DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 96 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will be 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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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1853.

The List of Letters will appear in this paper to-morrow as usual.

We received by yesterday's mail papers from all points as late as due.

A large share of our columns we surrender this morning to the interesting details of important European news brought by the Asia. It will well repay a perusal.

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

It was with some surprise we learned from the report of the proceedings of the Sugar Planters' Convention, held at Donaldsonville on the 18th inst., that E. W. Moise, U. S. Attorney for this District, had refused the aid of assistant counsel in the prosecution of the Messrs. Belcher & Brother for alleged frauds upon the revenue. It is known to our readers that these parties stand charged with importing sugar into this port under the name of "Concentrated Molasses," or "Mallada," thus avoiding the payment of duties and bringing the foreign article in direct and ruinous competition with sugar of native growth. The Messrs. Belcher, according to statements before the Convention, buy the article in Cuba in its crude state, have it certified there as "Molasses," pass it through a process at their mills at Matanzas, by which it becomes refined sugar, and then introduce it through our Custom-house by paying the same duties as are imposed on the article as invoiced. There is not a gallon of molasses in a barrel of it, and it could not be gauged by Mr. Canfield, the Appraiser, at the Custom-house. A specimen of the imported article was submitted to the inspection of a committee of merchants, and they pronounced it *sugar*—better sugar than could be raised in Louisiana.

A number of our sugar planters, aware of the injury done to their interests, by this evasion of the revenue laws, by the Messrs. Belcher, held a meeting and resolved to employ counsel to assist Mr. Moise in prosecuting them. The committee appointed to carry this resolution into effect engaged the services of Randell Hunt, Esq., to assist the District Attorney—not, however, without first having requested Mr. Canfield to consult Mr. Moise on the subject. Mr. Canfield informed the committee that Mr. Moise had substantially expressed his approbation of the employment of Mr. Hunt. Mr. Hunt's standing as a lawyer, and his acquaintance with the sugar interests of the State, justified the committee in believing that he would be an efficient auxiliary in the case, and they accordingly employed him. They then informed the District Attorney that they had engaged Mr. Hunt to assist in this important matter, and that his fee should not be a charge on the Government.

Mr. Moise, in his reply to the committee, virtually refuses to permit Mr. Hunt to assist him, and goes on to remark as follows:

"As it is, I have to say, that as soon as I saw in the newspapers a statement that a public meeting had been called to engage counsel to aid the U. S. Attorney in protecting the interests of the Government, I determined to ascertain from the proper quarter whether the Government was willing that private interests should be represented *in a public prosecution.*"

We think the District Attorney takes a very erroneous idea of his duty in this matter, and that his manner is quite as unhappy as his conclusions are illogical. The long dissertation upon courtesy and upon the true interests of the planter, and the advantages of low duties in which Mr. Moise indulges, appear quite unsuited to the occasion and foreign to the subject. The substantial and real question to be determined is whether our planters have not a right to give their aid in the enforcement of a law, intended for their special protection and for the general advantage. Such aid would of course be only in furtherance of the law which Mr. Moise is appointed to enforce, and if so, why should he, who no doubt is ready to acknowledge in any other case the value of such assistance, decline it when tendered in behalf of the Government, the interest of the people, and particularly of a large and meritorious class of his fellow-citizens. Is not this a mere punctilio, a quibble of the District Attorney, enforced with quite an unnecessary display of feeling and sarcasm, and with a number of trivial and irrelevant allusions?

The practice of aiding the prosecuting officers has become so well established that we did not imagine it would be departed from, at this day, unless for reasons which do not appear in this case. We have known such aid to be cheerfully accepted; nay, sought for in cases of high crimes involving the severest penalties. Why should it be declined on this occasion alone, when not only the government has a large interest in the result, and the penalty is not merely that of a misdemeanor, but also when the issue involves to a large extent the interest of our own citizens? We duly estimate the ability of Mr. Moise. But we do not think it is any disparagement of his capacity and skill as a lawyer that he should be aided, by older, we will not add abler lawyers, in a prosecution in which he will find arrayed against him the ablest counsel which can be obtained in the Union. We hope that he will review and change his determination in this matter.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

