DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,

OFFICE NO. 70, CAMP STREET,

WILL be regularly served to Subscribers in the city at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $10 a year, or more, payable to the Office, or $1 a month a week, payable to the Carriers.

EXTENSIVE CIRCULATION

of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to Advertisers. As

A FAMILY PAPER

it circulates largely, and at every hour, at the homes of citizens, no article would to consider may be most advantageously advertise in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

OUR TERMS

are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

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Advertisements in the Semi-Weekly Crescent charged as new each day.
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All advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning for $1 a year invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ Anonymous articles will not be published—a known real name or satisfactory reference is required in confidence as a guarantee against imposition.

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

MRS. HAMILTON'S DEATH.

Our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday morning announced the death of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, in New York city, on the 9th inst.

That venerable relict of nobler days, and of a husband one of the most admirable men that ever served and adorned any country, had reached the great age of ninety-six, retaining in an astonishing degree her faculties, and conversing with the same ease that lent so peculiar a charm to her younger days. Unless our memory is at fault, Mrs. Hamilton completed her ninety-sixth year on the 16th of August.

Slight of figure, rather small in size, and originally of what seemed a feeble organization, she yet passed to her remarkable age with an almost total exemption from disease, in spite of the severe misfortunes which overcast her life in its very prime. Her admirable virtues and sense, with the firm yet gentle courage and cheerfulness which these bestowed, and a piety as simple as it was unshaken, have no doubt gone far to uphold, by the forces of the mind, the natural weakness of her body.

She never was what is generally called brilliant. For the women who shine or blaze with that sort of light, seldom have the genuine one of their sex—its gentleness, its pure warmth, its sweet reserve, its true womanly sense, which rather perceives than reflects, and sees, at a glance, all it is fit that woman, Nature's most delicate and ingenious work, should see. Though very pretty, vivacious and winning, Mrs. Hamilton was never dazzling. Neither her manners, though highbred, nor her conversation, though spirited and full of sense, were at all of the showy order: she never said a silly, she never said a brilliant thing, in her life. There was no flash about her; she shone only with the soft beam which radiates from what, in a woman, not boys nor maturer concombs lispingly adore nor false sentimentalists dilate upon, but what the heart and understanding of all, however shallow or corrupt, own, with not mere admiration, but love and awe, every thing that is most feminine: which is, we take it, a good deal better than angelic. For we must confess that, so far as can be judged from the most commendatory descriptions, we look upon one woman as worth full forty angels.

In short, she was just the wife for one of a spirit so high, faculties so powerful, a character so strenuous, and affections so fond as those of Hamilton; and accordingly there could be no tenderer union than was theirs. Not only did her loving, serene and cheerful temper gladden whatever time he could snatch for brief intervals of repose or enjoyment, but her perfect discretion made her the confidante and her admirable sense the counsellor of his affairs; in many of the weightiest of which, he thought it wise to have such a woman's opinion. She shared, as far as she could, his labors; and when she could not, often sweetened them by her presence. His papers, in particular, she kept in order for him; and it is to her zealous care of them that we owe the preservation of that large and, in every sense of either the merely curious or the historically valuable, precious body of the Hamilton MSS., which our Government acquired by purchase, in 1849, and of which selected portions are now seeing the light in a Congressional series of some nine or ten volumes, edited by Mr. John Hamilton; who had previously given to the world a more limited selection, with a biography of his father.

It was only a few months since that we had occasion to refer to Mrs. Hamilton, her extreme age, her wonderful activity and vitality, her great usefulness and the universal attention paid to her. Much of what we now say was said then, and will bear to be said hereafter. Of all the women of America, no one was more thoroughly feminine, in the very best sense of the word, than the wife and widow of one of the first men this country ever produced. After a long life of honor and usefulness, she has passed away, mourned by all who knew her, and regretted by the nation at large. Of all the long list of illustrious women who have shone at Washington and there renewed a bright age, long since ended, no one now remains. Mrs. Madison, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Hamilton, are gone. Their many virtues live after them, and will remain a rich legacy to those who move in the same spheres, as well as a worthy example to all the daughters of our country.

