DAILY CRESCENT

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

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

THE CIRCULATION

Of the CRESCENT, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

OUR TERMS

Are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Per Square of Ten Lines in Pearl—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
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All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1853

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND IT'S DISQUALIFIED MEMBERS.

Ever since the organization of the present Board of Assistant Aldermen much of its time has been occupied in discussing the qualifications of its members. It has been objected that Mr. Brady is not a citizen, not having been naturalized, and that such being the case he is not qualified to hold his seat. Mr. Brady, by his failure to have the matter inquired into and settled, leads the community to infer that he dreads the investigation, and thus tacitly admits that he has no right to sit in council with his sapient compeers.

Mr. George Pandelli, a member from the Third District, is also stated to be disqualified. The Committee on Elections, appointed by the Board, permitted him to take his seat, not finding the charge against him substantiated. Subsequently the charge was reiterated and it was broadly asserted that Mr. Pandelli, one of the City Fathers, was a branch of a family-tree that took root and flourished among some of the Congo tribes on the soil of Africa. This charge of course raised a strong fume of indignation from some of the members and from Mr. George Pandelli in particular, while others believed it, and all concurred in giving him a fair show for the purpose of examining persons and papers so as to clear up what was dark about the matter, and to remove the imputation if possible.

To this end a committee of seven of the most respectable members of the Board was appointed to investigate the matter, and to report favorably or unfavorably as to his right to sit in the Council, as the case might be.

After the committee was appointed to examine into the charges against Mr. Pandelli, he failed to meet and to combat them, but proceeded to take out from the Fourth District Court an injunction, restraining the committee from proceeding with the investigation.

This application for an injunction is based on the 40th section of the City Charter, which says: "The right of any Mayor, Recorder, or other officer of the City of New Orleans, to fill the office held by him, may be tested at any time, by any citizen, by a writ of *quo warranto*, which shall be tried as summarily as possible, both in the Inferior and Appellate Courts."

It is ridiculous to suppose that the *status* of a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen can be tested under this section, as it is perfectly plain that an Alderman cannot be considered an "officer" of the city, any more than a member of the Legislature can be considered an "officer" of the State. An "officer," it would appear to us, must have some executive powers, and an Assistant Alderman (save when he sits as a Recorder) has none. If the Legislature had intended to include members of the Board of Aldermen, who are not generally considered "officers," it certainly would have mentioned them. Be this as it may, this 40th section only points out *one* mode by which the right of an "officer" may be tested, and by no means excludes the operation of section 18, giving the Boards the right to judge of "the qualifications of their own members." The 18th section of the City Charter gives to the two Boards of Aldermen expressly, the right to "judge of the election returns and qualifications of their own members;" and the same section gives them the right "to expel a member." This section gives the Board the right to reject a member, and afterwards to expel him for a cause existing antecedent to his admission.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen is a legislative body (not administrative in the sense which would make its members "officers" of the city) and in its limited sphere is assimilated to other Legislative bodies, the Senate of the United States, etc. Every one remembers the case of General Shields, who was refused a seat in the United States Senate, because he was not a citizen. It was the constitutional right of the Senate to exclude him. They would have a right to exclude Fred. Douglass, and they would do so, no doubt. Our Board of Assistant Aldermen, in their limited capacity, are but another Senate on a small scale, acting under the Constitution of the State, which excludes certain persons from civil rights; and, acting under that Constitution, they have a right to decide whether such persons shall sit among them.

We are surprised that Judge Reynolds should have granted an injunction on such slight grounds, as it is beyond question the right of every legislative body to judge of the qualifications of its own members. This proceeding agitates a question that has never before been mooted, and should a like attempt be made to interpose judicial authority against the prescriptive rights of other Legislative bodies, we doubt not that it would be met with that total disregard which it deserves. On mature consideration of the matter by the court it is to be presumed that the injunction will be dissolved

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

HIS FORMER FRIENDS AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

The bestowal of Executive patronage upon the Buffalo Platform freesoil Van Buren men, to the almost entire exclusion of the National democrats of the North by the President and his Chief Advisers, is a subject of just complaint throughout the country, and is likely to lead to a schism in the democratic ranks that years of concession may result in nothing more than a futile attempt to heal.

In New York particularly this spirit of dissatisfaction is spreading to an alarming extent. Democratic Senators and Representatives of the Dickinson hunker order avail themselves of every opportunity to berate the Administration in round terms for the very partial manner in which public pap has been bestowed, and ridicule the *national sentiments* expressed by Gen. Pierce in his Inaugural. Mr. Cooley, a democratic member of the New York Senate, upon a recent accasion said:

"It seems to be the policy of Mr. Pierce's administration to lavish most of the honors and emoluments of Government patronage upon political renegades and faithless profligates—upon those who have been the most unscrupulous in their continued efforts to create dangerous discussions between the North and South, and break up the Union—those who have prostituted themselves to almost every shade of all political parties—to the neglect of nearly all the unwavering national democrats."

