

Dear, surrounded with enigmas on its author. How enviable does the situation of Sheridan appear at this time! But O, ye lowly and humble...

But one fate awaits those who of the field world. It fondles them for a time as the child does his toy, then, like him, flings them aside...

DAILY CRESCENT

FOR CONGRESS, SENATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT, THEODORE G. HUNT

FOR SENATOR, JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, A. H. LAMON, of West Baton Rouge

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1863

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

The funeral service for the Rev. Mr. Dobb will take place at Trinity Church, on Jackson street, Fourth District, at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

DECREASE OF THE EPIDEMIC.—We have been informed that the numbers of admissions and deaths, in the hospitals, are diminishing daily. We hope the official reports may prove the correctness of the information.

DEATH OF WM. H. VAN HORN.—We announce to-day the death of Wm. H. Van Horn, one of the mail clerks in our office, who died yesterday of the prevailing epidemic. The deceased was a young man of kindly manners, and irreproachable morals, and was only twenty-one years of age. He was a native of Tallahassee, Florida, and came to this city in the early part of last season. A young widow and numerous attached relatives will mourn his melancholy fate.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—A large procession formed by the different fire companies of the city turned out yesterday to do honor to the remains of a deceased comrade.

We have received the communication of "Medicus," and though too long for publication, we heartily concur with the sentiments therein expressed.

The communication of "A. C. J." is laid aside for a similar reason, and with a like concurrence in its suggestions.

THE POST OFFICE.—We have received a note from the Superintendent of this institution, in which he excuses the Postmaster here from the imputation of any fault on account of the delay in the arrival of the paper mails. We have no complaint to make of the non-arrival of the Eastern mail, as its failure three or four times a week is looked upon as a matter of course. Nor have we blamed the Postmaster here for the irregularities of the Eastern mail, knowing that it has no control in that quarter. Knowing, however, that Mr. Postmaster Koullard had rescinded the contract of Mr. Campbell for carrying the river mail, and had taken the responsibility of bestowing that service on the steamboats, we had expected that the arrivals would have been a little more regular, as well as more prompt.

The Superintendent also excuses the non-arrival of the Western mail, on the ground of the great scarcity of boats in consequence of the epidemic. We believe that we have coast packets between this place and Vicksburg at least twice a week, and this fact ought to enable us to get our exchanges from the intermediate points invariably in three or four days. We do not, however, but this may arise from the fact that our Postmaster is not all along there to put the papers in the mail bags himself. Yesterday morning we received papers only four days from Natchez. This is getting along tolerably fast, considering that Natchez is nearly three hundred miles off, and that the steamboats can't make the run much under twenty-four hours.

The Superintendent says that "the non-arrival of the mails cannot be attributed to any neglect in this office," and we are glad to hear it. Can't he hitch on to some measure for striving up those whose duty it is to carry them?

PROSPECT OF THE CROPS.—From all parts our exchanges bring us news of long continued and copious falls of rain. The effect of this state of things can be but in the highest degree disastrous to the growing cotton crops, causing the plant to grow too large, the forms to fall off, and by too much shade, producing rot in the matured bolls. There is also another injurious effect incident to the wet weather, in the difficulty of drying the crude cotton when gathered, and in the consequent rot which must take place in much of it when housed. There is no doubt that the unfavorable state of the weather will have another unfavorable effect on the incoming crop, from the fact that the beating rains, by mingling quantities of dirt and decayed leaves with the staple will deteriorate its quality and value. The above enumerated causes and effects combined, will doubtless diminish the quantity and quality of the yearly receipts, and nothing but a very late frost can justify the expectation of a large yield.

The grain crops have turned out well, and there can be no fear of a deficiency in the "staff of life."

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE—RUMORS OF WAR.

