DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1854

☞ All persons having bills against the Crescent Office will oblige us by presenting them at the office for settlement.

☞ The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bills unless they are signed by a person attached to the office, without a written order.

A New Railroad Scheme.

The thinking portion of the citizens of New Orleans have become satisfied that of all the questions of the day the question of railroads is the most important. They have become satisfied that at least three channels of railroad communication—that greatest of all the agents of commerce—are necessary to the future prosperity and greatness of their city. The public have generally has been prepared to give attention to almost any proposition of railroad enterprise which gives the least promise of being capable of practical application; and this fact alone would secure a careful consideration of the able article from our contributor upon the subject of a line of railway north east from New Orleans to connect with the North-eastern and South-western Alabama Road. His array of argument in favor of such an enterprise is certainly very convincing, very conclusive, and deserves the special attention of the business community of New Orleans.

We are not ready to advocate for the city a policy of plunging blindly into every railroad project or speculation which may be presented, but we think she should not hesitate to support whatever measures can be proved necessary to her growing wants and her future commercial prosperity.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—The Count of Gallipolis has just arrived, we learn, from a tour through the up-river country. The distinguished stranger was every where received with the utmost enthusiasm, and created a great sensation whenever and wherever he appeared, and a greater one whenever and wherever he disappeared. The citizens of Baton Rouge generously contributed the means of defraying his traveling and incidental expenses, one supplying him with money, another with carriages, a third with horses, carriage, servants, etc. The latter gentleman, we are told, received his liberality, and is on his way hither in the delusive hope of regaining possession of his property. We had understood that our amiable lad put the Parish Prison and all the calaboose of the city in order, besides making other preparations for an appropriate reception of this famous personage, but have yet, in regard to his movements, only learned the bare fact of his arrival.

We are under obligations to the officers of the steamboat Bulletin for late St Louis papers.

Also to the officers of some other boat, the name of which we have forgotten, for Louisville and Nashville papers.

TRUE GRACES—*Grand Ball.*—The French society of the Second District give a second grand ball at the Tivoli Garden, near the Old Race Course, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of sick and indigent members; which object, together with the charming music, no doubt will command a good attendance.

BRIDGE KILLED.—Mr. D. C. Combs, the editor of the Bloomington Times, was fatally injured on Monday, by being precipitated, with his horse and buggy, from the bridge over Mackinaw creek, between Peoria and Bloomington, twenty feet into the stream below. [St. Louis Intelligencer, 8th inst.

A METEORIC PHENOMENON.—We were the observers of a ball of fire about the size of a full moon, which shot across the heavens over our village on Thursday evening, at 10 o'clock. We first heard a rumbling noise, which was followed immediately by a ball of fire moving from south to north. The extreme hot state of the atmosphere may have had something to do with its appearance. [Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel.

The same appearance was observed at the same time at several other places in the neighborhood.

The Treasury Office at Crown Point, Ia., was recently robbed of $6000. The safe was found outside, and several hundred dollars in bills scattered about the yard. The safe had been blown open with powder.

A BRAVE AMERICAN.—A letter writer in the Home Journal thus describes a terrible firecracker of American production, now serving in the Turkish army:

"There is at Gallipoli a young man from New York in the Turkish army, who excites a great deal of attention. He fights entirely on his own hook, is always to be seen in the thickest of the fray, and is as brave as a lion. But unlike Bonaparte or Garibaldi, he always has a peculiar companion at his side—from which he never stirs, whatever may be the style of musket-ball flying, and he has often been seen, in the very hottest of the fight, to stop deliberately, take his cravat, take off his hat and arrange himself, which is very beautiful, and then go to work again against the Russians. One of his friends, who has just come from Gallipoli, was telling me about it yesterday. He says the Turks are very enthusiastic about him."

FOURTH OF JULY—CELEBRATIONS.—The Fourth of July was celebrated throughout New England in an unusually quiet, liberal and patriotic manner. So far as our reporters, and our correspondents have furnished accounts, the great day was more generally observed than on any occasion for several years. [Boston Bee.

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DETROIT, July 1, 1854.