We are pleased to see how promptly the Railroad Tax, imposed by the property-holders on themselves is paid in this city. We understand, indeed, that the tax-payers more cheerfully contribute this tax than that imposed to defray the ordinary expenses of the corporation. They have a good reason for this. There is something real, tangible and appreciable about a Railroad, while many of the advantages of the Government under which they live are more imaginary than real. Officers who seldom perform their duties, contracts which are inefficiently performed, and rarely enforced, but poorly compensate the enormous amount drawn from the pockets of the people. But in Railroads every citizen sees a positive addition to his comfort, his wealth, his convenience and enjoyment. He sees his property enhanced in value, the trade of his city increased, and prosperity and improvement diffused wherever a Railroad penetrates. Hence his willingness to pay the tax imposed for the construction of such improvements. Of course there are grumblers against this tax. "Impatience of taxation," Lord Castlereigh once naively remarked, "was a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race." It is certainly an unreasonable impatience which opposes a tax that augments the value of the property by a greater amount than the tax imposed. It is especially unreasonable, too, in those who do not actually pay the tax, as the property-holder—who, after all, derives from the labor of the people the means by which he meets his public burdens, and who is certain to increase his demands upon the laborer for every increase of his own liabilities to the State.

When the immense benefits that have been showered upon our city by the Railroad enterprises which have been started here are considered, we are astonished that there should be the slightest repugnance to the tax in aid of these improvements. Under their influence the city has sprung into new life and vigor. From a stationary or retrograde city, it has suddenly taken rank among the foremost of the go-ahead and progressive communities of the country.

Ever since these Railroad enterprises were talked of, and the people began to evince a serious determination to carry them out, the course of the city has been onward—fortunes have been realized by the advance in real estate alone. The dreary swamps that have lain so long idle, with unknown owners, have suddenly become valuable for city lots, for which there is a continual and active demand. Upward, too, the city is striding with giant steps, stretching its arms to embrace the flourishing villages which extend for miles along the river's bank. Soon the corporation lines will be widened, and an area greater than that of London will acknowledge the dominion of the corporation of New Orleans. For ten miles fronting the river—with a depth and a rear on the Lake shore of equal extent—New Orleans will certainly be one of the grandest cities of the world. What other city will have such a river and such a Lake—what other city will be so blessed in situation, in climate, in all the natural resources of a flourishing commercial emporium? These are some of the direct and immediate effects of the tax for Railroads, against which some of our citizens murmur so strongly. That tax was an earnest of the sincerity of our people and of the reality of their determination to redeem the fortunes and character of the city. It was the starting point of a new career of prosperity and progress. It has realized all the results which its advocates predicted, and we trust that so far from meeting any opposition, it will be most cheerfully and promptly paid by the property-holders.

HYGEIA.

The Goddess of Health had a statue to her memory erected by Pericles, because she cured an attentive and skillful Street Commissioner, who, being busy in aqueduct works, was taken ill before his services could safely be spared to the Commonwealth.

It was by no aid from above or abroad that Rome made the shell road which she called her Appian Way; and Æsop laughed at the wagoner who prayed by the road-side to Jupiter for assistance, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel of his cart, stuck in a rut.

It was the man whom Pericles wanted; it is the man whom we want now; and we call aloud for him to present himself.

Nature has been singularly prodigal to New Orleans, in giving her a river which has its sources in the Rocky Mountains, and conveys to her lap on the Gulf of Mexico the products of all zones, in best preservation. This river is one of the largest in the world. Its waters are ever in healthy motion; and when the current sweeps them by our city, they are sweet, wholesome, cool, and, in any stage, more than abundant for all purposes. With all this body of water, our streets are always more uncomfortably dusty than is Pennsylvania avenue in March. And affording, as it does, all means of purification and drainage, it is allowed to roll on to the sea in waste, while we sit and eat by the black, bubbling gutter-side, wasting patience in words of complaint, and inhaling contaminating miasma.

We want a man—a man who shall apply these great resources, building no petty mound of reservoir, holding no more water than a punch-bowl, and dealing it out in little trickling streams, at so much for a pint, but one who will, by means of a syphon or other artistic and scientific application, give water to all who thirst and would be clean. The Romans took their Tiber and made bath-houses for an empire, and held them so sacred that no citizen was liable to arrest while within their precincts. The Englishman boasts that his house is his castle; and the citizen of Louisiana is free from the sheriff's arm after the sun has set; but the Roman protection was of better worth than either.

The Mississippi, unlike all other rivers, gives away from her resources, asking no return in tributaries. No stream runs into her bed for hundreds of miles above our home, but she, passing along upon a ridge, throws away dozens of bayous, navigable to all wealth of product. Even in the very lowest water, the surface of her current is higher than Claiborne street, and the inclined plane from the Levee to the Lake is quite enough for efficient drainage.

Water rapidly absorbs gasses evolved by decomposition: this property renders it of more service when the quantity of gas is moderate; but where it is considerable, the water is rapidly saturated, and then is found to give off and to diffuse the gas on the one side as it is absorbed on the other. We have right here at hand, even at Bouligny, within a half hour's ride from the city, a pottery which could supply NewOrleans with pipes of red clay glazed upon the inside, which being placed under the gutters, with insertion tubes from every house, would make NewOrleans the cleanest, and therefore the healthiest city in the world.

