DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 98 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Is regularly served to subscribers in this city at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the Office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1853

INTERVENTION.

It is really amusing to study the politics of England touching the present civil disputes in China. Great Britain is sadly afraid that the American armed vessels at Hong-Kong have been beforehand with her in replying to the young Emperor's call for aid, and she is evidently jealous that France or America have been applied to at all until she had first been consulted.

England finds it impossible not to ask what good the Emperor of China has ever done to *her* that should make *her* enthusiastic in his cause?

In the opium quarrel England says she got some concessions, to be sure, but she mourns that she had to divide them with the rest of the world; so she expresses little faith in the Tartar Dynasty, though it has been strongly fixed for more than two hundred years, and goes on to declare that for a long time it has been a question with her whether "the intolerable barbarism of the dominion, that suppressed the energies of three hundred millions of the human species, and imprisons them within their own land, was not itself a case for interference in order to establish a more enlightened and, indeed, a more righteous rule."

Were we to entertain like sentiments, and apply them to Cuba, with what holy horror would England listen and protest.

In what is England apprised of the "intolerable barbarism" of the present dynasty of China? In any other thing than that she refuses monopolies in trade to British commerce? Have any one of the three hundred millions of this great people cried out to her for succor? Is it as if the Cuban creole asked for aid from the tyranny of a far off foreign oppression?

The Empire of China has, indeed, far more than three hundred millions of the human species in her governmental care. Do they not increase and multiply as if the blessing of Ephraim and Manasseh were over and around them, that "they should grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth?" Is not the patriarchal Government of China the oldest of the world? In so far as precept and morality lead, setting aside the holiness of divine inspiration, the doctrines of her Confucius and those of our Saviour go hand in hand together. In agriculture and horticulture, China is beyond all other nations. In the chemistry of soils, in the application of suitable manures to planting, she is far in advance of England or Germany. In the mechanical arts, as adapted, for example, to silks and shawls, France cannot compare with her. In monuments of human toil she can show her walls, her canals, her roads and her controlled river courses, and proudly ask if the monuments of Egypt or the road over the rocks of the Simplon show in a greater degree the adaptation of human means to human ends. For industry, the Chinese find no comparison with men—her people must go to the bee or the beaver for illustration of their ever ready instinctive imitation and toil; every leaf of tea she exports passes through more hands than the manufactured pin or needle of Connecticut. In arithmetic, in carving, in printing, in poetry, and in all the arts of peace, her people are high in attainment; and as to that wealth which is represented in the precious metals, she has in her territory more than one-third of the silver upon the face of the globe.

They have singularly pure and religious doctrines, and it grieved them in their early intercourse with the English, that they found "these barbarians" possessed of so little morality, and eager to prevent their corruption from spreading within their walls, they shut their gates against them, but yet they philanthropically offered to send some of their own wise and good people to London, upon a missionary visit, for the improvement of the British Empire. It is a pity that the excessive conceit of the English did not allow them to accept this kindness; they might have profited by the lesson.

England consoles herself in this wise—we quote from the Times:

"For our own part, however, we cannot see much danger of either France or America ever gaining a peculiar ascendancy in Chinese politics, or ultimately doing there what we have done in India. The possession of an India would break up the Federal Union as surely and as immediately as the conquest of Europe destroyed the old constitution of Rome. On the other hand, France has proved abundantly that her genius is not adapted for foreign dominions. She is too imperious, too ostentatious, too exacting, and too bigoted to govern barbarians at the distance of the world—a process which, above all others, requires the gentlest possible touch on the reigns of power."

The "gentlest possible touch"—so it may be, but it is always "a touch upon the raw."

We are sorry to see that our press is following the mere copy of an English press in the side they take in the intestinal troubles of China. It is a mere warfare for this or the other family supremacy in office, touching no principle of government in which we are in the least way concerned. The present monarch has always been firm in refusal of English pretensions, and for this alone England would have, if she could, another Cabinet in place, and this is all.

But our text was simply to show the utter hypocrisy of Great Britain in giving out from her trumpets sounding phrases of sympathy for the rebel in China, when like tones from an American voice in behalf of an oppressed Cuban would be visited with the holy indignation of all Exeter Hall.

But Bull need not to have his attention disturbed by China, for he has quite enough to do to keep Australia for six months longer in his power; and Ireland also requires his attention, for though he may keep her soil, it looks very like just now as if all the dwellers thereon were about to depart from it, shaking off the dust from their shoes as they go.

THE IMAGINARY INSURRECTION.