From the intimations received by telegraph, we learn that the previous pacific advices from Europe were not well founded, and that apprehensions are entertained that there will be war. The best barometer of the state of public feeling is to be seen in the fluctuations of the London money market, and we perceive that these have not been unimportant. We find that the prospect of a general Continental struggle, and of the anticipated loans that will be required to furnish the material of war, has advanced the rates of interest, and reduced the value of the three per cent.

No better forecasting of the darkness that threatens Europe could be elicited than this. The moneyed men of England—the Barings, the Rothschilds, and others of that ilk—are those who keep the closest watch on the grand panorama of events; who, by their extended information, can trace political probabilities through their remote ramifications, and are able to catch attention to their financial interests to predict what national conditions will affect their investments, whether for profit or for loss. It seems that these money-changers have made their calculations, and that the result has been an increased tightness in the money market, consequent on the probabilities of more remunerative investments in case of a general European war.

Affairs certainly do not present a very peaceful aspect. On the one hand we have the Land Animal, the Russian Bear, putting his paw out to grasp a portion of the fat domain of the Ottoman Porte, and marshaling his cuts along the shores of the Black Sea, awaiting only the favorable moment to strike a blow for conquest. Already his black squadrons, numbering eighty thousand men, hover along the Danube, and from the bosom of his forests come still the clangor of armed legions, so that none can count their numbers. On the other hand, the Russian Bear, and his hoarders, are not less prepared for war. He professes peace, but makes every preparation for battle. He demands of the Porte certain concessions, takes possession of a portion of his territories, and says that, though not intending war, he will hold them as a pledge for the settlement of his pretensions. This, although not making war, involves all the consequences of war without its glory and its carnage. It subjects Turkey to all the incursions and humiliations of a conquered Province. The Land Animal does not destroy the subjects of the Turk, nor sack his cities; but he quarters his armies on the fairest provinces of the Danube, ferages on the industrious peasant, and crushes his hopes of vintage. Desolation may be the consequence to the fair fields along the Danube, and famine may threaten the land, yet in a consolation that, in name at least, the Land Animal makes not war.

While this is the state of things in this quarter, we hear of negotiation and remonstrance on the part of France and England, but nothing like action. France is afraid to undertake Russian single-handed, and England delays and temporizes, calculating the cost. There is no movement to oppose France against the designs of the czar. He negotiates with their ministers, and holds out hopes of a peaceful settlement; but while he is negotiating, and the opposing powers are hulled by a false security, he is strengthening his outposts, filling his magazines, and making every preparation for an active campaign. Constantly his forces are strengthened by levies and his cohorts gather nearer to the Hellespont. But a few months more, on the approach of winter, he may tire of negotiations, and find it convenient to discard the mild terms of diplomacy for the harsher notes of battle. Then it may be that he will denounce the Embassadors of France and England, and subject his pretensions to the arbitrament of arms. The Baltic will then be frozen over, and the maritime powers will not be able to bombard St. Petersburg for months to come. During this delay the czar may march upon Constantinople, and bring about the grand struggle on his own element. With the doubt still pending on which side Austria would array her forces, the issue of the contest would be more than problematical. On the side of England and France, she might turn the scale against the aggressions of the Muscovite; but on the side of Russia, with a few provinces for her pay, the result might be that Turkey would share the fate of Poland, and be partitioned out among the conquerors.

In the latter event, Austria on the side of Russia, should France and England conclude to be generous, and promise independence to Hungary and Poland, another turn might be given to affairs, and there might be yet hope for the regeneration of the world. We wish to see a sturdy god would the poles rally around their tattered standard, and how would the Magyars, from the depths of the Black Forest, gather at the call of their chieftains to be revenged for the disasters of Comora!

There is a beam of hope in the dark cloud that threatens monarchical Europe, and we on this side the water await, with no little anxiety, what results may arise therefrom in aid of universal republicanism.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT.—Mr. Everett, late Secretary of State, is generally known as a gentlemanly character, and another man who will not "speak without book" on important subjects involving statistical facts. From a computation of his it appears that the use of alcoholic beverages cost the United States directly, in ten years, \$129,000,000; has borne, or otherwise, destroyed, \$50,000,000 worth of property, has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prison, 1,700 murderers and 5000 soldiers, and has led to the death of the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA—FOREIGN NEWS AND MARKETS.—New York, August 17.—The Cunard steamship America has arrived at Halifax.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week amounting to 44,000 bales.

