DAILY CRESCENT

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

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

THE CIRCULATION

The Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is now a 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 articles and to furnishing may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates as extensively among families.

OUR TERMS

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For Square of Ten Lines in Pearl—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the second page are charged at half each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1853

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

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

The Mobile papers are agitating the question whether this road, when completed, will be advantageous to their city or otherwise. The press is divided on the question, and a spirited discussion is now going on between the rival prints in regard to it. The query with them appears to be, not whether the road will be built, but whether Mobile will find it to her advantage to aid in bringing it to an early completion.

A section of the press takes the ground that Mobile must be the sufferer by it, that it is their interest to throw every obstacle in the way of its early completion. This is a very bad doctrine for them to preach to the capitalists of New Orleans. Should it once become known here that our sister city is opposed to the enterprise on account of the large amount of trade which it would draw away from them to us, the monied men here would launch out the funds to any extent in order to bring about the dreaded catastrophe. Let the opinion once prevail here that the subscription of a few hundred thousands more would tap the vast trade which Mobile expects from her great Northern and her Girard Railroad, and neither sympathy for their decaying commerce nor gratitude for facilities offered by their enterprises, would prevent the taking the stock in the new road to the last share. It is to the jingle of the dollar that our capitalists can be made to dance; and if the anticipated road tends to our single advancement the Mobilians had better keep dark about it.

It is contended on the one hand that, although the road will be built sooner or later, yet it will be completed earlier with the aid of Mobile than without it. New Orleans, with all her capital, say they, is not equal to every task, and consequently it is to be presumed that she will accomplish more with the assistance which Mobile would lend her than she could without it. This would be true if they would keep it to themselves, but no sooner do they discover it to be the case but they trumpet it, and warn us of a fact which we might not have thought of. This awakens our ambition; our blood is stirred at the thought of increased communication, increased value in property, fat dividends and all that; and straightway, spurred into activity by the golden prospect, we dash at the enterprise and gallop headlong into prosperity, over the shattered fortunes of our neighbors and particular friends. A bad prospect for the Mobilians, and a bad kind of polemics this, of furnishing us arguments which may be used to their own overthrow.

The other side, we think, takes a better view of the case. They argue that the question of a road or no road can not be decided by Mobile. The States through which the road must pass have chartered it, and the fact that Mobile refuses to take a share of the stock, or to travel upon it when it is built, will not interfere in the least with its completion. The road is a necessity, and it must be built, and Mobile can neither prevent or retard it. Therefore, they argue that it is idle to talk against the enterprise, but that, as a people moving onward to a destiny that is inevitable, they should prepare to meet it, and combat whatever evils or grasp whatever advantages may result from its completion. It is one of the fixed facts, resulting from the onward spirit of the age, and they must prepare to see it at an early day.

But we can not agree with those who think that Mobile will be injured by the enterprise. By her central position, her fair harbor, which only needs a little of the fostering care of Government to make it accessible to vessels of a large class, her fine air and healthful location, making her one of the most desirable places of residence in the South, she must and will become a great centre of commerce. Let her, then, come forward and aid us in this enterprise. It must go through, and perhaps as soon without as with her assistance. It is in the hands of bold, unflinching, enterprising men, who have the capital and the will to put it through. In the month of September the work will be commenced, and by the time Mobile has completed her Great Northern and Girard Railroads, we will be able some fine morning to awaken them with the snort of the iron horse, bearing at his heels a thundering train and a small army of well-wishers, ready to shake hands with her over the completion of her great enterprises, and to rejoice with her in the cementing of a firmer fellowship. Let her join hands with us, then, in the march of prosperity, and "push on the column!"

SENATOR BORLAND.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat, of the 7th inst., says it has it from good authority that Senator Borland has drawn his *nine thousand dollars* outfit as Minister to Central America, and remarks:

"The unique spectacle is thus presented to the people of Arkansas of a *democrat (?)* enjoying the *honors* and *emoluments* of two offices!?

The Democrat should remember that Senator Borland is but following in the footsteps of other distinguished (?) men in the democratic school of politics. The grasping disposition of democratic United States Senators has long ceased to be a subject of remark.

Louisiana Interior.

Fifty-three persons have been chosen by the democrats of Assumption parish to represent them at the Conventions at Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge.

On the 8th inst., the negro Moses, belonging to the Cox plantation, condemned to death in the parish of Assumption for having attacked and wounded his overseer, was hung in the prison yard.

The Jean Webre, a neat and tidy little steamer, built at Pittsburgh, by Mr. U. D. Terrebonne, expressly for a low water trader between Donaldsonville and Thibodaux, on Bayou Lafourche, has arrived at the latter place.

The Clinton State paper of the 9th inst. says: A few nights ago a negro belonging to Captain Chambers, of this parish, in attempting to escape from a room in which he was confined, made an attack upon Mr. Waite, the overseer, with a knife, and inflicted several dangerous wounds upon him. He also cut a negro who attempted to secure him. The negro has been committed to the Clinton jail to await his trial for this capital offence.

A rascally theft by means of chloroform was committed in the parish of Ascension a few days ago. A robber entered the apartment of Mr. St. Amand, while he was sleeping, and applied the anesthetic agent to his nose, thus plunging him into complete lethargy. The keys were then taken from his pocket, his armoir opened, and a number of valuables abstracted together with $150 in money. The robber has not yet been discovered.

The Trinity Advocate says: An ugly combat took place at Mansfield on Thursday morning, 23d ult., between H. B. Graves, and W. J. Lodwick, with pistols and bowie knives, in which both were severely wounded.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, July 11.

ENGLAND.—The Income Tax bill had passed both Houses of Parliament and become a law.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospect of an amicable settlement of affairs in Switzerland was brightening.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—It was stated that Louis Napoleon had addressed a formal note to the Czar, declaring himself prepared for peace or war, and demanding that the Czar should declare his intentions, but it was believed the note was withheld at the earnest entreaty of Kisseleff, the Russian Minister at Paris. [We republish this dispatch to correct an error of the telegraph in its first transmission. The word "written was improperly substituted for withheld. Eds.]

SPAIN.—The crops in Spain promise rather badly.

Arrival of the Illinois.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The steamship Illinois, which arrived to-day from Aspinwall, brings dates from San Francisco to the 16th June, and has on freight one million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars worth of gold.

Fishing Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Commodore Shubrick has received command of the Fishing Squadron.

U. S. Ship Macedonian.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, which was recently reported to have been lost, has been heard from. On the 6th of May she was lying safely at the Canary Islands.

New Mail Steamers

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The Postmaster General has concluded arrangements for the transportation of the mails by the new steamers Hansa and Germany to Bremen. The steamers are owned by a German firm.

Reception of the President.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

President Pierce had a grand reception in this city last evening. The military turned out in large numbers, and much enthusiasm was shown by the crowd. He leaves for Philadelphia today.

Death of Eminent Men

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Professor Caldwell, the oldest physician in the United States, died in Louisville on Saturday night. Samuel Appleton died yesterday at Boston.

Further by the Arabia—Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The provision market had been depressed during the week preceding the Arabia's departure. Pork was very dull at previous rates. Beef was quiet and declining. Bacon was in moderate request at unchanged prices.

American Stocks.

The transactions in American Securities had been very limited during the week in the London money market.

General News—Important from the East.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

A dispatch from Paris, dated yesterday, contains later advices from St. Petersburg.

The news of the rejection of the Czar's last ultimatum by the Porte, reached St. Petersburg on the 24th June. The Emperor then gave an audience to the British and French Ministers, in which he made known his intentions, expressing himself to the two Embassadors in the strongest language, stating that even the destruction of his fleets would not prevent him from invading Turkey and obtaining reparation.

The fourth division of the Russian army was at once ordered to enter Moldavia.

The Russian force lining the Black Sea amounts to one hundred and sixty thousand men.

The Emperor complains of the conduct of the British Premier, and has issued peremptory instructions to his Minister at the Court of London to confine himself to official intercourse with the British Secretary of State.

PARIS BOURSE.—At the Paris Bourse, on the 6th instant, the receipt of the news from the East caused the securities to suffer seriously. The Three Per Cents. declined one per cent. during the day.

EAST INDIES.—The latest advices from Calcutta report trade there as very dull.

CHINESE WAR.—Dates to the 6th of May have been received from Hong Kong. It was reported there that great success continued to attend the insurgents. It was stated that they had recaptured Nankin and were moving towards Pekin. Provisions were enormously high.

AUSTRALIA.—Later advices were received from Australia. The accounts from the gold regions are of a most cheering character.

The Tobacco Crop.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

Reports from Mason county, Ky., state that the Tobacco crop is almost a total failure; they say that if a good season should now commence, and continue favorable throughout, there could not be other than a short crop.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, July 14.

The river is now stationary, with two feet one inch water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, July 14.

The river here continues at a stand.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.

The steamboat Reindeer departed to-day from Paducah, bound for New Orleans.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA—THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—THE EASTERN QUESTION.—*New York*, July 13.—The Cunard steamer Arabia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 2d instant, three days later than the accounts brought by the *Atlantic*. Her advices embrace the following items of intelligence:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*Liverpool*, July 2.—There has been an active demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the *America*, and the sales of the week reach 60,000 bales, of which 9000 have been taken for speculation and 6000 for export. Most of the holders have been firm in their asking rates, but sales have been made at irregular prices. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 6¾ to 6⅞; Middling Orleans 6 to 6¼; Fair Uplands 6¼; Middling Uplands 5⅞ to 6 per lb.

Breadstuffs have largely advanced: Flour closes at 28s. for Western Canal, and 29s. 6d. per bbl. for Ohio brands. Corn is quoted at 30s. 6d. for white, and the same for yellow. Lard firm at previous rates with an active demand. Tobacco is in moderate request, and prices in favor of buyers.

MONEY AND TRADE.—Trade at Manchester has remained without change during the week. Consols have just declined, and close at 98¼ to 99½.

HAVRE MARKET.—At Havre, 29th June, the cotton market was steady. Sales of the week 8000 bales, including 1000 bales on the 29th.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—The latest advices from the East leave every thing doubtful with regard to the difficulty between Russia and Turkey. Nothing has yet resulted from the last rejection of the Russian ultimatum, and nothing could have been done before the 1st of July, at which date it was thought that the Russian troops had not crossed the Danube. The aspect of affairs, however, is not now so peaceful. The English and French fleets were at Lemnos.

SPANISH MINISTER.—It is again reported that Gonzalez Brazo is to succeed Calderon de la Barca as Spanish Minister at Washington.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC—LOUISIANA—*New York*, July 13.—It is now stated that the report of an attempt at insurrection in Louisiana is without foundation.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Austrian Envoy arrived at Constantinople on the 14th June. It was understood that he was charged with conciliatory proposals with regard to the difficulty with Russia, but nothing had transpired. Russia continued to collect her forces along the frontiers.

PERSIA.—After the earthquake at Shiraz, the bodies of the killed were left unburied, and a plague broke out in consequence.

The cholera had broken out with great virulence at Teheran.

The locusts were committing ravages in the neighborhood of Ispahan.

EAST INDIES.—The mail from Calcutta had arrived at London. The advices were unimportant.

TURKISH QUESTION.—Dispatches from Vienna state that Russia no longer insists upon a special treaty with Turkey, and the Emperor's troops are now confined to guarantees in the treaty of Kainardji.

GENOA.—King Otho is arming a squadron for the protection of his subjects in Turkey, in case of war.

Private letters from Lozza reports the receipt of dispatches from Moldavia of the 17th, and state that an extraordinary courier had been dispatched from St. Petersburg with another ultimatum, with notice to the Porte, that if it should not be accepted within eight days, the Russian army would cross the frontiers and commence hostilities.

RESIGNATION OF BUCHANAN.—*New York*, July 9.—A dispatch received here from Washington, states that Mr. Buchanan has resigned the mission to England, and that Thomas H. Bayly and Henry A. Wise are candidates for the English and French missions.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT NORTH.—*Philadelphia*, July 12.—President Pierce has met with an enthusiastic reception in Baltimore and in this city, as he passed on his way North.

MR. BUCHANAN.—*Washington*, July 12.—The National Intelligencer of this morning states that the report of Mr. Buchanan's resignation is correct.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—*New York*, July 14.—The President has arrived, accompanied by a brilliant escort.

The Crystal Palace was inaugurated to-day in the presence of an immense assemblage.

