DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 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.

The Cholera.

This terrible antagonist of human life appears to have entirely changed its usual tactics in its present onslaught throughout the United States. It has been likened, in the peculiarities of its destroying progress, to the march of an invading army—entering a country at a few unobstructed points, following usually the channels of great rivers or the courses of valleys, turning aside for high mountains and traveling hundreds of miles to search out a pass, leaving behind wherever it goes thousands of desolate homes and a pathway of new made graves, and finally sitting down in some great and populous city to hold its revels and destroy at pleasure. Thus, in 1832, if we remember correctly, the cholera attacked New York and marched into the country beyond, ascended the St. Lawrence River and seized upon Montreal and Quebec, thence spreading with dreadful effect to hundreds of towns and villages throughout the North. And the last time it devasted this country so fearfully, in the years '48 and '49, it slowly ascended the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, laying the country and the towns along their shores under contribution, and finally, intrenching itself in St. Louis, Cincinnati and other considerable places, it commenced the work of depopulation in an orderly and systematic manner.

This open and direct plan of operations, however, as we before stated, appears to have been abandoned in the present attack. The deadly foe has stolen in among us unobserved, or has else been lurking in quiet concealment since the last campaign, and now strikes at a hundred different points. We hear of the almost simultaneous appearance of the cholera in the cities and towns of the Atlantic States, along the Northern Lakes and in the valley of the Mississippi; and that, too, with a severity which leaves no room for the comfortable hope that it is but the seeds of the former disease, and cannot possibly produce such frightful mortality.

Meantime, our own city remains entirely free from the scourge, and seems likely to remain so, the present condition of its health being most excellent, and giving not the least indication of attack from disease or malady of any sort.

See First and Fourth Pages.

THE PERFORMANCE AT PLACIDE'S.—The Crescent Dramatic Association will open Placide's Varieties to-night and give a performance for the benefit of the Washington Monument. The principal piece selected for the occasion is "The Wife, a Tale of Mantua." Being somewhat in the dark in regard to the *personnel* of this Dramatic Association, we are not prepared to hazard a conjecture in regard to the probable character of the entertainment they will offer; the object of their efforts, however, entitles them to a full house.

Governor Hebert and family are still sojourning at Last Island.

The editor of the Visitor, published at Madison, Ga., of the 22d inst., believes that, "if it don't rain soon, the sun will burn all the wooden buildings in the town."

It must be hot up in your diggins, Mr. Editor. Why don't you take a holiday and come to our city, where you can enjoy the refreshing Gulf breezes, and have *any quantity of rain?*

THE NEW JAIL.—We visited the building a few days ago for the first time since its completion. The outside appearance is well enough, and presents little appearance of being a prison. South Carolinian, 22d.

We hope that the Editor of the Carolinian will *only* have to do with the *outside* of the building he describes.

"Dead as Douglas" is now used as the strongest phrase for indicating the entire absence of vitality.

HISTORY OF CUBA.—Phillips & Sampson, Boston, are now publishing a work entitled "History of Cuba: or Notes of a Traveler in the Tropics," by the editor of the Pictorial. The book is finely illustrated, and brings the history of this interesting and important region up to the present hour.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON FIRE.—On the morning of the 19th inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, the basement of the Episcopal Church in Petersburg, Va., was discovered to be on fire, and but for the timely exertions of a few citizens, that elegant building would have been entirely destroyed. The organ, town clock and furniture of the church were completely ruined. The correspondent of the Daily Richmond Dispatch says there is "no doubt that this fire was the work of an incendiary."

FILIBUSTERS IN KENTUCKY.—R. M. Johnson and John Haldeman, it is stated, have been arrested at Lexington, Ky., charged with being engaged in enlisting troops for the Cuban expedition. The Louisville Courier says it is well known that a company has been organized in that city, and it is well known the same thing has been done at Hopkinsville, Bowling Green and other places.

WRECK OF A SHIP AT SEA.—Captain Brown, of the brig Hollander, arrived at New York on the 19th inst. from Leghorn, sends the following report: "July 9, lat. 34 36, lon. 60 40 W., fell in with the wreck of a ship of about five hundred tons burthen. She had painted ports and appeared to have been in contact with some vessel. She was cut in two pieces, and sunk so deep in water that we could not make her out. None of her masts were standing. It was thought she had not been long in that situation."