Our relations with Mexico.—New York, August 15.—It is reported as generally admitted that the instructions from the Administration to Mr. Gadsden, the Minister to Mexico, are in favor of the grant to the United States of the free right of way to a railroad to the Pacific, along the 25th parallel, north latitude.

For this the United States will agree, according to the report, to relinquish all its claims on the Mexican Government in the Tehuantepec affair, will give Mexico indemnification for all damages sustained by American frontiers last year, and will share with that country in the advantage of this railroad.

THE MURDER ON SHREBURN.—Charleston, August 10.—In the affair of the murder on a ship-board, reported to us on the other day, Captain Mearns was indicted for \$2,000, and a coroner's inquest was held. The first mate, Morrison, has been committed to jail, and police officers have been sent in pursuit of the second mate.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN LOUISIANA.—Louisville, August 17.—Much sympathy is felt here for the sufferers in Louisiana, and a meeting of the citizens has been called to take measures for obtaining contributions to be forwarded to that city, to aid the Howard Association in their efforts during the epidemic.

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EXTREMELY PARTICULAR.—Punch speaks of a stupid old testator, who is true to his principles, he won't even mix in society!

Fawns have been introduced into the public squares at Philadelphia. Squares, peacocks, domesticated birds have already been domesticated there.

LOUISIANA INTERIOR.

MATERIAL AID.—We learn from the Baton Rouge Comet that the Ladies of Baton Rouge are raising a fund to be sent to the Howard Association, to aid in the relief of the indigent and suffering families of the dead and dying.

INCIDENTAL.—We select the following account from the St. Francisville Chronicle of the 12th inst.:

One of the engineers on board the steamer Planter was landed from that boat at Bayou Sara on Sunday evening last, about 4 o'clock. He went to the Planter's Exchange Hotel to obtain lodgings, and the proprietor, seeing that the boat-keeper told him he could remain there until the proprietor came in. The man had the value of the three per cent.

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RAILROAD PANIC.—The following we take from the Baltimore Sun of the 10th inst.:

Mr. Henry Stetson, a hatter of Orange, New Jersey, was accidentally killed at the Hackensack bridge on the New York and New Jersey Railroad, on Monday afternoon, under the following circumstances: As the train was going under the bridge, the whistle was blown to notify some laborers to get off from the track. Mr. Thayer, who was standing on the track, was struck by the train, and he fell from the platform, and was slightly injured. Mr. Stetson, the deceased, undertook to throw himself through the window just as the train was passing, through the Hackensack bridge, and he was struck by the train, and he was instantly killed, and his body thrown along-side of the track. All this was the work of but an instant, and the conductor was being aware of it, the train passed on to Newark before he learned that two passengers were missing.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—We select the following from the Albany Evening Journal of the 17th inst.:

The trial between Silas Wright and Onesto for a purse of \$500, one mile heats, took place on the 13th inst. at the City of New York. The race was run on the track at the City of New York, and resulted in favor of Silas Wright, who won by a margin of 2-3/4 and 2-3/4. The track was in fine order, and a large number of persons were present, including several hundred ladies of the same date says:

A grand race took place yesterday afternoon at the Cambridge Trotting Park, between Parson Boy and Blue Morgan, mile heats, in harness. The programme consisted of six heats, as follows: Heat 1st, Parson Boy, 2:47 1/2; Blue Morgan, 2:47 1/2. Heat 2nd, Parson Boy, 2:47 1/2; Blue Morgan, 2:47 1/2. Heat 3rd, Parson Boy, 2:47 1/2; Blue Morgan, 2:47 1/2. Heat 4th, Parson Boy, 2:47 1/2; Blue Morgan, 2:47 1/2. Heat 5th, Parson Boy, 2:47 1/2; Blue Morgan, 2:47 1/2. Heat 6th, Parson Boy, 2:47 1/2; Blue Morgan, 2:47 1/2. The wager was for \$200, and the display was superb.