The opening address was delivered by the President of the Association, Theodore Sedgwick.

He was followed by President Pierce, Secretaries Davis and Cushing, and other distinguished personages.

It was the most imposing ceremony ever witnessed here.

A grand dinner will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The President returns to Washington on Saturday. [Evening papers.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The brig Alfred arrived at Boston on the 7th inst., with dates from Buenos Ayres to the 23d of May.

The city was still besieged. All negotiations towards a peace compromise had failed. The time allotted for the vessels to leave the port had been extended twenty days. All vessels were ordered to leave by the 24 of June. Several vessels from New York were unloading when the Alfred left. The shipments of hides would be small for some time to come. The Government had authorized another loan of ten million dollars to prosecute the war.

A collision had taken place between the steamer Utah and one of the provincial steamers. Several rounds of shot were exchanged, when the Utah withdrew from the contest.

Provisions and fuel were very scarce and selling at exorbitant prices.

The captain of a British packet has communicated some intelligence which is the last received. He says it was rumored that a series of highly important resolutions had been adopted by the Constituent Congress of Santa Fé, disapproving of the course pursued by Gen. Urquiza and depriving him of the Dictatorship. One of the resolutions authorizes Buenos Ayres to send twelve deputies to Congress, giving all the other provinces the right to send two each.

It was likewise urged, by another resolution, that the siege of Buenos Ayres and the rebellion of the provinces be abandoned, under the penalty of excommunication.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The ship Grey Eagle has arrived at Philadelphia with Rio dates to June 7. The frigate Congress arrived on the 24 from La Plata, and would sail for home on the 15th. Left Antelope, from Baltimore, loading; J. G. Colby and Le Coq, from Baltimore, waiting; Morgan Dix, from Montevideo, for Baltimore, ready; and Nancy, from Montevideo, uncertain.

The Grey Eagle made the quickest trip between the two points on record. She brings a full cargo of coffee, and reports the health of Rio as considerably improved. The province was quiet, and the authorities exercised the greatest vigilance in suppressing the slave trade. Business was inactive, owing to the scarcity and dearness of coffee.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract from a letter dated Fort Atkinson, Upper Arkansas, May 25:

"Earle and party arrived here this morning, traveling at a great rate, having averaged forty-seven miles a day, for ten days, from the frontier of Missouri. They expect to be at the Coo-chi-to-pee Pass in ten days, which is half way to California. Lemon arrived with them here, but has to stop on account of illness. He gives them clear instructions and directions to take a guide from the Mexican settlement on the Tribocca, in the valley of San Luis, only a day's travel from the Pass. All the party are well, and going forward in high spirits."

THE MACCULLOCH AND MANASSAS MINING COMPANIES.—The President of the MacCulloch Gold and Mining Company, whose property is in North Carolina, has made a report of the condition of the mines of an exceedingly flattering character. The report is the result of a personal inspection. He reports a very large amount of copper ore existing on the surface, at least 300 tons, averaging 20 per cent. of richness, and worth $200 per ton, or $45,000 as the aggregate. This is to be shipped and sold at Baltimore.

The amount of surface gold ore is also large, in the shape of tailings or refuse from the long working of the mine, for twenty-seven years. Between 100 and 200 of these tailings are collected and ready for crushing, which is being done. Below the surface the mineral wealth is stated to be immense, and obtainable at an insignificant cost—being, for a ton of copper ore, not over $16 per ton. The copper ore alone will, says the President, give the company a net income of $5500 per day.

The Manassas Copper Company, of Virginia, of which Mr. Joseph Cowdin, our former Consul at Glasgow, is now the President, has made a valuable discovery of red oxide of copper in masses existing in its mines, and which Prof. Silliman, Jr., states to be of rare occurrence, and valuable as it is rare. There are found near the surface over 300 tons ready to be sent forward.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Lieut. Totten, formerly commander of the steamer Tennessee, having been ordered to sea by the Navy Department, will not resume command of a Pacific mail steamer. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has decided to send its three steamers, now building, direct to Australia, whence they will take their places on the line between Australia and Panama, instead of joining the San Francisco line.

