DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1853.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The Turco-Russian war seems to be blowing over. The last accounts are that Russia is rather hauling off from her arrogant pretensions. The declaration of old Metternich, whom we thought to be dead, politically, at least, a long time ago, seems to be confirmed, and no nation of Europe can afford to go to war. Besides the danger from disturbing the balance of power in Europe, there is the additional peril of internal commotion and popular revolution which continually haunts all the monarchs of Europe. Weak, comparatively, as Turkey is, she is perhaps the only power of Europe which can spare a large army from the duty of watching her own subjects. Russia, with all her vast power, has quite as much as she can attend to, to guard Poland and Hungary and look after the insurgent Circassians. Though gratifying to the philanthropist and humanitarian, this is quite a distressing state of affairs for the journalist and itemizer. We can find no field, in Europe at least, whereon to exercise our powers of vaticination and speculation, not a cloud to look upon and magnify into a threatening tempest, not a green or rather red speck in the dreary waste of peaceful quiet to encourage the hope of coming events of a stirring character. All is monotony and tame sobriety in the affairs of whilom convulsed and agitated Europe.

Fortunately, however, old, long neglected Asia now comes to our relief and cheers us with a few crumbs of comfort in the shape of a revolution on a truly grand and oriental scale. Talk no more of your emeutes, pronunciamentos, risings and popular demonstrations in which a few hundreds are killed, a vast amount of wind and powder is exhausted, streets are barricaded, and a few scores of men are shot and hung. All these are mere slight sensations, popular throbbings, little commotions compared with what is going on in China between the pigtails and anti-pigtails of that teeming Empire. There, a battle in which ten thousand are slain, is a mere skirmish. Bulletins are issued several times in one day announcing that nineteen thousand Tartars have bit the dust, or twenty thousand of the long-haired have suffered the fate of impious rebels. Hung, the great leader of the rebels, has been *hung* several times, and all his Lieutenants daily suffer decapitation several times.

It is due, no doubt, to their truly Chinese agility, that they survive these rather painful operations. Owing to the absence of rival journals on the field of operations of the contestants, the leaders have a monopoly of the news. This is a very convenient arrangement. They can itemize at their pleasure, and there is no confounded competitor to come in afterwards and upset their facts and figures. What a comfort it must be to edit a newspaper under such circumstances. The editor can do all his own work, thus dispensing with *reporters, telegraph, mail* and exchanges. As to the "outside barbarians," they may get along the best way they can. Chinese newspapers are intended only for home perusal. This is certainly a very good arrangement for China, but it is rather inconvenient for those outside barbarians who have to cater for an insatiate appetite for news, like ourselves, and who are driven, by a stress of incidents, into that remote region of the world. For how can we justify the confidence of our readers, or satisfactorily perform our duty in the promises, when our only sources of information are these same journals, whenever the respective contestants manufacture the facts themselves, and which are always in direct conflict. Suppose we follow the Hung Jounnal and say that Keying and the Emperor are in ahead, won't we catch *a Tartar?* On the other hand, if relying on the Imperial decree, we chronicle the execution of Hung, won't the friends and relatives of that respectable and redoubtable revolutionist have a good cause of complaint?

Under these embarrassing circumstances, we deem it most prudent to publish both sides, and let our readers determine for themselves which is most reliable. Respecting the merits of the contest, we are equally at fault, as in regard to the facts. But, as the Emperor in all his documents denounces the insurgents as a long-hairel race, we infer that there is some foundation for the rumor that Christian missionaries and foreigners are at the bottom of the movement, and that one of its definite aims is to accomplish the abolition of the pigtail system, and thus overthrow one of the established institutions of China. With their pigtails the Imperialists religiously believe the independence, the greatness and grandeur of the central flowery kingdom will perish. Foreigners will then pour into the kingdom, the gates of the towns will be opened, the stupid nick-nacks and cheateries of the outside barbarians will flow into the country, to the ruin of their own trade and industry, and a thousand other evils come upon them, against which for many centuries it has been their policy to guard and protect the Empire. Now, as an outside barbarian, we hope Hung may succeed, as the result will, no doubt, open this vast nation, which has so long been closed to the balance of the world; but, as a Chinaman, pigtail or no pigtail, we should cling to the ancient policy of the Empire. We should have the fear of the interloping Yankees, the sagacious sons of Israel, the burly Saxons, and the audacious Celts before our eyes, and we would see Hung strung up as high as Haman, and all his other scap-locks, before we would consent to break down Chinese pride, Chinese independence, Chinese peculiarities, in order to fill the pockets of these presumptuous foreigners, and satisfy certain speculating political economists. The moment China throws herself into the arena of rivalry and contention with the other nations of the globe, she will begin rapidly to decline in all the elements of a separate power and people. She will dwindle just as Turkey has done from the time the Sultan threw away the turban, and put his subjects in pantaloons.

