DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,

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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1853.

No Mail.—There was a perfect failure of the mail from beyond Mobile yesterday. A few straggling country papers only came to hand. This will account for the absence of miscellany and scarcity of news matter in our columns this morning.

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

WHIG DELEGATES.

The Whig Ward meetings held in this city last Wednesday night, to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention to meet at Donaldsonville on the 1st of August, were largely and respectably attended. A great many of the older and more influential members of the party were present, and the proceedings were marked by an unusual degree of harmony and good feeling, so far as we could perceive, every thing passed off to the general satisfaction.

The delegates who have been selected to represent the city in the Convention—who have been entrusted with the welfare of the party, and on whose decision, to some extent, depends the success and reputation of the whig faith in this State—are gentlemen widely and favorably known. They go from us unpledged to any interests or to any candidates—desirous only of consulting for the good of the cause, and of selecting a candidate who will add strength and dignity to the party. We are well satisfied with the selections which have been made, and very readily and willingly commit to their care an interest in which we are all of us so much concerned.

It is to be expected that the delegates elected will urge upon the Convention the claims of the city to a representative at the present time. As we before remarked, there was an express understanding at the last Congressional Convention that the candidate this time should be taken from the city. It is undoubtedly our right to nominate for the next term, and although we are not inclined to demand or exercise that right at the expense or to the injury of the party, we, nevertheless, feel warranted in clearly stating its existence, and intimating the expectation that has grown out of it.

There will be a number of names submitted to the Convention. We have already mentioned three, and have since learned of one or two more. But in our opinion at the present time to express a partiality for any of the gentlemen whose claims may come before the Convention for judgment; but, ranking the success of the whig party above all other things, we shall readily submit our preferences and partialities to the decision of the Convention, standing ready to support, with the full measure of our ability, the nominee of that body, who ever he may be.

FINANCE vs. LABORER.

A communication appears in our columns the other day signed "A Laborer," complaining of the delay there is at present in the payment of the laborers employed by the city, inquiring at whose doors the fault should be laid, and suggesting that the Finance Committee might not be wholly free from blame.

The article in question has had the effect of bringing out, in yesterday's Delta, a champion of the Finance Committee, whose zeal in behalf of the persecuted city officials is not duly tempered with discretion. "Finance" saw fit to make some statements which we have been at the trouble of investigating, and with the following result:

"Finance" says that "there never has been any delay in passing the pay-rolls of the Surveyor or Street Commissioner, upon which claims for labor are made." He also states that the present Council is not to blame, and that the resolution providing for payment of the laborers "has always been passed by this Council as speedily as could be done or has ever been done."

In reply to this we have to say that the Surveyor and Street Commissioner have always put in their accounts from the 1st to the 7th of every month for the month preceding.

On the 6th of June the laborers' accounts were sent in by the Surveyor and Street Commissioner. The Council met on the 7th, and instead of passing the accounts at once, as "Finance" would have it believed in their custom, referred them to the Committee on Streets and Landings, in whose keeping they were of course compelled to remain a week longer.

The roll for May was handed in by the "whig Surveyor and Street Commissioner," on the 6th of June; it was passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen on the 14th, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 20th. The Board of Assistant Aldermen were informed of the concurrence on the 22d of July, and the roll was handed over to the Treasurer for payment on the 3d. We think this sufficiently determines where and whose the fault is, and conclusively removes it from the shoulders of the whig officers.

The principal cause of this delay arises from the operation of one of the rules of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, by virtue of which any member has a right to move the reconsideration of any resolution at the next meeting after the one on which the resolution was passed—thus causing a delay of two weeks. If this rule were only amended so that when the report of the Finance Committee is accepted it could be immediately sent to the other Board for concurrence, we think the evil would be greatly lessened.

We trust we have freed the whig officials from the unfounded imputations of "Finance," and placed the fault where it properly belongs. It is certainly more sensible to censure a body notorious for imbecility and stupidity than to find fault with gentlemen whose energy, enterprise and ability are equally appreciated. It would be well for "Finance" to bear in mind, in his subsequent political efforts, the old adage which says:

There are whom Heaven has blessed with stores of wit
That need as much again to govern it.