The insurrection, as it is called, which in the imagination of some our vigilant police and of many nervous old ladies desolated our city last week, has gathered as it traveled Northward, until it has assumed quite a portentous aspect. We have never known a panic and excitement to be wrought out of such slight material. There are persons who delight in such occasions, who sup on horrors and luxuriate in bloody imaginings; who would die of ennui, if there were not something dreadful to think, talk and dream of. These are the persons who have magnified certain unimportant incidents into the horrible insurrection, which frightened little girls and elderly females in our suburbs last week, and has excited so much apprehension and anxiety among our friends at the North. The whole affair originated in the ravings of a negro who had the *mania a potu*, and in the suspicious movements of a dangerous character who has been carrying on an improper intercourse with run-away negroes. The utter improbability of the story became manifest on a moment's consideration, and we treated it so from the first.

The whole number of slaves in New Orleans does not exceed 16,000, of which the greater portion are women and children. They are not strong enough to make any movement that could not be crushed by our police alone, without calling on the military. But there is another feature in the condition of our negroes which is equally strong against all probability or possability of an insurrection. It is the happy and comfortable condition in which our slaves live. They are allowed more liberty, indeed license, than any other class of our population. Their work is light; they are well fed—cared for in sickness as the poor white population seldom are—and do pretty much as they like. They must, indeed, indulge in views, as wild as those of Plato and Sir Thomas More, if they desire any more freedom than they now enjoy. There is a greater necessity of many of the masters rising against their slaves, who have been corrupted and degraded by the indulgencies which are allowed them, than of the slaves seeking to rid themselves of such comfortable restraints as are now imposed upon them.

Away, then, with all these idle inventions and imaginings! They are injurious to our city abroad. These agitations and discussions are calculated to suggest improper thoughts where none now exist. It should be made a penal offence to publish, or discuss in public, any matter of this sort. If our police desire to distinguish themselves for energy and vigilance in guarding our slaves, let them enforce more vigorously and promptly the police regulations in regard to them. Let them clear the swamps and the suburbs—the low cabarets and free negro haunts of the runaway slaves, who take refuge in them; and let us have no imaginary insurrections, to be hawked about the country to the serious injury of our city and the danger of our peace.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We are always happy to receive the communications of our friends concerning such topics as are of general interest, and our columns will bear witness that we are the recipients of a great many of more than ordinary ability. We are the recipients, also, of a great many that either give us more trouble in their correction than they are worth, or that are marred by faults too grave for correction.

There are a few things that should be borne in mind and observed by every one desirous of contributing to a newspaper. First, the subject selected should be one of interest; and second, it should be treated in an interesting and instructive manner. The hand-writing should be legible, and the communication forwarded for insertion should be a clear copy, free from erasures and interlineations. The paper should be written on only one side. The spelling should accord with generally received rules, and if there is an opportunity of writing the word in a wrong manner, that opportunity should not be improved. The grammar ought to be tolerable. Singular nouns should not be placed before plural verbs, because "it are" unharmonious and not commonly approved of. Capital letters ought not to be written in small characters—that is a capital offence, worthy of capital punishment. Don't write "I" with an "i."

These are all small matters, but great matters are composed of small, and many a communication is either thrown away or shockingly mutilated on account of their occurrence.

MARCY'S DIPLOMATIC INSTRUCTIONS.—We published the other day a couple of letters addressed by the Secretary of State to American Ministers and Consuls abroad, prescribing their style of dress, and laying down laws for their future conduct. As the first diplomatic matter which has yet emanated from the State Department of the present Administration, we felt a *considerable interest in the document, and were* not only surprised but greatly gratified at the profound philosophy, the policy and the learning it evinced. Views that have been entertained ever since the foundation of the nation, and that have been acted upon, as nearly as was possible and politic, are reiterated with the most charming originality, and in a style quite fitting that profound statesman who charged the Commonwealth, of which he was Governor, fifty cents for a patch on his breeches! A progressive spirit of this nature pervading all the bureaus would lead us to expect from Secretary Davis a dissertation on soap-locks and mustaches in the Army; from Campbell, on pen-wipers and their use in the Post-office; from Dobbin, on shiny caps and sword-belts in the Navy. Supposing all the members of the Cabinet to be possessed of the same tailor-like taste that Marcy has evinced, there will be no further need for D'Orsey's "Handbook of Etiquette," or Williams' New York Fashion Plates. We congratulate the country and world on the manifestations of such profound ability.