I have spoken of what, in our boat and our company, made the trip agreeable. The season, too, and the skies favored us. The reputed monotony—if it be real—of the Lower Mississippi was lost in the general charm which returning Spring breathes around, especially for those who, after long toiling and sweltering in the steam and reek of the close town, are suddenly set at large, in all their senses, to taste the forgotten delights of Nature and of freedom. I never felt more than upon this passage, through all its shifts of scenery, that pleasure of renovated being which Milton and Gray have described, this one well, that beautifully:

As one who, long in populous cities pent,
Where foulest Ulick and severe annoy the air,
For the benefit on a summer morn, to breathe
Amongst the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoined, from each thing met conceives delight—
The smell of grain or tedded grass or kine
Or dairy—each rural sight, each rural sound.

Not that just these things—the gay village, the trim farm, the waving grain-field, the flower-dappled meadow, the sunny pasture dotted with its lowing herd, or those other rural sights and sounds and smells which salute you in Milton's verse and make up the pastoral charm of other regions—are met along the winding course of our great river. The beauties which he offers are of no such toy-shop sort: he dresses up no Arcadia upon his banks, no tiny wonders of the picturesque, that in their sweet but wild sinuosities of shades and lights, of small groves and glades and tinkling brooks that descend in miniature cascades from what might almost seem a mimicry of mountains, half appear as if the work of Art, not Nature: but he, our King of Rivers, pours along his vast vale that turbulent rave of his, and scatters about him, in proportion to it, a grandeur of broad fertility, a hugeness of untamed forests and of exuberant fields, that set at naught all mere prettinesses of landscape and astonish you with their incessant image of a boundless wealth. 'Tis, in a word, a scenery as little as possible of that fairy-land sort which seems made on purpose for the painter, and it wants, or at least has not, the minuter charms which are needful to the mere picture; but its character forbids them, and offers only strange beauties of its own—a mightiness of strength and wealth, a greatness, a profusion, a magnificence of vegetation, seen nowhere else. Every thing else of rich looks puny and stinted in comparison; so vast is the scale upon which all is cast. Contrasted with whatever is fair in other lands, it strikes one like suddenly passing (as in Swift's fable) from Lilliput into Brobdignag; and, as if its features only appeared less fine to us, because our own eyes are too small to see as any thing but coarse the gigantic beauties that stretch before us (to feel the force of what I mean, but could not without many words explain so distinctly, pray refer to Gulliver's description of the bosom of the fair Glumdalclitch. To those of her own stature—gallants of a hundred yards high—nothing could be sweeter or more delicately smooth; while to the minute vision of his dwarfish eyes, her skin looks like the hide of a white elephant, and the down upon it like enormous bristles.

I need not speak of particular points along the way: for the river-coast is probably better known to one-half your readers than to me. Monette has amply told its local histories, Gayarré somewhat too inflatedly its romance, and the "River Guide" gives all the world, in a humbler strain, its topography. I will set up a competition with none of them. For at least I am free from the infirmity of those American tourists who, going to countries already (though they know it not) perfectly well understood by the well informed, hasten to write home their travels, every word, except their own shallow remarks and sorry adventures, stolen from the guide-book. There was a time when, apparently, only the learned went abroad; now, to judge by the books, 'tis only the blockheads who go to see foreign parts; and every senseless creature, that knows nothing at home, no sooner gets beyond seas than he sets up to enlighten the earth as "a picked man of countries," a fellow of those sages who at first brought wisdom from one part of the world to another, or of the great navigators that discovered the distant regions which such sages have more minutely explored. Why write what is already better known and has been better told? Why write like those popinjays, Willis and Dickens and Marryat, or silly Mrs. Manry, or wandering Miss Bremer, or king adoring Gen. Cass, that so exalted Louis Philippe, and then (the mean old dog!) fell upon him and worried him, as soon as he was overthrown? Methinks I foresee yet another embassadorial book, that will add to the copious honors of its author and his family. I'll wager my head against a pumpkin that the discreetest of diplomatists, our own Soulé, has already far advanced a volume, and perhaps his ingenious son another, in which shall be revealed to the delighted eyes of all tailors and milliners the whole secret history of the clothes-controversy and the war of the wardrobe. I hope, however, that either father or son will, to raise the subject yet higher, treat in verse. 'Tis but a step at any event, from the Ossianic prose of Soulé to heroico-comical metre; and as for matter, the incidents are quite beyond either the "Rape of the Lock" or the "Pucelle," or the "Secchia rapita."