PROGRESS OF MELBOURNE.—Operations have been commenced at Melbourne, Australia, for the introduction of a pure supply of hydrant water from a distance of twenty miles, the government having lent the city, for the purpose, £300,000. The streets of the city have been drained, metalled and curbed, and, at the last dates, gas works were in progress for the purpose of lighting them. A beautiful building for a Post-office has been erected; and within a short time hundreds of new and substantial dwellings have gone up. In fact, Melbourne, like San Francisco, is growing at a rapid rate.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.—The New York papers of the 20th state that the latest accounts from this vessel, which it will be remembered went ashore on Long Island beach, represent her as being in a very critical situation, so much so, that it is thought she will prove a total wreck. She has been forced to within a vessel's length of the shore, and lies in about eight feet of sand, and is rolling and cracking badly.

She has 800 tons freight, which is valued at about $800,000. The underwriters have some sixty or seventy men at work removing the freight.

AN EXPENSIVE "NIGGER."—Among other bills that have been rendered to the U. S. Marshal for services rendered in the case of Burns, are one for military services amounting to $9,000; one by the City of Boston for extra Policemen, amounting to $7,000; H. D. Parker's bill, amounting to $4,000; and the steam-tug John Taylor, $420. These are but a small number. [Boston Mail.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, July 26.—The steamboat McRae passed here last night at half-past 12 o'clock, and the Isabella this afternoon at 3 o'clock, both bound for New Orleans.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, July 9, has the following items:

I have positive and undeniable information from the highest sources at Honolulu, to the effect that a treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Islands shall come in as a Territory or a State. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The Administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations.

This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The King and Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while the majority of the foreign residents desire it.

THE CLIMAX OF TOADYISM.—The Washington Union thus closes an article on the present Administration:

"What Administration, since the purer days of the Republic, can present a nobler record of measures and acts, embodying and illustrating, without an exception, the truest principles of Democracy?

"In the illustrious roll of our patriot Presidents, where, since the days of Washington, will history point to one more clear in his high office than Franklin Pierce? *'In pace docus, in bello præsidium.'*"

The New York Journal of Commerce recommends the prohibition of the sale in New York of green or partially decayed fruits.

The measles is prevailing in Plaquemine, Parish of Iberville, La., to an alarming extent, attacking all ages.

Among the passengers of the Franklin were twelve nuns from Italy, nine of them belonging to the Order of Jesuits, and three to the Order of the Sacred Heart.

A few days since, a party of twenty-three Germans at work in a tannery in Cincinnati partook freely of the water from a well which, some months previous, had been used as a reservoir for stagnant water. They were all taken sick the next day, eleven of them died, and several others were not expected to recover.

A brutal murder was committed in Washington City on the night of the 16th, owing to an Irish family row. A man named Keefe had his head chopped literally to pieces with a hatchet, and died the next day. His wife and another woman were also severely cut with the same instrument. The perpetrator was arrested.

Thursday night, the 13th, the safe of the Grand Trunk Railroad office, Montreal, was opened, and money and securities to the amount of $60,000 to $64,000 were taken. In the course of the day several boxes, containing the securities, were found behind a fence, though a large quantity, valueless to any but the owners, with $1000 in notes of the Montreal Bank, were missing.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court of Northern New York have found an indictment under the sub-treasury law against Jacob Richardson, ex-Collector of Customs at Oswego, N. Y., who is a defaulter for $100,000. The defalcation occurred two years ago. Mr. R. is not to be found.

The Town Council of Marion, Ala., fixed the license for retailing liquor at $1500 per annum, thinking that this would prevent all applications. An enterprising individual was, however, about to open a shop even at this figure, when the Council met and raised the license to $3000.

The Sumter Banner states that the scamp who was arrested on the railroad cars near that place some three weeks ago, on suspicion of having committed various robberies in North Carolina, sawed off the iron bars of the prison window and made his escape. When arrested his baggage was found stuffed with skeleton keys.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat understands that the Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad have sold $400,000 of their 7 per cent. bonds to their own stockholders and other capitalists of the Tennessee Valley, on the terms proposed by them. This, it is stated, will enable the Company, with their other means, to lay their track through Alabama (150 miles) except 25 miles of iron west of Tuscumbia.

A meeting was held at Bladon, Ala, on the 20th inst., for the purpose of providing ways and means to connect that place with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. If this project is carried out, the facility of going to and returning from the Springs, the waters of which have not their equal in the United States, will make Bladon what our talented townsman who addressed the meeting said it would be—the "Saratoga of the South. Books will be opened at the next meeting, the first Monday of August, for taking stock in the road.