The Mississippi for motor, and the swamp in the rear for a reservoir and absorbent, and in two or three years the whole of those lands which are now a waste and a hindrance would be blossoming with the rose instead of the thistle. The great waters of this river roll by our door-steps now, as useless to health and comfort as steam was to commerce before Watt took it from the tea-kettle and gave it to Fulton for power.

The Bee of day before yesterday had an article entitled "Let us Organize"—the spirit and tenor of which we heartily approve, and which we trust will secure attention in those quarters where it may be productive of some practical results. The present demands strong, cordial and united action from all wings of the party. Every man who can work should work, and every organization capable of facilitating labor should be made use of. With such means we may hope to accomplish something in the ensuing political campaign—something worthy of the State and the party. Inertness and indifference will not do—nothing but the real, earnest, energetic labor can accomplish the results for which we are solicitors. Our brethren in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama are setting a glorious example, and it will be an eternal disgrace for us to be behind them in our efforts. We have something to say with regard to the conduct of the coming campaign, and when we see our way a little more clearly in some respects than we now do, shall endeavor to say it. The plan of the Bee has, however, our hearty support and we hope it will be carried into execution. It proposes a Central Executive Committee as of the first importance, and we coincide fully in the opinion. The Bee proposes:

"That a State Convention be held in Baton Rouge on the second Monday in August next, for the purpose of nominating whig candidates for the offices of Auditor of Accounts, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Education. If this suggestion should meet the approbation of the whig press in the country, we trust they will second it, and keep it before their readers. The various parishes will have ample time to select delegates and to adopt all fitting measures for the reorganization of the party, in order to facilitate political action, it will become necessary for the Convention to create a Central Whig Executive Committee—the term of the late committee has expired by limitation, and no central authority, which can act in behalf and with the authorization of the party, now exists. The want of such a jurisdiction has already been severely felt in NewOrleans. It is a portion of the machinery of organization that is all-important, and if the Convention were to do nothing more than establish a Central Executive Committee, it would achieve a decided political benefit."

We have received a communication, signed "Quidnunc," asking us what the laws of this State are with regard to duels, and whether aiders and abettors are not punishable by the statute?

A particular affair is referred to, which occurred some time since in this city, and our correspondent wishes to know whether the party who escaped can legally hold office or exercise the rights of a freeman?

The law which now obtains here with regard to duels is derived from the Constitution of 1852, and is the same substantially as that of 1845, which it succeeded. By it duels are forbidden in this State, or any other, between citizens of this State. Disfranchisement and the loss of power to hold office are among the punishments specified. Any one carrying a challenge, aiding or abetting, is visited with the same punishment. All those, however, who fought previous to the adoption of the present Constitution are freed from the operations of the law, can vote, and are eligible to office. By this our correspondent will see that the individual alluded to in his letter can legally hold the position he now enjoys. If he wishes to make further inquiries, we refer him to the Constitution of the State.

The True Delta of the other morning had an editorial article censuring the trial of Captain Maloney for the murder of a sailor in NewYork, and seems to think that his acquittal was owing to the management of young and inexperienced counsel.

Will the True Delta name a single instance where the captain of a ship has been hung in this country for killing a sailor? Does it know an instance where a captain has ever been found guilty? On the contrary, will it inform us what proportion of those captains who whip or knock down lazy and impudent hands fail of being mulcted to the tune of $50 or $500, as soon as they reach an American port?

We return thanks to Saml. B. Craig, Purser of the steamship Empire City, for late Havana papers, and a copy of the vessel's memoranda.

Letter from Texas.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Texas, June 10, 1853.

Editor Crescent—I have just returned from the Sandies, twenty miles above Hamilton Valley, where I found over three hundred men digging for the "precious dust" of which, put their whole "piles" together, they have not actually "dug" enough to *treat* your office to a bowl of Pine Apple Punch. Now for God's sake put an end to the rumor about the "Texas Gold Diggings." On my return I came through Austin, and found the city crowded with gold hunters, among the number are twenty-five or thirty young men from your city, whose funds have taken an indefinite leave of them, and here they are without money and without friends. Some of them are very respectably connected; several of them had gone to work sawing stone for the capitol. Now just inform the boys to keep all their small change and stay at home.