REGATTAS.—Our exchanges come to us with a great many accounts of the Summer amusements now beginning to prevail throughout the country. We read of pic-nics in one place, balls in another, excursions in another, and boat clubs and regattas in still another. They are very pleasant to read about, and we frequently wish we could be present at some of the sports so graphically described, and evidently so much enjoyed. Inasmuch, however, as we are not gifted with ubiquity, and are for the tedious present chained to our post here, the nearest approximation we can obtain to the fulfillment of our desire is such as can be furnished at home. Alas! for our longings for enjoyment! We have neither parties or pic-nics, balls or boat clubs, regattas or races. The nearest approach thereto is in the shape of pacing races at the Metairie, which are much too distant and uncomfortable for our edification. In this warm weather, when the perspiration oozes out like water from a leaky barrel, we want amusements that are cool as well as pleasing and comfortable at the same time they are interesting. We want boat-races, water excursions and regattas. They are just the thing for the season and the weather, and if not undertaken before five or six o'clock in the evening, approach as near to perfect bliss as it can be approached here and now. As many accessories may be added as may be seen fit, and the occasion may be rendered fully as festive as any gatherings on land, or rather more so, probably, than any at present. Won't some jolly genius down at the Lake get up a breeze of the kind, and just send us along a ticket? If its going to be a regatta we don't mind, but speak for a seat of our own selection and a bottle of claret. If it be an excursion with pretty girls on board, we'll take up with almost any position, and consent to a much smaller bottle. Our summer amusements thus far have been tediously "stale, flat and unprofitable." Indeed, there have not been any except a very diminutive regatta, and the performances at the Southern Museum. The "Cant-get-away-Club" should hold a special meeting, and appoint a Committee of Conference with the "Stay-at-Homes" to regulate and improve this highly objectionable matter.

The democratic party were in favor of a free Representative Government—the whig party were that class of men who were timid, and feared to throw off the British yoke, but inclined to wear it without a murmur. [Selma (Ala.) Sentinel.

It is very wonderful what a great amount of erudition and philosophy is sometimes to be found in exceedingly small places and how grand truths are discovered in nut shells, and ocean nuts shells at that. The discovery which the Sentinel man has made is altogether too grave and exciting for the present style of weather, and entirely out of place in any paper not equal in size to the Courier and Enquirer. We assure the lucky individual that he is on the way to glory and immortality, and if he only keeps up to himself, will by-and-bye, make up famous. It does'nt take more than two or three such wonderful exhibitions of talent and early genius to inspire the rest of mankind with a fitting appreciation of the ability that is among them. For ourselves, we confess with sorrow that our genealogy has been ferreted out and that henceforth there is no hope for us. What the abolitionists and the locofocos in combination could'nt accomplish the man at Selma, Alabama, has done. He has extinguished the whig party! *Claudite jam rivos.*

For the Crescent.

The President's Axiom.

The Delta *is* certainly a thorough-going partisan sub-altern. For right or wrong, through good and through evil report, it puffs and exalts the President and his aids-de-bureau in all the phases of their political career.

We cannot recognize the doctrine of praising one's friends, whether their conduct be right or wrong, because we think it subversive of all morality. This is so plain, that it needs no argument to elucidate it. The commonest mind must embrace it instantly. We have no objection to a man's sticking to his friend, even when that friend is wrong, for it is at that very crisis that he needs the support of a friend; and it is the duty of the one to endeavor to persuade the other of his error, and correct it. If he falls in that, and the erring man is incorrigible, why, here his services as a friend are at an end; and so we apprehend this doctrine will apply as well to political as personal friendship.

We are led to these remarks by perusing in yesterday morning's Delta, under the imposing head "A Political Truth," a phrase attributed to President Pierce, viz: "Sir, your friend is a good man; but in these days no one is necessary to the public good—he is not indispensable."

If President Pierce did utter the above, he doubtless meant it to apply to the particular man that was pressed upon him. But his partisans, eager for any occasion to puff and praise him, seize and exalt it to the dignity of *a political maxim* of profound wisdom, which deserves to be engraven in marble and placed conspicuously in the Washington Monument. If President Pierce meant it as such, he certainly uttered nonsense, and we should doubt his sincerity; for his previous words and deeds belie him—and so do his partisans belie themselves; for it cannot be believed a moment but that his party consider *him* "necessary to the public good—indispensable." They have said so some thousands of times; and had we the time for investigation, we could bring up the record in proof.

The Delta, in its furor of praising the head and front of democracy, writes the most untenable nonsense we have lately seen. It need only be read to be condemned by every man who is possessed of the slightest sense. Take the following phrase: "The universality of activity and talent destroys the reign of individualism." Nonsense. It would, indeed, be lamentable if it did. But that is untrue: it *increases* it.