The brig Zelica, from New Orleans, which put into Savannah last February, on account of a fearful mortality among her passengers and crew after leaving the Mississippi, arrived at Monrovia on the 28th of March, in forty days from Savannah. There was no further sickness on board after the vessel left there, and her ninety-three emigrants reached the Republic in good health.

The City Councils of New York, on the 6th instant, appropriated $5000 to give the President a proper reception on his arrival in that city on the 11th instant, but subsequently rescinded it, as it was a violation of the new charter—that instrument not permitting an expenditure of the public money, except for certain specified purposes.

The California trade, so far as shipping is concerned, seems to be falling off a little at New York, there being not more than a dozen vessels on the berth for San Francisco, just now, where, as but three months since there were at least fifty. Freights, however, are firm. The clipper rates are 40 to 50 cents.

The soldiers of the war of 1812, in New York, have resolved to send delegates to the Eighth of January Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, as proposed by their comrades in the latter city, some time since, to adopt measures to secure justice to themselves, and to keep alive the records of their history.

One hundred and eighty-seven different articles will be contributed by Ireland to the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition. A large number of these consist of works of art and fancy. This collection is the result of the efforts of a single individual.

A serenade, in which some 300 or 400 persons participated, was given to Mr. Soulé, our new Minister to Spain, at his lodgings in New York, on Monday night, 4th inst. On his appearance he was greeted with enthusiastic applause and cheers for "Soulé and Cuba."

A lady in New York, on the 4th, was looking over the edge of a steamboat into the water, with her baby in her arms, when the infant gave a sudden spring, and jumped into the water, and notwithstanding every exertion was drowned.

Letter from Mississippi.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

VICKSBURG, July 12, 1853.

Messrs. Editors—During a recent visit to Hinds county, Mississippi, and while in the vicinity of College Hill, I had the honor of being an invited guest at the celebration on the 4th instant, given by my excellent friend, Professor A. Dimitry, in commemoration of the memorable day. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, many fair ladies and stalwart men honored the interesting ceremony with their presence. Ah! "would I were a boy again," to feel the thrill of pleasure that must have flooded the heart of each young orator when he found his efforts crowned with success, realizing, in the smile of the fair, and the more emphatic applause of the brave, his well merited reward. The mind was irresistibly drawn to the brightest page in the history of nations. It would be invidious to draw distinctions between the productions of each young aspirant, when all were marked by depth of thought, elegance of language and logical arrangement rarely met with in maturer age. To the vigorous mind of the learned Professor they are alone indebted for this early expansion of intellect.

The following are the names of the speakers on this pleasing occasion, preceded by Ruffin Lurty, of Bayou Sara, who read the Declaration of Independence, 15 years of age: William Buckner, of Natchez, in his 18th year; Mark Valentine, of Warren county, in his 17th year; Charles P. Dimitry, of Hinds county, in his 16th year; Eugene Levy, of New Orleans, 14 years; John B. S. Dimitry, of Hinds county, in his 13th year.

The speaking being concluded, the guests, numbering about two hundred, were ushered by the Professor into the dining-room, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. After which, your humble servant, aided by several volunteers of both sexes, juvenile and mature, to the strains of a band which discoursed most excellent music, trip on the "light fantastic toe" to a late hour.

Seldom, or ever, has it been my good fortune to be present at such a pleasing entertainment.

F. M. F.

Weather and Crops.

We clip from our latest exchanges the following notices of the weather and growing crops South and West:

IN LOUISIANA.—The Ouachita Register of the 5th inst. says:

Since our last issue there has been plenty of rain, and the weather is now very pleasant. It is to be feared, however, that the rain came too late to save the crops in this section of the State.

The Trinity Advocate of the 9th inst. says:

It has rained here during the last week, and, unlike the country school teacher in respect to the arithmetic, we have not got far enough along to see through it. There is not the first sign that it will ever stop.

The Markesville Villager of the 9th inst. says:

The incessantly heavy rains of last week have somewhat marred the fine prospect of the cotton growers, particularly of those residing on the land of Bayous Rouge and Choupique. In the Prairie corn has suffered from the high wind, and we have noticed in some fields vast extents of ground on which the corn was prostrated and broken down. Should the present spell of wet weather continue any longer very little fodder will be saved. The cane looks as promising as ever.