IL SEGRETARIO.

TEN THOUSAND EMIGRANTS IN KANSAS.—The Glasgow (Mo.) Times, in an article on emigration to Kansas, says: "Private letters state that about ten thousand people are on the move. Five hundred crossed over at Weston last Saturday, and about the same number on Sunday, while the roads are filled with people all bound for the new Territories."

CHURCHES SET ON FIRE.—The Baptist church, corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets, N. Y., was entered on Tuesday night and set on fire but discovered in time to prevent serious damage. A Catholic church in Cincinnati was also set on fire a few nights ago and slightly injured.

MORE FAILURES, ETC.—*New York*, July 6, P. M.—Gouverneur Morris, a well known person, who loaned Mr. Schuyler, the banker who failed here a few days ago, large sums of money, has himself failed. Liabilities between one and two hundred thousand dollars.

Charles T. Shelton, President of the Empire Stone Dressing Company of this city, has removed to parts unknown. An oversiuse of stock has been discovered to the amount of $50,000 which was protested yesterday. The liabilities of the company are about one hundred thousand dollars.

CROW KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Last Saturday afternoon, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, Mr. Robert B. Styll, residing on Marion Hill, a short distance east of the city, was standing in the door of his residence, watching the wraring elements. His attention was attracted to a crow, which was flying over the field, and just as the bird got directly above a wheat stack, Mr. S. saw a sudden flash of lightning, and at the same time the bird fell to the ground. Immediately thereafter the stack of wheat took fire, and was consumed. As soon as Mr. S. could do so, he sent a servant into the field, and had the crow brought to him, it being perfectly dead, having been struck down by the same bolt which fired the stack of wheat. [Richmond Dispatch.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Marcus Baldwin, of Connecticut Farms, N. J., accompanied by two of his sisters, visited the grave of a deceased sister in Cypress Hills Cemetery, on the morning of the 4th inst., and when returning to Bushwick, where his brother resides, he undertook to water his horse. His sisters alighted, and he drove into a pond. The water was deeper than he supposed, and becoming entangled in the harness while extricating his horse, he was drowned, his sisters being spectators to the painful scene. He was interred yesterday morning, in a grave beside that of his deceased sister. [New York Com. Adv.

A New Orleans and North-eastern Railroad.

NUMBER IV.

In my last communication I alluded to the now established certainty that the Tehuantepec Isthmus will, in a few years, be spanned by an interoceanic railway. We know very well that this railway might have been already far advanced toward completion, if not actually in operation, but for the capriciousness and bad faith of the Mexican Government in 1851. That this line of communication will no sooner be opened than it will become a thoroughfare for perhaps the greatest travel and the greatest commerce the world has ever seen, can admit of little doubt. And that the bulk of this travel and commerce must pass through New Orleans, Mobile or Pensacola, is obvious without argument. It is only a question which of these cities is to secure the lion's share of the magnificent prize.

I think it was made evident in my last communication, that, without the North-eastern Railroad which I have endeavored to advocate, New Orleans will be absolutely shut out from competition for the Tehuantepec trade and travel. The North-eastern and South-western Alabama Road being required by charter to conform its gauge to that of the Mobile and Ohio, its cars will descend to the wharves of Mobile without breaking bulk at the junction; while the only communication with New Orleans will be by way of Brandon and Jackson, a distance not less than twice as great, with the additional disadvantage of two trans-shipments. Under such circumstances, competition will be impossible; and the only reason the anxieties of New Orleans are not already awake on the subject, is, that the Tehuantepec project has lost to them the seeming of a reality. One obstacle after another has prevented its consummation, until perhaps not a few begin to look upon it as an exploded idea. The company of Col. Sloo is nevertheless actually at work, constructing a plank road by way of beginning; and there can now be no reasonable doubt that the railroad will immediately follow. Even the possibility of such a consequence should turn the attention of New Orleans strongly toward the question, what will this trade and this travel be worth, for which she has not at present even a chance of competition.

In the year 1851, the Tehuantepec Company, organized under the Garay grant, caused to be published a statement on this subject, by Wm. M. Burwell, Esq., of Virginia, which has been probably read by most of the business men. I intend to do little more here than to reproduce some of Mr. Burwell's results.

From New York to San Francisco the shortest route at present is by Nicaragua, and the passage occupies about twenty-four days. From the same to the same over land to New Orleans, and so *via* Tehuantepec, is a distance two thousand miles less, requiring a time of transit of only seventeen days. The two thousand miles cut off are miles of ocean, and in place of twelve hundred additional ocean miles are substituted as many of land conveyance; so that the sea exposure by this route is reduced below that on the other by more than the breadth of the Atlantic. This great reduction of the dangers and the confinement of the ocean passage, and this diminution of the time of the trip by an entire week, are considerations which will determine nearly all the travel between the Atlantic and Pacific States to take the Tehuantepec route. All the lighter and more valuable merchandise passing from ocean to ocean will fall into the same channel of conveyance; and this, too, will be the route of the expresses, and of the Atlantic and California mail. Upon the magnitude of these great interests it would be mere waste of time to dwell.

But Mr. Burwell has shown that a trade and travel more extensive than those of the North American continent will be attracted toward the new opening to "the great South Sea." London and Liverpool now communicate with Eastern Asia—first, by the Cape of Good Hope; secondly, by the Isthmus of Suez; and thirdly, by Panama. With the completion of the Panama Railroad, now near at hand, this last route will rise into high importance, and will enable Liverpool to communicate by ocean steamers with Canton in fifty days. The time consumed at present in the transit over the Suez route is fifty-four days. But, supposing the Tehuantepec Railroad to be built, the time between Liverpool and Canton, by the way of New York and the air-line chain of railroads through Washington, Knoxville, Tuscaloosa and New Orleans, will be reduced to forty-two days. The advantage will be twelve days over the Suez route, and eight over that by Panama. Can we doubt that a vast European trade and travel is to take this direction?

When Mr. Burwell wrote, Chattanooga was the lowest point on this great air line chain to which existing charters extended. He supposed that a circuitous connection might be made, by means of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad, with Selma on the Alabama River. Writing with the careful design not to alarm New Orleans men, he assumed, quite gratuitously, that the great travel and trade reaching this point, would then proceed, *via* Mobile, to New Orleans, in order to take the Gulf steamers here for the Coatzacoalcos River. What man, looking at the map, will recognize this as even a possibility? New Orleans is somewhat nearer to Minatitlan than Mobile, it is true; but to take this direction would involve two unnecessary trans-shipments, one at the Lake and the other at the Mississippi River. It is sufficiently evident that wherever the stream of travel and commerce once reaches tide water, it will thence pursue an undeviating course directly across the Gulf. Mobile, therefore, and not New Orleans, nor even Pensacola, though her projected road to Montgomery should be constructed, will under those arrangements enjoy the benefit of the immense trade and travel which is to find its interoceanic channel at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

By the construction of the North-eastern and South-western Alabama Railroad, the facilities of Mobile for monopolizing these benefits, to the exclusion of Pensacola on the one hand and of New Orleans on the other, will be greatly increased. By the connection with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, cars freighted at Chattanooga, four hundred and fifty miles distant, will deliver their goods in twenty-four hours on the wharves of Mobile, without breaking bulk by the way. Through the proposed New Orleans and North-east road, these same cars could proceed in a straight line directly to New Orleans equally without interruption. If New Orleans value these advantages and means to secure them, this road must be built. No other expedient will answer. The necessity is self-evident. But, if she shut her eyes against conviction, and neglect to add this last link to the great trans-union air-line railroad chain, nothing can be more inevitable than that the Tehuantepec trade and travel—be they worth much or little—will be lost to New Orleans without remedy.

I designed this communication for my last; but, with permission, I will present a few concluding observations in one additional paper.

F. A. P. B.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, has written to Washington City declining the Governorship of Nebraska.

