DAILY CRESCENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1854

☞ All persons having bills against the Crescent Office are requested to present them at the office for settlement.

☞ The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bill contracted by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

Filibuster News—Where Does It Come From?

Since the spasmodic efforts of Judge Campbell to burrow out a filibuster plot, sundry newspapers in different parts of the country have been industriously engaged in the amusing employment of manufacturing and circulating all sorts of stories in regard to the supposed movement here. Our account which we have seen sets it down that a force of twenty thousand men is concentrated in and about this city, ready to sail for Cuba at any moment the signal may be given, and that the contributed fund amounts to two millions of dollars! It is not difficult to conceive the manner in which many of these absurd reports derive their origin and increase in magnitude as the ball which an industrious bug rolls along in the dust. To learn the news of your own country or city, go abroad. But we can do better than that; they send us from Gotham, and other accommodating places of lesser note, full and particular accounts of mighty events transpiring immediately under our noses, yet invisible to our grosser vision and never smelled out except by Judge Campbell.

All this will not surprise any one who considers the fact that almost every where in this country can be found a class of newspaper writers whose chief aim is to astonish their readers, and who consequently are quite as ready to deal in fiction as in fact; a class of newspapers, too, that arrogate to themselves exclusive facilities for obtaining wonderful news later than any body else, which often turns out to be news never heard of before by any body. And these ridiculous stories may perhaps be in some measure attributed to the boastful and egotistical assumptions of individuals in this city who are or pretend to be connected with a filibuster project of some description. We have a better hypothesis still, however, and that is that sundry of our young military friends, Capts. Dreux, Jaquess, etc., are somewhat accountable for the mischief because of having raised up that warlike organization, the National Guards. We have no means of knowing that they are a set of filibusters, but of course almost every body at home and abroad will have it that their first antagonists will be the whiskered Dons, and their first battle-field upon the Island of Cuba.

In regard to the extent, or even existence, of a formidable filibustering movement in our peaceable city, we are not aware that any body here knows, except the Delta, and it won't tell.

See First and Fourth Pages.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Louisiana for late Texas papers.

Also, to the officers of the steamboat Lucy Robinson for newspapers of a late date from the upper country.

We are also under obligations to the steamer Josiah Lawrence for St. Louis papers of a late date.

CRYSTAL PALACE—*Resignation of Mr. Barnum.*—The great Barnum has for once failed. He found the task of reviving the Crystal Palace too much for even his abilities, and has resigned its presidency. The hot weather, failing health, and a multiplicity of other engagements, are the reasons given for his withdrawal; but the true cause undoubtedly was the impossibility of galvanizing the project into life. The directors accepted his resignation, and it was resolved to finally close the Exhibition on the 31st of October next. It was further resolved to appoint a committee with power to dispose of the Crystal Palace and all other property of the Association, deliverable on or after the 1st of November next.

THE SEVEN MILLION CHECK.—The check for $7,000,000 was presented at the Sub-Treasury in New York on the 11th inst., by the Mexican Minister, Mr. Almonte, and promptly paid in gold. It was deposited as follows: $3,000,000 in the Bank of Commerce, $2,000,000 in the Bank of America, $1,500,000 in the Mechanics' Bank, $300,000 in the Bank of New York, and $200,000 in the Phœnix Bank.

THE MCDONOGH BEQUEST.—The City Council of Baltimore adjourned on the 10th to the 11th of September. The McDonogh ordinance did not finally pass, in consequence of a disagreement of the two branches about a trifling amendment. It will come up again at the adjourned session. The ordinance to buy out the Water Company for $1,350,000 finally passed.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn from Newfoundland dates to the 29th ult. that the mercantile community in St. Johns were raising subscriptions for the purpose of sending a vessel to Cape John for the protection of the fisheries—Government to pay one half of the expense. A boat and crew are also to be dispatched to Belle Isle for the same purpose.

Advices from Placentia to the 17th ult., report the fishery anything but satisfactory.

WRECK OF A BRITISH VESSEL.—The British bark Aquatic, from Matanzas, bound to Cork, with a cargo of molasses, went ashore in Long Bay, near Georgstown, and the officers and crew left her, finding it impossible to keep her afloat. The steamer Gen. Clinch has gone to her assistance with a lighter and steam-pump.

TRIAL OF FATHER KROEGER.—Father Kroeger, the Roman Catholic priest charged with an assault upon a young German girl with intent to commit a rape, was tried on the 10th inst., at Cincinnati, before Judge Flynn. The jury being unable to agree, they were discharged. They stood six for conviction for assault with intent to commit a rape, and six for assault and battery. There was a large crowd around the Court-house during the trial.