IN ALABAMA.—The Camden Republican of the 9th inst. says:

On Monday last we were blessed with a fine shower, and have had a repetition of the same several times since. Corn has improved very much in appearance, and if not too old may yet do well. Though the rain may have come too late to do much good, we rejoice for many reasons that

"This death is now numbered with things of the past.
And the windows of Heaven are open at last."

The Girard (Ala.) East-Alabamian, of the 8th inst., says:

The weather is exceedingly warm and dry, and has been so for many weeks. We have had but a few light showers of rain since April. Accounts from the country look gloomy, and our friends inform us that, unless rain falls every soon, crops will be short. Corn seems to suffer more than cotton, and vegetables are drying in every garden. With rain immediately, a heavy crop of cotton may be made, and a pretty fair yield of corn expected; but the cry is rain, which is badly needed.

IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Columbus (Miss.) Argus of the 9th inst. says:

Showers of rain have fallen nearly every day for a week past, and the planter now cries "hold—enough!" Crops are improving amazingly. Corn looks rather dwarfy, but it is presumed that a sufficiency will be gathered in this region.

The Flag of the Union, published at the city of Jackson, Miss., of date of 6th inst., says:

For the last ten days we have had copious showers, and on one or two occasions heavy gales, with thunder and lightning. The crops look finely in this vicinity.

IN GEORGIA.—The Marietta (Ga.) Advocate, of the 7th inst., says:

Within the last week fine and copious showers have fallen in this neighborhood, and rain has been generally had, we believe, in this section of the State. It has been less abundant immediately at Marietta than in almost any other part of the country. The crops in this county, though injured by the drouth, will not be near so short as anticipated.

The Griffin (Ga.) American Union, of the 7th instant, says:

At last, after a drouth that threatened annihilation to the entire crops of the country, we are favored with considerable rains. The rains commenced on Saturday last, and have continued from day to day, in more or less abundance, up to the time of our going to press. We still hear of some localities, however, that have received no rain, but it is hoped they will not be long without it. On the whole, we think our farmers may congratulate themselves on the prospect of *half* a crop, where but lately serious apprehensions were entertained of a total failure.

Early Cotton.—We have received a full blown boll of cotton, picked from the plantation of Mr. W. S. Lawson, of Meriwether county. This, we think, is the earliest of the season—our cotemporaries not having mentioned anything further advanced than a *half-grown* boll.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Hamburg Republican of the 8th instant says:

Within the past week we have had fine seasons, which appears to impart new life to the vegetable world, as well as to brighten the faces of our citizens by removing all fears of starvation. From what we can learn, the rains have not been general, having only extended for some ten or fifteen miles round.

The Edgefield Advertiser of the 6th instant says:

We have at last been blessed with a good rain, which, we understand, extended as far as Hamburg below, and for some distance above, indeed as far as heard from, but we learn with regret, that the country East of our village has not been so fortunate. This rain, though it will prove very advantageous to health and late vegetation, yet cannot possibly be of much service in reviving the old corn which constitutes perhaps two thirds, if not more, of the crop in this neighborhood.

The Newberry Sentinel of the 6th inst. says:

On Sunday afternoon, a light shower of rain fell at this place, and in the vicinity—the heaviest that has fallen here since the 17th of April, and yet it wet the parched earth scarce an inch deep. The District has suffered an almost unprecedented drouth of nearly twelve weeks. The corn crop, in many sections, has been irreparably injured; it is too far spent to be much benefited. Cotton looks tolerably well, considering all things; though it is pushing its fruit too rapidly.

IN KENTUCKY.—No rain and no prospect of any; a scorching sun, and atmosphere like a sirocco from the Lybian desert. [Lebanon Post.

The crops in this section are suffering very much from the dry season. The oats are hardly worth harvesting. The tobacco crop will not exceed one-half of that raised last year. [Bowling Green Standard.

The weather during the past week has been, we believe, the hottest we ever experienced. The thermometer here has ranged from 96 to 100 degrees in the shade, and in the sun there is no telling how high. [Bardstown Herald.

The drouth in this section still continues. Vegetation of every kind seems to be literally drying up, and very many fields of corn, hemp and pea are almost totally destroyed. The wheat crop, however, has turned out unusually abundant and of a superior quality. [Danville Tribune.