In the vicinity of Henderson, Ky., the apple trees are dying off with great rapidity. The cause of this fatality is attributable to a peculiar kind of worm, which, it is feared, will work great destruction to the apple orchards throughout that section of country.

The express train which left the Suspension Bridge on the Great Western Railroad, on the evening of the 6th inst., ran over a horse, throwing two emigrant cars off the track, killing and wounding over twenty passengers. Seven are already dead, and ten others lie in a precarious condition; it is doubtful whether they will survive. The passengers in the first-class cars all escaped.

The thermometer in New York ranged on Monday, the 3d inst., from 92 to 96; on Tuesday, from 96 to 97, and on Wednesday, the 5th inst., from 96 to 100. So great, long, continuous heat has not been recorded thereabouts in modern times. The nights were but two or three degrees cooler than the days.

A destructive fire occurred at Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 5th inst., extending over a block at the corner of Main and South streets. Several large warehouses, with their contents, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partly insured.

Dan Emmet, one of Oak's Minstrels, while at dinner at the Western Hotel, in Buffalo, cut the throat of one of the waiters because the latter removed a plate of peas from him to help another guest.

SINGULAR CHALLENGE AND CASE OF SHOOTING.—At Baltimore, on the 6th instant, a man named Walter Tolson, recently from New York, entered the patent-scales warehouse of Jesse Marden, on the corner of Charles and Balderson streets, and there saw his brother, Joseph Tolson. He approached him and said that he had come to fight him a duel, that they must fight, and that one must die. He then drew from his pocket two-twenty dollar gold pieces and two patent pocket pistols, and, with the remark that if the pistols did not suit to take the money and go and purchase others, threw all down on the bed of a balance, in doing which, the barrel of one pistol fell across the other and went off, and the ball entered the lower part of Mr. Marden's abdomen, and penetrated an inch below the groin, and it is supposed passed down into his leg. Dr. Baer and Dr. Hungerford first arrived, and afterwards Doctors Smith and Chatard, who rendered every assistance. Searching for the ball, they were unable to discover its position. He was carefully removed to the upper part of the building, and in the evening was considered in a fair way to recover. Walter Tolson, it is thought, must have been deranged at the time of committing the rash act.

We find the following items of interest among the news brought by the Africa:

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—During the past week the following metropolitan trades have held public meetings and passed resolutions, unanimously affirming the importance of exhibiting their productions at Paris next year, and expressive of their intentions to make the exhibition of British industry as complete as possible on that occasion: The silk trade, the goldsmiths, jewelers and silversmiths, the upholsterers, decorators and paper stainers, the makers of philosophical instruments and the musical instrument makers. Public meetings of other trades are in course of being held daily at Marlborough-house.

MUTINY ON BOARD OF AN AMERICAN EMIGRANT SHIP.—A mutiny broke out yesterday morning among the seamen on board the Fidelia, American emigrant vessel belonging to Messrs. Baring Brothers, of Liverpool, and lying in the Mersey, intending to sail for New York. We have not received full details of the occurrence, but we learn that the captain (Dixon) shot one or two men, and that during the struggle which took place a number of the sailors were seriously bruised. Thirteen of the mutineers have been brought ashore in custody, and will be placed before the magistrates this morning. It seems that the emigration officer was clearing the ship, when the mate ordered the hands forward.

They refusing to obey, he seized one man by the arm, when the fellow drew his knife from the sheath and made several attempts to stab the mate, who ultimately received a wound on the arm. The other men then joined in the attack, and the result might have proved serious to the mate, when the captain sprang forward and discharged two pistols among the mutineers, both shots taking effect. One man (Nylar) was shot through the back of the neck, and is said to be in a dangerous condition. The other man was only slightly wounded.

COLT'S REVOLVERS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The Board of Ordnance have purchased, on the part of the Government, a large number, amounting to upwards of 2000, of revolving pistols, from Colonel Colt, for the use of the public service.

FATAL RIOT.—Michael Roe, a keeper of a lager beer saloon near New Schuylkill Water Works, Philadelphia, was killed yesterday afternoon during a riot, in which his house was badly shattered. The difficulty occurred in another saloon in the neighborhood, and while a police officer was endeavoring to quell the riot he was severely attacked. He fired and retreated to Roe's house. The mob pursued him and attacked the house, killed Roe, and beat the officer badly. Thomas Nairn, one of the rioters, was shot in the head. [N Y. Mirror.

FATAL ACCIDENT—*Death of Prof McFail.*—A party of the students belonging to the Carlisle (Schoharie county) Seminary, accompanied by Prof. Alfred McFail and others, proceeded on Saturday last to explore the celebrated cave located a few miles from the seminary. They had closed their explorations and were returning, when the accident occurred which resulted in the death of the professor. It happened in this wise: The party had been in a pit of some hundred feet deep, and all had ascended by means of pully ropes except Mr. McF. He was ascending, and had nearly reached the platform, when by some means he slipped from the rope-seat and fell to the bottom of the cave. On being approached he was found senseless, and died in a few minutes. He was a gentleman of rare endowments, well beloved by the students, and highly respected by all. He leaves a stricken wife to mourn his sudden departure. [Albany Evening Journal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—At a quarter before four o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the wholesale China and queensware store of Lewis & Wilkes, on the north side of Main street, second house below Fifth, was discovered on fire. The fire developed itself by dense volumes of smoke issuing from the cellar. The doors were burst open, but the firemen could not enter the house in consequence of the dense smoke. Messrs. L. & W. saved their books, but not a particle of their goods. They were insured in $25,000 in foreign agencies. Their loss is estimated at $35,000.

The fire communicated to the wholesale clothing and dry goods house of Messrs. Lichten, Leewenthal & Co., the corner building, on the east side. They saved a good deal of their goods, and were insured for $50,000, $5000 of which was in the Marine and Fire of this city, and the remainder in agencies. The stock was worth $70,000, and their loss will nearly be covered by their insurance and the goods saved.

The wholesale dry goods house of Messrs. Benedict & Kennedy, adjoining Lewis & Wilkes on the other side, took fire about the same time and was burned down. They saved much of their stock, which was fortunately small at the time. They were insured for $30,000, of which the Falls City, Firemen's and Franklin, all local offices, had each $5000, and foreign agencies the remainder. Their insurance exceeds their loss considerably.

The wholesale hardware and cutlery warehouse of Messrs. Chamberlin & Bailey escaped destruction, but their stock sustained heavy damage from water, which is more than covered by insurance. The house has been, however, rendered insecure, and will doubtless have to be pulled down.

The buildings belonged to Judge Nicholas and were insured for $16,000 in foreign agencies. They were all four stories high and erected only a few years ago, but were very plain. The walls were only nine inches thick, and fell as soon as the joists burnt. They were covered with tin roofs, but the partition walls did not reach close up to the roofs, and hence the fire communicated from one garret to the other.

The total insurance is $151,000, and the total loss will not exceed $125,000.

Messrs. Benedict & Kennedy have taken the new store of Mr. Slavin, on the corner of Main and Seventh streets. The other firms that were burned out have not yet fixed on a location. [St. Louis Republican.

NATURAL CURIOSITY IN DECATUR COUNTY, GA.—The editor of the Columbus Enquirer speaks of a great natural curiosity in Decatur county, Ga.: "We are told that it consists of what is called the Blowing Cave, at the mouth of which a suspended handkerchief will be blown straight outwards during portions of the day, and as forcibly inwards during the remaining portions of the twenty-four hours. These alternating breezes are supposed to be connected with the tides of the ocean, on account of their blowing one way or the other as the tide ebbs and flows."

We understand that the native poultry down East, are organizing "Know-Nothing" Societies, designed to exclude all future importations of Shanghais from privileges of the barn yard. The hens especially are indignant, and utterly refuse to appear at any tables where foreign fowls are served up, while the "biddies" complain that the huge monsters from abroad steal all the big grains of wheat, etc., about the thrashing floors. Feathers will fly before the affair is settled. [Charleston Courier.

VERY BELLIGERENT.—The Boston Times says: "For the twenty-four hours ending July 4, the police of the First Division (North End) were called upon to stop fifty-six fights, which they accomplished without making an arrest."

The weather was very warm at Albany, New York, on the 4th inst., the thermometer reaching one hundred and three degrees in the shade. Three Norwegians died from the effects of the heat. Many cases of sun-stroke are also reported.

The Weather and Crops.

The bright hopes of our citizens for fine crops are fast fading away under the scorching rays of a "hot summer's sun." For the past three weeks we have not had enough rain to moisten the earth an inch deep, while the heat, both night and day, has been excessive, parching the ground and checking the growth of the corn and garden vegetables of all kinds. Cotton is not suffering so much, but even that will droop in a few days unless it receives timely and copious rains, of which there is no indication at present. We have heard of partial light showers in some parts of our District, but none to do much good. [Laurensville (S. C.) Herald.

The crops begin to require rain, the hot drying sun begins to tell upon corn and it twists in the middle of the day. Showers are falling about and we hope will become quite general. The grass is still abundant with many, and more than enough will be raised for seed. Cotton grows finely. Oats generally have been cut, and the crop is a large one. [Huntsville Advocate, 5th.

The Quitman (Miss.,) Intelligencer says:

It rains here every day copiously. The corn crops on the lighter lands are truly promising. We heard of a farmer on Buckaturny who went over to a neighbor's house a few days ago to borrow his ladder to climb up high enough to see if his corn was tasseling.

The Mobile Tribune of Wednesday says:

After a severe drouth of some three weeks' duration, we had a refreshing rain yesterday afternoon. This watery outpouring came very opportunely, for during nearly the whole period of the drouth, we encountered a degree of heat rarely, if ever, encountered in this region.

The Sumter (Georgia) Republican of the 6th says:

Our engagements have called us during the last eight or ten days into various portions of our own county, and on Saturday we made a visit, in company with a friend, to Macon county. We have thus had fine opportunities to become personally acquainted with the condition of the present crops. It affords us great pleasure to state that the prospects of the farmer have hardly ever been more flattering. In some neighborhoods the yields of wheat and oats have been more than usually abundant, and if in others there has been a slight falling off, we get feel authorized to say that the small grain crop will be fully an average. Cotton is looking well considering the unfavorable spring. The recent very hot weather, so congenial to cotton, has given new vigor to the plants, and it is the opinion of some farmers, with whom we have conversed, that the product of their fields will be equal to that of any previous year. The corn crop is particularly promising. It has really been a source of unmingled pleasure to us, in riding through the country, to notice the numerous fields of corn growing with freshness and luxuriance, and affording not only a feast to the eye, but giving the earnest that there will be an abundant supply of the staff of life. It is true some sections have suffered partially from drouth, but the recent rains will no doubt place the corn crop almost beyond the reach of any serious injury.

The Times and Sentinel (Muscogee county) says:

From every part of the State we receive the most flattering accounts of the prospects of the growing corn and cotton crop. The heavy rains which fell during the first four days of July in various parts of the surrounding country have been most opportune. The corn crop of Talbot county, and of the greater part of Muscogee, is almost made, and it will be very abundant.

The Thomasville (Thomas county) Watchman says:

The crops in this section look well. Corn is promising, and the prospect of plenty of bread good. Cotton is not as promising in many places, being later than usual.

ROW BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND IRISH.—On the night of the 3d and morning of the 4th, a serious riot took place in Manchester, N. H., between the Irish and Americans, which resulted in the destruction of property and serious personal injury.

About midnight on Tuesday, the Irish kindled bonfires in the part of the city they most inhabit, and Americans passing were attacked and insulted. At 2 A. M. on the 4th, an American was knocked down with a brick and nearly killed. The Irish next proceeded to break windows in a building owned by Marshall & Cheney. About 500 Americans then gathered and attacked the Irish, breaking into some twelve or fifteen houses, destroyed the furniture and compelled the Irish to leave; they then attacked the Catholic Church and broke in all the windows before the riot ceased. Seven or eight Americans were injured in the fight, but no one fatally. The authorities have taken prompt measures to preserve the peace.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. febt3 1y

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at his residence and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure any case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE,
apll 2aly Office, 38 St. Charles street.