Not very complimentary, we take it, to the President and the recipients of public favor—men high in station—when the source from whence it comes is properly considered.

Again, in speaking of the national sentiments expressed in the President's Inaugural, Mr. Cooley continues:

"With these just declarations still sounding in the nation's ears, 'tingling,' sir, if you please the President, amongst the first of his appointments, raises up to the surface of Executive favor and honorable distinction John A. Dix and his dissolve-the-Union followers—the Buffalo platform men of 1848; who, with Martin Van Buren at their head, and his son John at their call, rocked out of the democratic party with their 'feverish ambition' and their 'morbid enthusiasm calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us.' For all of which perfidious conduct it seems they are to be liberally rewarded with the fattest places in the President's gift! Is this the 'ready and stern resistance' that General Pierce assures the country 'he will interpose' to prevent a revolt, to save the Union? If so, in the impressive language of the Inaugural, 'let not the foundation of our hope rest on man's wisdom; but in the nation's humble acknowledged dependence upon God and His overruling Providence.'"

The members of the Hunker party are not the only ones in the Empire State who are dissatisfied with the President's course in this particular. The New York Day Book (neutral) proclaims the elevation of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency as a "sell," and says:

"If Pierce had spent all the time between his election and his inauguration in contriving how he could most completely outrage the public sentiment of the country which elected him to the elevated office he now fills, he could not have succeeded more completely than he has. He has taken to his bosom, as his chosen counsellors, the most prominent freesoilers and secessionists of the country—the very men against whom the public sentiment was most strongly expressed. * * * *

"The sell is so complete that it is really laughable. The election made every body laugh, and every body has been on the broad grin ever since—only the laugh is changed to the other corner of the mouth. People don't laugh out of the same corner of their mouth they did last fall." * * * *

Nor is this dissatisfaction, as we have before stated, confined to New York alone. It has spread to New Hampshire, President Pierce's own State, even among those of his own party who have known him longest, and are presumed to know him best, but who are not disposed to wink at a great public outrage, no matter by whom committed.

The New Hampshire Patriot, Gen. Pierce's acknowledged organ in his own State, in a recent issue held the following language:

"What are the charges constantly made by these factious men against the President? They assert that he has filled a large portion of the offices with Northern abolitionists and freesoilers dismunionists: that he has forfeited his pledges and betrayed the party by conferring offices upon the enemies of the democratic platform: that he has sacrificed the interests of the party to promote his own ambitious views. These are the charges made against Frank Pierce by men calling themselves New Hampshire democrats."

Such, says the Patriot, is the character of the charges made in his own State against the President by those who style themselves New Hampshire democrats. There is strong language used in the above—"He sacrificed the interests of the party to promote his own ambitious views." Is the charge true? Can it be substantiated? We opine that it is true; for who would be more unwilling to admit it, and who are more competent to judge than this same New Hampshire democracy.

But what, it may be asked, has the bestowal of Government office in the North to do with us of the South? A vast deal to do with us, we answer. It shows conclusively the President's position upon the subject of the Compromise. President Pierce was elected as a Compromise man. Actions speak louder than words. The national democrats of the North—men who, as a body, stood up for the Compromise, the Constitution and the South, are to be quietly laid on the shelf, whilst freesoilers of the deepest dye, men who have ever warred against the South—such men as John A. Dix and his Buffalo platform coadjutors—are elevated to the highest local offices within the gift of the Executive. It must certainly be very gratifying to the democracy of the South to witness these daily evidences of Executive favor showered upon the known and acknowledged champions of the freesoil party of the North, who, from time immemorial, have waged a bitter war upon their most cherished institution. At all events, it affords food for reflection, which many might ponder on, and profit by.

The whig papers of New Orleans are at present making the most touching appeals to the faithful few that may still be willing to strike another blow in favor of prestrate whiggery. They acknowledge that their cause is almost desperate. [Point Coupee Echo.

The whig papers of New Orleans have done no such thing—have neither made any such appeals nor any such acknowledgments as the Echo very imprudently charges them with. On the contrary, they have steadily maintained and will continue to maintain that the prospects of a whig victory in the State of Louisiana are at present much greater than they have been at any time for the last four years—and are constantly increasing. If the Point Coupee Echo can procure no other news for its readers than that which is false, and publish no other editorials than those which are untrue, we think the sooner it closes its unprofitable career the better. So long as our democratic opponents confine themselves to legitimate abuse, and that style of blackguardism which they have rendered prescriptive, we can "suffer and be still." When, however, they undertake to convict us of deserting the cause and the party, or of confessing that prospects unusually bright and cheering look doubtful or desperate, they must be ready with the documents. We defy the Echo to find any substantiation of its charges in the columns of any whig paper of this city.