It is estimated that some fifty thousand sailors have been withdrawn from commerce in consequence of the present European war: about 35,000 of the number being taken by the Anglo-French allies in order to man their fleets for the Baltic and Black Seas, and about 20,000 Russian sailors being blockaded in the ports of their own country. There was a scarcity of seamen before this war, but the withdrawal of these 35,000 English and French sailors has greatly augmented the deficiency. The new apprenticeship system of the United States will do much to supply a remedy.

Quite an excitement has been created in Cleveland by the narrow escape from drowning of Miss Logan, the well-known actress. We find the particulars in the Cleveland Herald: It appears that a party from the city, among them Miss Logan, were riding, and stopped at Rocky River for the purpose of enjoying the shade and scenery. Miss Logan made a misstep, and slipped from a steep bank into the river where the water was deep. She had sunk a second time, when a gentleman of the party observing her plunged into the water and succeeded in bringing her to the shore. Miss Logan was, of course, somewhat astonished by her impromptu bath, but received no serious injury from it.

A meeting of the merchants of Pittsburgh has been held to consider the subject of improving the navigation of the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Louisville, for which the River and Harbor bill just passed the House of Representatives makes an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars. A committee, previously appointed, to collect information respecting the navigation of the River, made a report, from which the Philadelphia American learns that in the opinion of experienced Ohio pilots and navigators, great improvement had been effected at all places where the dams and other public works on the River were perfectly completed all the anticipated advantages being fully realized; while, on the other hand, the reverse was visible where the works were left unfinished.

Things in Japan.

The Charleston Mercury has a letter from a gentleman connected with the Japan expedition. He says the country is so favorably situated that it produces in an abundance almost every valuable product that can be found in the world. The soil is so fertile that it is capable of maintaining a more dense population than any other space of the same size on the face of the globe. The skill and industry of the people in agriculture is so great that they are said to surpass any other people, and from what we have seen in walking over the country for miles around this bay, the half has not been told.

Of the mechanical arts he says:

"Their skill in working the precious metals and iron and copper is quite equal to that of varnishing and beautifying of wood. We see daily and in common use, satins and silks, and crapes and velvets, as good and as handsome as can be made any where. The fabric is peculiar, and seems to be more durable than in our world. The patterns and colors as varied and tasteful as the most exquisite fancy could desire. Who can venture to say what this country wants? Who could make up a cargo and bring it here, and have any sort of assurance that he had one single article that the people really required, or that they would be anxious to purchase? Some would fix on "Yankee Notions," but they would find that the Japanese did not fancy notions. Some would select cotton goods. These they could sell cheaper than the Japanese can make them; but they must make the cloth as good and handsome as the Japanese domestic manufacture, and besides, it must have on it the hundreds and thousands of badges and coats of arms of the serfs and slaves worn constantly by them to designate their grade, and to whom they belong. There is, perhaps, not an individual in the Empire who does not wear on his dress a badge of distinction, woven or dyed in the cloth."

The writer says they look with curiosity upon the Railroad, Telegraph and agricultural instruments. They admire also our steamships. They look with awe and dread at our large cannon. These they appreciate fully, and they would like to possess them, for they are more bold, and warlike, and independent than any Eastern nation, and in this point they feel deeply their inferiority to us. These they will imitate as well as they can, and our visit will make them stronger, though they may be more weak in the end.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The New York Tribune's correspondent gives the following:

The Homestead bill will either be defeated or postponed to next session of Congress.

The Post-office Committee have a call of the House and will move to take up the Railroad bills. This shrewd movement may carry the road measures.

A New York Nebraska-Democratic member says the North had better not take issue against popular sovereignty, but go at once for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. This is pretty rich for the Nebraskites.

Colonel Colt's book-keeper and a Mr. Wright testified before the Colt Committee to-day. Horace H. Day and others from New York, have been subpenaed and are here.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

This being the most salubrious of all the cities on the continent, Congress is tempted to remain here during the summer. They might find travel, in any direction, very hazardous. Here they are safe, and well employed. In view of the fact that the necessities of the Government, and of those who are brought here by connection with it, require that the city should be supplied copiously with water, the Senate will again appropriate half a million dollars to continue the Potomac aqueduct. The House, being already "in a melting mood," will relent and acquiesce.

If the history of Congress consists, as was yesterday asserted, in members jumping up and speaking all the time on every trivial subject, the Cabinet history might be recorded as a meeting and talking nearly every day, whether upon important matters or not. Some wonderful results are expected from the recently frequent and long continued consultations of the Cabinet. Whether a new scheme for the acquisition of Cuba—a project for dispossessing Great Britain of the whole of Oregon up to the Russian line—or a batch of vetoes for the maintenance of the doctrines of '96, are on foot, we shall soon see. Perhaps, however, the mystery will be solved by a final decision on some small question of local patronage.

The opinion gains ground that the President will veto the River and Harbor bill, whether it be confined to the estimates, and to works begun, or not. He is not committed in favor even of works that have been estimated for.

The Senate declined going into Executive session this morning, and took up the Texas bill, which promises to be a fruitful subject of debate. The bill allows eight and a half millions for the bonds secured by a pledge of duties on imports on certain conditions. The creditors are quite willing to except the bill, though it will not pay their claims in full.

Congress is determined to be liberal to California. The House voted to-day nearly a million of dollars for suppressing Indian hostilities in that State, and the Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill contain over half a million more for the promotion of California interests. Yours, etc. ION.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—A Paris correspondent of the Washington Union thus speaks of Major Minie and his rifles:

"I spent yesterday at Vincennes, with 'Commandant' (Major) Minie, the celebrated inventor of the 'Minie rifle,' and, after much agreeable and instructive conversation, was shown into his little workshop, where he personally fabricates the different arms which he invents and improves upon. He is eminently a practical man, though of a high order of inventive genius. The American ordnance department, I am informed, are now making experiments with his carbine, which was placed in their possession, if I am correctly informed, some years ago, and which is acknowledged to be the best arm for infantry yet used in the field. Since that pattern, however, was sent over, Major Minie has made great improvements in the arm, and I hope to see the improved weapon introduced, and, indeed, to be instrumental in its introduction into the army and volunteer regiments of the United States. With Colt's pistol, the improved Minie rifle, the 'gun Napoleon,' and the 'American Columbian,' we can, in three months, arm and bring into the field an effective army of a million of men, already half soldiers in their knowledge of fire-arms, for offence or defence, and the ax and spade for roads and fortifications; and this can always be done as long as West Point and our little army are kept up and cherished as the depositors of military information for the nation, while our more fortunate fellow-citizens are pursuing the more attractive and remunerative pursuits of peace."

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—The Parkersburg (Va.) News says Mrs. James, wife of Lemuel James, was found dead, on Friday morning, by her father, immediately outside the door of her house, a short distance below the mouth of Bull Creek, with two large and deep gashes out in the side of her throat, which caused her death. It is thought she committed the deed herself, as she avowed her intention recently to put an end to her life. She leaves a large family of children.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Martha E. Frost, a child four years of age, was scalded to death a few days ago in New York by falling backwards into a kettle of hot water.

A little son of Mrs. Pate, aged three years, fell into a tub of hot water and died on the same day in New York.

SUICIDE.—A man named Abraham Van Wyck, a native of Poughkeepsie, committed suicide in New York, on the 19th inst., by swallowing a large dose of laudanum, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

LARGE RATTLESNAKE.—A rattlesnake was killed on the farm of Ephraim Bee, in Doddridge county, Ohio, a few days ago, which measured five feet ten inches in length, seven inches in circumference, and weighed nine and three-fourths pounds. There were twenty-three rattles upon its tail. When first seen it was supposed to have been in the act of charming a large hawk, which was gazing steadily at it.

THE CHOLERA.

NO CHOLERA.—The Washington Union denies the report of the existence of cholera in that city.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The city is now entirely free from cholera. There has been no case in Nashville or its vicinity since last Sunday. We therefore discontinue our daily reports of interments at the city cemetery. We have no fears that there will be any occasion for resuming these reports. But our readers must be satisfied that should any epidemic appear here they will get the earliest and most correct reports of it in this paper. [Nashville Union.

We are glad to see from the St. Louis papers that the health of that city has materially improved. The Republican says:

But for the extraordinary sultriness of the weather at the close of the last and the beginning of the present month, the health of the city would have been very good. We need no better proof that the increased mortality was a consequence of the intense heat, than we find in the sudden decrease of interments reported by the city sexton, from 505 two weeks ago to 282 the last week.

WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

The weather continues oppressively hot, and but for an occasional shower of rain to cool the atmosphere a little, we should stand a pretty fair chance of being converted into salamanders, or—soap grease. On last Sunday evening, the 16th inst., we had one of the heaviest rains, accompanied with considerable wind, that we recollect ever to have seen fall; the wind did no further damage, however, than to blow down the corn in places.

From all we have heard, and from our own limited observation, we hesitate not to express it as our opinion that there will be the heaviest corn crop made in this section that has been made within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The cotton crop, however, is not so promising, owing to the late spring and the large quantity of rain which fell in the month of June, making it some two or three weeks more backward than usual. Nothing, we think, short of a very late fall and the most propitious seasons from this time forward, will insure even an average crop. [Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon, 21st instant.

The wheat in Missouri is said to promise the largest yield known for many years. The Milwaukee Sentinel also says, "there could not by any possibility be a better prospect for the wheat crop in Wisconsin."

The Pointe Coupee (La.) Echo of the 22d inst. says:

"The weather has lately been highly favorable to every description of crop in this region. The health of the Parish also continues very good. Nothing has occurred to relieve the monotony of which we complained in our last number."

The Plaquemine (Iberville, La.) Gazette of the 22d inst. says:

"On Wednesday last we had a fine refreshing shower, with rather too much wind to suit planters. In some parts of the Parish the cane and corn crops look remarkably well; yet we have heard it asserted by gentlemen who should, from the nature of their calling, be well informed, that the crops will be at least one-third short this year. We hope, whether full or short, that sugar and molasses may command better prices.

"P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have been credibly informed that this slight storm has proved very destructive to the corn and cane in this parish."

The St. Francisville (La.) Chronicle of the 22d inst. says:

"We have had showers daily for a week past, much to the gratification and comfort of our towns-folk, but greatly to the annoyance and distress of the cotton planter. Such incessant rains have a tendency to create rot and cause the plant to shed its forms. Our people enjoy unprecedented good health."

The Anderson (S. C.) Advocate of the 19th inst. has the following:

"HARD RUN.—And why should we not be hard run for editorial, when the weather is up to the melting point—too hot to write, and too hot to do any thing but sit in the shade—and too hot to do that with any degree of comfort? Oh, for a cool place, or a vast 'contiguity of shade!' and oh for a good shower of rain to lay the dust, to make corn grow, and help our feelings! Corn will be worth a dollar a bushel, if we are not favored with a shower soon. It is bringing in our village, at this time, from 70 to 72½ cents."

Why don't some of the good people of Anderson "raise the wind" and buy a "Juba" to fan the editor of the Advocate. Would not one of the "pleasure rides" he recommends, stir up enough breeze to cool him?

The St. Louis Republican of the 19th instant says:

"The gardens, and every thing else in this neighborhood, are literally parched up, and should the present hot and dry weather continue, the entire crop will prove a failure. Yesterday the heat was intensely great, ranging from 98 to 100 degrees. About 9 o'clock at night a breeze sprung up which somewhat mitigated its intensity, and afforded some little comfort."

NO RAIN.—Some ten days ago we had reason to hope that our farmers' fears would be dispelled by refreshing showers, the promise of which we then had; but alas! our joy is turned into sadness; the weather has continued warm and dry. The whole district is suffering dreadfully, and our village gardens unmistakeably betoken a short crop of vegetables.

We were told by an intelligent farmer on Monday, that if we had rain now, not half a crop of corn could be made in this district. [Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger.

In many portions of the country, crops are being seriously injured by the drouth. The weather is not so hot as it was ten days since, but still very warm. The thermometer stands at ninety-one between one and three o'clock in the evening. [Southern (S. C.) Patriot, 10th instant.

THE CROPS.—The harvest in this region, says the Wheeling Intelligencer, is nearly closed, and we learn that the crops will greatly exceed the general expectation. The wheat, we understand, is much beyond the average yield, and of excellent quality. The corn is doing finely, and promises to yield one of the best crops we have had for many years. From all that we can learn, our people have every reason to be thankful for an abundant harvest.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—An interesting lad, named Walter Branch, son of Captain Robert H. Branch, was accidentally killed near Petersburg on Monday last, by a shot from a gun in the hands of his brother, Peter Branch. The Express says:

"They were out hunting in the county of Dinwiddie, about three miles from Wilson's Depot, near the Southside Railroad, at the time of the melancholy occurrence. The shot entered the upper portion of the body, producing instant death. The distressed brother immediately gave the alarm to the nearest neighbors, and medical aid was procured with much promptness, but too late, as the little fellow's spirit had winged its way to another and brighter world long before any physician arrived."

SUICIDE.—We learn from the Abingdon Virginian that Mr. James R. Pepper, of Roanoke county, committed suicide last Sunday week at Cumming's hotel in Abington, by cutting his throat with a razor. When first discovered and asked what prompted him to the rash act, he replied that he had done it for the salvation of the world—that he had been commissioned to bring about the millennium or sacrifice himself, and failing in the former, no alternative but the latter was left him. Before he died, he had a short lucid interval, and was entirely ignorant of having attempted his own life.

The Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 23d inst., says:

Mr. James S. Morgan returned from the lower coast this morning, having fortunately succeeded in recovering the boy, horses and buggy "hired" from him by "Count Nesselrode." They were left by that individual for "safe-keeping" at Mr. Drausin Fortier's, in the Parish of St. Charles.

An editor thinks that if the proper way of spelling the is "though," and bo is "beau," the proper way of spelling potatoes ought to be "poughteighteaux."

MANUFACTURE OF NEGROES.—Dr. Vanhase, of Mississippi, says the Eutaw Whig, writes to the West Alabamian that a Dr. Lioburgs has discovered a tincture or ointment, which, if applied by certain rules, will in a few days change the fairest skin on earth to the real African hue, and that the children of those thus blackened will be black or half black, as was the case with their parents, and that all the soap and water in the world cannot wash it off. The doctor also composed another wash which makes the hair as kinky as that of the real African. The end of it all is, he can make a negro. We think the Southern States should purchase the patent right of it, kidnap all the abolitionists, black them, and make them as black of skin as they are of heart. Greeley would certainly require a double coat; tar, pomed, nigger, answer well enough for the first.

COPPER.—The Lynchburg Virginian learns that very rich copper ore has been discovered in Smyth county, said to be the richest yet found in South-western Virginia. Discoveries of copper have, we also learn, been made in Tazewell and Washington counties.

MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE.—It is reported on good authority that a distinguished man of science intends building in this city an iron tower 600 feet in height. It is to stand in some central place, is to have rail cars propelled by steam to its top, is to be furnished with attractions inside of great value, is to serve as a light house, giving out, by a peculiar scientific arrangement, a light which may be seen a hundred miles at sea, etc. Several men of celebrity in this city have been consulted as to the feasibility of the enterprise, and, after hearing the whole arguments pro and con, unanimously pronounced in favor of the enterprise. [New York Sun.

The famous but unfortunate vessel known as the Great Republic, bought by N. B. Palmer for $28,250, is to be immediately rebuilt, the work having been already commenced at Green Point, New York. She will have but three decks and three masts, instead of four, as first built, and will be capable of carrying from 3,000 to 3,500 tons. The cost of rebuilding her will be somewhere between $100,000 and $125,000. She will be employed in the China trade, under her original name. The length and model will remain unchanged. In sixty or seventy days she will be ready for sea.

The melancholy loss of the fine vessel City of Glasgow, the Philadelphia papers state, has plunged the families of some of the officers and crew of the ship in the deepest distress. They have been and are still suffering many privations. It is proposed, therefore, to raise a fund for their relief, to be entrusted to Messrs. Richardson, Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, for distribution.

The Captain of the steamship Franklin, ashore on Long Island, in writing to the owners, says:

"We must have been set with N. N. W. currents twenty-five miles on Long Island. We passed twenty-five miles outside of Nantucket. I sounded until I passed it, and had muddy bottom. I pursued the same course I have every voyage, never coming within twenty miles of the island. When we struck I found the current running two-and-a-half knots on shore."

There we no hopes of saving the vessel.

STEAM FIRE MACHINES.—The New York Common Council committee, appointed to inquire into the practicability of reorganizing the New York Fire Department, and substituting the steam engines similar to those now in use in Cincinnati, have visited that city, and after witnessing the operation of those engines, express themselves well pleased with them. They say that the working of those engines exceeds any thing of the kind they ever saw, and recommend them to be brought into use in New York.

The sturgeon fishery is carried on very extensively in the rivers of New England, a part of the fish being much used in the manufacture of isinglass, and the spawn being used by a German in the manufacture of a condiment called *caviare*, a great luxury in Europe, whither it is exported. This, however, is but an imitation of the real "caviare," which is made of the spawn of some other and rarer fish in Europe.

It is stated that in San Joaquin county, California, a Mr. Martin has raised some oats, the stalks of which are as large as a man's little finger, and each head of grain is a foot and a half in length.

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Shirts, Shirts.

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Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Now landing from ship Norfolk, and in store, a general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, etc. Planters supplied with prime RUPERT BROGANS, WOOL, MEXICAN, PALM LEAF, STRAW and CAMPEACHY HATS, at the lowest market prices, by FROST & CO, 16 Magazine st. jy15 2p&w

Hats, Caps, etc.

AT WHOLESALE.

☞ Unobtrusiveness HATS, comprising eve ry variety of FUR, CASSIMERE, MEXICAN, WOOL, STRAW, PALMLEAF, CAMPEACHY HATS, for sale by FROST & CO, 16 Magazine street. jy18 1m&w

Sewell T. Taylor,

NO. 15 ROYAL STREET,

IMPORTER OF

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ See advertisement in another column. jy9 2p

FOUND—On last Sunday night at about half-past 10 o'clock, a PIPE belonging to the Machine of some Fire Company, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. J. G. LEE, Slaine, jy24 1t* 4 Louisa street, bet. New Levee and Tchoupitoulas.

BLADON WATER—5 bbls landing and for sale by SMITH & FIDMISTER, 16 Canal street, jy27

MANUFACTURE OF NEGROES.—Dr. Vanhase, of Mississippi, says the Eutaw Whig, writes to the West Alabamian that a Dr. Lioburgs has discovered a tincture or ointment, which, if applied by certain rules, will in a few days change the fairest skin on earth to the real African hue, and that the children of those thus blackened will be black or half black, as was the case with their parents, and that all the soap and water in the world cannot wash it off. The doctor also composed another wash which makes the hair as kinky as that of the real African. The end of it all is, he can make a negro. We think the Southern States should purchase the patent right of it, kidnap all the abolitionists, black them, and make them as black of skin as they are of heart. Greeley would certainly require a double coat; tar, pomed, nigger, answer well enough for the first.

COPPER.—The Lynchburg Virginian learns that very rich copper ore has been discovered in Smyth county, said to be the richest yet found in South-western Virginia. Discoveries of copper have, we also learn, been made in Tazewell and Washington counties.

MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE.—It is reported on good authority that a distinguished man of science intends building in this city an iron tower 600 feet in height. It is to stand in some central place, is to have rail cars propelled by steam to its top, is to be furnished with attractions inside of great value, is to serve as a light house, giving out, by a peculiar scientific arrangement, a light which may be seen a hundred miles at sea, etc. Several men of celebrity in this city have been consulted as to the feasibility of the enterprise, and, after hearing the whole arguments pro and con, unanimously pronounced in favor of the enterprise. [New York Sun.

The famous but unfortunate vessel known as the Great Republic, bought by N. B. Palmer for $28,250, is to be immediately rebuilt, the work having been already commenced at Green Point, New York. She will have but three decks and three masts, instead of four, as first built, and will be capable of carrying from 3,000 to 3,500 tons. The cost of rebuilding her will be somewhere between $100,000 and $125,000. She will be employed in the China trade, under her original name. The length and model will remain unchanged. In sixty or seventy days she will be ready for sea.

The melancholy loss of the fine vessel City of Glasgow, the Philadelphia papers state, has plunged the families of some of the officers and crew of the ship in the deepest distress. They have been and are still suffering many privations. It is proposed, therefore, to raise a fund for their relief, to be entrusted to Messrs. Richardson, Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, for distribution.

The Captain of the steamship Franklin, ashore on Long Island, in writing to the owners, says:

"We must have been set with N. N. W. currents twenty-five miles on Long Island. We passed twenty-five miles outside of Nantucket. I sounded until I passed it, and had muddy bottom. I pursued the same course I have every voyage, never coming within twenty miles of the island. When we struck I found the current running two-and-a-half knots on shore."

There we no hopes of saving the vessel.

STEAM FIRE MACHINES.—The New York Common Council committee, appointed to inquire into the practicability of reorganizing the New York Fire Department, and substituting the steam engines similar to those now in use in Cincinnati, have visited that city, and after witnessing the operation of those engines, express themselves well pleased with them. They say that the working of those engines exceeds any thing of the kind they ever saw, and recommend them to be brought into use in New York.

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