The Gentlemen

☞ Are now offered Greater Inducements than ever to purchase their SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING ... at ... C. B. DREW, No. 14 CHARTRES STREET.

☞ They will perceive, by the following list of prices, that his goods are at least 25 per cent. below the regular rate:

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCKS	$15 00
FINE DRAP D'ETE FROCKS	8 00
FINE FRENCH MERINO FROCKS	9 00
FINE SILK ALPACA FROCKS	5 50
FRENCH MERINO PANTS	3 00
WHITE AND FANCY DRILLINGS	3 00
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS	3 50
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS	1 25
ALL LINEN SHIRTS, (warranted)	2 50
RUSSIA DUCK, OFFICE AND BAG COATS	3 00
FANCY CRAVATS, per dozen	3 00
IRISH LINEN DRAWERS, per dozen	12 00
FINE BLEACHED COTTON DRAWERS, per dozen	6 00
FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, per dozen	7 00

☞ These prices will be strictly adhered to. All goods sold are guaranteed.
je26 1m cod&W C. B. DREW, 14 Chartres street.

Pass Christian Hotel

☞ Will open for the reception of Visitors on SATURDAY, the 10th of JUNE. jel 2m cod&W R. H. MONTGOMERY.

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,
JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An entirely different article from the Crème de Bouzy of other brands.
☞ NOW LANDING, 150 baskets of the above and other brands, in quarts and pints, and will receive, in the course of a few days, small further supply.
This Wine is decidedly superior to any other Champagne imported into this market, as is well known by all who have tried JACQUESSON & FILS Brand of either CREME DE BOUZY or FLEUR DE BILLERY.
☞ Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS in this market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.
jan19 2pif SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street.

F. KELLER,
Law Bookseller and Stationer,
COMMERCIAL PLACE.
LOUISIANA, ROBINSON'S and MARTIN'S ANNUAL REPORTS
ARKANSAS REPORTS
DUNAT'S CIVIL LAW;
COMMON LAW REPORTS;
ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE, From 1804 to 1854;
AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, From 1789 to 1818.
... ALSO ...
BOOKS OF A CURIOUS NATURE;
Miraculous! Queer! Strange! Marvelous! Whimsical! Absurd! Out of the Way! Unaccountable!
je26 1m

City Bank of Cochran & Co.
32 Camp street.

☞ NOTICE—From and after this date SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid on Money left in this Bank, payable on demand.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST paid on Money left for any specified time.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued, if desired, bearing the same rate of Interest, and negotiable in any of the Commercial Cities of the United States.
SHORT LOANS made on Undoubted Collaterals. mh11 3p

Shirts, Shirts.

☞ ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOZEN FINE SHIRTS from 12 to 20 dollars per dozen, at
jl4 2p STURGES & COLBY'S, 8 and 10 Chartres street.

S. Y. C.—THE AN... S. NEAL MEETING ... Southern Yacht Club for the election ... Montgomery's Hotel, Fair Christian, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock.
The ANNUAL REGATTA of the Club will be run at Pass Christian on MONDAY, the 17th inst. Appropriate prizes will be offered for the three classes.
By order of the Commodore.
jl 13 2t J. O. NIXON, Secretary.

LIME—1400 bbls. Thomaston, landing per bark Mary, and for sale by
jl14 ROGERS, WILLIAMS & CO., 10 Magazine street.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK in sums of 1000 and 1010 dollars.
jl14 2t J. E. ABBRIDGE & CO., 43 St Charles street.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A deck-hand, on board the First District ferry-boat, named Thomas German, fell overboard yesterday just as the boat reached the landing on the Algiers side, and was drowned. The body had not been found.

SEVERELY INJURED.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning an old German woman was knocked down and trampled on, by a runaway horse, at the corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets. She had a sack of corn in her possession, which showed her to belong to the profession of levee "pickers and stealers." She was severely injured and had to be conveyed to the hospital in a cab.

INJURED BY A FALL.—One of the Christian Brothers, of the Third District Orphan Asylum, yesterday fell from the roof of a building in which he was having a skylight made, to the banquette below,