The New York Daily Times of a late date gives what is professionally called a "first rate notice" of the new Democratic Review, started at Washington, and its talented editor, Ovid F. Johnson. The Times says:

Mr. Johnson is a fresh adventurer in the world of letters. Several years ago, he secured some notoriety as Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, an office he filled with exemplary devotion to the interests of his party; and got without suspicion of having read 4 Blackstone, and all of Chitty, at least once, by way of professional preparation. Disgusted with his profession, when deprived of official emolument, Mr. Johnson suddenly adjured it; and after a prolonged disappearance, emerged on the shore of the Rio Grande, where he acquired no little military eclat as Adjutant General of General Carvajal, in those thrilling exploits which have ensured that hero a place in all time among the most illustrious of the obscure. If we mistake not, Mr. Johnson's toil—as a moss-trooper were relieved and diversified by the editorial conduct of a small seven by-nine at Brownsville; a fact that modifies the statement of his being an entirely new comer into the walks of literature. Which of his several accomplishments, legal, military, piratical, or journalistic, has indicated him as the proper editor of the literary organ of administration, we are unable to gather.

Mr. Johnson's biography, as given above, harmonizes admirably with Mr. Johnson's genius exhibited in the new review. Looseness of character and looseness of style, bad conduct and bad grammar, weak morals and weak ideas are the most striking features of his mental and moral conformation. Under George Sanders the Democratic Review was bad enough in all conscience—but was seasoned with an amount of ability that rendered it spicy and readable. Under Odd Johnson the Review promises to have all its old perversity with none of its old merits. More stupid papers than those which compose the staple of its introductory number we have never seen even in second-class political newspapers. The views they endeavor to set forth are either originally all wrong, and past the possibility of advocacy, or they are rendered as silly as Barlow's Columbiad by the manner in which they are advanced. We should imagine that the greatest zany of the party would have blushed at a superfoetation so striking, and a stupidity so apparent as that which is visible in all of these interesting documents.

Swans sing before they die; 'twere no bad thing
Did some swans die before they sing.

Thanks to the Clerk of the steamer Florida for files of Mobile papers.

POSTAGE ENVELOP STAMPS.—The Postage Envelop Stamps are now being issued at the North, and we perceive that Adams & Co., acting under authority of Postmaster-General Campbell, have expressed quantities to Southern and Western postmasters. The price fixed upon them is three dollars and twenty cents per hundred, being three cents each for the stamps, and twenty cents per hundred for the envelops. Cheap enough; however, we perceive that some of our Eastern cotemporaries complain bitterly of the Postmaster-General permitting Mr. Nesbitt, the contractor, to place his advertisement on the back of them, so that every one who uses envelops must circulate his business.

The proprietors of the Philadelphia Sun say they "will give Postmaster-General Campbell $100,000 per annum, and furnish the envelops gratuitously, for the same privilege."

This is certainly a novel method of advertising and cheating the printer; and, like the Sun, we seriously object to having Uncle Sam a rival, as an advertising medium. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer expresses the hope, from the disapprobation with which the matter seems to be almost universally regarded, it will induce the Postmaster General to abate the nuisance by an immediate recall of the issue already made, to be replaced by such as the public can use without being accessory to the promotion of any body's private purposes.

The stamped envelops have not reached us yet, but if the facts as set forth in the Enquirer are the true state of the case, we cordially endorse their views, and hope that Mr. Contractor Nesbitt may be induced to adopt a more liberal method of advertising. Postal stamps are very convenient, and the stamped envelop likely to be eagerly sought, and extensively used. Yet an unseemly advertisement on the back of them, intended solely to promote individual purposes, cannot add to their utility, but will most assuredly detract from their good appearance, and should not be permitted. Then smother the present issue, Mr. Campbell, and let us have the envelop without the advertisement.

COAST PASSENGERS.—We would direct the attention of coast passengers to the advertisement of R. Geddes, agent of the coast packets, in another column. It will be seen, in order to afford increased facilities to passengers, the California and Creole, for the lake shore, will, on and after Thursday next, leave the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Railroad lake end as advertised. As the greater portion of the travel to the lake shore is from this end of the city, we hail the change as a judicious one, and likely to meet with public favor.