Yours, SPONDULICKS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The United States mail steamship Empire City, H. Windle, Commander, arrived here yesterday morning from New York, via Havana. She left the former port on the 13th inst., and the latter on the 20th, at 8 A. M. The following are the passengers by the Empire City:

FROM NEW YORK—Mrs Allison, H Crawford, J McLanahan and boy, Miss Mattie, C Rickarty, Mrs Collingham and two children, Mrs Sellman and two children, E Moraley, A Mattie, F Banker, J C Morris, Col May, lady and servt.

FROM HAVANA—F Kesteurd, S D Vosser and lady, A Dussander, B Cahuzac, M Lascarde, B Seguet W S Smart, A B Grisamore, F J Quinquud, J King, D J Davidson, A Noreqa, P Quintard, V Perrer, A Whitney, J Hummel, M O Alonso, J H Fellows.

It is said that a Virginia editor, once upon a time, having kissed a pretty girl just after she had been eating mint, was so intoxicated with *the pleasure thereof that he ever afterwards devoted himself* to the task of producing a similar article by artificial means—hence came mint julens, preserving faithfully all the intoxicating qualities of that delicious kiss. [Boston Bee.

The etymology of the word is sufficient authentication of the fact. "Mint two lips," the original name, subsequently deteriorated into julips—from whence came the derivative jew-lips or julips. Changes are not always improvements, and this we consider a decided instance of progress in retreat. Nevertheless, as the mythology of the appellation is now known, 'tis not so important what the original pronunciation may have been.

Our favorite tipple is a "julip," and our mouth, odorous of mint and sweet incense, is never forgotten in our imbibings.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. L. P. Catoir, Pyrotechnist, will give a grand display of Fireworks on Lafayette Square next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Association, its widows and orphans. We trust there will be a large concourse. The beauty and splendor of the exhibition, aside from all other considerations, ought to, and undoubtedly will, accomplish that.

June in New Orleans.

This, though generally considered the dullest part of the year, is not, to a lover of calm enjoyment, without its peculiar pleasures. All the winter amusements, such as balls, parties, theatres, etc., have ceased, and the usual midsummer excitements—duelling, street fighting and filibustering—have barely commenced. True, we have had the late negro plot to arouse us a little, but that was something quite unexpected, and "not set down in the bill." The yearly stampede is nearly over, the last farewells spoken, parting tears dried, and the regular summer population—excluding mostly of forlorn mariners of the celebrated Cant-get-away Club, eccentricities who prefer the accustomed dust and bustle of town to the doubtful delights of the country, devoted but deserted husbands, whose better half are gadding over the Lake or flirting at the North, and pretty women who remain here doubtless from pure philanthropy—have set about amusing their leisure moments as well as circumstances will permit.

If that long looked for and much talked of Park were finished, it would add greatly not only to the health and beauty of the city, but to the comfort and pleasure of the summer residents; in default thereof, riding down the Shell Road, going to Carrollton, and promenading on Jackson Square, with an occasional Pic-Nic, constitute our entire stock of daylight amusements. These soon become wearisome; but when the "sun sinks, and up sails the yellow moon," or her soft substitutes, the stars, chine out and the mild southern night comes on, then dawns the season of tranquil pleasure for those who are exhausted with the warmth and exertion, or perhaps the idleness, of the day.

Then the balmy breeze, bearing on its wings the sound of music and the scent of flowers, fans the face of man and nature. Then the troubles of the day are dormant, if not forgotten; and high and low, rich and poor, old and young, slave and free, resign themselves to the soothing influences that surround them.

Then fair girls and stately matrons, in fresh toilets, lean over the galleries, or, if living in quiet places, saunter on the sidewalks, adding beauty to the night. The gay groups of beaux and belles visit the ice cream saloons or wander through the shady walks of leafy Lafayette, while the fluttering of fans, the occasional ringing of laughter, and the incessant twittering of small talk, mingle with the musical sounds of the cricket and katydid. There wearied men recline on sofas in blissful silence, listening to their charming womenkind who chatter around them unwitting of response. There happy, whispering lovers loiter forth, regardless of the presence or remarks of passers-by; while unhappy ones, who have no one to walk with, make themselves as comfortable as they can, on some breezy balcony under the starry sky, by indulging in airy architecture or revelling in the "luxury of woe." Then indeed the mere sense of existence is an exquisite pleasure; and we would be too happy, were it not for the buzzing and biting of the mosquitoes, which serve to remind us that Neworleans, in summer, is not quite Elysium.

Even mosquitoes, however, are sometimes turned into sources of pleasure by affording an opportunity of adding the delights of smoking to those which are inseparable from female society; for it is well known that the smoke of a cigar drives off the mosquitoes; and where no real or affected dislike to the practice exists, gentlemen are frequently permitted to indulge in it in the presence of their female friends: to fill the ear of some consenting one, with puffs and vows, with smoke and constancy.