Our whig brethren, true to their instincts, are lavishing their calumnies upon Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, to whom President Pierce has confided the important post of Postmaster-General—and why is Mr. Campbell honored with this abuse of our whig brethren? Because he adheres to the Roman Catholic creed—the creed of his fathers. Previously to the late Presidential election the Bee and other whig journals repeated for weeks together the foul and false charge that General Pierce was averse to the conferring of office upon Roman Catholics, and had even inserted a clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire, disqualifying men of that faith for office of any kind; now the Postmaster-General is covered with the outpourings of whig scurrility because he is a Roman Catholic, and the President is abused for appointing him. [Louisiana Courier.

The Courier is probably just as well aware now as it will be after our statement is made that its representations are incorrect and essentially untrue. It must know that the whig opposition to Gen. Pierce was not of a religious character at all, and that all that was said during the entire campaign was, that inasmuch as Gen. Pierce had presided over a Constitutional Convention which refused to strike out the Catholic Test from the Constitution of the State, he could not with a very good grace claim Catholic votes. As a party we are opposed, and always have been, to drawing religious and sectarian matters into party politics, and making a man's faith an argument for his election or his defeat. On that very ground—because he does make religion a political affair—we are opposed to Postmaster Campbell. Nor are we alone in our opposition. So strange and so marked have been his Catholic prejudices and preferences in the matter of appointments, that democratic as well as whig journals have assailed the Postmaster in round terms. In Cincinnati—where his conduct has gone to the greatest extreme, and where an applicant, whatever his caracter, standing and claims might be, had no chance for office unless he was a Catholic—the Catholics themselves have denounced him, and all parties have combined in condemnation of so unprecedented a course. The Executive of this country was not intended for a religious propoganda. Let Mr. Postmaster Campbell believe in whatever doctrine he sees fit, and worship according to the dictates of his own conscience; let him be a Mahommedan, a Bhuddist, a Catholic, a Puseyite, or a Trinitarian; but let him keep it to himself, or propogate it in a legitimate manner, and let him allow to others the same rights he claims for himself. The Catholics in this country are in a great minority, and if they do not wish to find themselves hated and persecuted, do not let them commence a war of intolerance and proscription.

We repeat, that we are opposed to Mr. Campbell—not so much for his partisan faults as for his religious errors—and cannot find language sufficiently strong to express our contempt and dislike for his conduct; and these are the reasons for it.

ANOTHER WHIG MEETING.—A call, numerously and respectably signed, will be found in our columns this morning for a meeting of the whigs of the Second Ward at Apollo Saloon, corner of Triton Walk and Apollo street, on Wednesday evening, the 6th prox., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent that Ward in the Congressional Convention, to be held at Donaldsonville on the 1st of August. It is all important to the success of the whig candidate that the entire District should be fully represented, and we hope the other Wards in the city will follow the good example of the Second, and hold primary meetings, that a full attendance may be secured and the will and wish of the people carried out. A full month will elapse ere the Convention assembles. In the meantime let the whigs throughout the District, and in New Orleans particularly, see to the selection of a delegation that will reflect the wishes of a majority of the whig voters, and defeat any and all attempts at a packed Convention for the nomination of a candidate who has no claim upon their suffrages.

MUSICAL.—We see by our Boston exchanges that the Council of that city have engaged a number of the best brass bands to discourse sweet sounds upon the Common three nights in a week from the first of July to the last of August.

Would it not be proper, expedient and pleasant for our City Council to do the same? We have no Common as capacious as that of Boston, but we might enjoy one evening at Jackson and the next at Lafayette Square, and it seems to us that a summer amusement of this character in the coolness of the evening would be appreciated by all classes. There are plenty of musicians in the city who would be happy to play for a moderate compensation.

A NEW YACHT.—We got a view the other day of the new yacht recently built in Algiers, for Mr. W. G. Robinson, of this city, and soon to leave for a trial with the crack craft of New York. She is a peculiar looking thing, and in some respects sets at defiance our notions of harmonious proportions. These can, however, be judged of by her measurements, which are as follows: 42 feet keel, 43 feet water line, 46 feet deck, 15 feet 9 inches beam, 5 feet 6 inches hold, 59 feet must, and 48 feet 6 inches boom. She is a centre board boat, with about 12 feet of centre board. She was built by Mr. John Mahoney, and is called the "Fairy." A week or two since Mr. Robinson and a party of friends dropped down the river, ran from the Balize to Biloxi, and from thence to Lake Pontchartrain. They report her performance to be unexceptionable, and much in advance of their expectations. We have not seen her under canvas ourselves, and know nothing of what her best work may be, but shall probably learn something on the 4th of July ensuing, when she is to compete with other crack craft at the great regatta of the Southern Yacht Club, to come off then at Pass Christian.

COLONEL MCCLUNG.—We see by the Flag of the Union and the Brandon Republican that Col. Alexander McClung is a candidate for Congress from the Third District of the State of Mississippi, and runs in oppositon to Mr Singleton. We are happy to see the announcement. It assures us of a close and well contested canvass, and one that will probably ensue in a whig victory. The Flag says: "Col. McClung is a scholar, a fluent and powerful debater, familiar with books and men, persevering and energetic, devoted to the Compromise and the Union, a strict non-interventionist, and possesses a sound and discriminating judgment that will protect him from blunders in Congress upon any new questions that may arise in this progressive era. The glory which Col. McClung has heretofore acquired in the military service of his country, will, we venture to predict, be surpassed by that which awaits him in the halls of Congress as a bold and efficient champion of principle, and a sound and conservative practical statesman."

We quite agree with our neighbor, and trust that the result will be such as he predicts. Mississippi has few abler or sounder politicians than Col. McClung, and he would do good service to the party and to the South in Congress.

It is a remarkable fact, that in all the whig clamor which has been raised against the appointments, no single man of all those appointed by the President is pointed out, or can be pointed out, who does not stand upon the Baltimore platform, or who seeks a renewal of the slavery agitation. [Mississippian.

On what platform does Jeff. Davis stand? Where is Dix? Where is Marcy? Where are De Leon and Campbell? By what right does the Mississippian say that they "do not seek a renewal of the slavery agitation?" Have they said so? If so, when, where and to whom? The latest doctrine preached by Davis, Soulé and De Leon was immediate secession; the latest speeches made by them were all anti-compromise. We wish to know what special virtue there is in the acceptance of an Executive appointment to nullify and abrogate all the previous declarations and doctrines of a man's life-time. We wish to know the style and efficiency of a regeneration that is not acknowledged by the penitents. There can be no doubt that three and six thousand per annum, with the honors and emoluments, would exercise quite a controlling influence over such roaring anti-patriots as the President has diligently busied himself in picking out and appointing, but we must see "works meet for salvation," and have some assurances before we swallow doses so preposterously large as the democracy have prepared for us. Will the Missippian name a single one of the fortunate appointees in that State who was not three years ago an avowed secessionist; and will it show us proof that the doctrines sustained then have been disavowed since, by a single one of them all?

For years we have been battling for the cause of democracy, against the most unscrupulous demagogues, who have brought the most proscriptive party influences to bear against us, and yet we have never received a word of sympathy from the press. [Iberville Gazette.

Poor fellow! "Never received a word of sympathy,' although he has "been for years battling for the cause of democracy." He certainly deserves it, and shall have it. Any man who has been for years or for months engaged in labor so disagreeable and so unprofitable, so severe and so thankless, ought to be sympathized with by all the men, women and children of the Parish, if not of the State. It is hard work—few know *how* hard work—to battle for the cause of democracy. It requires an intellectual activity and readiness of subterfuge that would astonish a Philadelphia lawyer or an Irish witness. It would demand a faith so excessive or a hope so bright as to render possible a direct confronting of such facts as otherwise would take life from a Spartan. And when all this has been done, borne and endured; when the party has conquered and its principles gone into the ascendant, it requires a gentle resignation which Harvey never preached in his Meditations, at seeing the very enemies the "battler for the cause of democracy" has so long fought, elevated to rank and office over his neglected shoulders. The Gazette is not alone in its want of sympathy. A great many Northern and Southern journals, who have fought as valorously and as bravely, find themselves in the same fix, and pour forth their sorrows in a much more caustic manner. We sympathize with the Gazette and with all its suffering friends.

YACHTING.—The New Yorkers are resolved to maintain the lead they have taken in all matters regarding fast boats and fast ships. Geo. Steers, the builder of the America, is now at work upon a yacht of 108 tons, modelled very much like her famous predecessor, and calculated to surpass in speed even that wonderful craft. She is to be ready for the fall regattas at New York.

A yacht called the Silvie, of 105 tons, owned by a gentleman of New York and built by Mr. Steers, sailed a short time since for Havre, on her way to the Cowes yacht races, which come off on the 2d of August next. Her owner has challenged the world to the tune of $100,000 or upwards for the honor of the American flag.

It is expected that there will be quite a number of foreign yachts at New York during this fall, and the regattas then to come off are looked forward to with much interest. In this connection we may perhaps state that the clipper "Sovereign of the Seas" has offered the English a challenge to run for $50,000 a specified distance, which has not been taken. The "Sovereign of the Seas" has likewise been challenged by the "Young America" and the "Comet;" and the "Sweepstakes," not yet launched, offers to run against any three vessels in New York harbor a distance of 3,000 miles for $10,000. We are a sailing nation.

MEXICO.—An export duty of six per cent. is now placed on all silver coin and bullion shipped from the Mexican ports. General Arista's letter, protesting against his banishment, as recently published, was a forgery, as the real one is published at Havana, and contains no such passages as those referring to American institutions, annexation, Carvajal, etc. In the late Vera Cruz insurrection three of the Government troops were killed and five wounded. Of the rebels forty were killed and wounded, and thirteen made prisoners. A German merchant was among the killed. Three of the most distinguished prisoners were put to death. A Territorial Government has been formed for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a General Marin appointed Governor, and the capital fixed at Minatitlan.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—By the arrival of the bark Venezuela, Capt. Wilson, at Philadelphia, from Porto Cabello, which port she left on the 1st inst., we learn that several serious outbreaks had occurred lately in the interior, fomented with a view of putting down the present rulers. Business generally was at a stand, and the produce of the country scarce and high. Coffee was worth 10½ to 11d for fine, and 12½ for washed. Hides, 11½ to 12c.; Indigo, 95, and Cotton, 11½ the 100 lbs.

Donald McKay, the well known Boston shipbuilder, left New York on the 19th inst., for Europe, in the Sovereign of the Seas. His object, the Times says, is to visit the English dock yards, in which design he will probably be frustrated, as the English will not admit strangers, especially Americans, into their dock-yards. He will be more successful among the private ship builders.

DOMESTIC TELEGRAPHING—*A New Feature.* A company of gentlemen is in process of arrangement for the purpose of setting in operation a Metropolitan Telegraph for communication with all parts of the city. The present idea is to establish in the upper part of the town ten offices, with House's printing instrument and wires connecting with wires in Wall street. They will transmit brief messages for a very small sum, and must necessarily do a large business. In fact, it is not improbable that the Telegraph may be so extended as to do nearly all the correspondence between up-town and down-town. The Post-office is too slow: messenger-boys are not always on hand, and when found must require much more time, and cost more than the wires. [N. Y. Tribune.

A POPULAR COMMON COUNCIL.—The New York Common Council have made themselves so odious to the public estimation by their shameless public conduct, that the ordinary marks of respect are denied them in decent society. At a railroad celebration last week, when the usual standing toast of "Common Council" was given, the company universally broke out into a loud and condemnatory hiss. Such marks of public favor are seldom accorded to any functionaries.

A conference will be held in Munich this month with a view to put an end to the indescribable confusion caused by the variety of coins current in Germany. The two principal questions to be considered are these: In the Southern States of Germany they count in florins, in the others in thalers; in Saxony they have adopted the decimal system, in the other States of Germany the duodecimal. The object is to make a fusion of these two systems.

The Portland Advertiser explains how it happened that the splendid chaise, built as a present to Gen. Pierce, from his friends in Portland, came to be given to Col. Strickland. The chaise unfortunately was not completed till after the offices had been distributed, whereupon the zeal of the givers so much cooled, that it was put into a store instead of being sent to Washington. Finally it was given to Col. Strickland, who was a disappointed applicant for the Bangor Collectorship. What a falling off! intended for the President of the United States, and given to a rejected office seeker.

Big Turtle, a chief of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, who removed from Ohio to the Indian territory, gives the following account of the present condition of his people:

Our improvements, when appraised, amounted to upwards of $127,000, which was paid us in the autumn of 1845. In the spring of 1850, our chiefs retroceded the granted tract to the Government, and $100,000 of the proceeds was invested in five per cent. Government stock—making our present annuity $22,000. We have two churches, one a splendid brick edifice, nearly finished. We have three district schools in operation, under the immediate superintendence of the Council. We have two flourishing Sabbath schools, with good libraries. We have a large temperance society, and a division of the Sons of Temperance about to be formed; and as for our agricultural pursuits, they are carried on profitably, every year yielding a surplus for market. Our general thrift surpasses any tribe north of the Arkansas line. In short, we are in far better circumstances than when living in Ohio. The nation generally is contented and happy.

A WARNING TO YOUTH.—Daniel T. Woodward, who was on Thursday last sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife, in Washington, the Republic says, handed the following card to the Rev. John C. Smith on the ensuing day, when that gentleman, by invitation, first visited the unfortunate being in his cell, it having been written previously. The paper was directed to one of the associates of his boyish days, and designed for publication:

"*To the Youth of the District.*—As I have but a few days to live, I feel it my duty to caution you from following my course of life, if you would live long and be respected by all who know you. No matter how humble your situation of life, keep the Sabbath holy, refrain from profane company, and, above all things, refrain from that great destroyer, ardent spirits. Look at my condition. Instead of being one of our best citizens, beloved and esteemed by all, you find me in my lonely cell, under sentence of death, charged with one of the most awful crimes that could be perpetrated on earth; from once a pious youth, the cause referred to above.

"DANIEL T. WOODWARD."

The above imparts a solemn lesson, by which we trust the youth to whom it is addressed will profit.

The custom of making Friday hangman's day is quite modern in this country. In England, formerly, very few executions took place on that day. Tuesday or Saturday was generally assigned for the purpose. In some portions of our country, before the revolution, the practice was the same. Saturday was more usually assigned for that purpose than any other day. Richard Smith, who was convicted of the murder of Captain Carson, was hung on a Saturday. The superstition which considers Friday unlucky, doubtless had its origin from the fact that our Saviour was crucified on that day. The belief in the ill-omened character of Friday is spoken of by Geoffrey Vinsaufin his lament for Richard Cœur de Lion, who was killed on a Friday. Chaucer refers to the same circumstance. Cooper, in one of his sea novels, tells the tale of a ship called the Friday, which was built on Friday, launched on Friday, and went to sea on Friday, to founder at once. Among modern Friday disasters are those of the British steamer Amazon, which left England on Friday, Jan. 2, 1852, on its first voyage, and the Birkenhead troop ship, which sailed the same day. The steamer was burned, and most of the passengers perished. The ship stranded, and several hundreds were drowned. Other vessels, which were commenced, finished, and sailed on other days, have also foundered; but their disasters, of course, were not in consequence of ill luck in the day chosen for important events in the vessel's history.

THE POPE'S BULL.—This name, which is now applied exclusively to instruments issuing out of the Roman Chancery, is derived from the seals which were appended to them, being formerly of gold *bullion*. Bulls were not originally confined to Popes alone, but were also issued by Emperors, Princes, Bishops, and great men, who, till the thirteenth century, sometimes affixed seals of metal, as well as of wax, to edicts, charters, and other instruments, though they were equally called *Bulls*, whether they were sealed with one or the other. The Popes continue to the present day to affix metal or lead seals to their bulls, and only when they wish to bestow any peculiar marks of grace and favor on sovereigns or princes are seals of *bullion* or gold affixed. The bull of Pope Clement VII., conferring the title of *Defender of the Faith* on Henry VIII., had a seal of gold affixed to it. Bulls containing matter of grace and favor, were suspended by strings of red and yellow silk; but denunciatory and punitive bulls were hung by hempen cords.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times relates a circumstance in regard to the fate of a learned Hungarian lady, which will serve as a warning to all her erudite sisters. Some fifteen years ago, the person in question, who is a great linguist, formed the idea of composing one universal cipher language, which was to combine all the advantages and beauties of those already existing, without having any of their defects. The grammar of this perfect language had made considerable progress, when suddenly its author, forming another scheme, the manuscript was committed to some dark nook and forgotten. Some time since the lady was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in some revolutionary intrigues, and a vast pile of papers in cipher was found. These documents are considered irrefutable, though illegal proofs of the guilt of the prisoner, who is no longer able to explain the characters of her own invention.

WAGES IN ENGLAND.—The ship-builders on the Tyne river have come to terms with their employers, and agree to accept wages at the rate of 33s. sterling per week, with 3s. "allowance" at old work, and 36s. per week, without allowance, at new work. These are the terms now received by all the shipwrights on the Tyne and Wear, and at Blythe and Hortlepool. The wages of other classes of operatives, formerly about 21s. per week, is now 27s. sterling, with full employment.

NOVEL DIVORCE SUIT DECIDED.—A few days since we referred to a suit for divorce going on in the Circuit Court at New York. The mother of a young man, named Isaac Courson, applied for a dissolution of the nuptial knot, on behalf of her son, who, it was alleged, had married a woman of ill repute, while in a state of insanity. The bride's name, formerly, was Elizabeth Mead. The jury rendered a verdict, on Saturday, adverse to the application.

Bank notes under $5 cannot be circulated in South Carolina after the 1st of July.

On the 4th of July, the corner-stone of a monument in honor of Major Andre will be laid at Tarrytown, N. Y. James T. Brady will be the orator.

A Mr. Wilkes died in Troy, N. Y., last week, it is stated, from the effect of drinking four tumblers full of ice-water, while in a high state of perspiration.

On Sunday afternoon the thermometer stood at 96° in the shade, and at 125° in the sun, in New York. One man, named William Anderson, was sun-struck.

The errand boys attached to the Telegraphic Companies in New York refused to do duty on Monday morning, in consequence of the adoption of a conspicuous cap which they would have to wear.

The American steamer Creole, running from St. Johns, N. B., to Windsor, N. S., was lost on the 16th inst., on Cape Roseway. The passengers and baggage were saved, but the boat and freight are a total loss.

The bark Clara Windsor, which arrived at New York on the 18th from Port-au-Prince, reports losing several of her sailors by yellow fever, which the captain represents as making great havoc among the crews generally.

At the tea and strawberry-gardens, Seedley Lane, London, a woman is now engaged in walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours for a wager of £500. She has already accomplished more than 504 miles, and walks in the Bloomer costume.

According to the *Journal de Granville*, the number of oysters taken on the French banks last season was 94,000,000, of the value of £40,000 English. The oyster fishery employs 1518 men and 253 boats, amounting in the whole to 12,250 tons.

It is estimated that there are in New York 3000 cabinet-makers, 300 carvers, 400 upholsterers and 300 chair-makers. The highest rate of wages paid to carvers is said to be $25 per week, and to the other mechanics mentioned $15 per week.

They had a calf at Chicago, a few days since, possessed of such financial hankerings that it swallowed a pocket-book containing $600 in bank notes. The greedy customer was soon after killed, and upon opening his stomach the bills were found partly digested, but $450 was recovered.

The Washington Republic has heard of numerous cases of cholera morbus in that and the adjoining cities; the result of indulging too freely in the consumption of unripe fruits and food unsuited to the season. Experience suggests caution both in eating and drinking, at this season especially.

A letter from Madrid of the 14th ult. says: "Yesterday some masons, in demolishing an old house situated outside the walls, near the Port St. Vincent, discovered in the wall of one of the cellars five large vases of silver full of gold coin, of the age of Ferdinand VI and Charles III. The value of the treasure is about £14,000 English.

A case was recently tried in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in which Judge Smyser ruled that an attempt to sign a will—death occurring to prevent the signing it—is sufficient to sustain the will. In this case the decedent had commenced his name by writing the letter P., when he sunk back exhausted, and died in ten minutes.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSTINCT IN A HORSE.—We do not remember ever to have heard of a more remarkable exhibition of unique intelligence than was communicated to us a few days since by Mr. Allen, of this place. The circumstances, as they were related to us, are as follows:

Mr. Allen has had for a considerable time a span of sprightly little horses that he has never separated. In the stable, in the field, in the harness, they have always been together. This has caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago he went with them out to Lake Minnetoka, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them down to the Lake, and tied them with stout ropes, several rods apart, on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee, he threw himself upon the floor to await the return of the party who had repaired to the Lake to fish. Not much time had elapsed before the sound of an approaching horse's feet attracted his attention, and a moment after one of his span appeared at the door, the animal put his head in, and giving one neigh, returned at a slow gallop, yet under evident excitement, to the spot where, but a few moments before, he and his companion had been seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. A. immediately followed, and found the other lying in the water entangled in the rope, and struggling to keep his head from being submerged.

While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse, his noble benefactor stood by manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy, and when his mate was extricated from his situation and again upon his feet on terra firma, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy. That this intelligent animal should have noticed the misfortune of his mate; that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should sunder a three-fourths of an inch rope, and finally that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event, are circumstances to astonish us and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "genus homo." [St. Anthony's Express.

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.—In the first place make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently, too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill, grinds, not he who goes and comes."

Attend to your own business; never trust to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill-stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot-lid." "Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

"Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained, and nothing lost, by courtesy." "Good manners insure success."

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially, never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go for a long time barefoot." "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race."

Above all things never despair. "God is where he was." "He helps those who truly trust in him."

REMARKABLE IMPEACHMENT OF A WITNESS.—On Saturday Justice Barnes was occupid nearly all day in trying William Storrs on a charge of furnishing liquor contrary to law. A breach of the law was sworn to, point-blank, but the testimony did not satisfy the jury, whose verdict was "not guilty." In this case a witness, who had been put upon the stand to impeach another, swore that "the character for veracity of the witness for the State might be good enough for common affairs, *but, on a fox-hunt, he was the allfiredest liar he ever did see.*'"

Local Intelligence.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS.—The display of fire-works on Lafayette Square, last night, was the grandest affair of the season. Several thousand people were present, filling the square to its utmost capacity. The ascension of the illuminated balloon was the feature of the occasion. Everything went off to the entire satisfaction of the company assembled and much to the credit of the renowned director of the display.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the corner of Jackson and Robleu streets, First District, which entirely destroyed a large two-story frame dwelling-house, together with the kitchens, outhouses, etc.

INQUEST.—Deputy Coroner Terrell yesterday held an inquest on the body of James Vall, aged 36 years, and a native of England—found dead in a sailboat at the foot of Louisa street. Verdict—Died of intemperance.

CUTTING.—Wm. McNamara was yesterday arrested by the Police of the First District, charged with cutting and wounding a slave of Dr. Gillespie with a cotton hook.

BURGLARY.—William McElroy was arrested, charged with forcibly entering in the night time, a dwelling house on Erato street occupied by John Joseph. f m e

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening, present, eight members; Alderman Logenbahl in the chair. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

A petition complaining of the state of things in St. Mary's Market, was referred to the Police Committee.

A petition from certain residents on Seventh street, Fourth District, complaining of a "hide currying" establishment, was referred to the Police Committee.

A petition from owners of property on Prytania street, praying for brick sidewalks in said street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A memorial referring to the contract between the late City of Lafayette and Messrs. Paradise, Lawrason & Co., from the Collector of Taxes on Steamships, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Burke, inquiring into the expediency of purchasing the private wharf at the head of St. Mary's street, Fourth District, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Sundry bills from the proprietors of the United States Hotel, Third District, for refreshments furnished Inspectors and Clerks of elections, were referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying $2500 to the Board of Assessors. Adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported against concurring in the resolution of the Assistant Board, accepting the lease of ground in the rear of the Church of St. Louis.

In favor of concurring in the resolution to erect a market in the Third District. Adopted.

In favor of adopting suggestions made by the Mayor to keep the cleansing of the streets under the control of the Council. Adopted.

Authorizing the Surveyor to regulate the grades of the gutters in Broome and Lafayette streets. Adopted.

Authorizing the placing of lamps on Levee street. Adopted.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of paying the claim of Simon Youngberger, for an assessment roll of the Fourth District. Amended so as to allow $600 of the claim and adopted.

Also in favor of the claim of Dr. Hyde for $25, and of Dr. Brewer for $16, for medical attendance on an "Injun." Adopted.

Also against the claim of Mrs. Honora Gorman. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution from the Committee on fire, authorizing the Treasurer to pay $333 34 and $36 66 to Neptune Fire Company No. 4, was adopted.

The Committee on the House of Refuge reported a resolution to appoint a Board of Commissioners on said institution, consisting of thirteen citizens, who in conjunction with the Mayor shall act as Commissioners under certain restrictions. Adopted.

The special committee appointed to examine the affairs of the New Orleans Draining Company, made a report deferring all action on the subject.

The joint committee, appointed for the purpose, reported in favor of placing a chain across Hevia street at its intersection with the Chinchas, during the sessions of the Boards of Aldermen. Adopted.

A resolution to consult with the City Attorney in the propriety of extending the time of collecting the tax of 1852 fifteen days, was lost.

The Board shortly after adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body held its regular meeting last evening.

At the call of the Secretary a quorum was present and the Board proceeded to business.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

Mr Beauregard offered a resolution extending the time of the collection of taxes two months beyond the 1st of July—the limit fixed by the act of consolidation. The mover of the resolution supported his proposition in a set speech, explaining that the time allowed did not afford the Treasurer ample time for receiving the taxes when offered.

A spirited argument sprung up, in which the members generally joined.

A resolution to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

The resolution then came up upon its passage, and was lost by a vote of six yeas to fifteen nays.

The Board then proceeded to the regular order of business.

Two communications from the Street Commissioner were referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The report of the Comptroller, in reference to the adjudication of the contracts for the improvement and building of roads in the Second and Fourth Districts, were, upon resolution, approved, and the securities offered were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Kerr asked leave to introduce a resolution inviting the Board of Aldermen to meet this Board in joint session at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of going into the election of certain officers which resolution was passed.

Mr. Magnont offered a resolution in reference to the Public School system, in order to equalize the appropriation of moneys between the different Districts; making it the duty of the Superintendents to report to the Council, on the first Tuesday of every month statistics in relation to the number of pupils in each District, the discharges, and other matters appertaining thereto, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr Watkins offered a resolution, making it the duty of the Police Committee to inquire into the number of free negro and slave schools in the city; also, the number of churches, and whether said churches were under the control of a Bishop; and, if so, whom? The resolution was passed.

A resolution authorizing the Pontchartrain and Mobile Railroad Company to lay rail on Broad street, and to open said street within certain limits, was referred.

A resolution, offered by Mr. O'Sullivan, for the erection of a fire-alarm bell in Poydras market was passed and sent to the Upper Board for concurrence.

A resolution accepting the contract for the paving of Fulton street in certain limits with square stone was adopted and transmitted to the Upper Board.

A resolution to purchase certain property at the corner of Second and Live Oak streets, Fourth District, for the use of the Public Schools in that District was referred to the Committe on Education.

A resolution from the Upper Board, asking for a Committee of Conference of three, in reference to a resolution passed by that Board on the 8th of March last, establishing a Board of Health for New Orleans, was received, and the committee was appointed.

Another resolution from the Upper Board to plant posts and cause a chain to be stretched across Hevia street, at the corner of St. Charles, during the sitting of the Boards of Aldermen, was concurred in.

A petition from Jefferson Fire Company, setting forth that the Company had not received any thing from the city for six years, was referred to the Fire Committee.

A remonstrance from Edward King, contractor, setting forth that he is the victim of the ill-will of the Street Commissioner, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The resolution to meet in joint session for the election of certain officers, was returned from the Upper Board, and with it a request that the Lower Board specify the officers to be elected, and also affix the joint session at a different hour.

The officers to be filled were named, and the hour of 9 o'clock agreed upon as the time of Joint Session, and this information was transmitted to the Upper Board.

A motion to suspend the rules to entertain a resolution to provide suitable rooms for the Second and Sixth District Courts, in the buildings belonging to the city, opposite Jackson Square, was agreed to, and the resolution passed and sent to the Upper Board.

Reports of standing committees being in order, the Finance Committee made their report, which was accepted.

Among the resolutions, offered by the same, was one accepting Edward Gould as security for the Daily Delta for the faithful performance of the contract for job printing.

Another ordinance from the same, providing for the selling by the Comptroller of the contract for advertising all property for sale under judicial process of suits for taxes to the lowest bidder, was adopted.

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The Finance Committee further reported the amount of contracts under process and not yet completed, entered into before and after the 12th of April, 1853, including those already adjudicated by the Comptroller but not yet approved by the Council, at $835 561 43, of which the city's proportion is $638 542 93.

A resolution from the Upper Board appropriating $1000 for the observance of our national holiday, the money to be expended under the direction of a joint committee of the Council, was concurred in.

At 9 o'clock the Board of Aldermen met the Lower Board in joint session for the election of certain officers.

Mr. Daniel Phillips was unanimously elected Engineer of the Dredging Machine.

Mr Daniel Fitzpatrick was declared unanimously elected Superintendent of the Nuisance-boat, and Messrs J. A. Lusk and H. T. Bonoard School Directors—the first in the First District and the second in the Fourth District, to fill vacancies.

The Board of Aldermen then retired, and the Assistant Board soon after adjourned.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.—Epicures will learn with pleasure that the finest Turtle of the season will be served up in soup for lunch at the Shades at 10½ o'clock this morning. This, together with the "wheat bread and chicken fixins" accompanying it, will render it one of the most recherche lunches of the season.

☞ The steamer FRANK LYON will attend to the business of the SOUTHERN BELL for the balance of the Summer season, the latter having laid up for repairs, etc. jun 29 tf

The Splendid Raffle

AT THE

CITY HOTEL BAR ROOM,

OF

THIRTY-THREE BEAUTIFUL PRIZES

OF

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, Etc., Etc.,

WILL POSITIVELY COME OFF ON

WEDNESDAY