LAUNCH.—Messrs. Hughes & Vallette will launch from their ship-yard, near the Foundry, at Algiers, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, a new low-pressure towboat of 600 tons burden. She is to be called the Junius Beebe, and is intended for the Good Intent Towboat Line.

GEORGIA CROPS.—Our friends in Georgia are rejoicing in various quarters at the reception of copious rains, after a long and almost disastrous drouth. The Sumpterville Banner of the 8d inst. says:

After a season of drouth which has been almost without a parallel, we were visited yesterday evening with a delightful and refreshing shower, which, from the appearance of the clouds, we think must have been pretty general. All nature seems revived this morning, and gives promise of soon awakening from the ill effects of the long spell of hot and dry weather.

The Savannah Georgian of the 6th says:

Rejoicings are expressed in various quarters at the reception of rain. We are not entirely neglected about Savannah. On the evening of the 4th we were blessed with a fine shower, and received another fine sprinkling yesterday afternoon.

The Central Georgian of the 4th says:

The drooping hopes of our farmers were somewhat encouraged and relieved on Saturday evening last by the appearance of many clouds in the sky, which after night shed a refreshing shower upon the parched earth. The cloudy day that succeeded did much to perpetuate the small amount of moisture that fell. Good seasons, we are informed, fell all around our town within two or three miles, and hopes are now entertained that corn will be made. Up to this time, never were the prospects more gloomy.

On Tuesday afternoon, we learn, thinks of rain fell south and south-east of this place, washing away fences, etc. We trust we shall be favored by a continuation of those dispensations of the bounty of Providence, which have been so long withheld from our immediate vicinity.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, of the 9th inst. says:

After the long drouth we have had rain at last. However refreshing, in the midst of our long hot summer, these showers may be to him not a tiller of the soil and who is not interested in our "great staple," we have yet heard many complaints from the planters. The rain which has already fallen has done considerable damage to the cotton, and if it continues a few longer the effect will be disastrous upon the crops throughout this parish. We learn that the cotton in many places has already begun to shed for forms. A few more drenching rains, succeeded by hot sunshine, will produce that result generally.

We fear this has been the case in other sections of the State.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, 22d ult., Mr. Bagland, the overseer of Col. Wm. Porter, with twelve negroes, and about as many horses and mules, took shelter from the storm in a large shed on the plantation, which was struck by lightning, knocking out the end of the building, and killing two negro men, four mules and two horses. Col. Porter's place is situated about seven miles south of Jackson, in this county. [Miss. Flag of the Union.

HIGHWAYMEN.—Our sister city of Mobile seems to be sorely afflicted with highwaymen. The Tribune of Sunday says:

A young gentleman who resides on Spring Hill Road was stopped by a footpad on Dauphin Way, a short distance above Broad street, on Friday night last, about 12 o'clock, while on his way home. When asked for his money, he politely replied that he hadn't enough to buy a pleasure drink. The highwayman, entertaining doubts upon this point, deliberately commenced an examination of his pockets, but finding nothing in the shape of money ordered him to leave. The young man had no weapons with which to defend himself, and was doubtless glad of the opportunity.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.—On Tuesday, June 28, one of the most exciting and closely contested trots that ever took place came off at the Centre Course, Long Island. It was between *Flora Temple* and *Highland Maid*, for $2000, mile heats, best three in five, to skeleton wagons. *Flora Temple* won the stakes, but not until six most severe heats had been trotted.

The first heat—won by *Flora*—in 2.28, was the fastest heat to wagons, by three seconds, that was ever before made—*Lady Moscow* having performed that distance in 2.31 on the Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, in a race with *Lady Suffolk*, in June, 1850. But such repeating as was in this race is unparalleled, and deserves a prominent position in the annals of the turf.

The following is the summary:

TUESDAY, June 28.—Trotting match, $2000, mile heats, best three in five, to skeleton wagons.

J. Woodruff named b. m. *Flora Temple*.....1 2 3 2 1 1
G. Spicer named b. m. *Highland Maid*.....2 1 6 1 2 2

Time.....2.28—2.32—2.32—2.33—2.34½—2.36.

The Friend of China, published at Canton, denounces the transportation to the West Indies, as now practiced by those engaged in the business in China, as no better than the slave trade. No proper provision is made for the unfortunates, who are crowded on ship board, and in consequence they die by hundreds. One third of the coolies who were taken by the Lord Elgin died of debility and dropsy before they reached the Cape of Good Hope. John Bull knows the virtues of a name. He calls this sort of slavery philanthropy, and straightway the philanthropists swallow it down as infants do sugar-coated pills.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Hon. Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana, has been appointed Special Mail Agent for Indiana and Illinois. For this appointment he is probably indebted to Governor Wright, of Indiana.