DIFFICULTY AMONG THE PHILADELPHIA PRINTERS.—W. W. Bell, a member of the Journeymen Printers' Union, was before Alderman Kenny, on the 11th inst., on a charge of conspiring with others, journeymen printers, to interfere with the publication of the Daily Register, published by William A. Birney. Warrants, it is said, were issued for J. Reeves, S. Breinizer and W. H. Wooley, in connection with Bell, but the process was not served upon them. The allegation is that they left the Register office because females were employed in the job room, and that they made threats to get the form. Bell was held in $500 for a further hearing.

Messrs. Lynne, Mark Smith and several other members of the profession had gone on a tour up the Mississippi, intending to give exhibitions at all the principal towns as high up as St. Paul. The company was performing at Galena, where Mr. Lynne and Mr. Alex. F. Welsh, also a member of the company, were seized with the cholera. Mr. Welsh died on the 6th. Mr. Lynne leaves a wife and several children.

Col. Oulton is out in the Intelligencer with a long card in relation to the affray between himself and Mr. Churchwell. He gives certificates from several members of the House, proving that Churchwell actually drew a pistol on him. He charges Churchwell with habitually carrying a bowie-knife and pistol, and with the deliberate purpose of attacking him, and then shooting him down. The language used is very severe.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

FURTHER BY THE FRANKLIN

INTERESTING FROM THE EAST.

Spanish Insurrection.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following are the most important items brought by the steamer Franklin:

Reply of the Czar.

The reply of the Emperor of Russia to the demands of Austria states that he will resist these demands, and prosecute his rights to the last man in his army and to the last rouble in his treasury.

Movements in the Principalities.

The Russians have not evacuated Moldavia.

The Austrian army on the frontiers, consisting of about 24,000 troops, has been ordered to drive the Russians beyond the Pruth.

Black Sea.

But little of interest has occurred in the Black Sea since the previous dates. The naval forces there continue to threaten Sebastopol.

The Baltic.

The latest accounts from the Baltic state that Admiral Napier was within 20 miles of Cronstadt.

Demand for Soldiers.

The Czar has issued a ukase requiring every landed proprietor in Poland to furnish 25 armed men for the Russian army.

Spain—Progress of the Insurrection.

The latest dates from Madrid announce that the insurrection was making headway, and that the streets of Madrid were barricaded. The insurgents demanded that the Ministry and the Queen should abdicate.

It was reported at Paris that the rebels had been defeated, but the report was not credited.

Regatta at Pass Christian.

PASS CHRISTIAN, July 17, 1854.

Eds. Crescent—As it is probable some of your readers may be interested in the annual race of the Southern Yacht Club, which came off to-day, I will occupy a moment in giving you the result, the wind being so light through the whole race as in a great measure to render it "flat, stale and unprofitable." But to my purpose: The distance was fifteen miles—a triangle with angles of two and a half miles—the boats to go twice round. The first round being seven and a half miles, two and a half miles of it dead to windward, was accomplished in the order and time follows:

Mystery, 2h. 3m. 25s.; *Sylph*, 2h. 4m. 30s.; *Ripple*, 2h. 6m. 55s., comprising the first class boats entered.

The second class boats came in as following: *Venture*, 2h. 8m. 58s.; *Stingaree*, 2h. 18m.

The third class:

Elephant, 2h. 11m. 50s.; *White Squall*, 2h. 14m. 15s.; *Spray*, 2h. 14m. 42s.

The second round was entered on, the result of which was, the *Sylph* came in in 4h. 20m. 40s., winning the first class prize; next came the *Mystery*, in 4h. 27m. 20s.; the *Venture* in 4h. 27m. 43s., winning the second class prize; next the *Ripple*, in 4h. 32m. 50s.; then the *Little Elephant*, in 4h. 42m. 9s., winning the third class prize; then the *White Squall*, in 4h. 43m. 10s.; then the *Spray*, in 4h. 46m. 6s., and last of all, "because it was not her breeze," the *Stingaree* in 4h. 52m. 30s.

The *Ripple*, *Mystery*, *White Squall* and *Spray* are all new and untried boats, to-day's being their first race.

Truly yours, AN EX-YACHTMAN.

The Washington Union, of the 11th inst., publishes the confirmation of Mr. McKeon as District Attorney of New York.

Lead ore has been discovered in a little town called Carondelet, above St. Louis. It was found in digging a well 17 feet below the surface. The existence of a lead mine is indicated.