But we turn to the "Political Truth." "In these days no one is necessary to the public good—he is not indispensable." We presume President Pierce does not mean to convey the idea that in by-gone days of our nationality, individual men were not indispensably necessary. He will hardly deny that immortal Washington was indispensably necessary to our safe conduct through our revolutionary struggle—that Hamilton, Hancock, Adams, Jefferson, and all that glorious fraternity of patriots, were indispensably necessary coadjuters in the conduct of the war, and the formation and establishment of this glorious American Republic.

In these days the President means, "no one is necessary to the public good." Why not in these days of irresistible progress? If this be his position, he spoke nonsense; for it must be clear as sunlight, that every individual of talent is necessary and indispensable to the public good, to originate, mature and enact measures for safe conduct through the tempestuous sea of progress which surrounds us; and all and every man, be his talents what they may, to aid in carrying them through. Doubtless *the President believes that his services in the* Mexican war were necessary for the public good; and so they were, in connection with the band of volunteer soldiers who fought and bled and conquered there. And doubtless the President and the democratic party considered his election to the high office he fills, as necessary and indispensable to the well-being and prosperity of this republic. Time will show whether the opinion was correct.

The "Delta," in its unmitigated strain of nonsensical laudation, goes on to say: "Hero-worship has no longer an existence, unless in the brain of Thomas Carlyle; and the community regards itself its own I am, as the great first principle in all political action." Surely the "Delta" has not forgotten the laudations which that journal and its democratic confreres poured upon the head of the "resident as a hero of the Mexican war? In this article before us he lauds his hero, and yet tells us that "hero-worship has no longer an existence." We reply that it will exist so long as the editor of the Delta exists, and so long as the world stands.

The "Delta" makes another wise remark, which we must notice on the way. "The United States can prosper after the death of those citizens who hold the most prominent positions, and wherefore? Because in these days no one is necessary to the public good—he is not indispensable." Repeating President Pierce's "political truth." 'Tis certainly a wonderful discovery that of the "Delta," that the world and governments have gone on for ages, and can and will most probably advance, although the generations of the earth continue to die off and are succeeded by new. We deny, however, his "political truth," which he gives as the reason, viz: "Because no one is necessary to the public good: he is not indispensably necessary."

We insist that Clay, Webster and Calhoun were indispensably necessary in their day and place to the public good. They filled the places of some of the worthies who preceded them: and now we have to wait the developments of time to show us who will fill their places. None have arisen as yet, but doubtless time and occasion will bring some forth; for there can be not a doubt that some such wise men and sterling patriots are now indispensably necessary to the public good. H.

WASHINGTON, *June* 15, 1853.—A rumor prevails that advices have been received by the Government, from Havana, showing that Santa Anna is about to be seconded by Spain and England, in his hostility to the United States. Advices representing that some intrigues of this sort are on foot may have been received, but I cannot believe them to be well founded. The rumors are probably of fillibustier origin, and are intended to produce an excitement against Spain, and in favor of another descent upon Cuba.

It is well known that the Fillibusters are now stronger than ever—that they have money, arms, and men at their disposal. It is proved that they are watching this Government, and that this Government is watching them. They are watching only for the acquiescence of the present administration in their movements. But this Government will not wink at their proceedings, while Spain preserves good faith towards us. Therefore, it is now the Fillibuster policy to produce the belief that Spain is in hostile alliance with Mexico against the United States. The moment this could be established, all the ends of the Fillibusters would be accomplished, for, from every part of the Union, armaments against Cuba would be immediately fitted out, and in such strength as to be irresistible.

All the rumors as to intrigues of Great Britain in regard to Cuba are undoubtedly false. The fishery question is to be settled very soon, and nothing can occur to produce any difficulty between the United States and John Bull.

Mr. Sedgwick and others of the Committee of Management of the New York World's Fair, have accomplished the object of their visit to this city. The President and Cabinet will attend the opening of the Exhibition, on the 15th proximo, if possible. [Cor. Balt. Sun.

REPORTED LOSS OF AN AMERICAN EAST INDIAMAN.—Accounts from India state that an American ship loaded with ice and apples had been wrecked in the Bay of Bengal. It is feared that this vessel may prove to be a Boston vessel, which was about due at Calcutta, and which had several missionary passengers.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad.

MONTGOMERY, June 22.

The City Council here has subscribed half a million of dollars toward the Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad, subject to the vote of the citizens, at an election to be held on Monday next.

By the American Line.

Suspicious Vessels.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, June 22.

Two suspicious vessels, armed to the teeth, left the head of the Passes at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and went so soo.

We return thanks to the officers of the steamers Alock Scott, Crescent and chancellor, for late St. Louis and Louisville papers.

Thanks to officers of the steamship Mexico for Galveston papers of the 17th.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—The steamship Philadelphia, Captain McKinstry, sailed yesterday for Aspinwall, with the following passengers for California:

J W Pennington, J F Roberts, Miss Verre, Mr and Mrs R T Smith, Mrs A Kelly, Gloriamille, M Marshall, R J Hinds, B Bratton, Miss Reside, Miss M Jones, Mr and Mrs Barron, 2 children and servant, R Cantrell, J Seldum, G N Cleveland, S Cleveland, L Stone, T Manuel, J M Cleveland, Miss C Muth, Miss C M Brown, Elias White, W Casper, P M Lowd, R Jackson, T McGrath, Mr and Mrs Neuberger, Mr Rogge, Catherine Dorsey and 2 children, Margt Casey, Mr Selzl, W B Kline, A Schultz, J Jossrand, J Shelton, J H Langdon, J Jones, H Lyon, S Silliman, Mr Brady, Miss Smith, H Edson, Jas Hanley, D Brown—54 in the steerage.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Warmack, for San Juan del Norte, sailed yesterday with the following passengers for California:

Mrs Berry and servant, Mrs Wall, Mr Wall, Mrs Bimy, P Wheeler, Mrs Wheeler, W W Wallace, E Barnes, Mr Mary, Mrs Mary, P Hawley and child, H Clansing, Mrs Hawley and child, J Holland, A Fabre, Mary Conner, M A Inyman, R Gotsburg, M Glackeburg, Sarah Conney, F Qolo, E Jones, H Plowed, R Kerr, A F Anderson, G Peter, E Quinn, M Buckley, D Wonstic, Wm McDonald, M Bellow, E Bellow, A Rady, N Cullitt, M Barnes, J Smith, J L Clack, J Bogan, J H Jart, W Weston, Mrs Weston, Mary Weston, C Weston, J Mallory, A Depray, B Harding, M Brady, J Carey, C McDonald—and 80 steerage.

VERY LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.—*Highly Important Intelligence—the War Renewed—Extensive preparations on both sides—Deplorable state of the Country.*—The bark Leopold arrived at Boston on the 14th inst. with dates from Buenos Ayres to the 24th of April. The Boston papers inform us that letters by this arrival state that all attemps to accommodate matters have been utterly foiled, and the most formidable preparations have been made on both sides—one to save and the other to capture the city. The Buenos Ayres Government have issued twelve millions additional money—have proclaimed martial law, closed the custom-house and other offices, and have required all able-bodied men to bear arms in the army. Urquiza, on the 15th, recommenced to daily besiege the city, and on the 24th provisions had become scarce and in demand. He also threatens to blockade the port, but this the Buenos Ayreans hope to prevent, by means, probably, of the intervention of foreign powers. Doubloons quoted at $.37.

Another letter says: From the preparations made, we are likely to have warmer work, and much bloodshed.

The ship Margaret and Eliza, and bark Thorndike were the only American vessels in port.

BALANCES DUE LATE POSTMASTERS.—It appears that there is a considerable speculation being driven at Washington, at this time, by parties who have, by some means, got possession of the official list of apparent balances due late postmasters, with the names and address of the individuals to whom they may be due. Wm F. Phillips, Esq., Auditor of the Post-office Department, makes some representations to the Postmaster General on the subject, to the effect that the "information thus surreptitiously obtained" is made use of to "defraud the parties entitled to the balances of more than half their dues," for merely nominal and unnecessary services. He says the number of "agents and attorneys" thus engaged has been increased by the recent removals, and that the lists are hawked about the streets for sale. The Postmaster General has, consequently, in accordance with the Auditor's suggestion, ordered the *suspension* of all payments of balances due the Ex-P.M.'s, except such as are called for within nine months after they accrue, and by the party to whom due. *In the meantime*, the accounts will be examined as speedily as circumstances will permit, and the sums found to be due will be notified to the creditor parties, and paid over.

TRANSFERS OF PUBLIC MONEY.—Ion, of the Baltimore Sun, says: The Secretary of the Treasury having tried the plan of carting about the public money, and found it neither a safe nor an economical mode of transfer, has resorted to the proper construction of the twenty-first section of the sub-treasury, and therein found authority for selling the transfer drafts to parties who are willing to buy them, and actually to pay for them. By this mode the interests of the Government are subserved, while the business transactions of the country are facilitated.

When transfers are necessary, as they are almost daily, the treasury drafts on the New York sub-treasury are now sold. Thus the Government wanted to place a sum of money the other day in St. Louis, and the Bank of Metropolis took the draft at par. In some cases brokers will give a small premium for the privilege of transfer from the East to West, or South.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A New York dispatch of the 15th inst. says: "A fire broke out this evening at No. 34 Maiden Lane, occupied by Joseph Purdy, dealer in fancy goods and fire-works, and Calkins & Danud, umbrella manufacturers. Purdy's large stock was entirely destroyed. The loss of the others is about $12,000. Clarke, a porter in Purdy's store, was in the fifth story when the fire broke out, and succeeded in getting down on the outside as far as the third story, when the fire-works exploded, and he was thrown down and killed. Purdy and a young man in his employ have not been seen since the fire, and fears are entertained for their safety. Mr. Calkins was severely burnt."

THE RAILROAD MANIA.—An exchange paper says it is time to consider, if not to pause. Railroad projects are multiplying at an astonishing rate. The Illinois Central has borrowed twelve millions; the Louisville and Nashville, three millions; the Cincinnati and St. Louis, three; the New York and Erie, six; the Pennsylvania, three. Then the Mobile and Ohio is ready to borrow five millions; and the Missouri and the Pacific, two. Indeed we have only begun the list. Where will it end? Canada is projecting a vast railroad scheme; some *fifty millions!* The Hartford Times well remarks that the map of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois presents a curious piece of lattice-work. Is it not time to look abroad and take a general view, and forecast the future? What an amazing list of mammoth projects could now be spread out to the eye! Whence is the capital to come? How is the profit to be paid?

AID FOR THE M. P. CHURCH.—We learn from the Methodist Protestant that the executor of the estate of the late Mary Saum, of Frederick county, has recently paid over to Wesley Starr, Esq., Treasurer of the Superannuated Fund Society of the Maryland Annual Conference of the M. P. Church, about $9000, the proceeds of her personal property; and that as much more, it is thought, will be realized from the real estate yet to be disposed of. It is said that the estate of the two sisters, Mary and Barbara Saum, when settled, will place at the disposal of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the Maryland district, for benevolent purposes, a sum not far short of $40,000.

STATUE OF WEBSTER FOR ST. LOUIS.—Mr. H. D. Bacon, of the banking-house of Messrs. Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, who is now in London, has ordered a statue of Daniel Webster, which he intends presenting to the Mercantile Library Hall Association of St. Louis. The statue is to cost from $2000 to $5000. Mr. Bacon, on consultation with some Americans in London, has determined on modern costume for the statue. Position—standing with hand resting on scroll.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The St. Louis News of the 10th instant says:

We learn that Captain J. C. Swon, of the Aleck Scott, has been tendered the appointment of Superintendent of this road, at a salary of $5000 a year. Capt. Swon leaves for the East in a few days. We have not heard whether he will accept the offer or not. The Aleck Scott will be in charge of Capt. Sellers for the present.

Baltimore Correspondence.

THE WAR NEWS—CHARLESTON STEAMER—CITY REFORMS—POLITICS—NEW ORLEANS AND BALTIMORE, ETC.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

BALTIMORE, June 15.

The warlike tone of the European news has broken in upon the general dullness, and its discussion gives a zest to conversation that is invaluable to gossipers. Predictions as to what will be the complexion of the next news are as plenty as blackberries soon will be, and as variant as those making them. No one seems to fear that the United States will become embroiled in the difficulties of the powers on the other side of the water, while it is taken for granted that in the general confusion that must follow in the footsteps of war we should secure to ourselves the trade of the world; so that while Europe was fighting for the balance of power, we will add a weight to our end of the scale that must fairly up-tip them all.

The splendid new steamer building here for the Charleston line is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for launching in the course of a few weeks. She is of some 1200 tons burthen, and in power, model, and general excellence of interior arrangements, is designed to rival the first-class steamers of the New York lines.

The warfare among the cliques of our city and State democracy continues to be carried on with a virulence and bitterness that has no parallel even in the contests of the hunkers and barnburners of New York. The Custom-house clique, who rule matters in our city, are the common point of assault, and the war against them has at last culminated in a series of charges, forty-two in number, brought against their ruling spirit, Mr. John Kettlewell, and which have been forwarded to President Pierce, with the view of inducing him to displace Kettlewell from his post as Naval Agent, to which he was recently appointed. These charges are understood to include all kinds of moral and political dishonesty and treachery, and have been formally sworn to by their originators in order to give them proper weight. Such a state of political ferment and wrangling I have never before witnessed, and if the party here can be brought to unite on any of the many candidates for public public favor, it will furnish an example of the "cohesive power of public plunder," such as even Calhoun never imagined when he uttered that celebrated phrase.

Full power has been given by the Legislature to our city authorities to provide for the introduction of an abundant and pure supply of water, and arrangements are being matured to at once secure this great desideratum for our city. The waters of the Potapsco or Great Gunpowder rivers will probably be selected as the source of supply, and brought to the city by an aqueduct similar to that used by the New Yorkers in introducing the Croton to their city. Till this can be done we must be content with the impure and deficient supply furnished by the Water Company from Jones' Falls.

Another important municipal reform has just been sanctioned by our City Council in the consolidation of the present day police and night watch into an efficient body of policemen, on a plan similar to that now obtaining in New York and Boston.

I am sorry to see, from remarks that appear in the Bulletin, Picayune, and other of your city papers, that the idea is expressed that Baltimore is especially the rival of New Orleans, and that the Memphis Convention was gotten up by the business men of Baltimore especially with the view of attracting from New Orleans the trade she has so justly enjoyed. This is, in my opinion, entirely an erroneous view, and, so far as the Memphis Convention is concerned, those papers are probably convinced of it by the knowledge of the action of that body, and by the fact that Baltimore took so little interest in it as not to have one man there who would properly or efficiently express and enforce her views. Baltimore, in her struggle for the trade of the West has had no thought of rivalling or injuring New Orleans. She has, in fact, active and untiring rivals so much nearer home—in Philadelphia and New York—that she has not the power, even if she had the will to look so far away as New Orleans. The true state of the case, undoubtedly, is, that all the Atlantic cities are striving for the trade of the West, and that Baltimore, having now completed her connections with the West, is for the first time able to assume a prominence in the struggle that has for the moment given her a notoriety over those cities that have done more, and who, from their capital and enterprise, are likely to still do more in working that change in the current of trade that is operating to the injury of New Orleans. It is an obvious injustice, therefore, and one which Baltimore cannot fail to feel in her anxiety to cultivate kind relations with all her sister cities of the South, to designate her as especially arrayed against New Orleans, Charleston, or any other of those cities.

Much feeling has been occasioned here to-day by the report by telegraph of a threatened servile insurrection in your city. It is hoped that rumor has magnified the danger, and that you may be spared the alarm and necessary rigor that must result from even an unsuccessful attempt of the kind. OBSERVER.

THE SALE OF MOUNT VERNON.—The National Intelligencer confirms the report that Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, has disposed of that venerated mansion, with two hundred acres of the landed estate, to a company comprising Northern and Southern men, for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. The terms of sale, however, are that Congress shall first have the privilege of buying the property, (although the company offered a largely increased price to have the sale made absolute,) and on no condition are the remains of General Washington to be removed from their present resting place.

The hot weather we have experienced here for a couple of days past appears to have prevailed in cities to the North of us. The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 14th says:

"The weather to-day has been oppressively hot. The thermometer at McAllister's, in Chestnut street, at noon, stood at 88 degrees. The mercury subsequently indicated a still greater degree of heat."

ARMY PROMOTIONS.—The death of Gen. Riley, it is stated, promotes the following officers: Lieut.-Col. Plympton to be Colonel; Major P. Morrison to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. R. S. Foote to be Captain; Second Lieuts. Heth and Boots to be First Lieutenants; Brevet Second Lieut. J. T. Shaaff to be Second Lieutenant. Lieuts. Boots and Shaaff are natives of Georgetown, D. C.

SCARCITY OF CLOTH IN THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN MARKETS.—Agents from the New York importing houses are now returning from Europe, having completed their arrangements with regard to the fall goods. They report a great scarcity of cloth, both in the English and German markets, especially in Yorkshire, and that all orders cannot be filled.

THE COPARNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of JOHN G. HARDILL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st May ultimo, as per notice published in the Bulletin, and will collect all debts owing the late firm. JOHN G. HARDILL,
New Orleans, June 21, 1853. WM. H. SATSON.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the business, as heretofore, under the name and style of JOHN G. HARDILL & CO. JOHN G. HARDILL, F. L. K. LOEWIGSEN.

SIGHT and 60 day sight on New York, Philadelphia and Boston, for sale by COCHRAN & CO. jw23

SIDES—94 casks Ribbed, 17 casks Clear, landing on steamer Lish Tyne, for sale by KENNEDY & FOSTER, 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

BACON SHOULDERS—75 casks, for sale by KENNEDY & FOSTER, 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

FLOUR—1000 bbls. Superfine St. Louis, 800 do. Extra, landing and for sale by KENNEDY & FOSTER, 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

MESS PORK—400 bbls. Mess, 150 do. M. O., 15 do. Rumps, for sale by KENNEDY & FOSTER, 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAMS—75 tierces Sugar Cured, 30 casks Smoked, for sale by KENNEDY & FOSTER, 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

SUNDRIES—
For sale by E. M. DALEY, 82 Tchoupitoulas street.
FLOUR—150 bbls. Choice St. Louis;
CANDLES—10 boxes Sperm;
BACON—15 casks Sides and 10 casks Shoulders;
HAMS—25 tierces Sugar Cured;
BUTTER—50 firkins.

SUNDRIES—Landing from ship Evangeline, from Liverpool:
BLUE MASS—1 case;
LANGDON'S COD LIVER OIL—1 case;
SAL. SODA—50 casks. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

SUNDRIES—
For sale by T. B. WINSTON, 30½ Gravier street.
LONGWORTH'S CELEBRATED CATAWBA CHAMPAGNE;
FINE TABLE CLARET—300 cases at $9 10, $2 25, and $3 50, landing and in store;
SUSQUEHANNA RYE WHISKY—56 half bbls. at a sacrifice;
FALKENBERG'S Sweet, Dry and Table for Sale at $18 and $19;
PEACH BRANDY—4 half barrels Extra. jw14

Local Intelligence.

CASE OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS—*Examination of Dyson and the Slave Man Albert.*—James Dyson and the negro man Albert, slave of Dr. Rushton, charged with inciting the slave population to insurrection, took place yesterday before Recorder Winter.

The State was represented by the Attorney General Morse, and by A. P. Field, Esq. John R. Grymes, Esq., appeared for the slave Albert, and Dyson defended himself in person.

The testimony of the negro man, Wright, was substantially the same as that heretofore published, going to show that Dyson had tampered with the witness, inducing him to believe that a formidable organization was on foot for carrying out a general insurrection of the slave population.

McGill, the fisherman, testified substantially as detailed in his preliminary affidavit, also before published, showing that Dyson had provided arms and ammunition to a limited extent in order to carry out his purposes.

Several other witnesses were examined whose testimony tended to show that Dyson and the slave Albert were implicated in the dark plot charged, to a limited extent.

Taking the testimony altogether, it goes to show that Dyson meditated the insane attempt of which he is accused, though the limited means provided establishes further that his hopes of success originated more from a heated imagination than from calculation based on the knowledge of adequate means at hand.

The testimony satisfied the Recorder of the guilt of the parties, and he committed them for trial before the First District Court.

It is probable that if the same testimony be elicited before a jury the accused will have to swing for it.

SUIT OF A SLAVE FOR FREEDOM.—The case of Jacquette, f. w. c., against Wm. M. Lambeth and Widow Harris, claiming her freedom, was yesterday tried, and a judgment rendered decreeing the plaintiff to be free. Plaintiff was manumitted in 1840, and enjoyed her freedom four years. She was then taken to the plantation of Lambeth and detained as a slave eight years, at the end of which time she was brought back to this city. She then instituted this suit.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday by Deputy Coroner J. B. Walker, on the body of a man name unknown, aged about 35 years, found dead on Montegut street, between Love and Good Children streets, Third District. Verdict, Died of Sunstroke. Description—five feet ten inches in height, auburn hair, blue eyes, no beard, and of ordinary size. Had on a white cotton undershirt, blue check shirt, blue cottonade pantaloons, red striped woolen drawers, blue cotton stockings and rough brogans.

Another inquest was held on the body of a white man named Patrick Coleman, aged 30 years, and a native of Ireland, found dead on board the schooner Elizabeth Anlying in the New Basin. Verdict, Died of Apoplexy.

Died:

On Wednesday morning, June 22, at half past 5 o'clock, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. ELLIS, aged 7 years and 8 months, son of Jos. G. and Sarah H. Ellis, of this city.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

On Wednesday, June 22, in this city, ELIZABETH FRANCES, wife of Harvey L. Birdsey, and eldest daughter of John Robertson, Esq., of Hockersion, Texas, aged 18 years and 18 days.

☞ Her funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, 101 Jackson street, First District. Her friends and those of her family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ The steamer FRANK LYON will attend to the business of the SOUTHERN BELL for the balance of the Southern season, the latter having laid up for repairs, etc. jw 24d

J. C. Morgan.

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