The Picayune pays a meed of just praise to a very able, competent and obliging official. When speaking of the immense receipts of the City Treasury for a few days previous to the 1st of July, it says that "the immense labor of receiving, counting and entering upon the books the different sums paid in was accomplished with dispatch and accuracy, owing to the admirable arrangements of Mr. Garland, the Treasurer, and the indefatigable exertions of himself and his assistants." About $1,300,000 of city taxes were paid into the treasury between the first of June and the first of July, and by far the greater portion during the last ten days. In order to accommodate the immense pressure, the Treasurer was compelled to employ additional assistance and labor through an additional number of hours. For a number of nights his office was kept open until twelve o'clock, and when it was finally closed only about $650,000 of taxes were outstanding. *For the additional exertion to which he was himself subjected, Mr. Garland asks no other recompense than the good will of those whom he has obliged; but, the clerks who were employed by him as assistants at a very slight and inadequate compensation, and whose labors were unusually severe and protracted, ought to be better paid. We think they fitly deserve some further return for their labor, and trust that the Council will make a liberal appropriation for them.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A new movement, under the above title, has been set on foot in this city, having for its object the putting down of the "old party" democracy and the reorganization of the party on the basis of an equal distribution of the spoils. A mass meeting of the association is called for Saturday night, at the "White Hall," St. Louis street, for the purpose of electing officers. About one hundred members are already enrolled under the banners of the Association, and its numbers continue to increase with a startling rapidity. What the effect will be, on the party in power, of the secession of such a formidable host, the November elections will tell. In the meanwhile, let the "old hunker" locofocos, who have grown fat in office, tremble in their boots. Look out for the "Ides of November!!"

"ONE WHO KNOWS."—We omit the publication of our correspondent's letter from the fact that we had previously obtained all the information contained in his favor, and embodied them in an editorial, to which we would direct his attention, in this morning's paper. We are thankful, nevertheless, for his disposition to oblige us and favor the cause of a large portion of the community.

A Mr. McLaughlin was appointed Postmaster at Springfield, Ohio, by President Polk. He proved a defaulter in office to the amount of eight hundred dollars and was turned out by the whig Administration. The Pierce Administration has now restored him to his old place. [Nashville Banner.

When Gen. Taylor appointed a man to the office of Postmaster, who had by an unavoidable accident been behind-hand in his returns, but who afterwards satisfactorily explained the reason, the democratic press, from Maine to the Rio Grande, denounced his "official encouragement of knavery." It is wonderful with what resignation the custodians of public morals and political integrity look upon the flaring case now presented them. But perhaps they haven't seen or heard of it.

The Presidential mansion is to be refurnished by a house in Paris. Can't a republican President find anything good enough to suit him among his own countrymen? [Sunday Despatch.

The Presidential mansion was last refitted at the commencement of Fillmore's Administration, and every article that then went into it was of warranted American manufacture, and was said to compare well in elegance and finish with the products of European skill. No sooner, however, do we see installed a regular democratic administration—one springing from "the people themselves," and pretending to be more national, more American and more patriotic than any that the whig party can produce—than out go the American products and in come the English and French manufactures. We don't like this. We don't believe that our artists, mechanics and manufacturers are unable to supply articles vieing in all respects with those purchased abroad, at any rate, sufficiently fine and sufficiently splendid for the use of those who are to enjoy them. The encouragement of home manufactures is, in our opinion, next to the improvement of internal communications, and we should like to see both attended to.

Gottschalk at last accounts was giving concerts to fashionable houses in Philadelphia. The North American of the 5th says:

Gottschalk's concert, last evening, attracted quite a large and a very fashionable audience, and was in every respect worthy of it. His performances were exceedingly beautiful and thrilling, and characterized by all the power, grace and brilliancy of his style. In versatility of manner he excels every pianist we have ever heard. Whether the movement be slow and tender, or rapid and sprightly, whether delicate or strong, his execution is equally artistic and delightful.

Mr Wyneus, who, though not announced in the bills, volunteered to assist Gottschalk, played several pieces on the violin with admirable taste and skill. The duets from "William Tell" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," for violin and piano, were charmingly rendered, and elicited much and warm applause. Mr. Feitlinger sang very well, and the concert, altogether, was an exceedingly gratifying one.

AFFRAY AT VICKSBURG.—A telegraphic dispatch in the Natchez Courier, dated at Vicksburg, July 2, says:

Barksdale and Davis, the two democratic opponents for Congress, yesterday evening about 9 o'clock, came together in a room at the Vicksburg Hotel, and Davis stabbed Barksdale, giving him nine cuts. The wounds were not considered dangerous last evening. No report from Barksdale has been received this morning.

The Davis spoken of is Col. Reuben Davis, who is running in opposition to Barksdale, who is the regular nominee of the party.

Among the passengers by the steamer City of Glasgow at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, arrived on Sunday, the 26th ult., we saw the name of our fellow-townsman, Rev. Dr. Hamilton. We understand his intention was to leave Philadelphia by steamer for Charleston last Saturday, July 2. He will probably reach this city by Friday or Saturday next, to the gratification of his numerous friends, and doubtless very much to his own satisfaction, after his long and fatiguing journey in the Old World. [Mobile Register.

SINGULAR AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Mr. Wm. Garrett, of Sumter, Ala., some days since was about whipping his horse, and fastened the head stall, which held him, around his thumb. The horse jerked Mr G. to the ground and ran, dragging him until his thumb was forced from the hand. He was so seriously injured that he died in a short time.

HAIL STORM.—The Georgia Watchman, of the 23th ult., says: A hail storm passed over a portion of this county on Saturday evening last, doing serious damage to crops. Fortunately it was not very extensive, but most destructive in its course, both corn and cotton being totally ruined. The hail was from the size of a bullet to a hen's egg, and covered the ground to the depth of ten inches. On the premises of Mrs. Dodie, some five or six miles from this place, it was washed up against the fence to the depth of three or four feet. We are informed that the corn and cotton fields over which it passed are perfectly bare, scarcely a sign of vegetation being left.

The Census of Great Britain in 1851 has just been published in two thick volumes. The number of people returned were 21,121,967, of whom 10,386,947 were males, and 10,735,919 females, thus giving the ladies the advantage. On the night of the census 12,924 were sleeping on barges (vessels,) 9,972 in barns, and 8,229 in the open air or under tents. The number of families in Great Britain were 4,812,388; inhabited houses, 3,648,847. The towns, villages, etc., in Great Britain, 17,150. The British Isles, 500; inhabited, 175. Great Britain has upwards of twenty-one millions, and Ireland upwards of six millions of souls. Anglesey, Jersey and Isle of Man have 50,000, and Guernsey, Lewis, Syke and Shetland over 20,000. These numbers, however, rapidly descend in the remaining Islands from 10,000 to 1000, 500, 400, 100, 40, 30, 20, 10; and finally, at Inchkalma, an appanage of Fife, there is an island with one man only on it.

A Frenchman, M. Herbert, recently exhibited some curious experiments in Paris, by which plants are made to bloom instantaneously. The means used was a chemical mixture with which he watered the geraniums, which immediately began to open their buds, and in ten minutes the plants were in full bloom. With a rose tree he was, however, less successful.

State Temperance Convention.

This body, in session for a day or two past at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Philippa street, have closed their labors, the following preambles and resolutions adopted by them have been handed us for publication. We feel a lively interest in the success of temperance, not only in the State of Louisiana, but throughout the country, and have ever freely lent our feeble aid to strengthen the cause and disseminate temperance principles when not clashing with other subjects, perhaps of paramount importance, to the perpetuity of our cherished institutions. Temperance and politics cannot more easily go hand in hand than politics and religion, and the efforts in times past, and still making by the temperance organization in this city particularly, to blend the two, can but weaken their cause, and result in marked and serious injury. At their request, however, we give place to their resolutions, begging leave respectfully to suggest to them the propriety of dropping politics and confining their labors within a legitimate sphere:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas, in the sense of this Convention, the *indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating drinks*, licensed and sanctioned by the laws of this State, is the fruitful source of nine-tenths of the crimes and offences of every grade that disturb the peace and order of the community, and is daily and rapidly undermining our social and political institutions; and whereas, further, the experience of our sister States of the Union has shown, conclusively, that all partial measures for the restraint of this traffic and the repression of its attendant evils, have failed to effect the reform now demanded by every interest of our country, but that the great principle of TOTAL PROHIBITION, *inaugurated in the Northeast, is now gradually sweeping the foul vice of intemperance from our republican land*: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the *ultimate object* of the friends of the Temperance Reform in this State should be the *total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors*, except such as are really adapted and applied to mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Resolved, That, to this end, the Legislature of this State should be urged to take immediate steps to ascertain, by a general vote, the wishes and will of the people of Louisiana on this important subject; and that as soon as their voice shall have been pronounced in favor of prohibition, "a Louisiana Liquor Law" should be passed to suppress the common manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and regulate the mode in which liquors may be obtained for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Resolved, That the permanent executive committee of this Convention prepare, and cause to be circulated among the people of this State, at as early a day as practicable, the form or outline of an act to secure this great object, accompanied by an address explaining its motives and ends.

Resolved, That we hail the passage of the act of the Legislature of the 4th of March, 1852, entitled, "An act concerning the licensing of drinking houses and the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State," as the *first great step* in the path of legal suasion; and we do urge and insist that it is the imperative duty of the respective parochial and municipal authorities throughout the State to carry out the spirit of said act, by submitting *annually*, to the citizens and voters within their jurisdiction, the question of "For" or "Against" license, and thereupon, in obedience to the popular vote of *each ward of a city*, or of *each town*, or *any ward thereof*, or of *each ward of a parish*, to ordain within what limits the future sale of intoxicating liquors shall be restricted or allowed, and provide suitable and severe penalties for the infraction of such ordinance.