A few days since an extensive fire occurred a Knightstown, In., destroying an entire block, from Dilling's Hotel to the United States Hotel, including both those buildings.

Macaulay, who was to have been hung at Harrisonburg, Va., on Friday last, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for a term of years.

The Wheeling Times says an engineer named McFarland was baldly scalded on the 9th inst., between Piedmont and Altamont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A log having fallen across the track threw the locomotive off, causing the accident.

Quite an excitement was caused at Piqua, Ohio, on the 5th inst., by the hoisting of a cross over the American flag on the Catholic Church. The priest was immediately advised to take it down, and he complied with the advice. Had he refused, the citizens would have probably torn down the church.

An alligator four feet in length was captured in one of the streets in Savannah on the 9th inst. He had crawled out of the river and was quietly taking a survey of the town, when he was discovered by a watchman, who arrested him on suspicion.

Mr. Francis M. Taylor, a printer by profession, who formerly resided in Memphis and worked in the Eagle office, was found dead on the 30th ult., near McMinville, Tenn. A discharged rifle was found near his body, but it is uncertain whether he came to his death by accident or otherwise.

DEATH OF CAPT JEWETT.—Capt. Wm. C. Jewett, of the Martha Jewett, died of cholera in Glasgow, Illinois, on the morning of the 10th inst.

SUICIDE.—A man by the name of Salder, a German, who had been living in St. Louis about three weeks, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a small pen knife, on Friday evening, the 7th inst.

MORTALITY IN ST. LOUIS.—The official report of the number of deaths in St. Louis for the week ending on the 10th inst., shows the whole number to have been 505, of which 216 were from cholera.

EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.—On the 9th inst., a young German, in Louisville, a cigar-maker, while in a fit of jealousy, clapped the muzzle of a loaded pistol to his mouth, and blew the whole top of his head off.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—Michael Jennings was executed in New Haven on the 11th inst. at a quarter past 10 o'clock, for the murder of Mrs. Bradley, of North Haven. Two companies of military kept guard around the jail. There was a large crowd, but they behaved very orderly. Jennings spent the earlier part of the night at his devotions, and, after sleeping from two till half-past four o'clock, he again engaged in devotional exercises. He appeared serious, and looked earnestly on the crucifix in his hand. At ten minutes after ten o'clock he ascended the scaffold, and engaged in prayer with the priest. This over, the priest bade him good by, when he sobbed out "Good bye—Oh! dear Lord Je—" the drop fell before he had finished the sentence, and he was swinging by the neck. The usual white cap covered his face, and was sprinkled with tears. Thus died a monster in guilt, though but eighteen years of age. He did not struggle hard, though he lingered longer than some others executed on the spot. He made no confession, nor did he assert his innocence.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER LOUISIANA.

By the steamer Louisiana, Capt. Smith, from Galveston, we have dates two days later than by the Perseverance, which arrived yesterday.

The Louisiana brings the following passengers:

Miss Lamb, Miss West, Miss Palmer, Miss Clark, Miss Sheppard, Miss Warfurton, Miss Harrington, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Moffitt and child, G Butler and lady, H Stoye, lady and three children and servant, Gloss and lady, S R Smith and lady, Detrich and lady, Messrs J H Lapert, L K Fulton, J S Rhea, M S Menard, Barfield, C Ball, John Seeley, Pelzer, Tip Wallace, C Rossi, W Thomas, Dye, W G Hale, Swift, Dr J H Baldridge, L C Roundtree—20 on deck.

The Galveston News, of the 14th, says:

We believe we have had rain every day for the last two or perhaps three weeks, and during the past three or four days we have had a continued succession of heavy showers day and night. We cannot recollect a time when so much rain has fallen in so short a time. If these rains extend through the country generally, as we fear they do, the effect must be disastrous to our farmers. It is now a week since we heard the corn in many places was beginning to sprout on the stalk. There is, therefore, reason to fear that by this time much of it is ruined, for certainly there has been here no chance for it to get dry. We shall expect soon to hear of the worm in cotton, though it is rather early yet. We hope, however, the country has escaped the deluging rains which have inundated this island.

The Lavaca Register, of the 3d, says:

The dull season is upon us, and, of course, business is flagging. But few wagons are arriving from up country, and we may expect but few transactions in the commercial line till business is resumed in September or October. Our merchants have good stocks of provisions, produce, etc., on hand. The lumber market also seems to be well supplied. Several cargoes of lumber are daily expected, and orders from the country can be filled without difficulty.

The Leon Pioneer rebukes the mania for excessive cotton raising, and recommends the culture of more corn, wheat and meat.

The Gonzales Enquirer has the following account of a murderous affray:

On Monday morning last, an affray took place at Duncan's Ferry, on the San Marcos river, about one and a half miles above this town, in which Mr. Benj. Duncan, Mr. T. S. Netherly, Mr. John Duncan, Mr. T. Berry, Mr. R. H. Bass and Mr. B. F. Means participated. In the affray various instruments of warfare were used freely, and one of the party, Mr. John Duncan, was shot dead by Mr. Netherly. Two or three others were more or less injured from blows inflicted with a hoe, a club and the butt end of a whip. Mr. Netherly has since fled and has not yet been heard from. Two of the parties, Mr. Bass and Mr. Means, surrendered themselves on Wednesday morning, and the trial of the former was entered into before Justices Pilgrim and Goss.

Accounts of the crops in different parts of the State continue to be highly encouraging.

An affray occurred in Rusk county, between a man named Magee and two Sweatmens, (father and son.) Both of the latter were killed.

Monroe Black shot a man named Barnes through the head, at Fort Graham, because he was trying to get him to go home and avoid a difficulty. Black threw the lifeless body into some bushes and fled. Half a mile from the Fort he met Thomas Harrison, Esq., whom he compelled to deliver up his money and his horse. Mr. Harrison pursued Black so close that he left his horse.

In Rusk county, there are thirty candidates before the people, to fill ten offices. So says the Redlander.

Later from the Plains.

The St. Louis Republican of the 9th inst. has this intelligence:

Capt. Clifton, U. S. Army, arrived in this city yesterday from the Plains. Capt. Clifton has been stationed at Fort Laramie for several years. He is now on leave of absence, and will remain in the States for some years.

We learn generally that the emigrants for California were getting on very well. The most of them passed Fort Kearny before the 20th of June, and in very good health. Some few cases of cholera, or a disease partaking of its characteristics, had occurred among them. The Mormons, not so far advanced on the route, had experienced more sickness, but their health was improving. It was estimated that some twenty thousand head of stock were on the route, but the number of emigrants was limited, compared with former years. The Indians were somewhat troublesome, but, except on one or two parties, no serious depredations had been committed.

"Squatter sovereignty" was going it quite extensively in the Kansas Territory. Pioneers had appeared and staked out their claims on the Nemahah, and in the neighborhood of Fort Leavenworth great numbers of entries had been made.

Capt. Steptoe's command of U. S. troops was getting along very well, although there had been some sickness among them. His orders are for Oregon.

The following extracts we cut from a letter of a late date at St. Joseph:

A few disturbances have occurred in relation to claims. A man near Weston had marked his claim, when another came and jumped it, i. e., squatted on the same piece of land. The first one ordered him off, and upon his refusing to go, they rushed upon each other with axes, and both were killed, each striking at the same instant—one in the jugular and the other in the temple.

We have just heard of the melancholy death of Mr. David Allen, a citizen of this place, and brother-in-law of General Bela M. Hughes. He was with a party going to Oregon. At Ash Hollow they encamped for the night. Allen went out to frighten a guard, by appearing to be an Indian. The guard, taking him for one, shot him dead. He has left an interesting young wife.

The son of Col. Russell, of Andrew, came through here a few days since, on his way to Fort Leavenworth for a file of soldiers to go with him to Little Blue in search of his father, who had been attacked by a party of Cheyennes and seriously wounded. All the party escaped, except Col. Russell, and his fate is as yet unknown.

The Sioux and Cheyennes have been very troublesome for several weeks past to the emigrants and traders. The Government should take some prompt and efficient measures to prevent these assaults and butcheries of our citizens.

CRYSTAL PALACE—*Trial of the Strength of Bridges.*—A large number of gentlemen assembled, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., at the Crystal Palace, to witness an exhibition of strength of two models of bridges which have been for some time displayed at that place. The models were perfect in their construction; being, in every particular except as to size, like a practical bridge. They were the Arch Truss Bridge, invented by Henry Lanergan, of Boston, and the Uncle Sam, invented by Hammond Howe, of Cincinnati. They were models of bridges of 450 feet span. The models were about sixteen feet span, and the sides about a foot high. Both were constructed of white pine, and presented a very attractive appearance. The Uncle Sam model weighed sixty-four pounds, and the Arch Truss sixty-one pounds. The inventor of the former had announced that his model would sustain twice the weight of the latter, or be broken in the attempt. The weight on the Arch Truss was from time to time increased until 3004½ pounds were put upon it. The weight on the Uncle Sam was then increased to 6016 pounds. For a few moments the bridge sustained this immense pressure—nearly a hundred times its own weight—but soon after the timbers broke. Subsequently, about five hundred pounds weight more was added to the pressure on the Arch Truss bridge, but without its breaking it. Its strength was not tested further. In the Arch Truss bridge there are fewer timbers than in the Uncle Sam; and, from what can be learned, the Uncle Sam bridge would exceed the other in the cost of construction. Quite a number of engineers were present, and the trial was viewed with much interest.

