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 $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 18 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, viz:

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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OUR TERMS

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

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1853

THE COURIER REFUTED.

The leading organs of the democratic party have been busily engaged for several months in vain and fruitless efforts to vindicate the free-soilers of '48 who have received appointments from the President. The feeling with which this is done is obvious enough. The steadily growing dissatisfaction of the Union democrats has induced many of the prominent party papers devoted to the President reluctantly to support his appointments. In these efforts to excuse the Administration, not being able to deny any longer the miserable and dirty coalition which gave them victory at the price of shame and dishonor, they boldly affirm, *without any evidence of a change of principles*, that many of the recipients of Executive patronage were free-soilers, but that they are so no longer. This may be the case with some few, although we doubt it, and in the absence of any renunciation of free-soilism, the presumption is that they still wage unrelenting war upon Southern institutions.

Hear the Louisiana Courier:

"Some of these men (office-holders) may have been free-soilers a few years ago; but the true question is—are they free-soilers now? Were they free-soilers when General Pierce appointed them? Have they been free-soilers since the compromise act and the fugitive slave law went into effect? If they show themselves to be under the influence of the exploded and obsolete sentiments of the free-soilers at this moment, then, as we have more than once declared, the President is semi-officially bound to dismiss them from office.

Yes, neighbor, the most of them are free-soilers now, and were, moreover, free-soilers when they received their appointments. They have been "free-soilers since the Compromise act and Fugitive Slave law went into effect," and yet, instead of President Pierce's doing, in that event, what you declare he would, he hugs them the more closely to him, and with a lavish prodigality heaps favor upon favor on them, at the expense of the honest and patriotic members of his party.

The free-soil organ, and the most powerful and influential of the free-soil leaders, did, whilst declaring for Pierce and giving him the heartiest support, announce to the country that they and their free-soil friends *not only repudiated with scorn and indignation the slavery resolutions of the Baltimore Convention*, but deemed the election of General Pierce the best mode of achieving what remained unachieved of the old abolition platform made by them in 1848. We will cite some paragraphs from those organs to show how unfounded and preposterous the assumption is, that, because they sustained the Baltimore nomination, they, thereby, approved of the platform of the Baltimore Convention. The Albany Atlas, in speaking of the Baltimore Convention, repudiates the platform in the following language:

"As it is, we know that the parties are historical in character, and are to be judged by their traditional principles, and by their identification with present measures, and *not by 'platforms,'* and that conventions *which require the concurrence of two-thirds and other safeguards, and assent to their nominations, and shuffle off their resolutions with a barren majority at the close, recognize this fact.*"

When has the Atlas endorsed the Compromise? When has it demonstrated any loyalty to the principles of the Baltimore platform? When has it ceased to be the firm and undeviating supporter of the free-soil faction in the State of New York? Yet this very sheet is recognized by the Administration as the exponent of its views and policy, and is the recipient of the patronage of the Government.

The following is from the Buffalo Republic, the oracle of the Van Buren party of '48:

"We go for Mr. Pierce with pleasure. We are entirely satisfied with him. He is the man for the times. But as for the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention on the subject of slavery, we have nothing to do with them. They do not express our sentiments or the sentiments of any considerable portion of the democratic party of the free States."

The Buffalo Commercial says, in reference to the sentence of excommunication by the Washington Union, that it amounts to nothing so long as the patronage of the Administration is lavished upon abolitionists.

The following is from the N. Y. National Democrat. It clearly shows what kind of feeling is vegitating in the minds and hearts of the conservative democracy of New York:

"But while such disorganizing free-soil and abolition organs as the Evening Post are flattered with the favors of the Administration, they may be expected to treat with cool derision or slight contempt such unmeaning bulls of communication as this fussing but harmless *pronunciamento* of the Washington Union."

To denounce the Buffalo Republic one day and give $1200 worth of advertising the next looks not very consistent or apparently very sincere. The Hon. B. F. Butler, in his reply to Mr. Chase' clearly shows that he did not place himself upon the Baltimore Platform. He says:

"The *slavery* resolution of the Baltimore Platform *I rejected promptly and without reserve.*"

* * * * * * *

"*I have no desire to explain away or qualify any of the pledges of the Buffalo Platform. They bind us to opposition, perpetual and uncompromising, to the encroachments of the slave power, and to unceasing efforts for free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men.*'"

Malony, Campbell, Hays, and a host of other free-soilers, during the Presidential canvass repudiated the slavery resolutions in the very breath that extolled Gen. Pierce. It was only the other day that Mr. Hays, the U. S. District Attorney for Illinois, reiterated his free-soil principles in a letter addressed to the public.