INDIANA.—The latter part of the preceding week was very pleasant, the atmosphere being cooled by the rain that fell in such abundance on the 22d ult. Since that time, however, the heat has been very oppressive. Crops begin to look fine, and the corn crop especially promises an abundant yield. Oats, since the late rain, as well as garden vegetables, are quite promising. Fruit will be unusually abundant. [Journal, Wash., Ind.

Newspaper Clippings.

Capt. Ericsson will exhibit a model of his caloric engine at the Crystal Palace Exhibition.

Daniel Smith has been fined $500 and costs at Cincinnati, on the charge of keeping a gambling house.

Prof. Silliman, Sr., has written a detailed account of his late travels in Europe, which will shortly be published.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of New York, lost two sons on the 4th of July, by scarlet fever. They were twins, and quite young.

Several leading papers of New Jersey have presented the name of Henry C. Carey, the able writer on political economy, in connection with the office of Governor of that State.

The steamer San Jacinto, which arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday week, brings home the remains of the late Commander Upshur, who died while in command of the Levant.

Mr. S. Baker, of New York, whose term as Agent of the Secretary of the Treasury expired on the 1st inst., while acting as such, purchased, it is stated, $1,750,000 of U. S. Funded Debt.

General William Crookshanks, vulgarly called Billy Bowlegs, Chief of the Seminole tribe of Indians in Florida, it is said, is about to be waited on by Gen Harney, with a polite invitation from the President to "go West," peacably if he will—forcibly if necessary.

A contribution has just been received at New York, for the Crystal Palace Exhibition, from Queen Victoria, in the shape of a striking picture, by Winterhalter, the subject of which is "The Opening of the London Exhibition." This is said to be a very remarkable painting.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—A meeting of the Board was held last evening. Present: Messrs. Rowe, Axson, Blanchard, Crickard, Hahn, Jennings, Lynch, Moore, Ogden, Richardson, Sewell, Simpson and Sullivan.

Mr. Scully, the Secretary, not being present, his duties were performed by the Superintendent.

A resolution to extend the approaching vacation to the third Monday in September was carried by a vote of 7 to five.

A resolution was passed, providing that no salary should be paid to teachers who should be absent beyond the end of the vacation.

Mr. Crickard, on behalf of a Committee, reported a scale of increased salaries for the teachers.

A motion was made to postpone action upon the report until a future meeting.

Messrs. Lynch, Moore and Crickard opposed the motion and expressed themselves in favor of immediate action upon the report, as it was a matter of the utmost importance.

Mr. Hahn was unwilling to take up the report at this meeting. He agreed that the matter was of the greatest importance and it was for that reason that he desired it postponed in order to enable members to properly and calculatingly examine the subject. The report contemplated some extraordinary changes, and members should not act upon them hastily or unadvisedly. He thought the difference in the salaries of the two teachers of the Boys' High School was too great in the report ($1800 per annum) for the principal teacher, and $1200 for the Assistant, is too great. Besides, many members of the Board were absent, who might throw much light upon the subject.

The motion to postpone was finally withdrawn, and after considerable discussion, the salaries of the teachers, commencing on the first of October next, were fixed as follows:

Principal Boys' High School	$1800
Assistant Boys' High School	1200
French Teacher Boys' High School	900
Principal Girls' High School	1200
First Assistant Girls' High School	1000
Second Assistant Girls' High School	1000
French Teacher Girls' High School	900
Male Principal of the other Schools	1200
Assistants (male)	1000
Female Principals	1000
First Assistants (female)	800
All others	600

Mr. D. Rodes, one of the Directors, resigned, since of absence for three months.

After the transaction of a great deal of other business of no public importance the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—An adjourned meeting of the Board was held last evening.

A resolution to pay the Contractors members attended and the Board proceeded to business.

Mr. Watkins moved to take up the report of the Committee on Streets and Landings. Mr. Labour objected and the motion was lost, on a vote of 8 ayes and nays.

Mr. Labour then moved a suspension of the rules to take up a resolution and resolution offered by him at the last meeting. Lost.