The Washington National Monument has now attained a height of 153 feet.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1852.

SENATE.—Mr. Rockwell presented a memorial of five hundred citizens of Massachusetts, for the repeal of the fugitive slave act.

Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of Josiah Goddard, a merchant in New York, declaring the fugitive slave law to be unconstitutional, according to the judgment of approved witnesses and common sense, and therefore ought to be repealed; and also the memorial of members of the Unitarian Church, in Cambridge, Mass., for the repeal of the same law.

Mr. Brodhead presented a resolution requesting the Post-master General to inform the Senate if a suitable site can be obtained for the erection of a post-office building in Philadelphia, and if so, what price, and that he communicate to the Senate copies of all proposals for lots and the construction of buildings, etc., with any suggestions he may have to make respecting the same. Adopted.

The bill for a telegraph line to San Francisco was again taken up, and it was then passed—yeas 20, nays 19.

The bill allowing the Alexandria Railroad Company to extend their road through the District to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was taken up, when Mr. Mason offered an amendment allowing the company to construct a bridge above Georgetown, and then let the road extend through Georgetown and Washington, but none on Pennsylvania avenue. Adopted, and the bill passed.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate in January last, a copy of the revenue laws of the United States, carefully revised and collected into one law, with obsolete and inconsistent provisions omitted, and all arranged and adapted to the present wants of the country, with such improvements and additions as are required by experience. The Secretary submits to this Congress, and asks for its immediate enactment. Referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown laid on the table a substitute he intends offering for the Homestead law.

The bill granting the right way for a railroad through the Government grounds at Pensacola, Fla., passed.

Mr. Sebastian said an Executive session was indispensable to-day, and he moved one, which was agreed to.

At a quarter past 3 o'clock the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill incorporating the Georgetown Gas Light Company.

Mr. Bennett's bill granting lands equally to the several States for railway and school purposes was postponed till the third Tuesday in December next.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendments to several Territorial bills.

Two private bills were passed, also the bill making provision for the postal service of California, and in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported a bill repealing the section in the law of August, 1853, which makes a deduction of 50 per cent. on prepaid postage on newspapers and periodicals. He looked on the section as a bonus to the city press, and against the country press.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Wheeler, by request, presented the remonstrances of Stillman, Allen & Co., and a large number of other citizens of New York, against the extension of the patent of W. R. Nevins for a biscuit machine.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment increasing from $90,000 to $190,000 the appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, including repair of the dam at Cumberland Island.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, thought the best the House could do was to stand by the estimates of the engineers.

Mr. Campbell dissented from this mode of doing business, saying that the Representatives from the interior knew better what the wants of commerce are, through their respective regions, than one-half of the engineers sent out by the Department.

Mr. Preston moved an amendment to the amendment appropriating $23,000 to defray the necessary expense of keeping the Louisville and Portland Canal in repair, making it free of toll.

There was further debate, during which it was said the canal will become the exclusive property of the United States before the next session of Congress.

Mr. Ritchie's amendment, as amended by Mr. Preston, was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Negatived—63 against 72.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Ruffin has been appointed in place of Mr. Clingman, declined, a member of the select committee to inquire whether any improper means have been used to procure the passage of bills through Congress.

Adjourned.

GREAT FIRE AT COXSACKIE.—By a telegraphic dispatch from Albany, dated the 11th inst., we learn:

"The business portion of the village of Coxsackie, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire last evening.

"The fire broke out in Rinnert's Hotel, at Middle Landing, and before the flames could be checked forty buildings were totally destroyed, including three hotels and the Post-office.

"The principal losers are H. P. Bedell, dry goods; W. Chase, grocery and liquors; Palmer & Co., ice cream saloon; George Sharp, grocer; French & Co., dry goods; Liske & Co., packers.

"The stores of Kirkland & Co. and Peck & Dwight, at Middle Landing, were saved with difficulty. Also, all the freighting houses. The loss is estimated at from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars."

A BURNING STEAMER.—The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, of the 14th ult., has the following:

Capt. Plummer, of the scooner Virginia Griffiths, arrived last evening from Baltimore, reports that on Monday night last, off Cape Hatteras, saw a steamer on fire, supposed to be loaded with cotton.