Our readers have an abundance of facts spread before them to be competent to judge how wholly baseless are the assertions of the democratic organs, that the free-soilers, by the adoption of General Pierce as their candidate, *adopted the Baltimore platform.* The organs of the free-soilers declared most unequivocally against the platform on their own part and on *the part of the faction.* If the free-soilers had designed that their support of Pierce should be regarded as an endorsement of the Baltimore democratic platform, they, at least some of their organs, would have made it known. We ask: Can any proof be advanced that they ever expressed their approbation of the Baltimore platform? On the contrary, they uniformly discountenanced it. We are told by the Washington Union that "*there were Northern democrats who had been in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and more recently opposed to the adoption of a portion of the Compromise,*" who were members of the convention. But we deny most emphatically that they sanctioned the platform. If they did so, we challenge the Washington Union, the Louisiana Courier, or any other paper, to produce their renunciations.

The Administration, with professions of attachment to the Compromise and to the Union upon its lips, proscribed not only the whig but the democratic friends of the Compromise. It has lavished its most desirable patronage upon political miscreants, who advocated the destruction of the confederacy with as much settled hostility as our revolutionary heroes did in 1776 to overthrow the authority of the British Government.

FOREIGN ASSOCIATION FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

We see it stated in the Baltimore papers that the naturalized Germans of that city have formed a political league, the object of which is to control the German vote, not only there, but throughout the republic. They have addressed a circular to all the prominent politicians, asking them if they should be elected to preminent positions, whether they would pledge themselves to represent the German citizens according to the laws of equality and without any preference of native born citizens.

Incredible as the statement may seem, there is no room to doubt it, although there can be no reasonable grounds for believing that the organization can make much headway. The project is hostile to the whole spirit of our institutions, and can but lead to the stirring up of national animosities and the revival of the old, exploded, and long buried Native American party. Such a proceeding must of necessity excite jealousy in the natives of the soil, and cause them to band together in hostile opposition to the foreign party so constituted. National jealousies must rise up, hatreds must be engendered, and the right of suffrage become in its exercise a fruitful source of contention, wherein one nationality will be arrayed against another, leading to civil commotions, the rule of the mob and the final overthrow of law and order.

If the German population can unite in this way, so can the Irish, the Scotch, the Creole French, the Spaniards, the Italians, Winnebagoes, Osages, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chinese, Hottentots and English. But in reality, we have no distinct nationalities in this country—no Germans, no Irish—nothing but American citizens. In becoming naturalized, the emigrant from beyond the seas renounces forever all allegiance to his mother country, and becomes for all political and social purposes an American—bound by our laws, interested in our prosperity and a partner in the national fate for weal or woe.

Our institutions do not require a naturalized citizen to forget the land of his birth. The Swiss can never forget his cottage beneath the Alps; the Irishman, "The green banks of Shannon;" nor the German his vine-covered lodge by the banks of the rushing Rhine; for around these are clustered hallowed memories that find lodgment in every breast. But beyond this his affection for the land of his birth cannot extend, for by his own act he has voluntarily surrendered all alliance with it, and transferred his allegiance to the country which nurtures and protects him.

An organization similar to the one referred to was attempted here a few weeks ago. A preliminary meeting was held at the "Whitehall," St. Louis street; but such was the Constitution of the Association that it signally failed. American-born citizens were not admitted into the conclave; the reflecting portion of its members objected to this feature, and the consequence was that the whole movement flared out for a day, flickered momentarily, and relapsed into utter darkness and oblivion. Such, it is to be hoped, will be the fate of all future organizations of a like character. "So mote it be."

But if persons who entertained such sentiments (free-soil) in former years, are unworthy of holding office, and associating with the friends of the country, what shall we do with Mr. Fillmore, who was looked upon as something worse than a free-soiler up to the time when the country was agitated by the debates on the Compromise act? [La. Courier.

Mr. Fillmore, during his administration, proved the above assertion to be unfounded. If he did maintain free-soil doctrines he was honest enough not to permit them to interfere with his duty as the father of the American nation.

It was the higher law party that defeated Mr. Fillmore in the Baltimore Convention.

On the talents and virtues which adorned the character of that eminent citizen—on the political fortitude which resisted the intemperate violence with which he was assailed—on the firmness with which he maintained those principles which his sense of duty prescribed—on the wisdom of the measures he adopted—no panegyric can be pronounced in which the best judgment of a majority of the nation will not concur. Every act of his Administration proceeded from the most disinterested patriotism, and was exclusively designed to promote the welfare of the country. This is not a mere formal and heartless homage, but a tribute which is eminently due, and cheerfully rendered to the exalted character of the distinguished individual on whom it is bestowed.