The slaughter among the clerks on the 30th ult. was awful. In the Census Bureau forty received notice to quit, as the work is substantially finished, fourteen only being retained to finish up and superintend the printing.

In the General Post-office, 17 clerks, all whigs, were removed; among whom were Wm. Frederick Hall, of Va., Alfred Jones, of Md., and G. B. Armstrong, J. W. Deeble and J. T. Clemens, of the District. In the Third Auditor's Office there were nine dismissals, including Gen. Thompson, Chief Clerk, Messrs. Brown and Cobb, of Va., and Piggott and Dr. Scott, of N. C. In the Pension Office upwards of 50 clerks were dropped, and some 25 temporary clerks appointed. Various changes were also made in the City Post-office.

The classification of clerks, including the fresh appointments, was also attended to in the several departments, but the result was not fully known. Many of the $900 clerks it is believed will decline, owing to the smallness of the salary.

D. W. McMahon has been appointed Chief Clerk in the First Auditor's Office.

Hon. Samuel Medary is in town. It is said he will decline the China mission, and take an editorial chair in the Union office.

W. D. Wallach, late "Ichabod" of the Republic, and W. H. Hope, late of the "Pennsylvanian," have bought the "Evening Star," and will commence on Tuesday evening with an enlarged independent penny paper.

The Congressional Library is completed, and Mr. Meehan, the Librarian, will take possession, with 50,000 volumes, in the course of two weeks.

The following is the classification of the clerks in the Patent Office: Ames B. Little, promoted to law clerk, with a salary of $1800; Messrs. Gadsden, McCormick and McIntyre re-appointed, Poole and Fales promoted to salaries of $1500; Bell has been re-appointed machinist, at $1200.

Hon. R. J. Walker, Minister to China, and Gen. James Keenan, Consul at Hong Kong, expect to leave New York about the 20th of September for London, *en route* for China.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace have fixed upon ten dollars as the price of a season ticket. Only holders of these tickets and invited guests are to be admitted to the inauguration on the 14th.

Mr. Nathan Munro died at Newport, R. I., on the 26th ult., in the one hundredth year of his age. The deceased has had seven children, seventeen grand-children, one hundred and forty great-grand-children, and fifty-two great-great-grand-children.

The Minnesota Democrat states that large numbers of hardy emigrants are constantly settling in that flourishing Territory. The editor confidently predicts that the Territory will increase one hundred per cent. in population this year.

Dick Smith and John Hill, charged with the murder of L. W. Davis, a schoolmaster, a few days ago, in Memphis, by beating and kicking him without provocation, have been committed for trial in default of $1000 bail each. The murder has created deep excitement in Memphis.

An attempt at suicide was made in New York on Friday week by a young man who was supposed to be suffering from the "pangs of unrequited affection." He desperately jumped into one of the docks, and—coolly swam to the other side, where he received a timely rescue.

The Washington Monument is now 142 feet high; the workmen have been delayed on account of raising additional derricks. Three blocks have been received this month—one from California, one from the highest peak of Mount Otter, Va., and one from the Cincinnati Society of Princeton, N. J.

IRON CARS.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal says that an establishment has just been opened at Harlem, N. Y., for the manufacture of railroad cars, wholly of iron. The builders are said to be men of capital and enterprise, and have already orders for all the cars they can construct.

A Commercial Convention is advocated by the Chicago newspapers, which is proposed to be held at that place at an early day, embracing delegates from the Eastern, Middle and Northwestern States, assembled with a view to the maturing of measures calculated to promote the development of their commercial interests.

Since the first of the year there have been launched from the New York ship-yards 40 vessels, with a total of 23,918 tons, and there are now on the stocks at the same yards, 26 vessels, with a total of 23,385, making an aggregate of 51,303 tons, custom-house measurement. Included in the aggregate are 12 ocean steamships, 14 ships, 14 steamboats, and 2 propellers.

The storm on Friday afternoon week, which proved so disastrous in New York and vicinity, appears to have extended its violence across the flats of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to the District of Columbia. In Georgetown and along the west side of the Potomac river it blew almost a hurricane, the streets being strewn with the broken limbs and branches of trees.

On the 1st instant a riot occurred in a lager-beer saloon in Pittsburgh, in which the proprietor, named Augustus Lusler, was stabbed—supposed mortally—and the bar-tenders, Francis Kellerman and Ferdinand Kaiser, were seriously wounded. The parties who inflicted the wounds are Francis Porter and George W. Lewis, young men of respectable connections. They have been arrested.