These are few of our summer enjoyments; and, quiet as they are, we would be loath to exchange them for the confusion and glare of a ballroom, or the excitements to be met with at a crowded northern hotel.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Fishery Question—A New Feature.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The Halifax papers of the 15th instant state that the French cruisers recently arrived on the fishing grounds have driven off the British fishing vessels from a part of the coast heretofore claimed, without dispute, as belonging to England.

It is believed that the French Government is about to assert an ancient right in this matter, seriously affecting British interests and the fishing question generally.

Two British cruisers had left Halifax for Newfoundland.

Illness of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

The President of the United States has been quite indisposed, but is now recovering.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The Cotton market has been dull to-day, and the sales reach barely 500 bales. Prices are easier.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, June 23.

The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York to the 17th instant—as late as due.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—*Arrival of the Humboldt—Cotton Drooping—Breadstuffs Advancing—Important from the East—Warlike Movements in Russia and Turkey.* NEW YORK, June 21.—The New York and Havre steamship Humboldt arrived here this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates of the 7th inst., three days later than the accounts brought by the Asia. Her advices are unfavorable for cotton, but favorable for flour and wheat.

The cotton market had presented a dull and drooping appearance since the departure of the Asia, with sales on the 6th inst. of 6000, and on the 7th inst. of 5000 bales, but little of which was taken for speculation or export. In these transactions there was no reported decline, but the circular of Messrs. Wright, Gandy & Co. states that at the last close parcels could be bought at ½d. lower.

Wheat had further advanced one penny per 70 lbs., and flour 6d. per bbl. since Friday, making an advance for the week of 6d. to 1s. per bbl. for flour, and of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. for wheat. Both articles were in brisk demand; but corn was neglected.

GENERAL NEWS—*War Movements between Russia and Turkey.*—The British fleet in the Mediterranean had sailed for the Dardanelles, and the channel fleet had been ordered to the Mediterranean.

The French fleet had arrived at Bessica (?) Bay.

The Russian forces were marching towards Moldavia and Wallachia. The Russian troops at Warsaw had received orders to make forced marches to Bessarabia.

The Egyptian fleet and an army of 30,000 men were proceeding to the support of the Sultan. The Turcoman Chiefs were raising an army of one hundred thousand men.

The mediation of Austria and Persia was spoken of between Russia and Turkey, but nothing definite was stated on the subject.

Count Nesselrode had arrived in London with dispatches for the Russian Minister.

The London Times states that the Emperor of Russia had dispatched a courier to Constantinople, with the demand that the last proposal of Prince Menschikoff should be accepted within eight days by the Porte.

STEAMER BALTIC.—The Collins steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH AMERICA. *Arrival of the Crescent City.*—NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer Crescent City has arrived here, bringing five hundred thousand dollars in gold, with California dates to the 23d of May.

The California markets are reported active, with unchanged prices. The mining news is favorable. The Legislature had adjourned.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.—The difficulties between Peru and Bolivia were increasing. The Peruvian Government had sent troops to the southern frontier to cut off the supplies for the Bolivians.

The Chilian Minister had been expelled from Bolivia.

THE GARDINER CASE.—WASHINGTON, June 22. An effort was made yesterday to call up the case of John Charles Gardiner, but it failed. The counsel for the Government stated that another commission had been sent to Mexico to examine the locality of Gardiner's mines. The defence stated that they would also send out a commission for that purpose. [Eve. papers.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some of the New Yorkers, it is stated, are uneasy about the strength of the iron work and other fixtures of the Crystal Palace, and they are calling upon the authorities to insist upon having them publicly tested, as those of the London Crystal Palace were. Guess they are alarmed unnecessarily, though it is well enough to take satisfactory precautions. The fact is, there is so little thickness and bulk requisite in iron for building, as compared with other material, that few have a conception of the real strength of the *apparently* light and nicely adjusted iron plates, as wrought out by science and mechanism for that purpose. In due time, of course, the matter will be better understood, appreciated, and practiced upon.

MRS. STOWE IN PARIS.—The literary ladies of Paris have decided, it appears, to give a magnificent reception to the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A deputation of the Parisian literary women will go to the port where she disembarks to meet her. During her stay in Paris all these ladies will be on duty, four at a time, with the illustrious stranger, to keep her company, talk for her, write at her dictation, thoroughly inform her of the mœurs and usages of Paris, and be her cicerone in her promenades and visits. Two banquets will be offered her; one on her arrival, the other on her departure. There will be none but ladies at the table. The services will be performed by male domestics, white of course. A ball will be given in her honor, to which men will be invited; and lastly she is to be requested to accept all sorts of valuable presents, including three complete toilets, made in the latest Parisian style.