"We trust Colonel Maddox will seriously reflect upon these things and that he will keep away from the mob of ignorant whig editors, who blindly rush to the charge and accuse General Pierce and the democracy of faults of which they are wholly innocent, etc. [Louisiana Courier.

The editor of the Crescent always seeks the best company to be found. He is perfectly satisfied with his present associates, and thinks they could not be bettered by a change. There may be "mob democratic editors," but such cattle are not recognized by the whig party.

THAT'S OUR THUNDER!—The Republic (Washington, D. C.,) of the 16th inst., copies an article of ours on "Cuba," and credits it to "*The Delta.*" It is hard to be compelled to hunt up facts and figures during this hot weather and to have them pirated from us in this wholesale manner—but so it is. Let us congratulate ourselves that they are worthy of being so disposed of. We are writing an article just now which we expect to see appropriated by many of the country prints as an original editorial. "But it is their vocation, Hal"—"no sin for a man to labor in his vocation."

We are indebted to the attentions of the Purser of the steamship Empire City for late Havana papers and other favors.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE MISSION TO ENGLAND. The New York Herald of the 15th says that it is understood upon reliable authority that Mr Buchanan has finally consented to undertake the duties of Minister to the Court of St. James

The following, from the New York Times of the same date, would seem to put all doubt to rest. The Times says:

The recent unfortunate difficulties which seemed likely to deprive the country of the services of Hon. James Buchanan at the Court of St. James, have been adjusted. President Pierce had an interview with Mr. Buchanan at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, the result of which was that Mr. B. signified his acceptance of the important trust confided to him, and his determination to proceed upon his mission at as early a day as will suffice to make the necessary arrangements. We are happy to be able to make this announcement on the highest authority.

Of the terms of truce between Messrs. Marcy and Buchanan, we are not, of course, authoritatively advised. We do not know, however, that the Secretary of State has maintained his ground, insisting upon his own mode of arranging the diplomacy of the country, and providing the means of its conduct—and that Mr. Buchanan has had the good sense to acknowledge, by his acceptance, the right of the Premier to direct and control the business of his department of the Executive Government.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—*Washington*, July 15.—Com. Shubrick left Portsmouth, N. H., today to assume the command of the Fishing Squadron. He was accompanied by Lieut Henry W. Lewis and Col. J. J. Cunningham, his Private Secretary.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, July 22.

The Cotton market here continues quiet, and the week's sales have been limited to 309 bales, of which 60 have been taken to-day. Middling is quoted at 10½ cents per lb.

The receipts of the week are barely 60 bales. Exports, 4600; stock on hand this evening 11,000 bales.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, July 22.

The Eastern Mail due in Newtorleans to-morrow morning has failed beyond Stockton, Ala.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN—FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—COTTON IMPROVING—BREADSTUFFS FURTHER ADVANCED—*New York*, July 19.—The Havre York and Havre steam packet Franklin has arrived here, having left Southampton on the 6th inst., and bringing accounts from Europe four days later than those brought by the Arabia. Her advices report the cotton market at Liverpool firm and buoyant, with a light improvement in the rates for the middling qualities. [Our despatch contains no quotations. EDS.]

The sales of the three business days preceding the Franklin's departure were 25,000 bales, of which 6000 were taken for export and 5000 for speculation, leaving about 14,000 bales for the trade.

Flour continued in good request, and prices maintained an upward tendency notwithstanding a large increase of imports. Western Canal was quoted at 29s. 6d. to 27s, and Baltimore brands at 28s. 6d. per bbl.

Corn had also further advanced, and closed on Tuesday at 31s. for yellow and 32 to 32s. 6d. per quarter for white.

Lard was in demand, and prices had advanced 1s. per cwt.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.—The Emperor of Russia has issued another manifesto since he took possession of the Danubian principalities, and reiterates his former declarations of peaceable intentions. This manifesto has produced a favorable effect on the Paris Bourse, and caused the rents to advance one and a half per cent.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The Havre cotton market has been more active. The sales of the 4th inst. were 1750 bales, and on the 5th 800 bales, the closing rates being 82 to 97 francs for extremes.

GENERAL NEWS—IMPORTANT FROM THE EAST—AUSTRIA JOINING ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—At the last Accounts the Russians had occupied Moldavia and Wallachia. Austria has consequently united with France and England, while Prussia has decided to remain neutral.

