"I swear," said Pedro, kneeling and kissing the emblem with simple reverence.

The Governor turned to his table, wrote a few brief lines, and, touching a bell, summoned a page from an adjoining room, whom he ordered to send the captain of the guard to him. Prompt as were all who had any connection with the Governor's household, the officer appeared at once, and received the written order, with directions to bring Count Almonte and a young girl named Miralda immediately before him. Pedro was sent to ante-room, and the business of the day passed on as usual in the reception hall of the Governor.

Less than two hours had transpired when the Count and Miralda stood before Tacon. Neither knew the nature of the business which had summoned them there. Almonte half suspected the truth, and the poor girl argued of herself that her fate could not but be improved by the interference, let its nature be what it might.

"Count Almonte, you doubtless know why I have ordered you to appear here?"

"Excelencia, I fear that I have been indiscreet," was the reply.

"You adopted the uniform of the guards for your own private purposes upon this young girl, did you not?"

"Excelencia, I cannot deny it."

"Declare upon your honor, Count Almonte, whether she is unharmed, whom you have thus kept a prisoner."

"Excelencia, she is as pure as when she entered beneath my roof," was the truthful reply.

The Governor turned, and whispered something to his page, then continued his questions to the Count, while he made some minutes upon paper. Pedro was now summoned to explain some matter, and as he entered the Governor General turned his back for one moment as if to seek for some papers upon his table, while Miralda was pressed in the boatman's arms. It was but for a moment, and the next Pedro was bowing humbly before Tacon. A few moments more and the Governor's page returned, accompanied by a monk of the church of Santa Clara, with the emblems of his office.

"Holy father," said Tacon, "you will bind the hands of this Count Almonte and Miralda Estalez together in the bonds of wedlock."

"Excelencia!" exclaimed the Count in amazement.

"Not a word, Senor; it is your part to obey!"

"My nobility, Excelencia!"

"Is forfeited!" said Tacon.

Count Almonte had too many evidences before his mind's eye of Tacon's mode of administering justice and of enforcing his own will to dare to rebel, and he doggedly yielded in silence. Poor Pedro, not daring to speak, was half crazed to see the prize he had so long coveted thus about to be torn from him. In a few moments the ceremony was performed, the trembling and bewildered girl not daring to thwart the Governor's orders, and the priest declared them husband and wife. The captain of the guard was summoned and dispatched with some written order, and in a few subsequent moments Count Almonte, completely subdued and broken-spirited, was ordered to return to his plantation. Pedro and Miralda were directed to remain in an adjoining apartment to that which had been the scene of this singular procedure. Count Almonte mounted his horse, and with a single attendant soon passed out of the city gates. But hardly had he passed the corner of the Passo, when a dozen muskets fired a volley upon him, and he fell a corpse upon the road.

His body was quietly removed, and the captain of the guard, who had witnessed the act, made a minute upon his order as to the time and place, and, mounting his horse, rode to the Governor's palace, entering the presence-chamber just as Pedro and Miralda were once more summoned before the Governor.

"Excelencia," said the officer, returning the order, "it is executed!"

"Is the Count dead?"

"Excelencia, yes."

"Proclaim in the usual manner, the marriage of Count Almonte and Miralda Estalez, and also that she is his legal widow, possessed of his titles and estates. See that a proper officer attends her to the Count's estate, and enforces this decision."

Then, turning to Pedro Martanez, he said: "No man or woman in this Island is so humble but they may claim justice of Tacon!"

The story furnishes its own moral.

Mr. Ballou closes his volume with a lively picture of the benefit which would accrue to Cuba from her annexation to the United States.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Morning News, at St. John, N. B., in speaking of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, expresses its opinion as follows:

"Now that the American Grvernment have ratified the Elgin Treaty, there is no other alternative left but to accept it in the Provinces. Jonathan has got the best of the bargain, but notwithstanding this, we look upon the measure as an opening for the brightest future New Brunswick has ever known.

"Instead of being confined to Great Britian with trade, to suffer with her reverses, we have the whole continent of North America for a market.

"We, therefore, go in for the treaty 'hook and line, bob and sinker.'"

A SILENT SEA CAPTAIN.—Capt. Stone, of the steamer Canada, now in this port, is probably the most silent man afloat. Sailors who have been with him many months say they never heard him speak. He writes his orders to his officers, and if they fail in carrying them out, he reprimands them in writing. Yet he has the reputation of being one of the most skillful and prudent captains of the Cunard line, and remarkable for his powers of personal endurance. When at sea he rarely leaves the deck, night or day, more than an hour at a time, and nothing appears to escape his notice. Still he does not speak, either to his officers or passengers.

