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, (Sundays excepted,) for $5 a 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, articles sold to families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

OUR TERMS

we think are to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1859.

The Crescent mentions the names of several gentlemen, appointed to petty post-offices in the State of New York and in New England, whom that journal is pleased to denominate freesoilers or abolitionists. We know nothing of the persons thus accused—but in the case of Mr. Josselyn, the most prominent of all, the accusation as set forth in the Crescent is wholly erroneous. The maxim of law respecting witnesses is—that if one part of their statement is false, all the rest of it is unworthy of belief.

The above paragraph appeared in the Louisiana Courier of yesterday. It is in reply to an article in the Crescent of the day before, censuring in round terms the evident leaning of the Administration to freesoilism in the dispensation of the Federal patronage. In enumerating those who have been the recipients of Executive favors, we mentioned Mr. Josselyn, the Surveyor of the Port of Salem, Mass. It appears from his own paper that we were in error in ascribing to him freesoil principles. We were misled by the correspondent of the New York Evening Post, a warm supporter of General Pierce's election, and of his Administration. The allegation was predicated upon democratic authority, which we thought would never be repudiated by a paper professing the same faith, and co-operating in sustaining the policy of the National Government.

The Courier further remarks that the gentlemen denominated in the Crescent as freesoilers and abolitionists "fill *petty* post-offices in the State of New York and New England," and that "they know nothing of the persons thus accused." This is an admission which we hardly expected from our neighbor, on all other matters, and particularly those which recommend his party to favor, so well posted and so powerfully eloquent. But, neighbor, you are in error in stating that the offices are not valuable. The most of them are very lucrative, and if they were not, we cannot possibly see how that operates a change of principle. Be the offices "petty," as the Courier says, and yet the appointment of freesoilers, to the exclusion of the patriotic democracy, would as clearly show the sectional tendencies of the President as if they were the first places in his gift.

But as the editor professes so much ignorance regarding these appointees, and as we believe that he has not carefully read the article in our columns, we will again enumerate some of them, hoping that hereafter *all* knowledge of the same and the machinations by which they have excluded the ladder of political power will not be denied.

In New York, Mr. John Cochrane, the "blood kin" of Gerrit Smith, of the Buffalo platform notoriety, a full and deeply-dyed abolitionist, is Surveyor of the Port.

Mr. Isaac V. Fowler fills the responsible office of Postmaster of New York City. This gentleman was incipiently a Barnburning abolitionist. He opposed Gen. Cass, and voted for Van Buren and Adams. He assisted in breaking up the first meeting called at Tammany Hall to *resist the Wilmot proviso*. He denounced the Compromise measures, which General Pierce in his Inaugural maintains as strictly constitutional and ought to be enforced.

The Hon. Jno. A. Dix, one of the President's favorites, is a rabbid free-soiler, and in 1848 ran for Governor of the State of New York on the Van Buren ticket. That ticket, as is well known, was entirely freesoil, and made up of freesoil issues alone, and was opposed to the regular democratic nominee (Cass) and the whig ticket. Its object was to prostrate every thing approaching to Conservatism. He stood throughout this political struggle by the side of Martin Van Buren. And now, four years after these transactions transpired, he is rewarded, for his *unpatriotic conduct*, by an appointment as Sub-Treasurer in New York.

In a letter dated August, 1848, he says:

"Let it be proclaimed that territories now free shall remain free; and BE ASSURED THAT ON THIS ISSUE I SHALL BE WITH YOU UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN ALL TIME."

The lucrative Consulship of Honolulu has been recently conferred upon B. F. Angell, whose ultra free soilism has been bitterly assailed and exposed by the hunker democracy of New York. The abolition papers, coming to the rescue of the newly appointed Consul, the organ of the hunkers (the Argus) in its replication, thus comments upon the Atlas:

The freesoil organ here (the Atlas) of course exhibits much sympathy for Mr. Angel, the new Consul at Honolulu, under our exposure of his abolitionism as heretofore, and of his unfitness, personally, for that or any other position under a democratic Administration.

No doubt all the "bruddren" in and out of the State feel the same sympathy with him, and were equally gratified with the Atlas, at his appointment—to the exclusion of democrats who need no certificate of their fidelity to the principles as well as the candidates of the democracy, at all times and under all circumstances.

It would be strange if they did not rejoice at this triumph for freesoilism. No man in the State was more offensively and actively associated with the freesoil renegades of 1848 than this Mr. Angel. No man did more, according to his ability and influence, towards the defeat of the democratic State and national tickets in that memorable contest than he.

The Albany Atlas has not abandoned any of its freesoil principles, its columns afford the strongest proof to the contrary. The following sentiments of the Buffalo Republic—a freesoil democratic paper, have been endorsed by the Editor:

The radical democracy of New York understand this requirement of the Constitution [that relative to fugitives from service] and have no wish to prevent those for whose benefit it was designed from profiting by it. They do not now believe, nor did they when the Presidential nomination was made, that the law enacted under the Fillmore Administration was constitutional.

And yet the same paper is the recipient of the advertising patronage of one of the Departments, and the money thus drawn from the Government enables this black-hearted man to continue his vile assaults upon Southern institutions.

The Editor of the Courier says, "that he knows nothing of the parties thus accused." Has he not heard of the appointment of Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana? Does he intend by his silence to indicate that he is overwhelmed with admiration at the extraordinary taste and nice moral perceptions manifested by the Chief Magistrate in elevating Mr. Brown to a place of lucre and consideration? Has not the President insulted the moral sense of the community by conferring an important office upon such a man, who was convicted of *falsehood* and *treachery* in the presence of the House of Representatives? What is the meaning of the Editor's silence? Has he not read the proceedings of that Congress, in which Mr. Brown was nominated for the Speakership of the House of Representatives by the democratic party? The exposure of his combination with the freesoilers led to his discomfiture, and threw upon him the *scorn and contempt of every honest mind*.

These are the men whom President Pierce selected to fill important official positions, and whose treachery he thus approves. Elevating to office the most active opponents of the Union and setting aside those men who have nobly labored for its preservation and perpetuity is virtually offering a bonus to abolitionism at the expense of patriotism.

We doubt whether the most assiduous examination of the political history of this country could bring to light an instance of such flagrant ingratitude, as that of the Chief Magistrate to the Union party of the North. We look in vain for an incident to qualify the odium that must result from such a dispensation of nearly all the valuable offices at the North among the old Van Buren abolitionists of 1848. It is unrelieved by a single mitigating circumstance. It is a deliberate betrayal of those to whom he was bound by every consideration that can attach one political associate to another. It is no ordinary act of infidelity, such as can be overlooked in view of an inexorable necessity—no reluctant sacrifice of partisans susceptible of palliation or explanation; but an abandonment of friends, for the gratification of an unhallowed ambition or sordidness of purpose.

While we cannot but deplore the great subversion of national principles, which the recklessness of vindictive and infatuated power has produced by the acts of *sectional* favoritism pursued by the Administration, we cannot but derive a painful consolation from the reflection that these acts of the Government have disenchanted the people of the United States, and broken the fatal spell of delusion and false security, under which they were rapidly sinking into a death-like slumber.

ALDERMANIC DODGING.—We hear about the streets a great many remarks as to the reasons that impel the Crescent to defend the Board of Assistant Aldermen in their attempt to inquire into the qualifications of certain of their members.

We do it because we think they are in the right, and because, being so seldom in the right, it is refreshing to find them so this once. Besides, a little praise of them forms an agreeable variety to the abuse which they generally get and so generally deserve.

A portion of this Board has labored very faithfully to bring to a settlement the questions as to its disputed memberships, but it has always happened that whenever the attempt has been made, the quorum has been broken by certain contumacious individuals who seem desirous to "dodge" the investigation. It has happened time and again that whenever these matters have been brought up, certain members have been seen to make desperate charges, hats in hand, for the door. The names of those who have took upon themselves to enact the part of Cromwell in this Aldermanic farce, have been duly noted, and we will be compelled, if they continue such conduct, to publish their names in the programme of the performances. It is time this prolonged and wordy war, as to the qualifications of members, had an end. The Assistant Board does itself injustice in not dismissing any members who are unworthy to participate in its councils. Let them settle the matter at once, and let the "dodgers" and "duckers" stick to their seats, as we shall certainly publish the names of those who shall hereafter take it upon themselves to interfere with the public business by quitting their posts without leave from the Orderly.

SLOO'S TEHUANTEPEC BUBBLE.—We see it stated in a dispatch to the Mobile Tribune that "the President has authorized an explicit denial of the statement that he had informed Mr. Conkling, the Minister to Mexico, that the Tehuantepec (Sloo) treaty would be approved by the Administration, or submitted at an early day to the United States Senate." This looks rather threatening to Mr Sloo's prospects. What does it portend? Does it not look like a slight leaning, by the Government, in favor of the old or "lapsed grant" of Garay, as Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson calls it? The question is, who is to have the grant—the Garay assignees or Mr. Sloo? Two delicate alternatives are suggested, one of which must be adopted by the Government—either the New Orleans Company and their assigns, Hargous & Co., are to lose the large sums which they have advanced in procuring the grant and in perfecting the surveys, or Signor Falconet, in the opposite event, must whistle for the $600,000 which he has paid to the Mexican Government on account of Sloo. It is rather a delicate matter.

SHREVEPORT DEMOCRAT.—We received by mail yesterday the first number of a weekly journal bearing the above title and published at Shreveport, in this State, under the editorial charge of M. Estes, Esq. The appearance of the paper is faultless in typography, and its editorial columns display considerable ability. Although differing widely with it in politics we cordially wish it every reasonable success.

We return thanks to the clerks of the steamer Caddo No. 2 for late Red River papers.

THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN says: "Whigs now say that Mr. Pierce has appointed freesoilers to office." The Georgian omitted to finish the sentence. We'll undertake to do it for him: "The whigs now say that Mr. Pierce has appointed freesoilers to office, and produce overwhelming proof of the correctness of the assertion."

A STEPPENY SAVINGS INSTITUTION has been chartered and has gone into operation in New York, where deposits as small as five cents are received. Zadock Pratt is President, and John A. Dix and a number of other names equally respectable in a pecuniary point of view are included in its list of Directors.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER'S HEALTH.—In correction of certain rumors to the contrary, the New York Herald is authorized to state that the only ailment of ex-President John Tyler is the natural infirmity of approaching age, and that otherwise his health is as good as it has been for some years past.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.—In the course of an editorial article, intended to show that it is the certainty, and not the severity, of punishment which is needed for the suppression of crime, the Pittsburgh Commercial makes the following statement:

"In fifteen years, during which the annals of crime in this county have been studied by *more than 800 murders*, a single instance of hanging has been affirmed by the Executive as the measure of extreme penalty due; and there justice was cheated of her victim by suicide!"

SAILING OF THE BALTIC.—The U. S. M. steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, sailed from New York at noon on Saturday week, for Liverpool, with $209,131 in specie and 175 passengers, among whom are Prof M. Schele de Vine, of the University of Virginia; P. Escandon, Secretary of the Mexican Legation; Edward de Leon, our Consul General to Egypt; J. H. Hackett, the comedian; N. G. Upham, Commissioner of Claims under Treaty with Great Britain; Mrs. Upham; N. L. Upham, bearer of Dispatches; H. Gilmer, Mrs. G. W. Houghton, nurse and infant; John S. Fake, D. W. Calloway, J. E. Uhlig, New Orleans; N. G. Upham and lady, N. H. N. Noad, C. A. Upham, F. Taylor, J. Lucas, N. C. N. P. Knapp, Mobile; Mrs. Beasley, two children and servant, H. P. Cameron, S. C.; Chas. Butler, two Misses Butler, O. Butler, Miss Lynch, Mobile; Guzard, James Robb, New Orleans; P. Escandon, Y. Rubio, 2d Sect.; Gamer, Lieut. H. Mathew, Virginia.

A riot took place at Hazleton, Pa., on the 4th instant, between a party of Irishmen. A constable, who attempted to interfere and arrest the participators, was attacked by the rioters and severely beaten. He, however, managed to disengage himself from them, and drawing a revolver, shot three of their number dead.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

There is an active demand for tobacco in this market at full prices. Provisions are dull; sales of bacon shoulders at 4½ to 4¾c; and of clear sides at 7½ to 7¾c per lb. Lard in barrels is quoted at 9 to 9¼c per lb.

Louisiana Interior.

The Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind has just concluded its first session. The next session commences on the 5th of next October. The Baton Rouge Advocate says:

We are also gratified to learn from them that there is room for the reception of a few more pupils in the mute department. (the blind department not being yet open) at the commencement of the session. It may not be generally known that this is a school free to all the deaf and dumb of the State between the ages of ten and thirty years, without charge for board and tuition. We are also authorized to announce that all who may be brought to the Institution between the above ages, at the commencement of the next session, whether application shall have been previously made or not, will be received.

The Shreveport Democrat of the 14th says:

The corn crop of this section will be full, though probably not quite equal to the crop of last year. The constant rains for the last two weeks, which to some extent have been hurtful to the cotton crop, have proved beneficial to the corn.

There is some uncertainty as to the prospect of the cotton crop in this and the adjoining parishes. The grass-worm, said to be the certain forerunner of the caterpillar, has already made its appearance on many plantations. Should the planters escape this calamity there is a prospect of a fair average crop, but there is no hope of such a crop as that of last year.

IN GRAMPUS.—The Savannah (Ga.) Courier of the 9th inst. says:

During a recent visit of a few days to the interior, we had opportunity of gathering information from all sections of the State, in regard to the crops. The wheat crop is a thousand, on all hands, to have been very fine. The oats crop, on the contrary, is an entire failure. The same is true of early corn, except in a very few instances, upon swamp and bottom lands. The late corns, also, is different, but may be brought out by the recent rains. The vegetable gardens, turnip and potato crops, are also very promising. The cotton crop varies with the locality; in the clay lands the plant is small, and promises but little fruit. The stand, generally, is not good, and the prospect is decidedly discouraging.

RIVER ITEMS.—The Louisville Courier of the 8th inst. says:

"The river was at a stand yesterday, with two feet ten inches water in the canal last evening. On the bars in the lower Ohio, as we learn from the Gen. Pike, that arrived from St. Louis yesterday, there are less than three feet water, and Raleigh bar about the most difficult to get over. In the upper Ohio there is no improvement in the river, and boats drawing over three feet water are sure to touch bottom at Warsaw bar, the shallest point below Cincinnati. At Pittsburgh, yesterday, there were but two and a half feet water."

The same paper contains the following:

"Yesterday afternoon the Southerner, the new low-pressure summer packet for the Cincinnati mail line, was launched at the Jefferson ship yard, by the Messrs Howard. She will be a magnificent boat when completed, and, together with the Northerner, building in Cincinnati, and the Jacob Strader, all low-pressure boats, will form a new era in Western navigation."

The Mobile Tribune of Saturday morning says:

"We had information yesterday that the Alabama river had risen upwards of three feet at Montgomery. The probability is that we shall have pretty good navigation on that stream for a month or more."

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—By late Provincial papers we learn that the Boston packet schooner General Washington was seized at Halifax, on the 24th ult., on a charge of smuggling, and was hauled to the Queen's wharf on Saturday, after the refusal of the agent to pay a fine of $700 or $400 imposed upon the vessel.

The British frigate Leander arrived from New York on the 20th ult., and sailed on the 24 last for Quebec.

The Bonny fleet had sailed from Halifax for the Straits of Belle Isle and the Coast of Labrador.

SAD MORTALITY.—The Milledgeville Recorder of the 5th inst. states that it had just received a letter from Americus, Georgia, in which information is given that James N. Lester, aged 17; William A. Lester, aged 14; Robert M. Lester, aged 9; Christopher H. Lester, aged 4; and Emma E. Lester, aged 13 months, children of Mr. Alfred J. and Mrs. Amelia B. Lester, of Sumter county, in that State, all died in the short space of one week. The remains of three of them were in the house at the same time. The disease was dysentery, which prevails in that region of the State.

A HOPEFUL CHRISTIAN.—Parson Brownlow, the fighting whig editor and Methodist preacher of East Tennessee, thus consoles himself upon his sick bed:

"Through the mercy of the Good Being, and the attention of Dr. Baker, we shall come out of the contest 'right side up.' And when we get able to endure the fatigues of travel we must take our way to the Montvale Springs."

The Parson wields a vigorous pen, but his altruism has ever injured rather than benefited his party. However, we hope, "through the mercy of the Good Being," the water of Montvale Springs may prove beneficial to the Parson's health.