THE T. C. TWICHELL.—We paid a short visit yesterday morning to the fine steamboat T. C. Twichell, which has just arrived at our Levee to take her place in the New Orleans and Louisville trade. The Twichell is a perfectly new boat, built at New Albany, Ia., and expressly adapted for her present business. She draws but three feet, light, is commodiously arranged and furnished with all the comforts and elegances of a first class passenger packet. She was built by Dorman & Humphries. Her engines came from the foundry of Peter Talcne. Pipple & Pea constructed her cabin, and Hite & Small furnished the upholstery. She is owned by Capt. Faucett, who commands her, and Capt. Hart, the chief clerk. Her dimensions are as follow: Length of hull, 281 feet, straight keel, and 240 feet, out and out; beam 87 feet, with 34 feet floor; depth of hold 7 feet, and draft of water only 32 inches; cylinders 22½ inches inches in diameter, and 9 feet stroke. She has four boilers, each 40 inches in diameter, and 30 feet long. Her burthen is from 900 to 1000 tons.

All of the arrangements of the Twichell are on a liberal scale, and the gentleman after whom she is named one of our first merchants, was so well pleased with her appointments that he presented her a service of plate consisting of a large pitcher, eight chased goblets, two fruit baskets and a very beautiful salver. Success attend the T. C. Twichell.

In our local columns on Thursday last appeared a paragraph in relation to the stabbing of a German in Claiborne street. The gentleman who stands accused of the offense called upon us yesterday and stated that the version of the affair in the Crescent, and in most of the other city papers, was incorrect, and that the German had not only given the first provocation but the first blow. We will endeavor to do justice to the parties when the matter comes up for examination.

Excitement in Jersey City—Speech of John Mitchel.

The following are the particulars of the recent difficulty in Jersey City between the Church and an Irish military company, the Republican Guards, who in consequence of it had been denounced from the altar by the Catholic priest of Jersey City. The company were about to have a ball to which John Mitchel, and other persons obnoxious to the Church were invited; hence the denunciation. But the malediction of the priest only had the effect to give the ball greater *eclat*, and the festival was largely attended, and brilliant beyond all anticipation. The substance of the denunciation was stated at a meeting of the company on the evening previous to the ball, by Lieut. Somers, as follows:

The Reverend individual asserted that he had attended a number of Irish females on Randall's Island and Blackwell's Island, who were affected with a certain disease, the origin of which they attributed to their habit of frequenting balls. He (the preacher) asserted that no woman would go to a ball but for the gratification of an animal passion, and to be prostituted; that no young men went to balls but for the purpose of seducing the young girls who frequented them; that Mitchel, Meagher, and the person called Col. Doheny, were Irish Radicals, Free Masons, Carbonari, etc., their object being to persecute the Church; that Mitchel and the Citizen were the greatest enemies our Holy Father, the Pope, had; that Irish military organizations in this country were illegal, their object being to create a rebellion in Ireland, and implicate this country in a war with England; that a Young Irelander could not be a Christian, and was consequently excommunicated from the Church, and could not receive the Sacrament; and lastly, that no power but that of the Church ever could, or would, liberate Ireland.

After this offensive language had been stated, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has been represented to us, on authority that admits of no question or doubt, that the Rev. Messrs. James Kelly and Hassenger made this company, and its anniversary ball, to be held on to-morrow night, the subject of the bitterest denunciation, on Sunday last, before the congregation at St. Peter's Church, and in language too indecent for repetition, slandered this company and its guests; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we repudiate any and every attempt on the part of those clergymen to interfere with our civil rights and duties as citizens and soldiers, as unconstitutional, uncatholic and unchristian.