SENTENCE OF WOODWARD—*Washington*, June 16.—During the suspension of the Sassoer case in the Criminal Court to-day, in consequence of the sickness of a juror, the motion for a new trial in the case of Woodward was argued and denied. Judge Crawford then asked the prisoner if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Woodward rose, and in an eloquent speech protested his innocence, intimated that his wife killed herself; referred to his former good character and services as a sailor and soldier under the American flag, and for the sake of his mother and sister he begged for a new trial. The Judge was deeply affected, but pronounced the sentence that he should be hung on the 2d of September next, at the same time exhorting the prisoner to banish from his mind all hopes of pardon and prepare for death. Woodward exhibited no emotion.

There are several religious sects among the Chinese, but the principal elements or belief are similar. They believe in three great existences—two of them original, and without beginning or end, and the third the product of the other two. Of the two first existencies, one is spiritual, the other material; the three together are heaven, earth and man. Heaven is spiritual, earth material, but everlasting; and man the product of both, and partaking of the nature of both. The figures and graven images to which the Chinese pay reverence (uncouth as they are) do not represent gods, but good men who have eminently benefitted their race during their stay on earth. They suppose that these men are in heaven, enjoying a spiritual and carnal immortality, but that the spiritual part possesses the power of being present here on earth, and of being cognizant of all that passes amongst the living. [Home Journal.

The Montevallo (Ala.) Herald gives an account of a serious accident which occurred in Shelby county, some seven miles from Montevallo, on Friday evening, the 10th inst., by the blowing up of the boiler in Mr. John Harkins's steam saw mill. The engineer, Mr. Demsey Bussey, and an Irish lad who was loading at the mill at the time, were more or less injured. Two little boys were thrown some distance into a tree-top, without injury—several oxen and wagons were capsized, and the boiler was hurled to a great distance—making in its course several evolutions in the air.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A cow belonging to Milton Buchanan, of Lincoln, Indiana, recently gave birth to seven calves. This is the most extraordinary and prolific cow ever mentioned in print. The cow, with her little flock, however, all died.

Local Intelligence.

ANOTHER DUEL.—As the summer Solstice creeps upon us, and the star Sirrius pours down his baleful light, men's blood becomes warm, the veins quicken their hot currents and the passions put in play by the excess of the sanguineous sun riot against the restraints of reason and seek gratification in war, bloodshed, blows, the slitting of weasands, the poking out of eyes and the munching of each other's bones.

The summer lights have commenced—after the fashion from time immemorial, when the Gauls first peopled this our swampy region, sweeping before them frogs and alligators, as sweeps the wind the dust in whirlpools—planting in their stead civilization and the liberty of spitting each other on small swords—commenced in earnest have the summer lights! Two or three duels already, and the curtain hardly up on the play, and the first act of the serio-comico-drama scarcely begun. Two or three duels already—one bloody, and likely to end in the death of a good, brave man; one or two ending in words—only words—and yet another resulting in the cutting up of one Italian by another with a jack-knife. Brave men, they, valliant to the knife, and specially useful in this commonwealth of many castes, for tending fruit-stands and importing ring-tailed monkeys. Brave, bad men. Two of them on Wednesday night—we like to be particular in dates when speaking of grave matters—went out on the shores of the Lake to cut each other's throats. One of them named Giovanni Scott, the sufferer, and now for his folly, weeping showers of blood through twenty ghastly wounds—pouring out sanguineous libations to the deities that preside over carnage, and dying the death he had meditated for another.

They met alone on the shores of the Lake in the dark midnight. Not a friend to see one kill the other, and to see it done fairly. Not a soul to cry "murder" and shame on the bloody encounter. No witnesses but the brave old trees, with their funeral vestments of pendant moss—fit mourning for such a scene—and no light but that of the moon to show to each the fiend in each other's eye, and to flash back the sheen of their glistening blades! Not a listener—not a sound but the song of the waves chafing on the pebbly shore, and chanting their choral melody. Alone! all alone, and meeting together in the dark hour to shake hands with the skeleton death.

Out flash their keen weapons, and together they rush to kill or die. Their bright blades meet, and sparks fly fast from the stricken steel. Anon blood flows, and the green grass is spattered for rods around. The stiletto does its work, and Giovanni sinks upon the carpet of green, variegated with many a gory blotch. He is trundled away by some one passing there, and at the Hospital lodged in the charnel-room, to bleed, to gasp, to die.

And the slayer goes on his way, unknown, unsought after, and unmarked by the avenger of blood. Poor Giovanni—Giovanni Scott!