From the description of the vessel, we think there was a strong probability that it was the iron steamer D. L. Adams, which put into this port on her voyage from Savannah to New York, and left on Thursday, the 6th inst., laden with naval stores.

CHEAP EXCURSION PARTY.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that an excursion party left that city on the 10th for Niagara Falls, on board the steamer David White. For the occasion the fare to Niagara and back, including meals and state-rooms on river and lake boats, was only ten dollars.

QUICK ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Sebastian Muraskv was caught in George Pendleton's house, on the Lebanon Road, about three miles from the city, at about three o'clock Saturday morning, committing a burglary. He was brought to town, examined before Squire Rowe-camp, held over to appear before the Grand Jury, which is now in session, and indicted by that body for the crime. He was then arraigned before the Criminal Court, plead not guilty, was tried, convicted by the Jury and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison at Columbus. All this happened in nine hours after he was detected in his crime. The Sheriff started with him for Columbus on Saturday afternoon, and if no accident occurs on the way, he will be doing the State service at a distance of a hundred and twenty miles within sixteen hours after he was caught in his burglary. This is probably the fastest judicial justice on record. [Cincinnati Columbian.

Mr. Columbian, you are behind the age. We have known instances where capital punishment was administered within less than sixteen minutes after the crime, and if not judicially, at least judicously.

A dispatch from Boston, dated the 11th, says:

"The Alumni Association of Harvard College will have a grand celebration on Thursday of next week—the day following the Annual Commencement. Professor Felton will deliver the oration. The dinner will be given in Harvard Hall, Hon. Josiah Quincy presiding at the table. The class graduating next week will number 86.

The extreme heat, and absence of rain for two weeks past, has seriously effected the growing crops in this locality, and raised the price of summer fruit and vegetables to an unprecedented figure.

Weather and Crops.

We have been favored, says the Charleston Standard, by a call from an intelligent gentleman, who has lately had occasion to pass along through the district of country traversed by the old ship road from Charleston to Savannah. With planting prospects in the rice and Sea Island region he has had occasion to become familiar, and his information, therefore, is entitled to the utmost confidence.

He states that in consequence of the fall in the price of Sea Island cotton, and the high price of corn, an unusually large quantity of that staple has been planted; and that under the influence of abundant rains in May and June, it promised unusually well, but since the dry and extremely hot weather set in, it has commenced firing, and the yield will necessarily be much diminished.

Sea Island cotton also promised well until lately, but that, too, has suffered from the drouth and heat.

The rice crop is generally fine. Among the inland swamps some crops have been drowned out, but generally it so far has been uninjured, and without some casualty not now anticipated, it will give an abundant yield.

We find the following in the Batesville Commercial Standard:

The weather is much more pleasant now than it has been for some time. Yesterday we had a very fine rain in this portion of the county, though not so much as the farmers would like to have seen. The crops, generally, look well, and if we mistake not, this will be a fine crop year.

KENTUCKY, ETC.—The Louisville Journal of the 8th says:

From present indications, it seems that we are to have an abundant harvest this season. Throughout this county and the State generally, so far as we can learn, the prospect indicates an unusual yield. A few days since we made a trip through Jefferson and several of the upper counties, and we found all the growing crops in the most promising condition. The wheat has mostly been harvested in the best possible order, and the yield will generally prove better than the average. Corn never looked better in this county. The favorable rains, together with the recent hot weather, have pushed it forward with a strength and luxuriance highly encouraging to the husbandman.

Grass and oats, too, have made a most luxuriant growth; indeed, these crops have pushed forward with such an unusual vigor that many acres will be greatly injured in consequence of "lodging" before maturity.

The potato crop, which is one of the great staples of the Ohio valley, now promises almost beyond any former parallel. The cool, damp weather, during the early part of the season, proved unusually favorable to the potato crop.

Owing to the increased number of acres that have been put under cultivation, and the scarcity and high price of labor, it will require all the mighty energies of the farmer, aided by the new and improved agricultural machinery of the various kinds, to secure the abundant harvest.

Alabama Items.

A series of very severe articles, condemnatory of Chancellor James B. Clarke, as incompetent from the tyrannical violence of his temper, the discourteesy of his manners, and the strength of his prejudices, for his present office, having been published, the Bar of Pickens county have held a meeting, with R. T. Johnson as chairman, and A. E. Cochoose as secretary, and adopted resolutions, on motion of A. B. Clitherall, vindicating the Chancellor from the assaults, and declaring that in him "we recognize the honest man, the faithful officer, the impartial judge—patient to hear, prompt to decide and courteous to the Bar; and we congratulate ourselves, as solicitors in chancery, that the districts in which we practice are in the division of Chancellor Clarke."

A tri-weekly line of mail stages has been established to run from Montevalo, the head of the Selma railroad, to Whitesburg, on the Tennessee river. This is the first time that direct central connection between North and South Alabama by stage has ever been established.

The Commisioners of the new Central Bank of Alabama, at Montgomery, have decided to postpone the opening of books of subscription to the capital stock until the first Monday in November.

The public lands lying along the northeast and southwest Alabama Railroad, which were reserved from sale during the last five or six months, are now open to entry.

The annual commencement exercises of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, took place last week. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees commenced on the 8th.

HOMICIDE.—A few days ago two men, named Jackson Blackburn and Jackson Montgomery, quarreled at a drinking store in Jefferson county, Ala., when the latter was killed by Blackburn. Both had large families.

Arrival of the Franklin.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Franklin, is ashore on Long Island. Her mails, with four days' later news, have been received.

There are two hundred passengers on board, all of whom are saved. The cargo is very valuable.

There was only a moderate business doing in cotton.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed at unchanged prices. Fair Orleans, 6⅞ to 6⅞.

Letters give favorable accounts of the Cotton, Flour and Corn markets at Liverpool.

On the 3d of July the Liverpool Cotton market was active, with prices rather in favor of the seller. Sales for the day 9000 bales.

Wheat market declined. Indian Corn, nothing doing.

Flour—Prices advanced 6d. to 9d.

Wheat—Market advanced.

There is no change from last dates. Consols declined ¼, closing at 93¾.

The Pacific had arrived out.

Russia has replied to the summons of Austria, refusing to evacuate the Principalities, and resolving to resist to the last.

A collision between the Austrians and the Russians in Moldavia is thought to be imminent.

The entire aspect of affairs in the East is more warlike than ever.

There has been an insurrection in Spain, and the abdication of Queen Isabella is supposed to be probable.

There has been an engagement between the Government troops and the insurgents, in which the latter were defeated.

Madrid was barricaded. Gen. O'Donnell, who is at the head of the insurgents, had threatened an attack on the palace.

An American General, at the head of 24,000 men, had entered Little Wallachia. All the troops in Russian Poland had been ordered to the Gallician frontier.

The combined fleet was before Cronstadt, and an attack was expected immediately, at last advices. [Eve. Pic.

A CHICKASAW KILLED.—A Chickasaw named Munchubbee was killed recently at Post Oak Grove, on the Red River, by a man named Vance. The two were engaged in a dispute, and Vance struck Munchubbee a mortal blow on the head with a piece of board.

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, 76 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. febz3 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. patients and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every 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,

apl3 1y Office, 38 St. Charles street.

Kentucky Military Institute,

DIRECTED by a BOARD OF VISITORS appointed by the State, is under the Superintendence of Col. R. T. P. Allen, a distinguished Graduate of West Point, and an practical Engineer, aided by able Faculty.

The course of study is that usually taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of an extended course of Mathematics, Natural Science, and Theoretical and Practical Engineering.

The buildings of the institute have been entirely refitted during the past year, and the arrangements for heating them with steam completed, which have rendered the Institute unequalled in respect to health, convenience and agreeableness of residence, as it has ever been in all the conforms of instruction and strictness of government.

The ensuing school term will open on the second Monday in September, 1854. Entire charge 150 dollars per semi-annual session, (payments to be made twice,) payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
jy18 1m President of the Board.

Report of the Board of Visitors.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, Franklin County, June 14, 1854.

To his Excellency, L. W. Powell, Governor of Kentucky:

☞ In conformity with an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, the undersigned members of the Board of Visitors respectfully submit to your Excellency their annual report of its condition and progress for the scholastic year just closing.

We beg leave to present to you as part hereof, the report of the Superintend, Col. R. T. P. Allen, by reference to which it will be seen that the past year has been one of eminent success with the Institute—the most prosperous of its history. The Cadets have enjoyed uninterrupted health, and peace and quiet have reigned over all. The government has been efficient in a marked degree, and has availed to the prevention of vice and the establishment of good order, securing to the studious opportunities of prosecuting their studies without hindrance from the vicious or the wayward.