The New York Evening Post is facetious over the Union's late quasi bull of excommunication, and thinks that the organ has undertaken an extensive work in excinding the freesoil prints of the State of New York from the true democratic church. We quote the Post's remarks:

A HEAVY JOB FOR HOT WEATHER.—The Washington Union has been cutting out work for itself. Our example, in publishing the edict of political excommunication fulminated against us by the Union the other day, has been followed by the Albany Argus, which expresses its surprise and regret that the edict did not include a large number of journals in this State, quite as deserving of such a fate as the Buffalo Republic or the Evening Post. The Argus says:

"The Republic does not name the Evening Post, but we presume that it must be included among the heretics. Here are forty or fifty journals to be turned out of the democratic party; a large number of democratic members of the New York Legislature, and all the immense constituency of those members. There is work enough of this sort to keep the Union busy till the next meeting of Congress, and it is heavy work for hot weather. Perhaps the Argus will lighten the labor by furnishing a list of the heretical journals alluded to in the two *et ceteras*, and in preparing articles of denunciation and excision against the petty offenders, leaving the Union to pronounce sentence upon the more hardened and audacious enemies. By the friendly division of labor the task may, according to our computation, be finished about the end of dog-days."

THE REASON WHY.—Whilst the national democratic papers at the North are growling over the bestowal of Government favor, and the whig papers throughout the country are exposing, and at the same time wondering at, the freesoil tendency of the Administration, it devolves upon a sterling democratic paper at the South—the Marion Commonwealth—to discover the reason why freesoilers find favor in the eyes of the President. The Commonwealth says:

"Our whig friends are making much to do about some of the recent appointments of President Pierce. We presume that they are not entirely aware of the President's reasons for making secession and abolition appointments to office; if they were, their hostility would cease. The most important reason for such appointments is, that the President, no doubt, thinks it much easier to *feed* than to *fight* them."

Had George Washington, or James Madison, or Andrew Jackson, entertained the idea, and acted accordingly, that it was much easier to feed than to fight the enemies of their country, Franklin Pierce would never have been President.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald of the 10th states:

Hon. Solon Borland telegraphs that he has been detained at home, at Little Rock, by sickness, and failed to receive the communications of the department until recently. He is now on his way to Washington, and is daily expected.

Hon. J. W. Bradbury and Thomas H. Bayly arrived here to-day. It is said the latter gentleman's name has been considered in Cabinet in connection with the French mission.

The following anecdote of the clerk examinations at Washington we find in the Baltimore Patriot:

The eccentric and rather venerable Col. D. was called up. Mr. Examiner—"Well, sir, will you be kind enough to tell us where you were born, and from what State you were appointed to office?" Col. D.—"I was born in Old Virginny, sir, and I was appointed from Old Virginny, sir." Mr. Examiner—"What is your age, sir?" Col. D.—"My age—my age—why, sir, my head is silvered with age, sir—off last August, God willing." Mr. Examiner—"What was your occupation before you came here sir?" Col. D.—"Was a planter and a gentleman, sir, before I came *here*." Mr. Examiner—"I presume you are familiar with the elementary rules of orthography, arithmetic and grammar, especially the latter?" Col. D.—"Evidently! evidently! sir." Mr. Examiner, facetiously—"Can you decline your office?" Col. D.—"My office, like yours, sir, is a very common noun, of doubtful gender, in the nominative case, agreeing with us understood, and both governed by salary." "Rule, sir." "One now governs another in the possessive." Listening Examiner—"We are satisfied, Colonel, with your knowledge of general principles, and you will no doubt be permitted to continue to discharge the duties of your desk."

The New York Mirror reports that the steamer Arabia made her last trip to Liverpool within nine days, twenty-one and a half hours clock time, or nine days, sixteen and a half hours real time, which is three quarters of an hour quicker than that of the celebrated trip of the Arctic, in 1852, which, until the present, was the shortest eastern passage. But one was made in midwinter, and the other in midsummer.

The following are the quickest passages both ways:

	Clock Time.	Real Time
Arabia, Western passage, in Aug	9 14	9 16
Arctic, Eastern passage in July	9 22½	9 17½
Arabia, Eastern passage, in June	9 21½	9 16½

This shows the *Arabia's* trip to be the shortest ever made across the Atlantic, by three quarters of an hour.