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body held one of its interminable, boring, special meetings last night. Present, 18 members.

The report of the Committee on Education, before the Board at the last meeting was taken up, and after a vast amount of wordy war, the report, with the accompanying resolutions, was adopted. The resolutions appropriate $20 per scholar for the support of the Public Schools.

A resolution allowing the Regiment of Infantry of the Louisiana Legion to use the old City Hall, opposite Jackson Square, as an Armory, was adopted.

The Committee appointed to report on the celebration of the Fourth of July reported in favor of placing $500 at the disposal of Gen. John L. Lewis for that purpose. An amendment was offered to appropriate $2000—$500 to be given to the Washington Regiment, $500 to the Louisiana Legion, $500 for Fire-works and $500 to be given to the Orphan Asylums.

Mr. Davis moved to strike out the appropriation of $500 for Fire-works. Carried.

Mr. Gilmore moved to strike out $500 in each of the above appropriations, and insert $250. Mr. Peter Herman called for the yeas and nays. Lost.

The resolution was reamended so as to appropriate $1500 for the celebration—$1000 for the use of the Louisiana Legion and $500 for the Washington Regiment. Adopted on the yeas and nays, by a vote of 15 to 2.

And the Board adjourned.

MANDAMUS CASE—*Appointing Power of the Governor Limited.*—Judge Larue, of the First District Court, yesterday decided the case of Charles Baumbach against J. Dubuc—asking a mandamus for the delivery of the office of "Inspector of Weights and Measures"—adverse to the position of the relator.

The relator, Baumbach, alleged that "he had been duly appointed, by the Governor, Inspector of Weights and Measures" for the Second District, City of New Orleans, and that the defendant, at present occupying said office, refused to deliver the same, its records, etc. The defendant replied that he was entitled to said office, having been appointed to it for two years from the 15th of March, 1852.

The relator presented in evidence a commission from the Governor, (*not approved by the Senate,*) dated the 1st of June, 1852. The evidence on the part of the defendant, J. Dubuc, the present incumbent, was a commission from Governor Walker, (*approved by the Senate,*) and dated the 15th of March, 1852.

The Court decided that the Constitution having provided that the appointments to such offices as the one in question should be made by the Governor, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and the Senate not having, in the case of Dubuc, "advised" the appointment of the relator—the appointment having been made since the adjournment of the Senate—the present incumbent had not legally been superseded. That the Governor of the State had no right alone to make appointments except to fill vacancies happening during the recess of the Senate—that the defendant holding his office under the schedule of the Constitution of 1852, providing that all officers shall hold over until their successors are appointed, he could only be dislodged by the appointment of a new officer; for no vacancy had occurred, inasmuch as his office was continued by the schedule, and that that new officer should be appointed in accordance with the act of June 1, 1846, and in accordance with Article 47 of the Constitution of 1852, by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This has not been done.

The rule *nisi* is, therefore, dissolved, and the mandamus refused.

FEMALE DESTITUTION—*Child Abandoned.*—On Wednesday night, the 22d instant, Policeman Poynot, while on duty in front of the "Red Stores," in the Second district, found a child, apparently about three weeks old, lying on the sidewalk fronting the stores. The child was brought to the Guardhouse. Inquiry being made soon on foot as to who was probably the mother of the child, one Bridget Golding came forward and made affidavit that she was well acquainted with one Bridget Tobin, and that it was to her personal knowledge that said Bridget Tobin was, on or about three weeks ago, delivered of a child at the Charity Hospital, and that on the night when the child was found abandoned said Bridget came to the dwelling of deponent, No. 13 Hospital street, and asked for a week's board. Not being successful in obtaining shelter for herself and infant, the girl Bridget Tobin went away, not knowing where to go. The affiant further stated that from circumstances which took place in her presence she verily believes that the child was the child of the said Bridget Tobin, and that she had abandoned the child with a view of getting rid of it. The supposed mother was arrested and sent to prison to await her examination.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—J. Vesser stands charged before Recorder Bamee with forgery, alleged against him by Ivers Jewett. Complaint yesterday made oath that he is agent for Mrs. Wood keeping the Cont street Veranda, between Chartres and Levee streets, and that on Wednesday evening the 22d inst., the accused, who was indebted to said establishment in the sum of ten or eleven dollars, presented to affiant in settlement of his account a check on the Canal Bank for $25, purporting to have been drawn and signed by Taylor & Hartt. Affiant, knowing the firm by which the check purported to have been drawn, took the check and gave $23 in cash to Vesser, promising to pay the balance on the following day. The check was then presented to the bank, where affiant was answered that the firm of Taylor & Hartt kept no account there. Affiant then presented the check to the supposed drawer, who informed him that they had never drawn such a check, and that it was counterfeited. A formal charge of forgery was entered against Vesser, and a further charge of obtaining money under false pretenses in having obtained from complainant the sum of $55. A warrant for the arrest of accused was issued.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.—The examination of E. J. Lasser, on a charge of having in his possession large quantities of counterfeit money, was fixed for yesterday before Recorder Winter. Defendant had given bail in the sum of $1000, with E. Canuon as security, which bail he forfeited by not appearing for examination.