Resolved, That while this Convention repudiates all alliance with the politics of the State in a party point of view, it looks upon the temperance reform as a question of paramount importance, socially, civilly and politically. Its members, therefore, do hereby pledge themselves to support *men, not for the local councils, or parochial juries, or for the Legislature*, who is *knowing to consult the views of the people* on this question and, when fairly ascertained, to *enforce them* in wise and salutary enactments, *by the police power of the State*.

Resolved, That the practice, prevalent among candidates for public office, of frequenting coffee-houses and bar-rooms, securing their influence, and treating their inmates and visitors, with the view of obtaining votes, deserves and should meet with the severest reprehension and reproach; that such a course not only disgraces the office-seeker and derogates from the dignity of the office sought by him, but it also degrades the suffragan, dishonors the ballot-box, and brings contempt on our free, republican institutions.

Resolved, That the establishment of election polls in coffee houses is an *incentive to corruption*, and virtually deprives of the right of suffrage the sober, honest citizen, whose peace and liberty depend on the free exercise of his vote and the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That in the present juncture of our political administration, it is the duty of every American citizen to declare, and the members of this Convention do therefore announce, that they will support no man at the ballot-box or elsewhere, who is addicted to intoxication or frequents coffee-houses for electioneering purposes, or votes for the location of election polls in coffee-houses.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Convention shall, as soon as practicable, be composed of at least one resident citizen of each parish of the State, and of each District of the city of New Orleans; that five members thereof, in the city of New Orleans, shall constitute a quorum; that, with the sanction of the President of the Convention, they shall have and exercise the power to appoint parish agents, lecturers, and sub-committees, and also devise ways and means to raise funds to defray the expenses of said committee, and to take all other proper steps to promote the objects of this Convention.

A CONSTANT READER FOR THE HIPPODROME ARCHIVE.—The New York Times of the 30th says:

"Some foolish children, living in Willet street, near the residence of Augusta Taylor, who was burned the other night at the Hippodrome, interrupted their sports on the morning after that accident, for the purpose of investigating the affair. One of them, a girl named Teresa Dazzler, proposed to set her dress on fire, that they might ascertain how speedily it could be extinguished without injury to her person. Singular as it may appear, the others applauded the idea. Some shavings were accordingly lighted, and the girl's dress was actually set on fire. The flames spread instantly, and enveloped her whole body. The other children did all in their power to extinguish it, but it defied their efforts, and the girl was burned in a shocking manner. She was conveyed to the residence of her parents, where she now lies in a dying condition."

DISTRESSING CASE OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—We are sorry to announce that Miss C., the young lady in Surry Place, who was reported in this journal some few weeks ago to have suffered from trying the table movement experiment by means of the above agency, is much worse. Hopes were entertained that she would soon recover the use of her hands. It seems, however, that these hopes have not been realized. Her hands are now firmly clenched together, and it requires great force to separate the fingers, even for a moment, from the palms of her hands. This extraordinary affair has caused intense excitement in the medical profession. [London Morning Adv.

WHERE IS THE WEST?—On Friday last, at 4½ P. M., Samuel Lawrence, Esq., was in Boston, having left Lasalle, Illinois, at 3 o'clock, Wednesday, P. M., preceding. He came by way of Chicago, locked in upon Cleveland, called at Buffalo, was sped over the plain by the "lightning express" train to Albany, and whisked over the Western and Worcester railroads to Boston! Once, and within the memory of the middle aged man of this day, Buffalo was considered quite "out west." Chicago, but yesterday, was a "far-off land." Now, a merchant shakes hands and bids good-bye to his customers 180 miles west of that, and *in two days and one hour and a half* greets his friends in Boston. It is in fact only *eleven hundred and fifty miles!* [Boston Journal.

At the late Woman's Rights Convention, a resolution was reported and laid over for the next meeting, that if justice was not fully done the ladies, and men, then they would *stop the population of the country*. Angels and ministers of grace defend us! They'll have us there.

The local writer for the Washington Republic tells the following story:

CHAT WITH THE CONDUCTOR.—"It's not often a man loses anything by kindness. I know a little matter of that sort saved my life, and perhaps the lives of many others at the same time.

"How was that?" asked we of our friend Rawlings, the model conductor.