Andrew Kelly then offered the following, the adoption of which was seconded by James Cunningham, and also unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the allegation made about the objects of Irish military balls in the presence of females, by those so called Christian ministers, is a foul libel on the character of both sexes of the Irish.

Still another was then presented by Wm. Bennett, the adoption seconded by Wm. Bener, to which the Grenadiers also agreed:

Resolved, That while we cheerfully bow to the spiritual guidance of our clergymen, we owe civil and military duties to the Republic and to the State of New Jersey, with which we shall never allow any clergymen under any pretense to interfere.

On Tuesday night at the supper in connection with the ball, John Mitchel, was called out, and made a strong speech, in the course of which he said:

"For my own part, Father Kelly, you are welcome to call me a Republican—even a Red Republican. And now, gentlemen of the Republican Grenadier Guards, what can I say? This is not a debating society, nor a Hard Shell Convention, but a ball; and I am sensible of the incongruity, nay, the bad taste, of addressing a festive company on such grave topics as these. Instead of the dancing and revel proper to the occasion, are we to have high discourse of Church and State? Instead of flirtation, are we to be occupied with civil and religious liberty? Yet bear with me. The occasion is somewhat peculiar. I came here not only because I was bidden, but also because I was forbidden. I came purposely to meet and to brave the thunders of the Jersey Vatican. I came to see whether I was to be received as an alien and an enemy by those who were once my friends and comrades—to see whether Irish girls would shudder at my approach, and turn away their eyes as if I were not only a Red Republican, but a Red Indian, a Camanche, an Apache, a cannibal, with the brand of Cain upon my brow. Yes! I have come to take my stand among you, even as some of us, gentlemen, would have stood side by side in '48. If fortune had blessed us with a chance of meeting our enemies in open battle, and as some of us may yet stand side by side upon Irish ground, it Heaven be kind to us, and the blessed Czar does his duty. Are we to be severed because there is a Pope at Rome? Think! what would have become of the great American Revolution—that grandest of all human transactions—think! what kind of chance the American colonists would have had to free themselves from the insolent dominion of their enemies—their enemies, our enemies, the enemies of the human race—if the Catholics of Maryland in those days had denounced Thomas Jefferson because he was an infidel and Red Republican, (as he was,) and had refused to follow Washington, because he loved not the Pope of Rome?

"After all, this is an absurd affair. I cannot help surmising that if the Bishops had not gone off to Rome, this zealous priest would not have broken out in such a fashion. Archbishop Philo Veritas, now, is a prudent prelate, and though he loves me not, does not make open war upon me; with all his spiritual arms, Bishop Phile knows well that even as persecution is the seed of the Church, so altar denunciations might rectify to the Citizen. This is a very free country; it is a stiff-necked generation. Bishops might, if they liked, make not an Index of prohibited writings, such as Rome has the happiness to enjoy for her guidance; but the self-willed people would read those prohibited writings nevertheless; the very newsboys would cry them openly in the streets; and what is worse, the District Attorney of New Jersey would not prosecute for the offense, like the Dominican "Promoter" of the Holy Office.

Still the Bishops and Priests have the resource—they can denounce obstinate Republican men, and frighten weak women. Shall it indeed be said that among all the liberties of the great Republic, not the least dear to them is the liberty of cursing? Shall it be said the Church has become an American citizen,

"———And her profit on?
Is, she knows how to curse?"

Be it so! I would not have them restrained. Maledictions break no bones; and their futulerance can do no harm here, thank God!"

"Once upon a time, even in '48, the clergy of the Catholic Church could endure the thought of a Republic—what has no changed the face of affairs since then? Now, it appears the very word is a horror to them. Yes, you gentlemen, are the Meagher Republican Grenadiers; you have invited to your entertainment the Republican gentleman whose name you assume. You have invited me the ultra Republican Editor of the Citizen; and hence the consternation at St. Peters; for at the name of Meagher, Father Kelly tells us his eyes with horror; when he hears of the Citizen, he crosses himself on the forehead, but at the formidable syllables "Republican," he says pater and ave, and beats his breast.

"Why, why is this? Has Mr. Meagher, or have I ever printed, written or spoken one word against any article of doctrine, or any point of discipline of the Catholic Church, or of any other church? No, but there is a Pope at Rome, that Pope is a despotic temporal prince; and he is now in firm league with the other despotic princes, heretics, schismatics, mussulmans and all, to maintain the great principle of kingship against the inevitable Democracy of Western Europe. Not content with the spiritual keys (which no man seeks to take from him,) he must needs keep the keys of the inquisition dungeons (which will assuredly be one day wrested from him)—not content to sit on the Rock of Peter, he must also hold, as collateral security, the mole of Hadrian."

Mr. Heno, clerk of the steamer New Latona, has our thanks for river favors.

In 1818 Lady Franklin produced and published a poem, from which the following is extracted. It is said that this poem brought about her acquaintance and final marriage with Sir John. There appears a strange agreement between his ultimate sad fate and the ideas expressed in the production:

"Oh, has their sight
Been startled o'er gloomy realms of dreary white,
While each clear iceberg floating o'er the main,
Seemed a white sail, and wakened hope again;
Till fancied outcasts both of heaven and man,
Eden to their hearts the piercing coldness ran;
Over blasted fields they rolled their stiffening eyes,
And sunk the victims of the unpitying skies.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—Mr. Theodore De la Hache gives a Vocal and Instrumental Concert on Monday evening, for the benefit of the Orphan's Home, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. La Hache's reputation is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the concert.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—Vannuchi has returned with an increased amount of attractions, and opened at No. 52 St. Charles street. Some of his pieces are highly commendable, and no one who pays him a visit will be inclined to regret the trouble and expense. See his advertisement.

METAIRIE COURSE.—The trot that comes off this evening between *Bolivar* and *May Flower*, bids fair to be very interesting. Both horses are well-known, the track is in excellent order, and we shall be astonished if the sport is not good. A purse of $400 is offered to stimulate contestants.

REVOLT AMONG THE BOYS.—Recently Mr. Toby, a teacher in Memphis, undertook to chastise one of his pupils, when all the boys became a party to the difficulty and thrashed the teacher.

The arrivals at New York, from foreign ports, during the month of October, numbered 351 vessels, viz: steamships 29; ships 126; barks 73; brigs 98; schooners 34—bringing 39,630 passengers.

Amusements this Evening.

SAINT CHARLES THEATER.—The drama of "Therese, the Orphan of Geneva," will be presented this evening at the St. Charles, with Mr Boyle and other actors in the principal parts. The nautical drama of "Paul Jones" will conclude the entertainments.

ORLEANS THEATER.—The Ravels appear at the Orleans this evening in some of their best parts. As it is the last night but one of their performance at the French Theater, there ought to be a large attendance.

DAN RICE'S.—The "Dumb Man of Manchester," and the drama of "Lucrecia Borgia," in which Miss Crampton will appear, will be performed to-night.

A NEW ASTEROID.—The following letter has been received by the American National Institute, explaining the discovery of a new asteroid:

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, October 23, 1854.

Sir—I have the honor to state, for the information of the National Institute, that a new asteroid was discovered here by Mr. James Ferguson, Assistant Astronomer, at 11 p. m., 24 of September, 1854.

He was observing Egeria at the time, and found that the thirteenth, and this, the thirty-first, in the field together.

I have delayed this communication waiting to ascertain whether the planet might not have been discovered by observers in other parts of the world; and it appearing that it had not, the priority of the discovery, therefore, belongs to the National Observatory; and this new star is added to the family of asteroids as the first representative of America among them, and a memorial of her zeal in the cause of astronomy.

As a testimony of the high appreciation in which the talents and the industry of Mr. Ferguson are held, the honor of naming the planet was left to him. Following the rule adopted by astronomers with regard to the asteroids, he has selected the graceful name of *Euphrosyne*.

He approximate ephemeris with the last observations are herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be respectfully, etc.,
M. F. MAURY, Lieut. U. S. Navy.
Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Cor. Secretary of the American National Institute, Washington.

MMLLE. RACHEL'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.—We find the following in the New York Herald:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Oct. 31, '54.

Sir—I beg leave to return you my warmest thanks for your kind mention of my presence at New York, and of the intended appearance of Mmlle. Rachel before the American public. I hope you will allow me to avail myself of this opportunity for rectifying some particulars in your statement. Mmlle. Rachel's performance at New York cannot take place before next September, neither will she have any thing to do with "the directions or the risks" of the affair, which are entirely mine. Mmlle. Rachel devotes all her time and energy to her artistic pursuits, and would not think it either fit or profitable to enter into any commercial speculation whatever. Believe me, sir, your most obedient servant.

RAPHAEL FELIX, Jr.,
Directeur des Congres de Mmlle. Rachel.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The bark Almeda, Captain Williams, arrived at Apalachicola on the 26th ult., in nine days and twenty-one hours from New York, including a delay of four hours at Key West. This is the quickest passage from New York to Apalachicola ever made by a sailing vessel.

DUEL.—On the morning of the 31st ult. a duel took place near New York; being the third affair of the kind which has originated in that city within two weeks. The combatants were two young men, one a merchant in South street, New York, the other a custom-house broker in the same city, and the cause of their quarrel was a beautiful young lady residing in Brooklyn, to whom each made pretensions. They met at Fort Greene, and fired one round, which resulted in one of the duelists getting a ball through his hat, and the other a ball through his left arm, injuring it quite badly. The seconds then interfered, settled the dispute, and the parties left the ground.

TROUBLE AMONG THE BAKERS.—On the 1st instant, the City Treasurer's notice of "Assize of Bread for the month of November," was published in the city papers of Savannah, and on Thursday officer Van Horn, under instructions from his Honor the Mayor, and in conformity with the ordinance regulating the weight of loaves, visited the several bakers in that city, and found that most of them had fallen short of the required weight in bread. In his investigation he found some fifty loaves of this kind, which were forfeited, and by him sent to the Benevolent Association, who divided them equally between the two Orphan Asylums in the city.

THE GREAT FAILURE IN LONDON.—London papers received by the Pacific give the indebtedness of Mr. Oliver, the great English ship owner, and the extent of his business operations. He held a fleet of 104 sail of vessels, of about 40,000 tons. He owes twenty-three creditors upwards of $10,000 each. To his largest creditor his indebtedness is $605,600; to two others he owes $300,000 each; to one $225,000, to another $160,000, to four others $120,000 each, to two $100,000 each, to two others $75,000 each, and four others 50,000 each. By this schedule his total indebtedness is represented to be $3,838,000.

"A LUNAR OBSERVATION."—In referring to the moon, Prof. Phillips remarked, at a meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, "At one time, he believed that there was no trace of water to be seen; but he confessed that more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord Rosse's telescope, shook his belief in that opinion."

ARRIVAL OF A MISSING VESSEL.—The Bremen ship Elsfleth, for whose safety apprehensions were felt, arrived at Baltimore on the 31st ult. from Bremen, with 133 passengers. The Elsfleth was 99 days on the passage. Notwithstanding this long voyage her passengers landed in a healthful condition, though they had been subjected to considerable privation.

LACE MAKING.—The most interesting and wonderful exhibition at the Virginia State Agricultural Fair, was the manufacture of thread lace by hand, which was done by two females, one of whom was a little girl not more than seven years old. They were from Prince William county, Va. The mechanism reflects credit upon our State and country, they being the only operatives of the kind in America. Specimens of their work were exhibited on the grounds.

Letters from Selkirk Settlement state that Mrs. Spencer, wife of one of the American missionaries, was shot dead while in bed with her husband and child at Pembina, Minnesota Territory. The deed is imputed to a Sioux Indian.

The New York Sun states that naturalization in that city goes on with unexampled rapidity. The entrance to the bureaus of naturalization are crowded from nine in the morning till late in the afternoon. No less than two hundred per day, for the last two weeks, have been admitted to the honors of American citizenship.

Fifty-three manumitted slaves arrived in Baltimore on the 1st, preparatory to embarking for Liberia. They formerly belonged to the estate of Messrs. Geo. Love and T. Herndon, of Fauquier and Loudoun counties, Va., as we were informed by a gentleman connected with the American Colonization Society, who was present superintending the storage of the baggage. The heirs of these estates give the emigrants an outfit of clothing, agricultural and mechanics' tools, provisions and cooking utensils, costing $2600, including their removal to Baltimore.

The Canadian Legislature passed recently an act admitting foreign breadstuffs, salted meat, molasses and coals duty free. Another bill ratifying the reciprocity treaty was to have been acted upon on Friday.

On the 2d instant, in the Circuit Court for Monroe county, Ala., W. W. Dabney, was convicted of the murder of Israel Jacobson in 1850. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, without capital punishment.

The Newfoundland mail steamer arrived at Halifax on Friday, the 3d inst. She brought, however, no accounts of the safety of any more of the victims of the Arctic. The yacht Hawk had returned from an unsuccessful search. The body of a female in a light dress was seen from her deck, but it was blowing a gale at the time, and all attempts to rescue the body were of no avail.

Josiah Whitehead, of Carroll county, Ky., hung himself on his own corn crib a few days since, because his wife had died.

A young man named J. L. Thompson was killed in the vicinity of Cincinnati on Tuesday, the 31st ult., by being shot. He was out with a party of friends hunting, when one of them named Buchan levelled a gun at Thompson, and thinking that it was not loaded, pulled the trigger, and Thompson fell dead.

The citizens of Alton, Ill., cleaned out a riotous doggery a few nights since. Not even a plank was left of the premises.

An iron theatre, ninety feet by forty, to be transported to Australia, is being built in Manchester England.

A lad about eight years of age was brought before the Police Court of Cincinnati on the 2d inst., on a charge of assault and battery, on a little girl of the same age, with intent to kill. The Court decided that it had no jurisdiction in the case, and the little fellow was discharged.

A DESPERATE GAME COCK.—A remarkable instance of the daring of a game cock lately occurred at Melton Mawbray, to a young man named Hill. He was endeavoring to catch a hen, when a cock flew at him from the wall, striking one of his spurs in his neck just behind the ear, while with the other spur he cut his left eyebrow nearly off. Hill was knocked down, and from the great quantity of blood which flowed, it was at first apprehended that the jugular vein had been cut. [English paper.

MENSCHIKOFF'S REPORT.—Prince Menschikoff gives an account of the battle of the Alma very different from the reports of the French and English commanders. He says that the Russians repelled for some hours the attack of a very superior force, and retired in the evening behind the Katcha, where they established, the next day, their camp in front of Sebastopol; that the Prince, after having taken all his defensive measures, would confine himself to driving back the enemy should he be attacked again; that he has carried out his plans for the campaign, and finally that the Russians lost but one thousand killed and wounded, while the Allies must have sustained a much greater loss in consequence of being the assailants, and of having attacked the Russian batteries.

The reports differ in almost every thing; plans, battles, results and purposes. The Allied Generals report, it is true, a much larger number—from three to four thousand—of killed and wounded on their side, but at the same time they set down the Russian loss at six thousand. It is no doubt much more than Menschikoff admits, but it is probably not as great as is stated by his antagonists. And this will be the case during the whole war; no reliability in the reports of battles and their results, and nothing of any great importance that may reach us until it has been confirmed again and again.

The New York Tribune says that Russia can still concentrate an army of three hundred thousand men at a given point, and adds:

"And there are people who believe that Nicholas will sue for peace if Sebastopol be taken! Why Russia has not played one-third of her trumps yet, and the momentary loss of Sebastopol and of the fleet is hardly felt at all by the giant to whom Sabastopol and the fleet were but a plaything. Russia knows full well that her decisive action does not lie along the sea shores or within reach of debarking troops; but on the contrary, on the broad interior of the continent, where massive armies can be brought to act concentrated on one spot, without frittering away their forces in a fruitless coast defence against evanescent enemies. Russia may lose the Crimea, the Caucasus, Finland, St. Petersburg and all such appendages; but as long as her body, with Moscow for its heart, and fortified Poland for its sword-arm, is untouched, she need not give in an iota."

SUFFERING AND DEATH AT SEA.—On the 21st of August a waistboat, with the second mate and five men, from the schooner Alfred, of New Bedford lying at Cape Lopez, struck and made fast a whale which led the boat seaward for several miles. The whale then started to go down, and the line accidentally became fixed in a split in the chocks of the boat, and took her down so far as to fill her with water. The sea was so rough that it was impossible to get out the water. Meanwhile the boat had become separated from the schooner, which in vain endeavored to find it. On the 29th of August the bark Kathleen, Capt. Allen, discovered the lost boat, full of water, and the men lashed across to keep her from upsetting, and the six men sitting in the water up to their armpits, two of them having died the night previous, and the other four being alive but unable to speak. They had been four days and nights in the water of their boat, without a morsel to eat or drink. In fourteen hours after picking them up, Capt. Allen came to anchor at Cape Lopez, alongside the Alfred, with the men improved so as to walk the deck.

SHOCKING MURDER.—On Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, officer Ryder and his companion heard a scuffle in an alley in the rear of the Broadway Hotel, and proceeding to the spot from whence the noise came, found a man lying on the ground. He was scarcely able to speak, and only able to inform the officers that he had been knocked down with a slungshot. He was conveyed to the American Hotel, on Front street, above Broadway, where he died about 12 o'clock yesterday. His name we were unable to learn, but are informed that he was an Irish laborer, and had been in the city but a few days. No traces have yet been discovered of the murderer or murderers. [Cin. Enq., 3d.

The Detroit Free Press, of the 1st inst., says: The scow Petrel, from Cleveland, bound to this port with a cargo of coal, sunk in Lake Erie on Saturday night last about eight miles below Malden. The Captain, together with the cook of the boat, were drowned. The remainder of the crew were saved. The cause of the disaster was supposed to be the falling out of the bottom of the vessel, caused by the pressure of the cargo, the planking being somewhat decayed.

THE AMERICANS IN JAPAN.—A few curious incidents have come to our knowledge, arising from the late visit made by Commodore Perry to Japan: one of them peculiarly so, as showing the long and still existing hatred which this people have borne, and still bear, to the name of Christ. When the treaty was placed before the Japanese officials for signature, they immediately noticed the literal translation which was given to the words commonly used by Christian nations in such documents, "in the year of our Lord," and refused unequivocally to attach their signatures while these (to them) offensive words remained. They would give no reason, nor enter into any argument in the matter, but simply held fast to the plain refusal. A kind of compromise was made; and perhaps many people will think the Commodore did not act as the commissioner of a Christian country ought to have acted on the occasion. For the expression "in the year of our Lord" was substituted "in the year of remembrance." Some books, which had been given by officers of the expedition to the people, in which the name of Jesus Christ occurred, were returned by the Government officers, and it was thought not one copy thus given away remains in the country.

The heavy guns of the ships, and all the implements of war on board—muskets, pistols, revolvers, etc.—excited the curiosity of the Japanese. But this curiosity was fully equalled by surprise on the other side on being shown, a short time before leaving, a nearly set up work, with most beautifully finished wood cuts of each and every implement of war which had attracted their attention, accurately drawn to the minutest detail, and also on having seen laid down the keel of a large vessel which the Japanese meant to build on (after) the lines of the Macedonian, the beauty and symmetry of which vessel they much admired.

The shipwrecked Japanese in the squadron the officials offered to receive on shore, and promised that no molestation or hurt should fall upon them, but that they should be carefully forwarded to the part of the country where their friends resided. Whether this promise was held not to be made in good faith, or whether the Japanese found the comforts to be had on board an American man-of-war of a more substantial nature than those they had been accustomed to in their own country, before the rude winds had blown them from it, could not be known, but certain it is they would not accept the offer made them, preferring to remain on board ship. The officials stated that the Government would no longer offer opposition to its subjects going to and coming from foreign countries, as had hitherto been the case. [Hong-Kong Register, Aug. 15.

ACOUSTICS.—The Campbells, in their concluding song last night, fired the following farewell shot at Metropolitan Hall. Those who had ears to hear, and could not hear, will understand their meaning:

This is a very fine hall as all of you believe,
And we give it credit accordin',
But you can not hear a word of any thing that's said,
'Cause it echoes on the other side of Jordan.
[Chicago Journal.

A SAD JEST.—Miss Helen M. Pratt, of St. Paul, Minnesota, at a party lately, while playing "we'll marry for fun," was caught by a "shark," who had previously procured a license for the purpose, unbeknown to her, and thereby made the sham performance a binding one. She, however, refuses to accede to the fraud. The fellow should be kicked; hanging is too good for him.

THE EARTH'S AGE.—According to a majority of chronologers, the earth was created 4,004 years before the birth of Christ, and would now be 5858 years old; but doubtless the best authority dates the creation 5,508 years before Christ, which would extend the earth's age to 7,362 years. Almost all agree that some day of the present month (September) is the anniversary of the creation. Julius Africanus says the first day of September, and our Hebrew friends always celebrate the 19th as the natal day of the world. Efforts have been made in every age of the world to bring its existence to a period, but the indications yet favor a confidence in a prosperous career for some time to come.

A story is related of an honest farmer who, attempting to drive home a bull, got suddenly hoisted over a fence. Recovering himself, he saw the animal on the other side of the rails, sawing the air with his head and neck and pawing the ground. The good old man looked steadily at him for a moment, and then shaking his fist at him, exclaimed: "Darn your apologies; you needn't stand there, you 'tarnal critter, a bowin' and a scrapin'—you did it a purpose, darn your ugly pictur!"

ROMISH REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.—The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has just published an edict, in which, after attributing the cholera to the sins of the Romans, he directs that the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St Rice, the heart of St. Charles and other relics, shall be exposed to the adoration of the faithful, in order to avert the wrath of the Almighty. [London Times.

There are now eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven hydrants in Cincinnati, under the control of the water works company. There are now in Louisville about thirty-five old rotten pumps, under the control of nobody. [Louisville Times.

"I curse the hour when we were married," exclaimed an enraged husband to his better half; to which she mildly replied, "Don't, my dear, for that is the only happy one we have seen."

☞ OSYKA RAILROAD NOTICE.—A Special Train will leave the Depot of the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10 o'clock, for the great sale of the Town Lots of Osyka, at the State Line. We are instructed to inform purchasers that their Railroad Expenses will be deducted from the cash payment of the lots. The sales will be made on Tuesday and Wednesday, the train returning on Wednesday after the sale.
☞ Lithographic Plans of the Property can be obtained at the office of Messrs. J. A. Beard & May.
n11 1p1

☞ STATE LEGISLATURE.—Capt. JOHN A. JAQUESS is a candidate to represent the First Representative District in the State Legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. H. M. Summers.
n11

☞ JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Brent.
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