Elijah Mailison, who is charged with a like offence, and who is now in prison awaiting his trial before the First District Court, had filed an affidavit against Lasser, on which he was held, charging that some time in the latter part of last winter the accused (Lasser) brought into this city a large amount of counterfeit bank bills on the Banks of the State of Ohio, South Carolina, and also on the Louisiana State Bank, to the amount of $20,000 or upwards, which he disposed of in this city—the greatest amount consisting of $20 bills on the State Bank of Louisiana. The informer further made oath that from the conversations and confessions of Lasser, made previous to his arrest, he had been extensively engaged in the sale and distribution of counterfeit bank notes, together with two confederates named John Binion and ——Harper. The informant further deposed that he had reasons for believing that Binion was in the State of Texas, disposing of the counterfeit money which had been brought to this city and given to him by Lasser. From conversations held with Lasser, informant was of opinion that the counterfeit bills spoken of were manufactured in the State of Indiana, somewhere below Louisville. He also stated that during the last winter Lasser passed off to him something like $2000 of the counterfeit bills of the Louisiana State Bank, to the accommodation of $20, all of which was put in circulation in this city.

Lasser having left the State, the only means left to bring him to justice is to offer a reward for his apprehension, which we suppose will be done. Mr. E. Canuon, who went on his bond will have to suffer to the tune of $1000, if the laws of the State be executed.

SENT FOR TRIAL.—Peter Coyle was yesterday examined before the Recorder of the First District, on a charge of having, on the 9th instant, assaulted and beat one Barney Dunn, on the corner of Annunciation and Bartholomew streets. He was sent before the First District Court.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of NewOrleans for the week ending June 18, 1853:

Apoplexy	3	Fever, Bilious	3
Abortion	1	Fever, Typhoid	6
Asphyxia	1	Fever, Typhus	2
Bronchitis	1	Fever, Congestive	4
Brain, Congestion of	2	Fever, Pernicious	1
Burn	1	Fever, Yellow	7
Brain, Effusion	1	Fever, Scarlet	2
Consumption	5	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Convulsions	12	Hepatitis, Chronic	1
Cholera	6	Heart, Hypertrophy of	1
Cholera Infantum	3	Hemorrhage	1
Cachexia Infantum	1	Lungs, Congestion of	1
Croup	1	Lungs, Gangrene of	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Measles	4
Dysentery	1	Mesmerism	1
Diarrhœa Acute	7	Meningitis	1
Diarrhœa Chronic	4	Old Age	1
Debility	7	Pneumonia	5
Dentition	3	Still Born	5
Drowned	1	Tabes Mesenterica	1
Dropsy	2	Tetanus Nascentium	2
Enteritis	2	Tetanus	1
Erysipelas	1	Unnatural	4
Exophthalmia	1	Unknown	1
Fever, Brain	2		
Total			147

Of these, 64 were under ten years of age and 26 colored.

A. Metzger, Sec. B. H.

A new whig paper is about to be started at Beaufort, N. C., under the auspices of John Cameron, Esq.

It appears by the late Census report that Virginia has 27 cotton factories in operation, with with a capital invested of $1,908,900.

Peter Fort, convicted in NewYork of an outrage on a little girl of ten years, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

Thackeray has written to a literary friend in NewYork that he will be back in that city some time in the month of August, to deliver a course of lectures on the three King Georges.

The Charleston Mercury learns that the case of Reuben Roberts against Sheriff Yates, or rather of Great Britain against South Carolina, which started off so grandiously, has come to a very "lame and impotent conclusion." Orders have been received through the British Minister that further proceedings in the case be discontinued, and that their counsel be paid off and discharged. It will be remembered, this case was brought to test the constitutionality of the laws of South Carolina imprisoning colored seamen.

SEA POSTAGE.—Mr. Freeman Hunt, of New York, has received a letter from the Post-master General, which states that the postage to Liverpool on a magazine of the weight of the Merchants' (six ounces) amounts to five dollars and seventy-six cents per annum—that is, seventy-six cents more than the subscription price of the magazine. The postage on a single copy is 24 cents, or only one cent less