The Prince of Servia has offered to raise 45,000 troops for the assistance of Turkey.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.—The reports of the Russian troops having entered Jassy produced a panic on the London Exchange, and consols bid to a lower rate, closing on Tuesday at 98½.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.—*New York*, July 15.—The President left the Astor House at 10 o'clock this morning on a trip of pleasure down the Bay. Previous to starting he received a large number of visitors, who thronged the hotel at an early hour. He will probably start on his return to Washington this evening or to-morrow morning. Should he leave this evening he will be unable to attend the grand banquet to be given him to-night by the Managers of the Crystal Palace.

YELLOW FEVER AT AUX CAYES.—*Boston*, July 14.—Accounts from Aux Cayes to the 27th ult. state that the yellow fever continued to rage there, both on shore and among the shipping in port. Two brothers named Rich, of Truro, Massachusetts, died of it within a day or two of each other.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. CRAMPTON.—*Halifax*, July 14.—The British war steamer Media left this port yesterday, for Boston, having on board Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, as passenger. Mr. Crampton has been in this city to obtain information in relation to the fisheries.

Opening of the Crystal Palace.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT—HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

We published yesterday letters from correspondents in New York, giving full and graphic details of the President's reception at the Battery, and the march through Broadway. To-day we copy from our New York exchanges the opening ceremonies of the Crystal Palace and incidents of the day:

SCENES AT THE PALACE.

The great centre of attraction, the Crystal Palace, was the scene of much excitement all day, and the spectacle presented, in that neighborhood, was one of the most stirring character. Nothing like it was ever seen in New York before.

Towards noon, the main avenues leading to the Palace—especially Broadway and the Bowery—presented a lively scene. "All creation" seemed to have turned out in holiday attire, *en masse*—some to gain the most advantageous position to see the President and the procession, as they marched along the route, but the greater number *en route* for the World's Fair.

The side walks of the Sixth Avenue looked like one solid mass of human beings, men, women and children: some standing and some sitting—some in horizontal attitudes, on stoops and piazzas, and many ensconced upon awning posts and the eaves of the houses above. These were the "masses" who had no tickets of admission, and couldn't get in, but they seemed to enjoy, even under a broiling sun an outside look at the Palace, quite as much as the more fortunate few, inside.

The hundred and one rare shows in the vicinity were driving a profitable business. Bands of music were stationed in front of almost every door, to attract the stranger. Nearly all the wonders of the world were advertised, within the circuit of a quarter of a mile, and to see what was to be seen, kept the crowd in continual commotion. But everything, nevertheless, seemed to go on orderly enough.

THE INTERIOR.

In the interior of the Palace the spectacle, at about twelve o'clock, was most animated. People came crowding in through the several entrances in hundreds, all eager to get possession of the seats nearest the platform, in the centre, the place assigned to the "distinguished visitors." The special police, however, managed to maintain admirable order, and, though the crowd grew denser and denser every minute, no confusion, to speak of, was visible.

The colossal statue of Daniel Webster and the equestrian statue of Washington, which are placed immediately under the dome, attracted much attention. The crowd seemed, indeed, to gather the thickest at this particular point.

The general feeling in regard to the Palace itself, among the people, so far as we could ascertain, was one of pride and satisfaction. The edifice itself seemed to have surpassed in grandeur, beauty and extent, the anticipations of every body.

The Express says:

On the platform of the invited guests were a larger number of men, distinguished and well known, in all professions and occupations of life, than we have ever before seen in New York.

The Governor of Georgia, Hon. Howell Cobb, was present.

U. S. Senators Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, Chase, of Ohio, James, of Rhode Island, and ex-Senator Miller, of New Jersey, and ex-Senator Preston, of South Carolina, were seen.

Chief and prominent among all was Major Gen. Winfield Scott, with his arm in a sling, and apparently yet suffering from his unlucky fall.

The army and navy were largely represented, and among the officers were Major Gen. Wool and staff, Major Gen. Henderson and Commodore Sloat.

Lord Ellesmere and suite, the representative of British industry, was present.

Major Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, was also present.

Bishop Wainwright was dressed in his canonicals, and made a very venerable appearance.

Gov. Fort, of New Jersey, was present, attended by his staff.

Mr. Prescott, the historian, occupied a seat on the platform from an early hour.

Archbishop Hughes arrived as the day advanced, accompanied by his Chaplain, and took a seat on the platform in the north nave.

Among the other gentlemen present we recognized ex-Gov. Fairbanks of Vt., Comptroller Wright of this State, Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., as also Gov. Seymour and suite.

Among the other clergymen present, we noticed Rev. Dr. Spring, Dr. Ferris, Dr. Kennedy of Brooklyn, Dr. Adams, and a large number of clergymen of all denominations.

Lady Ellesmere and the ladies Egerton also occupied a prominent position on the platform, as also Sir Charles Lyell and the other gentlemen composing the English commission.

THE INAUGURATION.

After the opening prayer by the Rev. Bishop Wainwright, the following anthem (composed for the occasion, was sung by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the National Guard Band, and members of other societies:

"Here, where all climes their offerings send,
Here, where all arts their tribute lay,
Before thy presence, Lord, we bend,
And for thy smile and blessing pray.

"For then dost sway the tides of thought,
And hold the issues in thy hand,
Of all that human toil has wrought,
And all that human skill has plann'd.

"Then lend'st the restless Power of Mind
O'er Destiny's untrodden field,
And guid'st him, wandering bold but blind,
To mighty ends not yet revealed."

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Association, then arose and remarked in substance as follows:

He first returned thanks to the President for attending the inauguration. He was glad that the exhibition had secured the support and approbation of our own Government, though mainly relying upon its own energies. He paid a compliment to Daniel Webster, (pointing to his statue near him) who, among the first, had lent his influence and name to this enterprise. [Cheers.] He then dwelt upon the importance of bringing before the American people the genius and industry of the Old World, inasmuch as the exhibition of them would diffuse like tastes among our own people.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President, who looked very pale and indisposed, replied in terms as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I return you my most warm and cordial thanks for the honor you have done me. I come to be present at the inauguration of this building, and to express the respect I entertain for this great Industrial Exhibition, designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interests of our country. You, sir, and the gentlemen associated with you, have laid claim in all you have done to thanks that will be enduring.

Whatever short-comings you have spoken of there may be, I can only say that they appear not here, and, so far as I have learned, they appear not at all. Everything around reminds us that this is a utilitarian age, and that science, instead of being locked up, appears before the admiration of the world, and has become tributary to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and all that promotes social comfort. [Applause]. Sir, if you had achieved no other object but what you have done in bringing together citizens from all parts of this Union, you would have fulfilled, perhaps, one of the most important missions that can be imposed upon any of us in the way of strengthening that Union.

But you have done more; you have nobly alluded to it. Your Exhibition has brought here men most eminent in almost every walk of life, from every civilized country on the face of the globe. And thus you have done more, perhaps, than any of us in promoting that great object, dear to you, dear to me, dear to my venerable friend near me (alluding to Bishop Wainright) to promote peace among men. [Great applause]. Sir, I have not the voice to address you, and return you my thanks again for the honor you have done me. I must conclude.

After the conclusion of the above brief address the President was cheered most vehemently and enthusiastically, as also was Mr. Sedgwick and the architects of the building.

The Hallelujah Chorus, from Handel's Messiah, was sung by the Harmonic Society, with the same accompaniment as before, with great effect.

A procession was then formed and moved around the building for the purpose of examining the Exhibition, the various bands playing at the time.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

President Pierce, soon after leaving the building, was overtaken by General Scott, and the two had an interesting interview, the crowd, in the meantime, cheering them alternately.

The building, although not over ten thousand persons were present at the inauguration, is capable of holding nearly thirty thousand.

Thirteen nations are represented in the exhibition, beside British Guiana and the British North American colonies.

A note-worthy incident of the day was the appearance of Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Wainwright on the platform. They shook hands with each other with a seeming cordiality that challenged many remarks on the part of the lookers-on. They were also introduced to President Pierce, as were likewise Lord Ellesmere and a number of other distinguished strangers. The President, immediately after the ceremonies, returned to his quarters at the Astor House.

On Thursday, just before President Pierce reached the Crystal Palace, a large piece of broken glass fell from a window in the dome, struck upon the platform on the northern nave, very near the spot where Gen. Scott was sitting. The glass went directly through the extended flag of the Union, making another star on its red ground.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Express says that the President rose late on the morning of the 16th, apparently much fatigued. At ten o'clock the distinguished guest was visited by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, whose invitation to take a sail around the harbor that morning he had accepted. Shortly after 10 the President, Secretaries Davis and Guthrie and Gen. Wool and staff, accompanied by the committee, entered carriages and were driven down to the pier east of the Battery, by the United States Barge Officer; when the party alighted and marched on board the steamboat Josephine, which was in waiting. The arrival of the President at the wharf was announced by the firing of a salute from the Battery, where an immense crowd had collected. Every place where a man could get and see seemed to be occupied. The Josephine left the wharf immediately after the Presidential party got fairly on board, and, as the boat moved away from the dock, the President, who was standing on the deck, was loudly cheered by the crowd on shore.

The steamer Josephine, which left the city at half-past 10, returned at 1 o'clock, after a very delightful excursion to Hell Gate and back.

The President returned to Astor's.

The President, the Secretary of War, Attorney General, and Pierce Butler, Esq., called on Lord Ellesmere and his two daughters, at the Clarendon, on the 14th.

The President and his party leave the city in the cars on the morning of the 16th, at 9 o'clock, to be in Washington that night.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The steamship Empire City, H. Windle, commanding, arrived yesterday afternoon from New York *via* Havana. The Empire City left New York on the 12th, and Havana on the 19th, at 12 M. We have papers by her, but they are barren of news.

PASSENGERS—*From New York*—F. Cundiff, C. Parrow, J. Munroe, C. Dabney, Miss Willett, A. Shields, A. M. Mendel, lady, infant and servant, Peter Charles Cardo, N. N. Berlow and lady, Geo. Adamson, and 25 in the steerage. *From Havana*—J. A. Cortina, Y. Richens, G. Guillouret, F. Cassmayer, A. Moro, L. B. Delacbouesaye, N. Martinez, A. Pepin, C. Cruzat, C. Nuno, and 60 in the steerage.

Left U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, at Havana, all well, waiting the arrival of the Commodore, in the Columbia.

The steamship Philadelphia, Captain McKinstrey, sailed yesterday at 9 o'clock, A. M., with the following passengers for California, *via* Aspinwall:

Mrs M A Hood, Mrs J O Phillips, Miss Emma Phillips, Mr Pooe, W H Foster, L Wormser, Miss White and servt, L Meyer, P Kurzbonner, J Melhemot, C Spaun, W Stevens, R T Anderson, P Weber, E Walson, R S Johnson, J C Vandenber, L P Vendman, P B Smallwood, J Anderson, Chs Anderson, S Moore, T Stetson, M Stetson, Mrs Stetson, Miss Brady, J A Sharpless, C Wayman, F Rimp, W W Tatterson, J Trunk, W W Hoyt, J A Williams, L Rudenstein, H Rosener, Mrs G Long, child and two servants, Chas Roberts, E Ward, Miss J Hagan, E W Carpenter, Miss White, Miss Boyle, Jane Johnson, Amanda Johnson, Catharine Gedust, Miss Harris, Miss Hornsby, Paul Rous, A L Lowe, M Jackson, and forty in the steerage.

The Washington Star of the 15th has the following paragraph:

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN BREADSTUFFS.—The Treasury Department this morning received letters from the American Consul at Marseilles, per steamer Arabia, in which that officer writes—"The French steamer is in from Constantinople. News unfavorable. Wheat is rising, and will be very high if war takes place, as the Black Sea (the great granary) will be closed. The American flag will be in great demand if it remain neutral."

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A PRIZE ESSAY. The Tract Society of the M. E. Church in New York offers the sum of $300 for an essay on Systematic Beneficence, with particular reference the philanthropic finances of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The length, it is stated, should not much exceed one hundred pages duodecimo. They must be sent in previous to the 1st of January next.

City Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body held a special meeting last night, in obedience to a call of the Mayor.

A message was received from the Mayor stating that he had called the Board together on a requisition of certain members who would explain the objects of the call.

Mr. Burke introduced an ordinance for the establishment of a Board of Health, which, after a lengthy discussion, was withdrawn.

Mr. Converse introduced a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to hire any number of men, not exceeding a thousand, and as many carts and horses as shall be necessary to be employed in cleaning the streets and lining the gutters for a time not to exceed fifteen days.

Also a resolution to appoint a special joint committee to purchase any number of barrels of lime, not to exceed three thousand, to be spread upon the streets.

Mr. Sewell asked for a division of the question, and the first resolution was lost, Messrs Converse, Burke, Broad, Lugenbuhl and Sinnot voting in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Irwin and Sewell against it.

The second resolution was amended, so as to authorize the purchase of one thousand barrels of lime to be spread upon the streets, and adopted as amended.

Another resolution to employ 200 men for fifteen days to distribute lime upon the streets, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to employ additional deputies for a period not to exceed one month—five for the First District, four for the Second, three for the Third and three for the Fourth District—at salaries of $40 per month each, whose duty it shall be to visit all yards of private houses, and to notify the occupants to have their lots and yards cleaned, and to sprinkle lime in said lots and yards; in case of inability on the part of said occupants to purchase lime, to purchase it for them—was adopted.