Immediately afterwards the famous foot-racer, John Stetson, made a match to run a mile, in sulky, in 7 minutes 15 seconds, for \$100. John started off freshly, and made the mile in 7 minutes 15 seconds, and completed the mile in 4 minutes 45 seconds. This was a novel entertainment, and excited the greatest attention. Stetson came in handsomely, though a little short of wind.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the improvements on the Cemetery of the City of New Orleans, during the week ending the 18th inst.:

Prof. J. M. HARRIS, M. D., Secretary of Health, reports that the Board of Health has received from the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans, a report of the progress of the epidemic, and the measures taken to prevent its further extension.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Wednesday 17th inst.:

Admitted, 12; Discharged, 10; Died, 2. Total, 24.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white woman named Maria Butler, who was found dead on the 15th inst. at the City of New Orleans. The jury returned a verdict that she died of natural causes.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Southern weather, published at Calhoun, Monroe county, of the 17th inst. says:

From the information we have received from a number of our planting friends in this county, we have good reason to believe that the corn crop of this season will be sufficient to supply all demands at low prices. The yield, notwithstanding the late season, is very good, and we do not think that the grain will be sold for 40 cents per bushel.

The cotton crop, though not so good as was anticipated, is still very good, and we do not think that the price will fall below 10 cents per pound.

The Marianna (Fla.) Whig, of Saturday last, says:

This region has been deluged with a vast amount of rain within the past week, and the corn crop is not so short as was anticipated, and the cotton crop will be a fair average yield.

The Little Rock Whig, of Thursday last, reports the weather very warm, with occasional showers.

The Memphis Whig, of the 10th inst. says:

We learn from an intelligent, also observing gentleman, who has traversed through Madison and several other counties, that the cotton crop is suffering immensely from the rain, and the soil is very wet, and the plants are very much injured.

RECORDED RAMOS COURT.—Second District, New Orleans, August 17.—The case of Ramos vs. Ramos, was heard by the court, and the judgment was in favor of the plaintiff.

FATAL AFFAIR.—A very disagreeable affair occurred yesterday morning, between the heirs of the late John Ramos, and the heirs of the late John Ramos, at the landing, between the heirs of the late John Ramos, and the heirs of the late John Ramos.

RAN AWAY FROM THE Chain Gang of New Orleans, August 17.—A man named John Ramos, who was in the chain gang, ran away from the chain gang, and was captured by the police.

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Dr. Educ. Jenner Coze, DENTIST, No. 75 Camp St.

DR. E. J. COZE'S PREPARATIONS, in various cases for the relief of the afflicted, have been found to be of great service. The following are the names of the afflicted who have been cured by the use of the Dr. Coze's Preparations: JOHN J. COZE, of New Orleans, cured of a severe case of the disease; JOHN J. COZE, of New Orleans, cured of a severe case of the disease; JOHN J. COZE, of New Orleans, cured of a severe case of the disease.

To the Ladies, MADAM L'ETEN

Respectfully offers to the Ladies of New Orleans the following: PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, LEUCORRHOEA, and other diseases of the female system. The treatment adopted by her is such that she never has the least inconvenience, and she is able to continue her usual avocations. The following are the names of the afflicted who have been cured by the use of the Dr. Coze's Preparations: JOHN J. COZE, of New Orleans, cured of a severe case of the disease; JOHN J. COZE, of New Orleans, cured of a severe case of the disease; JOHN J. COZE, of New Orleans, cured of a severe case of the disease.

A CARD.—It being the general impression

of the prevailing opinion, on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock,