THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. FIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY FIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square of ten lines in pearl—first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers.

As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching every household of rank and fashion, and being read before the approach of business hours; consequently articles for family use will be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $3 a year invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium for advertisers desiring their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1855.

☞ Parties leaving the city during the Summer, who desire the daily or weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 70 Camp street.

☞ The Official Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday night last, will be found on the fourth page of to-day's Crescent.

We are indebted to Mr. Bailey, clerk of the steamer Nebraska, for late St. Louis papers.

The clerks of the steamers Niagara and Robert J. Ward have our thanks for late papers from Louisville and other towns.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mails, due on Wednesday, failed from beyond Augusta, Ga. The mail due yesterday failed from beyond Mobile, some accident or delay having occurred to the boat near Stockton.

The telegraph last evening says the mails from New York of the 29th were received at Mobile. This is still one day in arrears. The letters per Baltic, from Liverpool, will also be due to-day.

COPPER CIRCULAR.—We have received from Mr. H. T. Lonsdale, a copy of his annual circular. It is replete with information of the growth, stock and imports at the various important points in the United States, with a compendium of exports from Rio from 1st May, 1854, to 1st May, 1855, which will be found in another column. It came to hand too late for a more extended notice.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We have heard the name of our friend, Col. Henry W. Allen, of the parish of West Baton Rouge, favorably mentioned in connection with Congressional honors from the Third District. The Colonel would make an excellent and useful Congressman. He is a gentleman, a scholar, a fine writer, and possesses much practical experience.

We have heretofore mentioned that Messrs. G. B. N. Wailes, of Concordia, and Preston Pond, Jr., of East Feliciana, were prominently spoken of. Gov. Paul O. Hebert also has many strong supporters, who confidently count upon his nomination. The nominating convention will meet, we understand, in Vidalia, on the fourth Monday of this month.

PARADISE POINT HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY.—This favorite place of resort, long known as the country residence of Dr. W. H. Tegarden, has been open for some weeks for the reception of company. In point of health, fresh sea air, total exclusion from those summer pests, musquitoes; in fact, in all the appliances which go to make up the pleasures and comforts of a seashore residence for a long or short period of time, Paradise Point is not excelled. The hotel is now under charge of George W. Tegarden, a son of the venerable patriarch who for many years presided with so much grace and dignity over the palatial premises. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be observed, a reduction has been made from the rates heretofore charged.

THE LEVEE.—Since Wednesday morning there have arrived at our levee thirteen steamboats, and two or three more are momentarily expected. The receipts amount to 2,842 bales cotton; 720 hhds. tobacco; 6,269 bbls. flour; 15,365 sacks corn; 8,626 sacks oats; 3,634 sacks bran; 1,860 bbls. pork; with hhds. bacon, kegs butter, bbls. of eggs, boxes of cheese, bbls. of whisky, 750 sheep and 100 head of cattle. There is not the least indication of a famine on the landing. In addition to the above, there are many articles, such as bagging, rope, 781 bales hemp, pig lead, and other items, entirely too many to enumerate, while the thermometer is ranging well up towards 90 deg.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL.—By reference to the card of Mr. Jennings, proprietor of the Ocean Springs Hotel, it will be seen that he has reduced the price of board at that favorite and agreeable place of summer resort to $2 per day, $10 per week and $35 per month. There are few, if any, places on the Gulf shore that hold out more attractions for those who wish to summer out of the city, and yet be within reach of it. The hunting, fishing, bathing, boating, etc., are all of the first order. There is excellent medicinal springs near by and a fine chance for drives through the piney woods. Mr. Jennings has made important improvements to the house and its furniture, and being thoroughly conversant with every department of hotel keeping, will be sure to satisfy his customers. We recommend all who intend crossing the lake to visit Ocean Springs.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Fulton, Mo., under date of the 20th ult., states that a Mr. Newsom, residing eight miles from that place, was murdered two nights previous by one of his slaves, a negro woman. Mr. Newsom had been left reading a newspaper when the remainder of the family retired for the night, and the next morning he was missing. Search was instituted, and in an ash heap, in the back yard, were found a few small pieces of his bones, including the extremities of some of his fingers and portions of the skull. The negro woman confessed that after killing her master, she had consumed his body in the kitchen fire.

FINE FRUIT.—We are indebted to Mr. Conrad Streeder, No. 110 St. Charles street, for a basket of fine peaches, for which he will please accept our thanks. We learn from Mr. Streeder that he will receive at his fruit store, during the season regular supplies of all seasonable fruits.

WAY-MAIL MATTER.—The notice served on the New Orleans and Mobile mail line of steamers with regard to carrying way letters, will be found below. From it will be seen that all the odium for this most extraordinary order should rest upon the Post-office Department, and not upon the mail line, as they are not at fault in the premises. It affords us pleasure to make this statement, as we think the mail line have actual sins enough to answer for, without being held responsible for the sins of others:

POST-OFFICE, MOBILE, Ala., June 21.

To the Agent of New Orleans and Mobile Line Steamers:

Sir: I am instructed by the Postmaster General to give you notice to discontinue the practice of keeping in your offices a mail way bag or of carrying letters otherwise than in the mail. I am also instructed to cease paying you for the delivery of letters by the way bag as heretofore, and to expect any casual or neglect on your part to comply with this notice. Respectfully, your obedient servant, P. L. TOULMIN, P. M.

ADDRESS—PLATFORM—POLICY.

In another portion of this paper will be found the Address, Platform and State Policy, adopted by the "American Convention for the State of Louisiana," on Wednesday last, 4th of July—the anniversary of our independence as a nation. That the production will be read with profound interest there can be no doubt. That it is important; that it enunciates correct principles; that the explanations made will be satisfactory to all liberal-thinking men; that the remarks concerning the removal of the veil of secrecy from the operations of the Order are well put and to the point; that the Platform is unchejstionable in every point in which it can be viewed; and that the State Policy recommended is excellent and worthy, is beyond controversion.

The work completed by our American friends on the Fourth of July—a day that will forever be recurred to as pre-eminently glorious in the annals of mankind—was worthy of the occasion, worthy the sublimities of the past, the realities of the present, and the soul-inspiring hopes of the future. There is nothing, that we can see, anti-American or anti-patriotic about it. The principles set forth wrong no man, creed, nativity, sect, party or persuasion. If they did, they would not meet our approbation. They assume a broad and Catholic ground; and, without wounding the feelings of any intelligent and honest adopted citizen, vindicate a mighty principle, the correctness of which all history corroborates and demonstrates, that the custody of the government of any country is safest in the hands of its own sons. No people, no country, no government, would deserve the smallest attempt at preservation, that could not produce sons competent to the best administration of its affairs. However, as these are truisms, acknowledged by all men capable of reasonable and honest reflection, we will not discuss them further.

As we are pressed for room this morning, we must defer additional remarks. The subject is one that will occupy much of our attention during the canvass that is approaching; and we shall take numerous occasions to spread our views broadly before the public. For to-day, therefore, the document must speak for itself. In fact, it is its own best interpretation.

A few words in regard to the composition of the State ticket, and we are done. Our opinion in regard to the nominee for Governor is well known. CHARLES DERBIGNY is a noble and glorious old man—fully competent in all respects, mentally and physically, to fill that exalted position—as was his father before him. He will carry a tremendous strength along with him.

For Lieutenant-Governor, LOUIS TEXADA, of Rapides, has been nominated. He is a Democrat of the old American school, and is one of the ablest, most popular and influential men on Red River. He is a ready and powerful debater, and commands a most formidable personal strength in his section of country—to any opponent, we mean.

For Secretary of State, Major ROBERT G. BEALE, of East Baton Rouge, has been nominated. Major B. is a young man of much ability, worth and popularity. For some years he has filled the office of District Attorney of the Baton Rouge District with marked efficiency and talent. He, also, has done his country good service on the tented field, and has an especial claim, consequently, upon the chivalrous sons of Louisiana. He has always been a staunch and unswerving American Democrat.

Mr. J. V. DURALDE, of West Baton Rouge, was nominated for State Treasurer. He is a Creole of the State, a cultivator of the soil, a gentleman of unblemished character, esteemed by all who know him, of unquestioned capacity, and a man whom to know is to admire.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, Dr. WALTER ROSSMAN, of the parish of Claiborne, was nominated. This is a strong nomination. The Doctor is exceedingly popular in the portion of the State in which he resides, and will bring a powerful influence to bear in favor of the ticket, as a whole. He has ever been known as a leading and influential Democrat. Of his competency there can be no doubt.