FALSE INVOICES.—The New York Sun of the 4th inst. says:

The principal of a German importing house in this city, and another party (we believe his book-keeper), were arrested on a charge of swearing to false invoices at the custom-house: the entry in the present case stating the goods to have been worth 10,000 francs in Havre, when it is alleged they were worth 40,000 francs. The principal was held to bail in $5000 and the other in $1000.

FROM TRUXILLO AND BAHIA—*Awful Ravages of the Yellow Fever*—The brig Helen Jane, at Boston, on the 24 inst., from Truxillo June 12, reports that the country was perfectly quiet. The war between Honduras and Guatemala, such as it was, was at an end.

The fatality among the English vessels in port at Bahia was terrible, and none of them had been left with scarcely a man on board. The fever was also raging on shore, but the authorities suppressed all information on the subject.

LARGE MILK DEALING.—The Lowell Journal says that Mr. Joseph Brown, of Concord, Mass., runs a daily car over the Fitchburg Railroad to Boston, loaded with milk. The entire quantity annually delivered by him in this city, is said to be nearly or quite *three hundred and fifty thousand gallons!* worth to him nearly fifty thousand dollars. He pays about 10½ cents a gallon for the milk, and sells it to dealers in Boston for about 14 cents. They retail it at 5 and 6 cents a quart.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.—It is reported that for some time past an agent or clerk in the employ of an exchange-broker in Fulton street, Brooklyn, has embezzled the funds of different parties transacting business in that office to an extensive amount. Nothing definite in regard to the transaction can be gained at present, as the account has not yet been taken into custody, but the presumption is that the sums abstracted amount in the aggregate to near $40,000. [N. Y. Express.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Berlin, describes the causes of the excessive emigration which is now taking place from the Southern parts of Germany. Though troubles of a social and political nature contribute to fill the cup of bitterness to overflowing, the exodus is mainly attributable to the great enhancement in the price of provisions. In Bohemia and Moravia hundreds of families are constrained to subsist on grass and roots. In the Palatine of Rheinhessen, formerly remarkable for cheap living, complaints of dear provisions have become general. Potatoes cost six times, and hay five times as much, as they did thirty years ago. Even in Prussia the price of corn (rye) has more than doubled within a few years, and there seems to be no prospect of remedying the evil. According to some authorities this diminution, or want of increase in the supply of provisions, is attributed to the increased cultivation of tobacco.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending July 9, 1853:

Atrophia	1	Fever, Remittent	2
Apoplexy	1	Fever, Typhoid	3
Abscess	1	Fever, Uncertain	1
Brain Congestion of	2	Gastro-Enteritis	4
Bronchitis	1	Gastritis	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Hypertrophy	1
Consumption	11	Hydrocephalus	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Hyd. Pericardium	1
Colica	1	Inflammation	1
Cancer	1	Measles	2
Convulsions	1	Marasmus	1
Congestion	1	Meningitis	1
Dysentery	2	Peritonitis	1
Debility	2	Pneumonia	1
Diarrhœa	1	Piles, Fracture of	1
Drowned	2	Still-born	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Stomach, Cancer of	1
Dentition	2	Scarlatina	1
Epilepsy	1	Sun-Stroke	1
Enteritis	1	Spasms	1
Encephalitis	1	Tabes Mesenterica	1
Entero-colitis	1	Tetanus Traumat	1
Fever, Permanent	1	Tissmus	1
Fever, Yellow	59	Uncertain	20
Fever, Congestive	4	Ulceration of Bowels	1
Fever, Bilious	1		
Total			188

Of these, 82 were under ten years of age, and 2 colored.

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

Lafayette	9	St. Vincent de Paul	20
Hebrew	2	Potter's Field	16
Catholic No. 1	4	Cypress Grove	7
Catholic No. 2	11	Charity Hospital	45
St. Patrick	32		
Protestant	7	Total	188

A. HENRIE, Sec. B. H.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge J. B. Cotton.* This Court has been regularly organized and located in the chamber formerly occupied by the Board of Aldermen, over the old Cabildo, opposite Jackson Square. Simon Newberger, the loan and launched clerk, has his office next door, fronting the river, where the winds may blow him and where from the delights of the situation it is to be hoped he may have an opportunity to fatten.

The records of the Third Judicial District Court of the Parish of Jefferson, are by law transferred to this Court, and its docket is rapidly filling up, many new suits having been established in the Court since its organization.

But, query? Is this Court established in proper *jurisdictions*? The law creating it provides that it is all to be located in a building adjoining the other District Courts. Now the St. Louis Cathedral throws its broad shadow between this court-room and the rooms of the other courts, and strictly speaking, is not in adjoining buildings. How about that? Is the Cathedral a building, or only an *erection*, considered as it stands? To settle all doubt it is proposed to bring a cable from one building to another and thus join them. And as lawyers are given to long pauses it is thought that it will take. How about that? Is the Sixth District Court established on proper *grounds*?

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Daniel Deven was yesterday tried in this court on an indictment for larceny in stealing a pocket-book and bill, the property of J. H. Burroughs, and acquitted.

Mary Falsey was also tried on a charge of larceny and acquitted.

Wm. Baily, tried on a charge of larceny, in stealing a skiff worth $30, and found guilty.

Nolle prosequis was entered in the following indictments, to-wit:

Against Francis Caldwell, for an assault with a dangerous weapon; Wm. Hamilton, for larceny; Wm. Wilson, for assault and battery in two cases; Jane Brown, for larceny, and John Turner, for larceny.

DOGS, OH!—The season of poisoned sausages comes around to-day. The Board of Police, with a tender regard for the *pholks* and its office of the canine species, has ordered a liberal distribution of the above named article gratis. Persons having valuable dogs should keep them close up, give them water, and be sure they know when they are sick. Look out, ye dogs, and all ye strop-eared sons of—dogs, for the enemy is at your door.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Sylvester Farrelly, a laboring man, aged 22, and a native of county Wexford, Ireland. Verdict—Died of Apoplexy.

AFFRAY AND STABBING.—Some time ago, watchman John Sullivan, of the First District Police, got into a difficulty with relatives of one John Eagan, and the parties were to meet on last Sunday to fight it out. Sullivan elected on Sunday evening to the field of battle, and on his way met with the said John Eagan. Some words arose between them, whereupon Sullivan drew a knife and stabbed Eagan. A general fight then ensued between the friends of the parties, during which Sullivan was knocked down and his pocket picked of his pocket-book and all his money. Barry arrested Sullivan, and he is in prison awaiting the dire result of Eagan's wounds.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Matthew de Nodal made oath that he keeps a tobacco-store in Hospital street between Old and New Levee streets, and that the 21 and upwards of the cash to be returned to him. Affidavit further states that he delivered the cigars and failed to account for the proceeds according to agreement, and has sufficient verily believes, appropriated said proceeds, amounting to seven or eight dollars, thereby committing a breach of trust.

ROBBING THE TILL.—L. F. Dahm yesterday made oath before Recorder Eames that he keeps a coffee-house at the corner of Canal and Tonne streets, and that on Thursday last one Frank Gerrard, formerly in the employ of complainant as bar-keeper, robbed his counter drawer of $9 money.

STRIKE BY A WOMAN.—A very insignificant specimen of the genus *homo* is made up by the application of Robert Fenton, yesterday made affidavit that on Sunday last about 10 o'clock a woman named Ida Fisher, assisted by an accomplice, battered upon him by striking him in the breast with a bottle. [Post Police.

COMMITTED.—John McGuinness was yesterday sent before the First District Court for trial for assaulting and battering Elizabeth Curtis.

TARPAULINS.—Peter Zeolan is under arrest in the First District on the charge of having stolen two tarpaulins worth $20, the property of Wm. Noakes. Examination on the 15th inst.

DANGEROUS NEGRO.—Hester, a slave of Mr. Pollard, is under arrest for drawing a knife and threatening to cut the throat of Catherine Little. Examination on the 15th inst.

HOUSEBREAKING ROBBERY.—Margaret McGraw charged Mrs. Kate Johnson with having on the 5th of June last, seduced and stripped her and with unchaste and entering from her room. Mrs. Johnson was arrested.

We publish the communication of "An Observer," and in the main feel free to confess that his suggestions are at least entitled to marked consideration. In order to obtain competent and permanent teachers in our public schools it is absolutely necessary to pay good salaries. No lasting benefit is likely to result from employment of inferior talent, not only willing but forced to labor for inadequate pay. We hope the subject will meet with early notice from the present School Board:

Public Schools.

At the last meeting of the Board of School Directors of the First District, an increase of salaries of some of the teachers was recommended by the Superintendent. The subject was referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report on the evening of the 14th inst. The grade proposed, though an increase over that of former years, is low, compared with the salaries received by the teachers of Public Schools in many of our Northern cities. The Principals of the Boys' schools in this District receive $1600 per annum, First Assistants receive only $800—a sum barely sufficient to defray ordinary expenses.

Does any member of the Board of Direction, to whom is committed the management of institutions of such vital importance to our community, suppose that our schools can be supplied with teachers of ability and experience for the present salaries? True, some good teachers have remained since the reduction of salaries by the late Board, but they are fast leaving to engage in other vocations, in which their labors will be more fully appreciated and meet with a better reward.