The regular order of business was then taken up and the report of the Committee on Streets and Landings was adopted and accepted. The following resolutions from the same Committee were severally acted upon:

A resolution to advertise for the laying down of a brick sidewalk on Dryades street from First to Eighth streets.

A resolution awarding the contract for laying down brick sidewalks on Dumaine street to Robt. Dunn was adopted by a vote of 8 ayes and nays.

A resolution requiring the re-letting the contract for the construction of a Nuisance Wharf at the foot of Esplanade street, and instructing the Committee to advertise for new proposals, gave rise to a long and rather discursive and desultory discussion, and was finally adopted, after the amendment and title thereto had been adopted.

A resolution rejecting the adjudication of the contract for laying brick sidewalks on both sides of Common street from the river to Tchoupitoulas street, was adopted.

A resolution to annul the contract for laying of brick sidewalks on both sides of Common street from the river to Tchoupitoulas street, was adopted.

A resolution to annul the contract for laying of brick sidewalks on both sides of Hickory street from Bouligny to Lake street was adopted.

A resolution instructing the surveyor to lime his certificate in favor of Thos. Bell, for work done for the city was adopted.

A resolution to annul the contract for laying brick sidewalks on the west side of Annunciation Market Mary to Josephine streets, was adopted.

A resolution annulling the contract of Edward Ring, contractor in the second District, First District, was recommitted to the committee.

A resolution instructing the Surveyor to open Wharves Nos. 1 and 2 in the First District, and to provide for the accommodation of the steamships, was adopted.

A resolution to proceed against Dr. L. J. Rogers and other contractors for cleaning the streets in the First and Second Districts, for the wilful non-performance of their contracts, was adopted.

A resolution instructing the Superintendent of carts and laborers to remove filty litter from and proceed immediately to the work of filling in the wharf opposite the First District, was adopted.

The Secretary announced messages from the Board of Aldermen. A series of repealed resolutions were taken up and acted upon separately.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of John Paul, for the sum of $15.61, was adopted upon the table.

The resolution relating the vacant of lot of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, was also laid on the table.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of a resolution to the adverse report of the City Attorney for taxes, and appointed a Committee of Conference.

The question of the resolution in favor of the employment of twenty firemen for ten days for the cleaning of the Gaiety Canal was concurred in.

The resolution ordering the manner of the sale of the lots of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, and instructing the Treasurer to withhold from the former the moneys in his hands accruing from taxes, was laid over subject to call, in order to allow the Committee appointed by the Assistant Board to inquire into the subject to make their report.

A series of resolutions from the Aldermen, in which they asked concurrence, was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The rules were suspended in order to concur in a resolution offered by Mr. Smith instructing the Superintendent of the Boys' House of Refuge at the late Third Municipality hall, to cause one half the boys at present there to be conveyed. The mover of the resolution stated that there were one hundred and five boys in the building which was not more than sufficiently large for half the number; that one death occurred the day previous, and unless sanitary measures were taken the mortality would increase. The resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on claims was read and accepted, and the accompanying resolutions adopted.

A resolution relating to pay Thos. Kelly $175, for a mule rendered valueless by falling into a pit in the street, was concurred in, by the same vote.

A resolution relating to pay Dr. G. Browning $100 for professional services, rendered in the Third District in aiding the Coroner in holding inquests, was also adopted.

The report of the Committee on claims was accepted.

A resolution returning to Council the contract awarded to Mr. Hernandez for the purpose of collecting the dues on the oyster boats in the Second District, and instructing the Committee to advertise for new proposals for the same, was adopted.

The remaining standing committees announced no report. The Board soon after adjourned.

SIX DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cotton—*Hears of J. J. Jourdan vs. Gaiot and others*.—The plaintiffs have instituted this suit to recover one-third of the proceeds of a certain portion of the batture sales received by the defendants, and said Jourdan says he is defeated thereof to recover $6000 interest and costs. They say their common ancestor, Jean Joseph Jourdan, was previous to 1836 the owner of lot of ground having 61 feet 10 inches front, on French Market, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Girod streets, and that as riparian proprietor he claimed to be the owner of the batture in front of the property. They represent that their heirs of Gravier also laid claim to the same batture, but that on the 21st of April, 1836, a compromise was made between the parties, and the heirs of Gravier on the other—Jourdan filed a petition