On a recent passage two wags, who were passengers in his ship, noticed this peculiarity, and at dinner one day were quite eloquent upon the blessings of speech, and then, by way of contrast, expressed their deepest commiseration for dumbies. One of the wags was so overcome by his feelings that he deliberately took an onion from his pocket and applied it to his right eye, while he gazed at Capt. Stone with his left.

"Poor dear gentleman," he sobbed, as the tears followed the onion, "I wonder if he is deaf as well as dumb."

This was too much for the passengers, who burst into a roar of laughter, in which Capt. Stone joined heartily as the rest. When order was restored he said, "Gentlemen and ladies, or ladies and gentlemen, I acknowledge that I appear to a disadvantage by not speaking more than I do; but what would you have me to say? It is my constant care to see that you are properly attended to in every particular. What more can you desire?" After this effort he resumed silence, and has not been known to speak since. [Boston Atlas.

KOSCIUSZKO.—The following anecdote is related of this celebrated Polish patriot:

He wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman of Solothurn; and as he hesitated to send them by his servant, lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take the horse which he himself usually rode.

On his return, young Zeltner said he would never ride his horse again, unless he gave him his purse at the same time.

Kosciusko asking what he meant, he answered:

"As soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks for charity, the horse immediately stands still, and won't stir till something is given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to pretend to give something in order to satisfy the horse."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—*Wilmington*, August 9.—As the lightning train was proceeding to Baltimore at about 2½ o'clock this afternoon, it ran off at the Newcastle switch, which the new switch-tender had misplaced, thinking it was the Newcastle train, when perceiving his mistake, he proceeded to put it back, but while so doing, the train came on and ran off, instantly killing the fireman, William Horn, who was not the regular fireman, but who was on in another's place, also injuring the engineer and the brakeman. The engine and cars were damaged considerably. The tender is totally destroyed.

The British mail steamer Douro was lost on the Parcels Shoals, China Seas, on the 26th of May. It appears that the steamer was met by a typhoon, during which her funnel was carried away, and she was under sail for Hong Kong to repair damages, when the accident occurred. No lives were lost, and the mails and cargo are reported saved.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1854.

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. NIXON or his written authority.

Old Papers.

On the day of its publication there are few things more interesting or more generally sought for than the daily newspaper. Few things are more valueless the day after.

Age has, however, some such effect upon newspapers as upon wine—increasing the value, the flavor and the importance. Journals published a century ago are rare: even those issued fifty years since are far from abundant. They command immense prices in the literary market, and are sought for with some such avidity as an old edition of Milton, an ancient copy of Shakespeare, or a Bible published in the first years of printing. Time has given renewed interest to what was originally of little importance, and what was twelve months after publication wholly valueless. Old advertisements, old notices, old editorials about matters and things long since forgotten, are eagerly read when years have intervened and given to them a historical character and consideration. The learned lucubrations of editors, the reviews, the criticisms and notices, the rebukes and commendations, which were expected to die within the week after their birth, come into a fresh life after being for a time buried, and are perused with even greater interest and avidity than when they were new and fresh.

Old letters are supposed to have a peculiar charm—recalling a recollection of things forgotten, renewing a period long past, and bringing back in clear colors pictures which had faded and died away. Old papers have something of the same charm, though less personal and direct. Like a magician's mirror, they recall and vitalize the occurrences of the past, and set clearly before the reader a view of the daily life of a time which he, perhaps, never saw and only knows of indistinctly. In their columns it is chronicled how some brave old ship went forth on her voyage, and his memory reminds him that she was captured, or lost, or never heard of after. It is to be noticed that on such a day a marriage was celebrated, which the departed editor hoped might be ever pleasant; and the reader recollects a gray headed man walking the streets who was the bridegroom on that occasion, or some descendant of his, now covered with honors. The old paper prophesies, perhaps, some war whose tremendous results are now a matter of history; or the inauguration of some reign which long since closed, and has been long since judged; or the completion of a treaty which is to-day a precedent in the formation of other treaties. It shows how this and that thing were regarded in their commencement and nounge; what this and that man did and said before fame had taken hold of their names; what discoveries were then new, what doctrines were then novel. Indeed, an old paper has something of freshness in it as well as the one that is just wet from the press, and is doubtless far more suggestive than its later rival.

We were prompted to these reflections and remarks by the sight of an old file of city papers, published long before we were born; chronicling occurrences that Bancroft has since re-written; printed and edited by men to whom Camp and St. Charles streets were unknown, and who have long since been freed from cries for copy or any of the anxieties of journalism. Their works, however, live after them; and we pored, not without interest, over old editorials on forgotten subjects; over notices of matters and events long since departed into oblivion, and over advertisements of things perished years ago. It may be that years hence some some one will rescue from dust to-day's copy of the Crescent, and find in it food for as much speculation and reflection as did we in the old file of old papers.

The clerk of the steamer Florida will please accept our thanks for late Mobile papers.

IS DICKENS A BANKRUPT?—The story that Dickens had dissipated his large fortune has been contradicted very confidently in this country. The correspondent of the New York Times, however, reiterates the story that the great humbug is exceedingly hard-up, and that it is entirely owing to his vanity, love of display, extravagance and bad management. He has, it seems, retired to the continent, either to escape the importunity of creditors or the prospect of still more embarrassing and disagreeable difficulties. The Times correspondent states that for some years his income from the sale of his works has been constantly diminishing, while his expenses have as constantly increased; that he has sold all his copyrights and receives little or nothing from "Household Words," the sale of which was not increased by the publication of his latest work, "Hard Times." If all this be true, that learned professor at the North who came out in the papers and gravely contradicted it, with an air which seemed to say he knew all about it, has decidedly made an ass of himself.

SUMMER AND HOT WEATHER.—Some of our correspondents and cotemporaries chide us for speaking of warm weather here while the thermometer is only at 90, 95 and 98 degrees; they themselves chronicling in New York and California as high as 102 and 115 degrees in the shade. We are very willing they should take the palm, or any other green thing to be found under such skies, in token and as evidence of a heat we have not suffered. Nevertheless it can not be amiss to remark that the protracted sunshine with which we have been favored has been fully equal to our desires. We have renewed the desire of Sidney Smith, or Tom Hood, that we could take off our flesh and sit in our bones. If an anatomy thus prepared could be sensible to external causes, we would add a longing for shower-baths in profusion and sherry-cobblers in plenty. For a few days back this inordinate degree of heat has been tempered by mild showers of rain, which laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere. But morning and evening have seen the renewal of warmth and discomfort.

If any philosopher of old times could be summoned back by spiritualism, or any philosopher of modern induced by either spirits or philanthropy to produce an invention for equalizing the temperature, what recommendations of distinguished people might he not obtain, what a continuous patent could he not procure! The means for remedying our sufferings are, however, in absence of more abstruse aids, reduced to shower-baths, iced-drinks and rides to the Lake. Almost every body goes to the Lake; some over the Shell road; some over the Pontchartrain, and some over the Carrollton. One way or another, however, nearly all take and indulge in a bath and a fish supper; such a supper as Cullum, or Boudro, or Briede & Roder can prepare, and come back marvelously refreshed and rejuvenated. Bathing is at present an institution of great popularity, and really contributes much to the mitigation of general suffering. Our existing atmosphere cannot hold out long, however. Six or seven more weeks will bring us to October, or October to us, and then cool weather will take the place of what now is decidedly warm.

A severe hail storm was experienced in Greenville, Va., on the 7th inst., whereby the growing corn was badly injured.

Recent Publications.

"The American Law Register" for August has come to hand. It contains quite a number of decisions recently made in the Mississippi Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Alabama. It is published in Philadelphia.

From some unknown source we have received a Theological pamphlet on the "Relation of Pastor and People: A statement of belief on Unitarianism, Universalism and Spiritualism. By J. B. Ferguson." The discourse comes to us from Nashville, Tenn. It is very well printed, but as to its religious merits we do not feel ourselves competent to speak.

"Gleason's Pictorial" for August 12th, has arrived. We cannot speak of the illustrations as notable works of art, or of the literary portion as of remarkable excellence. Others may, perhaps, be pleased with both, and to them we leave a decision on the merits of the number.

"The African Repository" for August has reached us, containing the usual amount of literature current in that department and on that subject. The Repository goes in very strongly for having the present naval squadrons retained on the coast.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—It will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that the annual course of lectures in the Law department of the University of Louisiana commences on the second Monday of November. The merits of this department, and the ability of the Professors connected with it, are too well known to require comment. Professors Roselius, Hunt, Johnson and McCaleb continue their connection, and discourse upon the same branches as heretofore.

Farther information can be obtained from the advertisement.

TROTTING OVER THE METAIRIE.—A match trot came off yesterday evening, over the Metairie Course, between *Woodpecker* and *Jim Eoff*, the two nags that were defeated by *Trifle* on last Sunday. *Woodpecker* was the favorite at the start and finally won, but by no means so easily as was expected. On several occasions *Jim Eoff* brushed up to an unpleasant proximity, and all the time kept his opponent doing his best work. The track was rather heavy on account of the morning's shower. The attendance was very good. Our summary tells all else that is of interest:

SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.—Match trot—Purse $250—$50 forfeit—Three mile heats to harness.

John Allen's b. g. *Woodpecker* 1 1
J. Clark's s. h. *J. L. Eoff* 2 2
Time, 10:18—10:21.

CHANCELLOR.—The fine and favorite steamer Chancellor, under the command of our old friend Bacon—just as genial and good looking as ever—arrived down from Paducah yesterday and commenced discharging, previous to a few days on the docks. The captain informs us that a big tide of emigration may be expected from the Western States for Texas this fall, and that the crops will be ready for forwarding at an early day. The Chancellor will not lay up for a few weeks to come, and then only in order to rebrush and repair, so that her old standing shall not be lessened.

THE SITKA HUMBUG.—A dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune declares the story that Russia was about to sell Sitka to the United States, or that the Czar made an offer to cede it on any conditions, is a pure invention. No such proposal has been made to the State Department, and what is more, no instructions to make it had been received by the Russian Legation here, either by a recent messenger, or by any other conveyance, up to this day at noon. There is such a thing as what the French call *blague* and the English mystification. This rumor is a composition possessing all the peculiar qualities of both.

The following are the most important bills before Congress that were either lost or await a further consideration:

The Homestead Land Bill; the Texas Debt Bill—appropriating $8,500,000; the River and Harbor Bill, $2,700,000, vetoed; French Spoliation Bill, $5,000,000; Ramsay California Mail Route Bill; Shanghai Steamship Bill; Weekly Mail to California Bill; Ocean Steamship Bill, $850,000; Pacific Telegraph Bill; Pacific Railroad Bill; to Increase Rates of Postage; Capt. Duncan Ingraham's Resolutions; Minnesota Railroad Bill, repealed.

No bill making land grants for railroads was passed.

The Steamer Appropriation was lost on account of Mr. Pennington's amendment, which put the contract within the power of a triumvirate of hostile Ministers.

STARVING FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A colored man in Canada, named Zice, publishes an appeal to American abolitionists for assistance for the numerous fugitive slaves in that portion of Her Majesty's dominions. They are said to be in a starving and deplorable condition.

Henry Bibb, a fugitive slave of some notoriety, died at Windsor, Canada, on the 1st.

Such has been the story for years. There is no phase of abolition assurance and hypocrisy more amazing than that of claiming credit for humane and philanthropic motives in seducing the negro from a comfortable home in the South and leaving him to starve among people who despise him when he can no longer serve their base passions and prejudices.

GREYTOWN RECLAMATIONS.—The French Minister, it is said, has made a claim of $600,000 on behalf of French subjects who had property destroyed at Greytown. M. de Barrouelle, whose warehouses there was some attempt to spare amid the general sack, for the reason that he had protested against the bottling of Borland, comes in for $800,000. The amount of English reclamations, it is supposed, will be much larger than that claimed by the French.

GRISI AND MARIO.—The farewell benefit of Grisi is advertised in the London papers, "previous to her departure for America." She is expected at New York in the Baltic about the 21st of this month, accompanied by the great tenor Mario. The New York Mirror says that rooms have been engaged for both at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in that city.

PROTESTED.—The Government seem to be more careful of Mr. Borland's honor than his credit. When Mr. Borland made his demonstration in San Juan, he organized a force of returning Californians "to protect," as he said, the property of the Transit Company. Mr. Fabens, the Commercial Agent, borrowed money of the people of San Juan to pay these men. Of Mr. Wood, he borrowed $1000, giving a draft on the Government at Washington on Tuesday and protested—the Government refusing to pay.