A resolution to purchase 200 barrels of lime, for the purpose contemplated in the above resolution, was adopted.

A resolution to build a bridge across the New Canal at its junction with St. Paul street, for the greater convenience of conveying the sick and burying the dead, was adopted.

A message was received from the Assistant Board, stating that the resolution adopted by this Board for the purpose of purchasing 1000 barrels of lime, to be spread upon the streets, and the resolution to employ 200 men for fifteen days to distribute said lime, had been rejected by said Assistant Board.

A resolution authorizing the Common Council to elect annually on the first day of June a Board of Health to consist of fifteen members, not more than one-half of whom shall be practising physicians—the Mayor to be President of said Board—and two Health Wardens at salaries not to exceed $30 per month during such time as they shall be needed—was adopted.

A resolution to meet the Assistant Board at half-past nine o'clock to elect Health Wardens, was adopted.

A resolution from the Assistant Board to pay John Farrell five hundred dollars for the Assessment Rolls of the late Second Municipality for the year 1851, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Leave of absence for fifteen days to C. Ramos, Recorder of the Second District, was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to meet the Assistant Board in joint session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—There was a special meeting of this body last evening—Dr. Dalton in the chair.

The rules were suspended and Mr. Wright offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that in the present threatening appearance of an epidemic, and in view to guard against it, by adopting sanitary regulations, that measures be adopted to cleanse the streets, that the Common Council demand from the Street Commissioner and his contractors for cleaning the streets a strict accountability; that the work be performed by the city under the supervision of the Street Commissioner; that he have sufficient funds placed at his disposal for that purpose; that he be authorized to employ men to perform the work which contractors have failed to do, at the contractor's expense; and constituting a temporary Board of Health to consist of the Finance, Streets, Landings, and Judiciary Committees of both Boards. The preamble and resolutions after some discussion were adopted.

The rules were further suspended and a resolution granting Recorder Ramos, of the Second District, leave of absence for fifteen days, was adopted.

The regular order of business was taken up, and the Judiciary Committee, who were charged with the duty of preparing articles of impeachment against Street Commissioner Samuel Jolls, reported in substance that under the Act of the Legislature regulating impeachments, and with the facts before them, they did not feel authorized to prefer charges of impeachment against the Street Commissioner, and asked to be discharged. The report was accepted, with but one dissenting voice.

The resolution authorizing the opening of Washington street was reconsidered, and a motion to refer it back to the Committee was lost.

A resolution from the Committee on Claims to pay John Farrell $800 for furnishing the assessment rolls for the second Representative District, Second Municipality, for the years 1850 and 1851, was adopted.

The Committee on Claims reported adversely to the petition of the Coroner, to pay certain fees to physicians for assistance rendered him in the holding of inquests. The report was accepted.

The same committee reported in reference to the claim of John Kelly, for a mule killed by the unsafe condition of the streets that they could not agree. A pending resolution was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The rules were suspended and a letter from Martin Dugan, setting forth that the Street Commissioner had refused to grant him a certificate for one month's pay, as contractor for cleaning the streets in the Second District, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Two resolutions from the Aldermen, providing for the cleaning and whitewashing of every habitable street in the city, were reported, this Board having already adopted measures tending to the same object.

The rules were suspended and a resolution providing for repairs to Engine-house of Mississippi Fire Company, No. 2, to the extent not to exceed $500, was adopted.

A resolution to sell at auction all the old buildings on Ursuline street, acquired by the city in the late widening of that street within certain limits, was adopted.

A resolution to convert the Hudson Market into a school house, for the use of the Fourth Ward Schools, and to remove the stalls and other incumbrances, was adopted.

A resolution to construct a bridge across Bayou St. John at Tulemachus street, was adopted upon a call of the yeas and nays.

A preamble and resolutions setting forth that it is now evident from the increasing demands of the indigent sick suffering from Yellow Fever, that the sum of one thousand dollars recently appropriated is not sufficient, to meet their wants, and providing for additional appropriation of two thousand dollars the money to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, was adopted on a vote of the yeas and nays, and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

A resolution to sell the contract for laying down brick sidewalks on the north-east side of St. Andrews street, from Rousseau to the first street, was adopted.

Upon motion, the ordinance providing for the establishment of a Board of Health was taken up, and after considerable discussion the whole subject was re-committed to the committee.

A resolution from the Upper Board, providing for the removal of dead dogs and other carcasses in the water along the line of the levee, was concurred in.

A resolution to purchase two wagons furnished with suitable mattresses, etc., for conveying indigent sick to the Hospital free of charge, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint fifteen additional deputies for one month, at a salary of $40 each per month, to assist him in the performance of the sanitary regulations contemplated, was adopted.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to ask permission of the Canal Banking Company to finish the bridge across the New Canal at the junction of St. Paul street, was concurred in.

A resolution granting leave of absence to the City Treasurer for three months, was concurred in.

The special committee to whom was referred some time since the duty of enquiring into certain charges made against the Street Commissioner, made their report, referring certain allegations, the most serious of which appeared to be his abuse of the Council.

Upon motion, that portion of the report which alluded to his abuse of the Council was stricken out, and in this form the report was accepted.

Mr. O'Sullivan then offered a long string of resolutions declaring the Street Commissioner impeached and providing for the appointment of others to perform his duties. Mr. Babcock, the Chairman, declared that the Commissioner was not impeached, and was sustained by a vote of the Board.

An adjournment was then voted.

BRADFORD & BROTHERS.—Those of our citizens who design going in the direction of St. Louis to spend the summer, and particularly those who stand in need of a new fit of elegant proportions and extra fine finish, would recommend to their consideration Bradford & Brother's fashionable hat depot, No. 181 Main street, St. Louis. The fame of Bradford's hats has spread far and wide, even to the Crescent City, and it is not an unusual circumstance to see the polished cranium of the rew fashionables left among us.

We have been requested by Mr. Weymouth to make a correction in his card of yesterday and re-insert it. He says he does not mean to say that I. Chandler cannot make a good preparation, but that the inferior article he has alluded to, resulted from inattention or improper care of himself or the person having charge of the Chemical Department. See his card and the reply in today's issue.

FOR FLORIDA.—The steamship James D. Day having been unavoidably detained by the weather, will leave at 4 o'clock P. M., this day. Agents—Green, Harding & Co. 66 Poydras street.

LIME—2000 bbls. Rockland, landing ex brigs ... JOHN G. HARDING & CO.

ROSIN—288 bbls., landing ex schooner Wilson ... J. G. HARDING & CO.

SODA ASH—56 casks Steele & Sons, for sale by ... J. G. HARDING & CO.

PALM OIL—15 casks to arrive, for sale by ... J. G. HARDING & CO.

CEMENT—1500 bbls. Newark, for sale by ... J. G. HARDING & CO.

RICE—100 tierces choice Carolina Rice, in store and for sale low by ... R. M. MARTIN & CO.

JOLES—85 bbls. Duffield's Extra Sugar-cured Joles, in store and for sale by ... R. M. MARTIN & CO.

BLADON SPRING WATER—50 bbls., just received and for sale by ... R. M. MARTIN & CO.

HAMS—90 tierces Duffield's Extra Sugar-cured Hams, just received and for sale by ... R. M. MARTIN & CO.

SUNDRIES, ETC.—
50 bbls. LANGUEDOC ALMONDS;
10 do. PECANS;
4 qr. casks CHERRY BRANDY ... For sale by ... A. E. CHERAN & CO.

TO HARDWARE DEALERS AND BUILDERS—500 boxes WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, now landing and for sale by ... C. M. HARVEY, 31 Lafayette street.

NEW MACKEREL—50 bbls. Large No. 3, now landing from ship Alpine, for sale by ... E. HART & CO., 71 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAMS—Stagg & Shaw's Sugar-cured, 25 tierces landing from steamer Alabama, for sale by ... E. HART & CO., 71 Tchoupitoulas street.

Died:

At 11 o'clock last night, RICHARD P., aged 18 months, son of Patrick and Catherine Walsh.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the corner of St. Paul and Common sts THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.

On Friday evening, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock, GEORGE WASHINGTON, infant son of Joseph E. and Elizabeth Rinha.

☞ The friends of the family, and those of E. M. Rinha, are requested to attend the funeral THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner Prytania and Thalia streets.

Last evening, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. ANN, wife of Thomas Bushnell, aged 19 years, a native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland.

☞ The funeral will take place from her late residence on Bienville street, between Tulipe Walk and Calliope, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION—July 23, 1853.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to collect funds in aid of the Howard Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.
J. O. HARRIS, G. KURSHEET,
G. W. SHAW, W. L. ROBINSON,
H. W. PALCKEY, J. LIVINGSTON.
J. E. CALDWELL.

SECOND DISTRICT.
G. W. WHITALL, J. J. BROWNE,
J. M. VANDOGHEF, J. WILLIS.

THIRD DISTRICT.
C. W. WHITALL, J. J. BROWNE,
J. M. VANDOGHEF, J. WILLIS.

FOURTH