CONVICTION OF KISSANE AND FINDLEY FOR FORGERY.—Yesterday morning the jury in this case returned a verdict of guilty against Wm. Kissane for making the forged check on the M. & T. Company Bank for $7021, and against Andrew Findley for uttering and publishing and causing the same to be uttered and published.

Findley absconded before the verdict was rendered.

Kissane was in court, but did not expect the verdict—his head dropped upon the table, and it was some time before he raised it.

The rendering of the verdict was received by the immense concourse of spectators with loud applause; this, however, was directed more to the court than to Kissane.

An effort is to be made for a new trial. Whether Judge Shaw will dare to set aside the verdict is not yet known. The fact, that this verdict was rendered in spite of the tremendous influences brought to bear in favor of the forgers—aided as they were by the court—is most gratifying to all lovers of law and order. [Cin. Times.

PROMPT SUICIDE.—A man named G. F. Gates was found dead in bed at the Eagle Hotel, in New York, on the 8th, supposed to have poisoned himself. In his pockets were found seven cents in money, and letters of recommendation from Hon. Jeff Davis and other prominent men. He was of German birth, 38 years of age, had served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and is spoken of in his letters as a gentleman of finished education.

The South Carolina papers announce that small notes are to be prohibited in that State after the 1st of July—that is to say, her Legislature "has passed a law" to that effect. Perhaps the people of South Carolina will find, as the Virginians have done, that passing laws to prohibit the circulation of small notes, and actually prohibiting their circulation, are two very different things.

ANOTHER GREAT MATCH RACE.—Arrangements have been effected by the owners of the South Carolina mare *Nina* and the Virginia horse *Red Eye* for another race, to come off on the fourth Tuesday in September. The conditions are $5000 a side and two mile heats.

Commodore Shubrick has received his commission as Commander of the Naval force for the Fishing Banks, and will make the steamer Princeton his flag-ship. I. S. Cunningham, Esq., recently appointed to the responsible position of Correspondence Clerk in the Navy Department, will be detailed, at request of Commodore Shubrick, to act as his Secretary on the cruise.

Rev. Dr. Achille, the plaintiff in the famous libel case, which, with all its disgusting details, filled so many columns of the London papers some time ago, has arrived at New York in the packet ship Devonshire.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TROTTING.—The bay horse *Neddy* was again the victor in the ten mile trotting race over the Metairie yesterday. His opponent, *Flathead*, was nearer to him at the start than at any other time in the race, being apparently short of work, as during the first mile, he acted very badly, breaking every few yards. *Neddy* going kind opened a gap on him, which he maintained to the end. We give the time below.

First mile 3:17—second do. 3:20—third do. 3:22—fourth do. 3:20½—fifth do. 3:21—sixth do. 3:22—seventh do. 3:26—eighth do. 3:26—ninth do. 3:30—tenth do. 3:31. Total, 34:13½.

In the mile race J. McGauly's black *Lexie* proved the winner. Time, 4:18—4:12—4:07—4:09.

CLUB TRUMPS.—Richard Harney was last night arrested on Broome street, for attacking and cruelly wounding James Nolan with a club.

Thomas Ehaan was arrested also on Broome street, for stealing $20 from Peter Gallagher.

The scarcity of murders and other outrages of late, is attributable to the want of money among the blackguards and the consequent reduced consumption of "rot gut."

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a Chinaman, 28 years old, found in the river near the steam saw mill in the lower part of the Third District. Verdict—"found drowned."

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday night a fire took place on the southwest corner of Poydras and Magnoline streets, in a house occupied by Mr. Adams as a grocery store. The building a one story frame, was nearly consumed, but as it stood alone, no further image was done.

KIDNAPPING—*Novel Assumption of Authority by a Recorder.*—A charge was entered by John E. Casey before Recorder Baines on Saturday last, in which it is stated the complaint of a child named Elizabeth Taylor, aged about ten years, of whom the prosecutor was appointed guardian by the Probate Court of Cameron County, Texas, was kidnapped and abducted from deponent's residence in Brownsville, Texas, on or about the 6th July, 1852, as he verily believes, by one Mrs. Cantando, *alias* Mary Nixon, who resides on Annunciation street, in this city, and who has the child in her possession. The child and its custodian have both been arrested on a warrant issued by Recorder Winter. The proper mode of proceeding to obtain possession of the child should have been by writ of habeas corpus before a competent tribunal. To question learned authority, we would ask—What won't this man Winter do next?!!

THE MURDER OF CHRISTIAN METING.—Another man named Andrew Metlifle has been arrested in the Third District as a participant with Bill Johnson in the murder of Meting, heretofore noticed. The accused was twice arrested and discharged in the first instance, because, having cut off his whiskers and changed his hat he could not be identified. Being again arrested, he was fully identified as one of the men who went off with the deceased on the night of his murder. The police are on the search for other parties.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night or Saturday morning last, a man named Ford was robbed of two trunks, containing $365 and other property, in a house on Dorbeck street, between Conde and Old Levee streets, where he had been boarding. The house was kept by a man named Linden. The proprietor of the house and three others, named James Burke, Charles Parker and George King, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery. A search warrant having been issued, the trunks were found in an open yard in a house two doors from the room whence they had been taken. None of the missing property was found on the parties arrested.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Horatio Forrest was arrested on Saturday at the Lake by officer Neelbome, for an attempt to rob a steerage name Redmond. Forrest is well known to the police, and about three months ago was suspected of being concerned in a robbery at the Louisiana Hotel.

A NEGRO ROBBER.—A negro named George Page, who says he belongs to Mr. Sheafe, is under arrest in the Fourth District, under suspicion of being a bad nigger. He had in his possession about $75, a gold watch and other valuable articles, proved to have been stolen; besides a pass which some one had given him to go to New York, and a bunch of skeleton keys.

SELLING WITHOUT LICENSE.—Valentine Sallinger, who keeps a "dead fall" at the corner of Mediterranean and Magazine streets, and G. Windstein, who has a similar establishment at the corner of Prytania and Polymnia streets, were both up before Recorder Winter on Saturday for retailing "rot gut" without license, and fined twenty-five dollars each which they paid. For the second offence the charge is double.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Sentences.*—Sentences were pronounced in this Court on Saturday in the following cases:

Wm. Baily, convicted of robbery, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Isaac Gordon, a free man of color, for coming into the State in contravention of law, to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

John Dotham, a free man of color, for coming into the State in contravention of law, to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Michael Nolan, for an attempt to rob, to two years in the House of Refuge.

Alexander Boggs, for larceny, to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Patrick Foley, for an attempt to rob, to two years in the House of Refuge.

Jerome Commoda, for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to three months confinement in the Parish Prison.

MRS. SROWER'S PARTY.—The New York Herald is responsible for the following. It should be received with the due caution: A certain Mr. F., in Paris, thought proper, upon his own responsibility, to honize Mrs. Stowe at his own residence; but, oh! the dreadful insecurity of one man power! While Mr. F. was in the act of taking our abolition heroine "out a riding," the police made a descent upon Mr. F. and all the Frenchmen in his house, and *sans ceremonie* hurried them off to jail. This ought to suggest to the philanthropic lady the propriety and expediency of speedily quitting Europe in disgust.

We agree with the Herald, that honizing among the Socialists and Bloody Reds of Paris at the present time is a bad business, and certain no doubt that the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, notwithstanding all the disgrace she has endeavored to cast upon the institutions of her own country, will yet discover "there is no place like home."

FRESH.—A fresh and verdant journal, just started in the world at Vevay, Indiana, thus discourses:

"These sweet evenings, how pleasant it is to stroll, by the sweet silver light of the moon, over the beautiful grassy fields and meadows, and listen to the whisperings of the gentle dew, as it descends so benediction to invigorate the grass and flowers, which are scorched throughout the day by the penetrating rays of the summer sun."

The above, fresh from the mint, discourses upon fresh topics and should be held up to the fraternity as a moral specimen of composition.