The New York Courier says:

"The farthing candle of the Thirty-third Congress, after burning through eight long months, went out on Monday evening, leaving nothing behind it but smoke in the eyes and bad odor in the nostrils of the nation."

The anti-Nebraska meeting held in New York on Tuesday evening is said to have been a total failure, and broke up in a row. The Herald says that a series of resolutions, concocted by the organizers of the meeting, were declared passed despite the opposition of at least one-half the persons present, while some presented by those of the opposition were declared rejected.

MOCK MODESTY.—The young lady who let down the window curtain to keep the man in the moon from seeing her in her night clothes, has been seen at church with a hole in her stocking.

FAILURE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Albany Argus, the ablest Democratic journal in New York, in a recent article upon the National Administration holds the following pertinent language:

"Certain it is, that this result of less than eighteen months' administration of the Government in the name of Franklin Pierce, is apparent, that the mass of those Democrats by whose exertions he attained office, positively refuse to be longer responsible, in a party light, for his acts. In every State in which Democratic Conventions have consented to adopt the ordinary formula of a resolution of confidence, the party has been promptly and disgracefully defeated. Every public man of note who has been induced to connect his fortunes with those of the Cabinet, has experienced the fatal influence of the association. Every public measure of propriety and utility, no matter how scantily approved at the White House, if it now bears the suspicion of tolerance from that quarter, becomes the immediate object of distrust. Credit for its few tolerable acts is grudgingly bestowed upon the Administration, while stern condemnation for its appalling array of blunders and treacheries is meted out with an unsparing hand. He who, elected as the mere servant of a party's will, had in his pride supposed himself capable of becoming its master, finds, after even this brief experience, that outside of the venal incumbents of office, he has no party whatever left. For him and for his, the Democratic masses are every day repudiating all accountability."

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—There were no less than three very destructive fires in New York on the afternoon of the 9th. The first fire broke out about 3 o'clock, in a small shanty in the rear of Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The buildings situated on both streets are old wooden frame houses, and, as might be expected, they went like powder, running from rear to sides in a few minutes. It was some time before a stream of water could be brought to play upon the flames, and even after this was attained, the exertions of the firemen seemed to be fruitless. From Nos. 85 to 105 on Seventeenth street were utterly destroyed. The frame dwellings and shanties in the rear to Eighteenth street were also completely reduced to ashes. It is estimated that not less than a hundred families were rendered homeless by this fire.

Shortly afterwards a fire broke out in the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome street, and in a short time it was reduced to ashes. The building cost $70,000.

A fire broke out on the same afternoon in Spring street, consuming a large grocery and feed store and an oyster shop.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL.—The steamship Isabel called off Tybee at a late hour last evening and delivered over her mails for this city. By her we have our usual papers and letters from Havana and Key West to the 8th inst.

In Havana there seems to be little news stirring. The yellow fever was subsiding. The island was quiet. Full particulars of the Spanish rebellion had been received, but the public journals and officials were silent. The mind of the Captain General is not known. [Savannah Journal, 11th.

The summer residence, near Petersburg, of Mr. Fisher, cashier of the Exchange Bank, was struck by lightning on Monday, the 7th, and entirely consumed.

A fire occurred at Roxbury, Mass., on the evening of the 8th, destroying several large barns and other property in the vicinity of the Alms House. Loss $10,000.

Gen. Niepokoitchytzki has been appointed to the command of the Russian army. Bringing out such a name as this does not look much like peace.

A terrible drouth is prevailing in Middle and Southern Illinois. The crops are burning up, and wells and streams drying up; and residents of thirty years say they have never known so long and trying a drouth.

The death of Joseph Brelsford, the actor, was caused by his attempting to dive at Coney Island, New York, from the shoulders of one of his companions, and striking his head on the bottom with such force as to break his neck.

The United States naval steamship San Jacinto is expected shortly to sail from Philadelphia on a six months' cruise in the Baltic, for the protection of American interests in that quarter.

A dispatch from Cincinnati dated the 8th inst. states that Mr. Blackburn, the superintendent of the Nashville and Henderson Railroad, was recently stabbed by one of the railroad hands, an Irishman named Robinson, and died in a few minutes.

The St. John (New Brunswick) papers state that for the three days ending August 6, 111 deaths from cholera occurred at St. John. The Board of Health are about to erect a temporary asylum for those children who have lost their parents by the ravages of the disorder.

The Rev. Michael Carhara, a Roman Catholic priest, was arrested recently at Milford, on the charge of having presented a loaded pistol at some boys who, he said, had insulted him.

The magistrate, after hearing the case, ordered that the priest be discharged, when the "Natives" turned out, and burned the magistrate in effigy.

SAD ACCIDENT—*Five Persons Drowned.*—On the evening of the 8th inst., a row boat, crossing North River from Fort Lee to Carmansville, was swamped with nine persons on board, five of whom were drowned. The Tribune states that the accident was occasioned in part by the unseaworthy condition of the boat, though the immediate cause was the surge of a passing steamer. The names of the persons were Eliza Lunt, Rosannah Lunt, Sarah Burns, Adaline Hoagland, and Edward O'Hare.

DISGRACEFUL.—Two hack drivers, in two funeral processions which entered a cemetery at Cincinnati at the same time, got into a dispute about the grave, when one attempted to draw a slung-shot from his pocket, in order to strike the other. A bystander immediately drew a pistol from his pocket and fired into the slung-shot man's face, wounding him so severely that he is not expected to recover.

FATAL COLLISION.—The steamer Governor, from Boston for St. John, ran into the schooner Lady Arabella, during a fog, and cut her completely in two. On board the schooner were two men and a woman. The woman only was saved. The steamer was badly damaged, and it was found necessary to run her ashore.

ELECTION IN IOWA.—News from Muscatine, Iowa, to the 8th, states that the recent election held there has resulted in the triumph of the Whig, Anti-Nebraska and Prohibitory Liquor Law Ticket.

POLITICAL.—A convention of the mysterious "Know-Nothings" was holden in this city on Tuesday, for business purposes, as it is said. A friend who saw the members pass down the street, after their adjournment, describes them as substantial looking country gentlemen. The number of lodges in the State is stated at two hundred and fifty, though of this we know nothing. [Boston Courier.

DEATH OF MRS. SOUTHEY.—Caroline Southey, widow of Robert Southey, the poet-laureate, died on the 20th instant, at Buckland, near Lymington. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bowles, a canon of Salisbury cathedral, and was highly graced with intellectual accomplishments. She was married to Dr. Southey in 1839, about a year and a half after the death of his first wife, Edith Fricker, to whom he was united on the day he left England for a six months' sojourn at Lisbon.

WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

The Thibodaux (La.) Minerva of the 12th inst. says:

The health of both town and country, notwithstanding the existing warm weather, remains unchanged—*i. e.* superlatively good. Our physicians and apothecaries complain bitterly of dull times. The crops are forward and look very promising. The planters are now busily employed in cutting and hauling their wood, and repairing their machinery preparatory for the rolling season, which commences in about six weeks from this time.

CENTRAL GEORGIA CROPS.—This morning's mail brought us a letter from a respected friend at Wellborn's Mills, from which we make the following extract:

"We have the hottest and driest kind of weather; vegetation of every description is suffering. In some parts of our county, there will not be half crops of corn made in consequence of the drouth; when if we could have had seasonable rains four weeks since up to this time the largest crops that ever were known would have been made." [Savannah Courier, 11th.

Crops in this section, says the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, are literally burned up. Four weeks ago a finer prospect for a corn crop was, perhaps, never seen; now we have no hope of raising even half a crop. Some farmers have informed us that much of their upland corn is entirely ruined.

CROPS.—The Dadeville (Ala.) Banner says that it has been three weeks since there was any rain in that region, and that the crops are suffering terribly. It says: "We spent four days of last week in the country among the crops, and saw several crops of corn, that all the rain that can come could not resuscitate; it being killed down and dead. The cotton is also suffering very severely, withering and drooping in the heat of the day, from which it hardly recovers during the night; which threatens a large portion of the crop with destruction."

KILLED BY A SNAKE.—Late California papers tell us that a miner, named George Thompson, was sleeping one night in his cabin on the North Fork of the American River, when he was awakened by a sharp pain in his arm. He rose, and lighting a candle, looked into his bed, and found there a rattlesnake. He died next day from the effects of the bite of the snake.

A WHOLE FAMILY SWEPT OFF BY CHOLERA.—In Brooklyn, a few days ago, a female who took in washing had occasion to wash clothes for a person who had recently disembarked from a foreign voyage. The next day she was seized with the most virulent Asiatic cholera, and in a very short time was a corpse. She was interred on the day following. Scarcely had the bereaved husband entered his house, on his return from his wife's burial, when he was seized and soon followed her. One by one the family were taken away. In the space of one week, seven persons—father, mother and children—were swept off.

MURDER.—We learn from the Houston (Miss.) Argus that a young man named Gillespie was mortally wounded by a pistol in the hands of a man named May, on the morning of the 6th near Benela, Calhoun county. They had met on horseback and renewed a difficulty which had previously occurred between them, when May drew a pistol and shot Gillespie in the right side. The latter rode about a mile to the house of Judge Gaston, and died six hours afterwards. The murderer made his escape and had not been arrested.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—Some days ago Mr. Joseph Logan, residing three miles from Allegany City, Pa., went to church in company with a portion of his family, leaving at home a boy, aged 12, and a girl, aged 10 years. Soon after two men entered the house, and pulling out a pistol, compelled the children to drink the contents of a bottle each, from the effects of which they became sick and stupefied, when the villains commenced searching the house, after which they departed without obtaining any thing of great value. About 1 o'clock the girl recovered sufficiently to enable her to reach the porch and attract the attention of the neighbors, who, on reaching the house, found the two children in a dangerous condition. Their lives were despaired of for several hours, but they finally recovered. It is supposed the bottles contained chloroform.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—We learn from the Boston papers that on the night of August 1 the High Constable of Sherbrooke arrested two gangs of counterfeiters in Canada, who carried on business about five miles distant from each other in the woods. All their implements were taken, consisting of one printing press, twenty-six plates for paper money, one machine for stamping gold and silver, which weighed eight hundred pounds, twenty-four moulds for running hard money, dies, ink, paper, engravers' tools, and thousands of dollars in counterfeit money. This is probably the most important arrest of the kind ever made on this continent. It is known that since the middle of June last sixteen thousand dollars have been issued by the parties on the Nashua Bank of New Hampshire alone, and circulated chiefly in the State of New York. They are of the denominations of ones, threes and twenties, and are executed with singular skill. Large amounts of gold and silver coin have also been issued. The band was completely organized, and had their engravers who could make all their plates, and their printers, and their signers of the bills—all of whom are now safely lodged in the Montreal jail.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.—The Albany Journal requests papers throughout the Union to copy the annexed description of a girl supposed to be stolen:

"A little girl about four years of age, light complexion, blue eyes, prominent forehead, upon which is a slight birth-mark, just in the edge of the hair, was taken from a woman who has formerly traveled through the Western and Southern States, having passed through Mobile, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York."

DEATH OF COMMODORE DOWNES.—In our telegraphic column this morning, will be found recorded the death of Captain John Downes, whose name, according to priority of original entry, was near the head of our Navy list.

He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the service under a Midshipman's warrant on the 1st of June, 1802, and rose by promotion to the highest rank recognized in our Navy, the commission for which bore the date of March the 5th, 1817.

In 1815, then being a Lieutenant, he commanded the war sloop Epervier, attached to the squadron under Decatur, which carried the tribute demanded by the Algerines, although in a form not as agreeable as that in which they hoped to extort it from an infant country, then coming out of a struggle with the greatest naval power of the world. Com. Decatur's demonstrations soon elicited a treaty, which was brought home by Capt. Lewis, on board of Lieut. Downes's sloop, as a special detail.

As a Lieut. Commanding, we find the subject of this notice in command of the fine ship Macedonian, on the South American station. The difficulties between Chili and Peru, and the presence of a strong Naval force from England, in aid of the former, led to a correspondence between Lieut. Downes and Lord Cochrane, Admiral of the British fleet.

The correspondence, however, was of an amicable character—the Admiral sending extracts from the laws of nations on the character and obligations of neutrals, and requesting the American opinion on them. Lieut. Downes replied that he had no authority from his Government to settle such matters, but sent in return extracts from Lord Stowell, with some pertinent application against the assumed privileges and consequences of paper blockades.

The first important command of Capt. Downes, after his attaining the highest grade, was the Pacific squadron, the frigate Potomac being his flag-ship. He was transferred in 1834, since which period he has been reported as waiting orders. [Charleston Courier, 12th.

MURDER OF A PLAYMATE BY A LITTLE BOY.—The Galena (Illinois) Jefferson thus notices a most singular case of crime:

"The Galena Advertiser notices the fact that a lad named George Jackson, aged twelve years, was committed to jail in this city, a day or two since, for the murder of a playmate, called Elias Horn, aged sixteen. Both boys were residents of Millville in this county. The two went to Apple River together, and Jackson returned alone. In answer to an inquiry for his companion, he said he was drowned. Search was made for the body, and it was found that the deceased had been shot, the ball entering his mouth. Jackson now says he shot him by snapping the gun at him, without knowing it to be loaded. His accusers think he killed him for a dollar and ten cents in his pocket at the time of the tragedy."

A cotemporary suggests that Greeley ought to be able to trace some connection between this murder and the fact that the youthful homicide resided in the same State with the author of the Nebraska bill.

☞ We, the undersigned, came out from Liverpool to New Orleans, and were by the house of Messrs. J. W. Shaw & Co. recommended to Mr. Geo. Edmonds, 30 Bank Place, their agent. We called on him and received every care and attention that one man could show to another. We wrote stating this, to Liverpool, and we would recommend any one coming to this country, or any one sending for their friends, to do so through Mr. Geo. Edmonds, 30 Bank Place.

(Signed for numerous passengers.)

MARY O'BRIEN, PETER MURPHY,
MARTIN MASON, CATHERINE MURPHY,
JOHN HOGAN, PAT CONNOLLY,
PAT FOYLE, ELLEN MCCARTHY,
And several others.

New Orleans, May, 1854. au15 1mis

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. febl8 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, he suffers may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at his office 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,
ap11 1ply Office, 38 St. Charles street.

New Medical Books.

J. B. STEEL,
60 CAMP STREET. 60

TREATMENT OF SYPHILITIC DISEASES, both Primary and Secondary; by Langston Parker.
H. M. HUGHES' PRACTICE OF AUSCULTATION, Second American from Second English Edition.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS; by John Hughes Bennett.
For sale by
J. B. STEEL,
au8 2ptf 60 CAMP STREET.

Leighton's Premium Shirts.

☞ JUST RECEIVED AT THE OLD STAND,
Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.
☞ For sale by LEIGHTON & BARJOT,
au9 2ptf Dealers in Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods.

New Jersey Zinc Paints.

☞ The Subscribers have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied, direct from the manufactory, an assortment of Zinc Paints, as made by the celebrated
NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
which they offer to the trade and consumers on accommodating terms. The SNOW WHITE is now universally acknowledged to be superior to lead in whiteness, brilliancy and durability, either for inside or outside use. It will cover a much greater surface than equal weight of lead, thus rendering it more economical; while, being free from all poisonous substances, on the score of health it must recommend itself to every one at all familiar with the deleterious quality of paint manufactured from lead.
The BROWN ZINC possesses peculiar protective and self-save qualities, and is especially recommended for iron and other metallic surfaces. The STONE COLOR possesses similar properties to the Brown, but the color is better adapted for painting out-buildings, depots, bridges, etc. The Company WARRANT the Paints manufactured by them to be PURE, and to keep fresh and sweet, for any reasonable time, in any climate. To be used precisely like White Lead.
☞ Ground in oil, in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., in store and for sale by BOGERT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
ap25 2dpst 70 Camp street.

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An entirely different article from the Crème de Beauzy of other brands
☞ NOW LANDING, 140 baskets of the above and otherbrands, 3 quarts and pints, and will receive, in the course of a few days, until 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 other CREME DE BOUZY or FLEUR DE SILLERY.
☞ Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.
jan19 2ptf SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street.

Joseph Hurly,

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IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
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FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, RICH FANCY
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Respectfully invites the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers and purchasers to his VERY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which is freshly imported, and constantly supplied throughout the year.
SHELL COMBS,
IMITATION SHELL AND BUFFALO COMBS, of every style and variety.
BRUSHES, of every description, of his own manufacture, and at the lowest Northern Factory prices.
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Such as PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, HAIR PINS, POMATUM FANCY SOAPS, etc.
FINE FANS, PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, WORK BOXES, PORTABLE DESKS, together with an endless variety of PORTE MONNAIES, etc., of every style and shape, and at unusually LOW PRICES.
GUNS, PISTOLS, KNIVES, COLT'S AND WARNER'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, LIFE PRESERVERS, FISHING REELS AND TACKLE, of every variety, to suit the most determined Angler.
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☞ WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc., CAREFULLY REPAIRED and WARRANTED. jel5 6m

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J. Benj. Chandler,

COLLECTOR.
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☞ References—H. T. Lonsdale, J. Landis & Co., and Corson & Armstrong. mh4 1y1m

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