"Why, we had an Irishman on this road watching a tunnel. It was warm weather, so he used to go into the tunnel to keep cool. I rather think he used to take a little liquor when he was lonesome; any way, he laid down on the track one day to listen for the cars. He fell asleep, and very imprudently got his head cut off by the express train. Well, there was the last of that Irishman. There was the devil's own row in his shanty when we took the poor fellow up, and we got away as soon as we decently could, for you know it's not agreeable to be surrounded with a distracted family when you're neither a doctor nor a nurse, nor a preacher. Somehow I was always sorry when I passed that place; of course I felt as if—not exactly the same thing—but just as bad might happen to me some day, and then there'd be another row in a family. I told my wife about it, and she sent the family some little things. The widow of the dead Irishman was a Catholic, and, as I was then on a very fast train, I would sometimes take up the old woman on Sunday and carry her to church at Martinsburg. I somehow thought it was a satisfaction to her to go to church, for she had but little chance in the world, any how. I certainly did not expect to get anything for it in this world, and I expected they had so much scored against me in the other, that it wouldn't amount to anything there.

"That was during the summer. One night the next winter it was very cold, and the mountains were covered with snow; we were running to make time, when, on turning a curve, the engineer saw a waving light on the track, and we soon heard some one ahead shouting. I was then out on the platform. The engineer slacked up and stopped the engine, and we got out and went ahead in the dark to see what was the matter. There it was. A large land slide had fallen across the track, near the shanty of that old Irishwoman. She had built up a large fire and watched for the train, for the curves were so sharp that we might have been upon the slide before we could see it. So, when we run up, there was the old lady, with her calico cap, swinging the chunk of fire like a revolving light-house, and there were the little Irish, carrying brush like so many beavers. She had watched all that night in the cold. But for her, in another minute we should have run into a pile of dirt and stone as big as Barnum's Hotel. I should have got a "pit ticket," certain, for I was on the platform. What would have become of the passengers and train you can guess as well as I can."

We expressed a hope that the old widow had been properly rewarded.

"The passengers made up about eighty dollars; the company afterwards gave her a shanty rent free, the brakesmen and engineers bought her a cow, and she made out very well. But when I handed the money to her that night, she said: "Gentlemen and ladies, I'm thankful, and may ye never know the want of what ye give me. But what I did was mostly on account of him, there. He was kind and thoughtful to the poor and the afflicted, and I'd a watched till I froze before harum should have come to him, if I could ha' helped it.

"D—n the thing, it makes me choke right up."

"Passengers for the rela-a-y." "Don't forget your umbrella, sir; there might be an explosion, and you'd want it to keep off the cinders." "Let no pass your bandbox, Miss." "Take care of your little boy, Madam, no insurance on him." "All right! go ahead!"

THE ATLANTUS-TREE.—The ailantus tree, which a thin-skinned cotemporary pronounces poisonous, is one of our least objectionable shade-trees. No worm infests it, and no street-tree surpasses it in beauty. As a lawn-tree, its suckering propensity is against it, but this does not apply when pavements prevent the growth of ground-suckers.

Regarding the pollenic odor, opinions differ. To many it is unpleasant, to more indifferent, and probably to none unhealthy. On certain young persons it may have exciting effects, generally harmless.

But these objections, being only for the brief period of flowering, are fully compensated by the superiority of the tree, during the rest of the season.

It may be interesting, however, to know that it is only the male tree that emits the strong animal odor complained of. The lady tree, like all its sex, is better behaved. It emits no odor.

Perhaps some of our readers may not know that many trees, as all of the palm genus, the date, and such as the ailantus are of different genders. They have their times of courtship and love, and only the lady tree bears fruit, the product of their united affection.

The curious in such matters may see two grown ailantus-trees (male and female) in Delaware Seventh street, corner of Walnut street, west side. The difference in certain organs can be distinctly observed. The beau tree is the most northerly, and is, at this time, covered with blossoms, the dust of which the lady tree, meekly but with pleasure, receives, as kisses of conjugal endearment.

This process is necessary to the perfection of all fruit. But, in some trees, the male and female are on the same tree; and in species where flowers are wanting, though not observable, the separate organs are assumed to exist in a hidden form.

Persons who desire to have the ailantus-tree, and to avoid the peculiar masculine odor in pairing season, should plant only the lady-tree. [Philadelphia Ledger.