THE FOURTH IN CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati must be a lively place on a holiday. There were upwards of two hundred arrests made by the Police of that city on the 4th. The papers of the 6th are filled with accounts of shooting, stabbing, and disgraceful riots. Among the crimes and casualties of that day may be mentioned the following: A man named Ames mortally wounded his relative, a Mr. Richardson, in an affray; a young man named Richardson shot another named Wade, killing him; a row occurred between a gang of rowdies and a German military company, in which several persons were severely injured; a man was fatally stabbed at a ball; a man named McNeely had a rib broken in a fight; six women and several children were injured by being thrown from a wagon during an exhibition of fire-works, a stage gave way, precipitating several hundred people to the ground, and injured many; and besides this there were four fires, a number of small fights, four serious accidents by fire-works, several deaths by drowning, and a number of narrow escapes, etc.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—George Gates, convicted of the murder of John Tilly, was publicly executed near Ottawa, Ill., on the 5th instant. The Editor of the Peru Gazette, who witnessed the execution, says:

The place of execution was a mound, a mile and a half east of the town. The crowd of spectators was immense; it appeared that all the inhabitants within forty miles around had collected there, and we are sorry to say, a large proportion were females.

All who attended this execution, we think, will agree that it had a bad tendency. Instead of being a solemn occasion, it was made one for drunkenness and carousal. Even when the last few minutes were being called out by the Sheriff, there was one continued din of jesting, laughing, wrangling and swearing, and the last death struggles afforded material to the crowd for coarse jokes.

A dispatch to the Baltimore papers dated New York, 10th instant, says:

A tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning and torrents of rain, passed over this city and vicinity yesterday evening. A building at Tarrytown, occupied by several families, and containing fifty persons, was blown down, and only six of the inmates are known to have escaped. Seven dead bodies had been taken out last evening.

A large brick store and dwelling house in course of erection at Brooklyn, on the corner of Hicks and Montague streets, was entirely demolished and passers by buried in the ruins.

Died:

In Mobile, on Thursday, July 14, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian humility and resignation, Mrs. EUZA S. BRIGHAM, a native of Liverpool, England, and for many years a resident of Kingston, Jamaica, aged 51 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

At Shreveport, La., on Thursday morning, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from congestion, EMILY, daughter of G. W. and Virginia Pollard, aged eleven months.

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—(Extract from the Minutes, July 16, 1859.)

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Association that there is now prevailing an extraordinary amount of sickness, for this season, in the lower part of the city among the poorer classes of our community;

And whereas, There does not now exist a Board of Health, which, under present circumstances, would be (we believe) to advise the inhabitants of this city of the necessity of applying from the localities out of town to their best advantage;

And whereas, The members of the Association, in the discharge of their duties, have found it, as a majority of the cases taken in hand by them, the patients had been suffering from the ordinary febrile symptoms, such as headache, pains in the back, nausea, extreme lassitude, (sometimes for two or three days,) without medical aid, and either recuperating, thereby improperly jeopardizing their chances of recovery, or else (as we believe) THE FIRST INVASION OF A SEVERE ATTACK, which has been in practice whenever an unusual amount of sickness of any kind has prevailed in the city;

And be it further resolved, That the Secretary be directed to give notice to the public prints, in the manner here first generally adopted by the Board, that all sick persons, in indigent circumstances, will be taken charge of by the Association, on application to either of the directors or officers;

And be it further resolved, That this Association, after the consultation with a number of the Medical Faculty of this city, recommends to the community at large not to neglect the ordinary domestic remedies, such as castor oil, castor balls, warm drinks, etc., such as they would for any of their ordinary cases of health, or such a fever as may which are common to all fevers.

And be it further resolved, That this Association, through their Secretary, do petition the Common Council either to designate Druggists and Apothecaries for whom all orders, signed by any of the directors or members of this Association, or by any Physician providing in behalf of patients, shall be honored for the purpose of relief, or else the Association to select their own Apothecaries, they left to be paid out of the City Treasury, or has been the manner heretofore under similar emergencies.

And be it further resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the daily papers.

July 16 1859 D. LIBRARDO, Secretary of Howard Association.

☞ The steamer FRANK LYON will attend to the business of the SOUTHERN BELL for the balance of the Summer season, she rather having laid up for repairs, etc. jy9 4pd

J. C. Morgan,
Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.
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CIVIL WARS AND MONARCHY IN FRANCE. By Leopold Ranke. (Bogue.)
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GERMAN LYRICS. Charles T. Brooks.
ENGLISH HUMORISTS. By Thackeray. (Harper's.)
HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Vol. XVIII. Wood Engraving.
EDGAR CLIFTON, Or, Right and Wrong.
BLEAK HOUSE. No. XVI.
LORENTE'S HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF SPAIN.
VIVIEN GREY. New edition.
THE MONK. By Lewis. New edition.
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