other they found that the fact was proved, but they attached no criminality thereto, and honorably acquitted him. The decision was disapproved by Colonel Sumner, who very properly administered a sharp rebuke to the Court, and all others who would inflict unnatural punishment upon the helpless. We sincerely hope the matter will not be permitted to rest here. This Sykes seems to be as inhuman a ruffian as his namesake that figures in the story of Oliver Twist. Certainly he is a disgrace to the army, and should be dismissed without delay. Is such barbarity as the public flogging of women to be tolerated in the middle of the nineteenth century, and by a man in the service of a civilized country? Hayman was justly held up to the execration of the whole civilized world for similar brutality.

The new sect of "Progressive Friends," recently organized in Chester county, Pa., have published an exposition adopted at their Yearly Meeting, from which it appears they are composed mostly of those members of one branch of the Society of Friends who have been earnestly engaged in the reformatory movement of the day against slavery, intemperance, etc., and who conceive that they were harshly dealt with on that account. They hold that churches are merely human organizations, possessing only such powers as are conferred upon them by their individual members. They deem it a great mistake in Christian churches to demand of their members a uniformity of belief, and they denounce the pharisaical spirit which frowns upon amusement, and which would cover society with a sanctimonious gloom. Their meetings are conducted very much like those of the Society of Friends, except that they are not ruled by Elders, and have no ministers, overseers, etc. At a Yearly Meeting this body disclaim all disciplinary authority over individual or local societies. Individuals may at any time withdraw from the Society without being required to give reasons therefor or being censured for so doing.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.—The proprietors of the Daily Sun were arraigned yesterday before Esquire Bell on charge of publishing a tale entitled "A Conspiracy—Burning of a Steamer—The Result, etc." which in its character is alleged to be detrimental to the character of William Kissane, one of the parties in the Martha Washington case. The action is for libel, and, the State not being ready for trial, the parties were required to give $600 bail each, for a further hearing on Tuesday next. [Cincinnati Gazette.

In the vicinity of Boston the canker-worm is committing great ravages on the apple-tree. Trees which, a few weeks since, were covered with blossoms, are now blasted, and have the appearance of having been partially burned.

The North Star, Com. Vanderbilt's yacht, which sailed from New York on the evening of the 19th ult., arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 1st inst. Passage, eleven days—that is to say, one day less than the Commodore calculated upon.

M. Gaillardet, in his last letter from Paris, published in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, says that three recent numbers of that journal were seized at the post-office in Paris, and that he has received an official warning from the director of the press to be more careful in his correspondence.

A man was recently arrested in London who appeared to have an uncontrollable penchant for stealing umbrellas. He had been in the habit of trading for eighteen years at a store in Eastcheap, and usually came in with a long bundle in his hand. It is presumed that he has been accustomed to help himself for many years. One day he was discovered in the act of making off with two, and arrested. Upon searching his premises twenty-two silk umbrellas were found. He had always enjoyed the character of an honest and respectable man, and it is presumed was merely preparing for a rainy day.

Local Intelligence.

THE ELECTION OF CLERK.—The election yesterday for Clerk of the Sixth District Court resulted as most well-informed persons had predicted in the choice of Simon Neuburger, the nominee of the democratic party. Considering the advanced stage of the season, and the frequency of elections, the vote was quite a large one, summing up something over five thousand. A great many whigs did not vote at all, considering the fact that the suffrages of the party were divided up among so many opposing candidates, entertaining the same political faith in opposition to the combined strength of the democrats. They regarded the contest as hopeless without organization, and did not go to the polls.

Mr. Neuburger the Clerk elect, is strong in the elements of popularity, and carries with him in his new sphere the good wishes of numerous friends.

MISS LUDLEM'S CONCERT.—It will be seen with pleasure that Miss Ludlum, the talented guitarist, is to give a Concert on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at Mechanics' Institute Hall, on Philippa street. She will be assisted by other artists of acknowledged ability, altogether affording a pleasant musical treat. We bespeak for Miss L. a full audience.

THE LATE DUEL.—An affidavit was yesterday made before Recorder Ramos, by H. Phillips, charging Dr. Wenzel with having shot Mr. Cohn in the duel on Sunday evening. Mr. Cohn, at last accounts, was still lingering, and was not expected to recover.