GREAT TENT.—A large encampment of troops is to take place at Cobham Common, England, shortly, for practice, at which Queen Victoria and her Court will be present. For the accommodation of the Queen a pavilion is being erected on the Common, which has not been used since the days of Queen Charlotte. It is sixty feet long by about fifteen feet broad, with two covered entrances, one at the east and one at the west end, each about twenty feet in length, thus making a total length of about one hundred feet, in front and back the roof is supported by eight arches, the two centre arches being large, and the three arches on each side being of smaller dimensions. The canvas covering of this tent can be thrown open from any or the whole of the arches, to afford an uninterrupted view in front and rear. It has a flooring of deal boards. Some 60,000 soldiers will be gathered to this camp, making the largest assemblage of the kind which has taken place in England for many years.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.—Somebody gives the following advice to girls. It is worth volumes of fiction and sentimentalism: "Men who are worth having want women for wives. A bundle of gewgaws, bound with a string of flats and quavers, sprinkled with cologne, and set in a carmine saucer, this is no help for a man who expects to raise a family of boys on veritable bread and meat. The piano and lace frame are good in their places, and so are ribbons, frills and tensils, but you cannot make a dinner of the former nor a bed blanket of the latter. And awful as such an idea may seem to you, both dinner and bed blankets are necessary to domestic happiness. Life has its realities, as well as fancies; but you make it all decorations, remembering the tissels and curtains, but forgetting the bedstead. Suppose a man of good sense, and, of course, of good prospects, to be looking for a wife, what chance have you to be chosen? You may cut him, or you may trap him, or catch him, but how much better to make it an object for him to catch you. Render yourself worth catching, and you will need no shrewd mother or brothers to help you to find a market.

STARCHING LINEN.—To those who desire to impart to shirt bosoms, collars and other fabrics that fine and beautiful gloss observable on new linens, the following recipe for making gum arabic starch will be most acceptable, and should have a place in the domestic scrap book of every woman who prides herself upon her capacity as a housewife and the neatness of her own, her husband's, and family's dress; and if she does not take pride in these things her husband is an unfortunate man:

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire), and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give the lawns (either white, black or printed,) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobbinet. [Augusta Chronicle.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—*A Politico-Judicial Drama.*....SCENE, a Court-room....TIME, about the middle of the Fourteenth Century.

Judge observed, sitting on the Bench, looking very amiable. Sheriff at his right hand. Enter CLERK, with the trial docket in his hand.

JUDGE [*to the CLERK*] What 's the row?
And who 's the "chap" on trial now?

CLERK. A "cove" that 's in for robbery.

JUDGE [*to the SHERIFF*]. Bring forth the "vagrom."

SHERIFF. We can't—he 's sloped!

JUDGE. Sloped! You don't say so! Where is his Security?

SHERIFF. He 's here, outside the bar—
A fellow with big whiskers and red hair.

JUDGE. Bring him forth! He shall answer for it!

SHERIFF [*to a loud voice*]. Hi! you, out there, propel!
Arise! appear! [*Enter* BIG WHISKERS.]

BIG WHISKERS. Who calls?

JUDGE. 'Tis Justice calls! what answer,—why face?

BIG WHISKERS. I'm the security for that 'ere chap that 's in for robbery.

JUDGE. You security? You! Did any body ever? Well, I never! [*After a pause.*] Who took you for security?

BIG WHISKERS. Recorder W—— took me, and I signed the bond. I am in for it, sure 's a gun!

JUDGE. Recorder W——! Oh! ah! phew! bah! you security! Well, that man W—— does some strange things! I wonder what he'll do next. Let the bond be forfeited!

[Here the manuscript from which we have copied became so illegible that we were obliged to skip to another scene.]

SIXTH SCENE.....RECORDER W—— *observed, speaking to himself.*

RECORDER W—— [*solus*]. And so, my messenger brings news
That I'm abused—abused in the rank garb,
By that big swell that 's on the Bench—the Bench
Where I have helped to put him!
Just to think! I voted for that 'ere chap,
And told my watchmen—mum-cute that they were!—
Who did not want to swallow such a dose,
They should vote the whole ticket, certain sure
Or I'd kick 'em out, right slap!
And now he 's in, he takes on that way
Ingratitude, then marble-hearts I find,
More hideous when thou showest thee in a friend
Than the sea lobster!—
But I, that helped to put him there,
May pull him down again. But can I?
To be or not Toby—that 's the question.
Whether 't were nobler—or politic, that 's the word—
To kick up at the jests of an outrageous Judge,
Or to wait till another election, and then rout them!
Another election! Ah, that 's the rub! Will I bain then,
And be able to whip in the rascals to do my bidding?
There 's the d——l of it! the doubt I may be lost—
Kicked out, without a single "red" to swear by.
To rail at Fortune! There 's the respect
That makes calamity of this crushing for popularity.
And makes us rather cringe to power, when in
Than run the risk of being put out—
Put out—dead beat—and thrown upon the world.
Without the pap of office—no spoils—no chance
To snub an applicant who wants to be a watchman,
And tell him to go hang. Ah, there 's the rub
That makes us rather keep an office, while we have it.
Than throw it up, and fly to trades we know not of.
But no use talking—I 'm abused and put to stand it;
And, so that things may be no worse, I'll shut my mouth
And crook the pregnant hinges of my knees.
That thrift may follow fawning. [*Exit very humbly.*]

FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—A meeting of this Board was held last evening in the room of the Assistant Aldermen—seventeen members present—Judge Rawle in the chair.