Our schools have long suffered, and their efficiency been diminished, by the frequent change of male teachers. How often do we hear that such a teacher is to resign and engage in other pursuits for the want of sufficient pay? And in every instance these are the most able and successful employees of the Board.

In the present corps of teachers are young men who would prefer teaching as a profession. There are some of them, peculiarly fitted by experience and education for the posts they occupy, and should be encouraged to remain.

Nothing will sooner increase the number of applicants, and call forth superior talent, than the adoption of a suitable grade of salaries. Competent teachers demand, and must receive, a liberal compensation for their services.

The course pursued by the late Board of Directors was inexpedient and unwise. The resignation of many excellent teachers has been produced by their reduction of salaries.

Our citizens look with no little interest to the action of the present Board, having a right to expect that the usefulness of our Public Schools shall be increased and their standard elevated during their administration. AN OBSERVER.

We give place to the following letter on account of the respectability of the party sending it, feeling confident that the "Directors" will look into the matters hinted at, and make all right:

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1853.

Editor of the Crescent—Dear Sir: Will you confer a favor on one of your subscribers by calling the attention of the officers of the Carrollton Railroad Company to the condition of several of their stations from Jackson street to the terminus of the road.

The writer, in company with some ladies, waiting for the eleven o'clock train from the city, yesterday, was unable to enter the station at Jackson street, owing to the filthy and dirty condition in which it was, and has the experience of a few others, which stand in corroboration with the above.

Proper attention should be given to these depots, for the accommodation of passengers, for ladies particularly finding them in such a state, are compelled to be outsiders until the arrival of the train. Seats should be provided, also, as standing up is not agreeable at all times.

Hoping the above may meet your approbation, I remain, yours truly, A CITIZEN.

We insert the following from one of our lady friends. She seems in earnest, and we have no doubt will accomplish the reforms apparently so much needed:

Can't Afford It.

Pretty thing to tell me: oh! no, can't afford to take me over to the Pass for a couple of weeks—oh! no. *You* can drive to the Lake every day; pray how much do you expend on Mr. King's Sheriff and Mr. Allen's Tom Smiley per week, you and your friend J. H——s. *You* can luxuriate on "Cullum's" delicacies, Dan's invigorating salt water baths and sea air; yes, and DEAR KNOWS whom you take with you—pray *who* were all those shawls and gloves for in your last bill at Simpson's—your sister? Oh! you've got to be very liberal to her of late. I'll let Mr. Simpson know he is not to sell my husband silks and satins for other folks. No sir. I'm not foolish, and I want you to understand, my DEAR husband, that the next trip of the Oregon *I* am going to place myself and baggage under Capt. Hieras's care, to be transported to the Pass, without delay, and after enjoying the healthy air and delicacies at Montgomery's for a couple of weeks, I shall expect you to make your appearance with a smile on your face to escort your wife home; and after that, I suppose I must remain quiet until next winter, when I am determined you shall take me out more, and, by-the-bye—you had better commence at once, so just send to Dubois & Mich for one of their handsome carriages—you know their charge is very reasonable—*I* want to taste Mr. Cullum's Court-Bouillon, Pompano and Charles Heidsieck, and ascertain also who has been your companion of late. Sorry, very, my dear, to disappoint you, but I've got a very sudden attack of the "feel queers," must go to Dr. Holt, in Gravier, opposite the St Charles Hotel, its BLACK BOTTLE is a sure cure. Yes, there he goes, smokes dime cigars, drinks champagne juleps, enjoys all the luxuries of life, and here I am at home from morning till night with Jenny and the baby—'tis too hard! I understand the "Female get-the-upper-hand Society" are to meet in Lafayette Square next Saturday night. I'll be a member, *sure*, and a *working* member, too. I'll see if we can't reform them. Next time you hear from me, Mr. Editor, it must be as President of the Society, whose reforms have astonished the natives in general and all husbands in particular.

From Miss. S——, of Camp street.

Sunday morning.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—The steamship Cherokee sailed yesterday at 8 A. M., for New York via Havana, with the following passengers:

For New York.—B Roche, lady, 4 children and servt; Mrs Pickens and 2 children and servt; Mr Guillard, Mrs Adams, Mrs Devaumontine, Mrs White, Lt Hotchkiss, lady and 3 children, Miss F Hennin, Mrs Lawrence, three children and servt, J G Gaggard and lady, R M Denman, C M Secor, J C McIlhenny, J W Tree, F A Lopez, C Sarpique, W E Rivers, W Stewart, S Davis, W D Hennin, J Barnard and son, E Hennin, J Devereaux, J R Chenoy, C F Carruthers, J R Watson, J Saun