FOUND DROWNED.—Deputy Coroner Walker yesterday held an inquest on the body of a white man supposed to have been named Zac Gilchman, aged about 35 years, found floating in the river, opposite Macarty's Plantation. Verdict, "found drowned." Deceased had on a hickory shirt, cottonade pants, black alpaca coat, and heavy half boots. The body appeared to be that of a man about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and stoutly built. A license to peddle goods in the Parish of Ascension, dated June 2, 1852, and signed B. Romaxcure, Collector, was found on him.

SUPREME COURT—*The Gold Dust Cases.*—The case of Wm B. Kinney and others, and the case of Charles Cammeyer and others, on applications for rehearing, were yesterday decided in this Court. The Court decided not to disturb the verdict of the Jury in either case. Rehearing refused.

Mandamus Case.—In the case of the State of Louisiana, on the relation of L. J. Sigur against Crenshaw, for the possession of the books, records, monuments, etc., appertaining to the office of "Register of the Land Office" of the State of Louisiana, the Court determined not to go into the consideration of the case until November, a full Bench not being present.

The Court adjourned until next November.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—John Carr was yesterday brought to the Police-office of the Second District, charged, on the corporal oath of Antonio Monasterio, with having attempted to pass on him, at his premises, No. 132 Old Levee street, a twenty dollar counterfeit bill, purporting to be of the issue of the Louisiana State Bank. Complainant further charged that the accused had previously attempted to pass the same note on several other persons, knowing it to be spurious. Carr was required to furnish a bond in the sum of $300 for his appearance when notified. Accused has heretofore borne a good character.

STEALING IN THE NIGHT TIME.—A grocery store, kept by George Kreger, at the corner of St. Louis and Marais streets, was on Sunday night entered by some unknown persons and robbed of about $30 in gold, silver, and bank notes. The money was contained in a small trade box, which was broken open. The owner of the store made oath that he had reason for believing that the money was stolen by three individuals whom he could point out, and that it was concealed in a house adjoining his said store. He asked a search warrant and warrants for the arrest of the suspected individuals, which was granted.

STABBING.—Domingue Guniathe yesterday made oath that he keeps a beer house on Treme street, No. 103, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, and that on Sunday night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, affiant being in his beer house, saw a man named Louis Charles Bernlard (a police officer of the Second District) entering with precipitation his said house, when he exclaimed, "Do you see how I have been treated?" Immediately afterwards another person named Thomas McMahon (or Mahon) came in and seized Bernlard by the collar and twice attempted to stab him with a cane sword Guniathe then interfered and told McMahon that he did not want to have such scandal in his house, and that he had to withdraw. McMahon then left, and Bernlard went out of another door, leading to St. Louis street, and was soon after heard calling for the watch. Affiant then saw Bernlard "grab" McMahon by the collar and drag him over to the opposite side of the street, when both of them fell down. It has since been ascertained that McMahon was stabbed by Bernalrd, and so badly wounded that he is not expected to recover.

☞ The steamer FRANK LYON will attend to the business of the SOUTHERN BELL for the balance of the Summer season, the latter having had up her engines, etc. jel 4pd

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LOST—On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, a MASONIC REGALIA, trimmed with Blue Ribbon, wrapped in a piece of paper. ☞ The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Crescent office. jel 21 1t

FOR SALE at Biloxi, Miss.—The residence of the late Philip Dodge, and also the HOTEL adjoining, will be sold separately, on the spot, at public auction, on THURSDAY, July 21, 1853.
Terms—One third cash, the balance at six and twelve months, in notes endorsed for sure paper and mortgaged, and bearing 1 per cent interest. ☞ The house is in good repair and comfortable, and the Hotel a good stand for business. CASPAR RICHARD,
jel 21 1m Testamentary Executor.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—20 barrels just received ex Petersburgh, from Richmond, and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. jel 1w

CLARETS—350 boxes Haut Brion, vintage of 1834, the celebrated John Durand brand; 50 cases Haut Tabarac, a good and pure, at cases Lafrenche Bordeaux; 450 cases St. Julien, low-priced and fine; for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. jel 1w

CHAMPAGNES—450 baskets genuine Heidsieck, in quarts and pints; Sole Agents for the South and West, jel 1w R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street.

CHAMPAGNES OF VARIOUS BRANDS—Cabinet, Star, Virginay, Creme du Bouzy, etc., received ex ship, and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. jel 1w

RHINE WINES—Hockheimer, Rudesheimer, Johannisberg, Sparkling Hock and Hunsrugen, in store and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. jel 1w

PICKLES AND SAUCES—Cross & Blackwell's assorted Pickles; Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce; Harvey's and other well known Sauces, etc., in store and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. jel 1w

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