Mr. Richardson, Chairman of the Committee on the Girls' High School, reported the school to be in a good condition.

The Committee on the Lyceum and Library were asked to purchase a number of books, the list of which was furnished by the committee. The Assistant Librarian's salary was increased $15 per month.

Mr. Lush, a newly elected member, was appointed on the Committee on the Girls' High School.

The Visiting Committee on the different schools reported the same to be in good order.

The Committee on the Marshall School suggested the propriety of laying off a new school district.

The Committee on the Paulding School reported in favor of purchasing two large maps for the rooms of the two principal teachers. Dr. McCaughey sustained the views of the committee in a speech, and a resolution carrying out the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on the Fifth School District reported in favor of allowing a large number of pupils and teachers.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, the use of the School-houses was allowed to such of the teachers as should decide to use them for educational purposes during the vacation.

The President then appointed Visiting Committees for the month of July; a list of which we will endeavor to procure for tomorrow's paper.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Secretary. On the first ballot Mr. Wm. F. Peters received twelve votes, David Scully seven, Mr. McCaughey, Dr. Simonds one, and ——, one. Another ballot was had in which the voting changed slightly. On the third ballot, Mr. P. lacking two votes, being a majority of any, was declared duly elected.

For Librarian, Dr. Simonds received eleven votes, being a majority of five, and was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Hahn, Mr. Bent was elected Principal of the Jackson School, and Mr. Carter Assistant Teacher of the Jefferson School, by acclamation.

Mr. Hahn stated that he was authorized to say that Mr. Alfred Shaw was not a candidate for the place of Principal of the Jackson School.

A resolution to extend the approaching summer vacation in all the Schools of the District two weeks, was postponed.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday evening next.

THE NEGRO DROWNING CASE.—Jesse, a slave of Mr. Wilkinson, J. W. Bledsoe, Captain of the steamboat Anna, L. A. Chappel, Clerk, and John Watkins, Mate of said boat, were yesterday examined before the Recorder, on the charge of the murder of Bill and the others as accessories—for the murder of a negro named Godfrey, belonging to Col. Byrne, by throwing him into the New Canal, whereby he was drowned.

John Wilhelm Myers deposed that he was a passenger on the steamboat Anna on the 1st inst., when there happened to the New Canal from the Lake to the Basin. Saw a fight take place among several of the negro firemen and roustabouts, which the mate, Watkins, gave orders that a negro named Godfrey, who was engaged in the fight, should be thrown overboard. Myers further deposed that the negro was thrown over by one the negro named Jesse, and was ingeniously stated that he (witness), became frightened at what he saw, and ran to the mate to inform him that a negro was thrown overboard. He further testified that the captain and clerk were standing near, and did nothing to prevent the drowning of Godfrey.

The body of the drowned negro was found in the New Canal, on the day succeeding the 1st, and the deceased was when the negro was thrown overboard. The witness identified the prisoners as the persons who were present when the negro was drowned.

Benjamin Doyle, carpenter on the steamboat Anna, sworn—I heard a noise on board the boat, on the 1st instant, and turning, saw two negroes clinched on the forward guard. One of the negroes was the prisoner Jesse, and the other was the deceased. The man that was drowned had his legs over the guard, at which time Jesse struck him with a stick of wood. When struck, Godfrey could no longer hold on to the rail, and fell overboard, in consequence of which he was drowned. I looked up and cried out: "Stop the boat!" Capt. Bledsoe, who was in the pilot house, asked, "Is the nigger drowned?" I told him that there was a man over board. The engine was then stopped, and when the boat had her headway, the mate and clerk, who were forward, ran to the cabin and jumped into the skiff to save the drowning man, but all their endeavors, as well as those of others, proved unavailing.

Cross-examined—If the two negroes had held together, they would have both fallen overboard. I back for two of them, being but twenty feet from them with nothing in the way to obstruct the view. I did not hear the mate say, "Throw him overboard!" nor give any direction of a like character. If he had given any such order, I should have heard it, if he had spoken at all loud. I did not see the mate when the negroes were struggling. Mr. Myers, witness in this case, was seen by me—I heard the boat. He looked as if he was crazy, or affected with delirium tremens.