Different members of this Board were in attendance at the Institute during the progress of the examination, and on the commencement occasion. They have inspected the public arms and other property, and the buildings for the use of the Cadets. They have witnessed the military exercises, and have not been inattentive to the discipline of the Institute, and the department of the young gentlemen during the training. Simple justice requires of us to say, as the result of our observations, that the public arms are in excellent condition; the examinations very creditable to both teacher and pupil, and evinced on the part of the latter great proficiency in the various branches of knowledge upon which they were employed. The military exercises exhibited on the part of the Cadets the promptness and precision of veterans. Their manly bearing and erect carriage demonstrated the value of the discipline to the physical development of youth. The excellent condition of the barracks, heated as they are by steam, and kept in thorough repair, prove the determination of their energetic and experienced Superintendent to do every thing in his power to promote and insure the comfort and health of those committed to his charge. In fine, the Institute fully answers, in every respect, the highest expectations of its friends.

The first degree in the arts has been conferred upon twelve, and the degree of civil engineer upon eight young gentlemen graduates of this year's class, and the second degree of the arts upon William Bailey, resident graduate of last year's class.

The Cadets who have been in attendance during the past year are apportioned among the several States as follows: From Kentucky fifty, Texas nine, Mississippi twenty-four, Louisiana fifteen, Florida one, Indiana one, South Carolina one, New York two, Arkansas one, Missouri nine, Pennsylvania one, Ohio ten, Tennessee seven, Alabama six, and one from Mexico and Ireland each, total one hundred and thirty-nine.

We cannot commend in too strong terms the zeal, ability, and fidelity which have characterized the course of the Superintendent and Professors in the discharge of their varied and arduous duties. As instructors of youth they are not surpassed by any faculty in the whole country with whom we have any acquaintance. The good order and discipline of the Institute during the last annual term, the rapid progress of the Cadets in the prosecution of their respective studies, the success and prosperity of the school, bear ample testimony to the truth of what we say.

The course of study pursued is very extensive. The Latin and French Languages are thoroughly taught, and in the Mathematical and Natural Sciences very few, if any, of the best regulated colleges take so wide and thorough a range. Rhetoric, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, Geometry, Chemistry and Book Keeping receive a large share of attention. The science of Civil Engineering is thoroughly and practically taught, as a means of speedily qualifying the Cadet for profitable employment in the grand system of internal improvements which is now going forward with such rapid strides throughout every part of the United States.

We again refer to the "military feature" of the Institute with a view to its being properly understood and appreciated. It is not so much to impart military knowledge as to receive the advantage of discipline and habits of subordination, that inclines are taught. The military drill occupies but one hour in the day, after the daily collegiate studies have been concluded, and is practiced because it is conducive to manly exercise, good health, and gentlemanly carriage. It is never permitted to interfere with the regular studies of the Cadet.

The next session of the Institute commences on the second Monday in September, under the most favorable auspices.

In conclusion, the undersigned beg leave to express their confident belief that this Institution is now placed upon a sure and permanent basis, and, as such, they recommend it to the favorable consideration of your Excellency, and of all those desirous of bestowing upon their sons a sound, practical, and scientific education.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. DUDLEY, President,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
C. S. MOREHEAD,
JNO. M. HARLAN, Adj't Gen'l,
THOS. N. LINDSEY,
JAMES HARLAN,
W. L. CALLENDER,
J. RUSSELL HAWKINS,
Board of Visitors.

STERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, June 14, 1854.

Gen. Peter Dudley, President of the Board of Visitors:

Sir—The undersigned begs leave to present to you, and through you to the honorable Board, his report as Superintendent of this Institute for the year closing, with this day's exercises, being the seventh of its existence, and, in doing so, to tender you his congratulations on its continued success.

A gracious Providence has bountifully smiled upon us during the past year, and has vouchsafed to us the blessings of quietness, peace and health. The year has been by far the most pleasant, and in every respect the most successful we have known. None have died; none have been seriously ill. The arrangements for promotion of health and comfort, for heating by steam, though in some measure experimental, have proved of inestimable advantage.

The regulations adopted by your Board for the government of the Institute, have prove fully adequate to the exigencies of its discipline, and have secured unwonted good order through the entire course of the term.

There have been in attendance during the year one hundred and thirty-nine Cadets, of whom two have been expelled, four dismissed, and sixteen honorably discharged. One hundred and seventeen remain connected with the Institute. Among the Cadets fourteen States and two foreign countries have been represented.

The corps of instructors has been fully adequate to the wants of the Institute—five Professors and three Assistant Professors having been engaged in the business of instruction and government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to bear witness again to the great value of the system of government in use here for the control necessary for the proper instruction, mental, moral and physical, of the youth of the present day. No small part of this control has been found in the system of military element by which the Cadet is made to feel that he is writing down for himself a character for the distinguished institution, of parents and friends, and for