Henry Robinson sworn—At the time the negro was thrown overboard I was a passenger on the steamboat Anna, and was forward talking with the mate. We had been talking together more than an hour previous to the occurrence. I did not hear the mate give any directions to any one to throw the negro overboard. Had he done so, I should have heard him. Mr. Myers, witness in this case, was drunk at the time of the occurrence. I stated positively that the mate did not say his hand on Myers. He fell overboard in attempting to jump from the skiff. I saw Myers and back again, as I had stated. Myers fell overboard a considerable distance from where the negro fell overboard.

The Recorder, after hearing the testimony, discharged Captain Bledsoe, the mate, Watkins, and clerk, Chappel, the parties charged with the slave death, for trial before the First District Court on a charge of manslaughter.

THE LAW AGAINST RAFFLING.—Isaac E. Morse, Attorney General of the State, has instituted a suit in the Fourth District Court against Joseph Jennings, for the forfeit of a large amount of property put up by Jennings in a raffle.

The petition filed in the case sets forth that Jennings has disposed of a large amount of property to wit: a negro man slave, a pair of horses, a carriage, several articles of jewelry and some small sums of money amounting in value to the sum of $4,000, by way of lottery or hazard, contrary to good morals and the laws of the State. The petition recites the law on the subject, which provides that all property put up at lottery, not authorized by statute, shall be forfeited to the State and may be recovered by the Attorney General or the District Attorney, or any citizen to sue for the same, and the Attorney General or District Attorney. The petition further sets that in default of procuring the property, a judgment be rendered against Jennings for its value ($4,000).

GRAND JURY FINDINGS.—The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill of indictment against Henry Casey, charged with robbery, in having on the 10th or May last, at 208 Magazine street, assaulted, knocked down and robbed Charles Odell of a breast pin.

The bill of indictment against John Baker for assault and extortion, on an accusation made by Joseph Pampero, charging that the accused threatened to throw him in the river if he did not pay a certain bill, was ignored.

COMMITTED.—John Murphy was yesterday sent for trial before the First District Court, by Recorder Waterson, on the charge of stealing a pair of wool from the ship Sheffield.

Patrick Noonan, for beating L. Lazabary with a brickbat, was also sent before the First District Court.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, about 35 years of age, found floating in the river opposite Macarty's plantation. Verdict—"Found drowned." Deceased was about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout built, had black hair and large black whiskers, and was dressed in a red flannel shirt and a pair of striped cassimer pantaloons.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending July 2, 1853:

Apoplexy	4	Fever, Typhus	5
Brain, Congestion of	1	Fever, Scarlet	2
Brain, Inflammation of	2	Fever, Yellow	25
Bowels, Ulceration of	1	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Consumption	16	Heart, Disease of	1
Convulsions	10	Hepatitis	1
Cholera Infantum	3	Hooping-cough	2
Cramps	2	Old Age	1
Delirium Tremens	7	Marasmus	2
Dentition	3	Mortality	1
Debility	3	Pneumonia	1
Diarrhœa	1	Pleurisy	1
Dysentery Acute	9	Rheumatism	1
Dysentery Chronic	1	Sun Stroke	7
Drowned	3	Still-born	7
Dropsy	1	Scrofula	1
Enteritis	8	Small Pox	1
Fever, Uncertain	2	Tetanus	5
Fever, Brain	1	Ulcer	1
Fever, Bilious	6	Uncertain	2
Fever, Pernicious	4	Unknown	20
Fever, Typhoid	1		
Total			127

Of these, 77 were under ten years of age, and 24 colored.

A. HOSEA, Sec. B. H.

GENTEEL BOARDING IN NEW YORK.—The crowded state of the New York Hotels this summer will render them anything but pleasant places of sojourn, and a knowledge where to find in the great metropolis a quiet, genteel boarding-house we conceive to be quite a desideratum. In view of these facts we would direct the attention of those of our citizens who design going North and have not yet left, to the advertisement in another column headed as above. We are assured by those who have put up at Mrs. Murray's, No. 3 Leroy Place, Bleecker street, near Broadway, that the location is pleasant, house large and well furnished, and table abundantly supplied with every substantial and luxury the New York Markets afford.

A Book Binder is wanted at No. 60 Camp street. See advertisement.

We are requested to state that the steamer H. M. Wright, J. D. Clarke, Captain, will resume her place in the Vicksburg trade, leaving New Orle