For Attorney General, RANDELL HUNT, of New Orleans, was nominated. It is needless to say anything in reference to this distinguished gentleman, for his name is as familiar to the people of Louisiana as household words. He will be a tower of strength to the ticket, and will meet and overthrow his competitor, powerful as he is. In either ante-prandial or post-prandial debates—in morning, noon and evening discussions, should Mr. Moise desire it.

O. D. STILLMAN, of Ouachita, was nominated for the office of Superintendent of Public Education. With Mr. S. we are unacquainted; but we understand he was recommended to the Convention as the fittest man in the State for the position. Politically, we learn, he is a Democrat.

Above is a hurried reference to the platform and candidates of the American Party of Louisiana. As we regard the platform as a good one, and the candidates eminently deserving and patriotic, we have spoken accordingly.

LOUISIANA.—The Shreveport Gazette, of the 23d ult., has the following paragraphs:

We hear very favorable accounts from the crops—both corn and cotton; and it is the opinion of well informed planters that there will be a larger yield of both these staples in this section than for several years past.

The river is as low as it well can get, and no prospect of a rise. The rumors that reached us last week of a heavy rise above proved to be false, and our hopes, consequent upon them, of improved navigation, "are melted into air, into thin air."

The Alexandria Republican of Saturday says:

The weather has been showery this week—some hard showers have fallen, but no impression has been made on the river—it continues very low.

The Clinton Patriot of Saturday has the following:

The improvement in the crops in our parish for the last three weeks has been wonderful. Many of our planters who a short time since were talking with long faces about famine and its direful consequences, now speak of enlarging their cribs. More than the usual amount of land has been planted in corn in consequence of an anticipated shortness in this crop, and it is believed that our planters will produce this most necessary of all other products, in overflowing abundance. Much young cotton has come up since the late rains, which makes the stand good but very irregular. Cotton looks well.

The Madison Journal of the 29th ult. says:

The bountiful showers of the last two weeks have secured a good corn crop. We are of opinion that a larger crop of corn will be made in this parish this year than ever before. As yet the rain has done no damage to the cotton, but should the wet weather continue it will cause a too rapid growth of the weed, and the yield will fall short. The most favorable circumstances cannot compensate for the failure of the usual stand.

MEMPHIS ELECTION.—The election in Memphis on the 28th ult., for Mayor, Recorder, Tax Collector, City Marshal, Wharf Master and two Captains of Police, resulted in the triumph of the American party, which elected its whole ticket with the exception of the candidate for Recorder, who was defeated by a small majority.

In Bradfordsville, Ky., a few days ago, a difficulty occurred between two men named Spriggins and Hays, when the former shot the latter through the body with a rifle. He was immediately arrested, and it was thought Hays could not possibly recover.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

The fusillade and cannonade, the excursions and excitement which distinguish the Fourth over all of our country, have now died away and been swallowed up in a return to the routine of common life. The cannons sleep quietly in their arsenals, and all the soldiery have returned to civil life. The picnics and parties, the rides and orations, the balls and barbecues, that were so anxiously awaited a few days since, have had their birth and burial. For twelve months more "Fourth of July" is but a memory and a hope.

In this city the celebration of the day was very general. A cannonade, of we know not how many guns, was given at the rising of the sun, and various other salutes were fired during the day. There was a review on Lafayette Square in the forenoon, at which the National Guards, Washington Artillery, Horse Guards, Continental Guards, Louisiana Greys, and a company of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, were present.

After the review, the Continentals presented the Washington Artillery with a beautiful flag, and then both companies proceeded to the residence of Gen. Tracy, and the Continentals presented him with a silver pitcher and salver. Appropriate addresses, which we have no space to give, were made on both occasions. After the presentation at Gen. Tracy's and a repast there, both the Continentals and the Washington Artillery proceeded to the hall of the latter company, and indulged in a genial feast of reason and general flow of soul.

The company of Louisiana Greys, under Captain Strong, were presented with an elegant flag by the ladies of the city, at the house of Mr. J. F. Rusha, on St. John street. After the presentation they had a dinner and general glorification at 104 St. Charles street, which we intended to be present at, but owing to other engagements were unable to attend.

The Wandering Federalists enjoyed themselves greatly at Victor's, over a dinner whose dimensions are said to have equalled any in the city for some years past.

M. Godard made an aerial equestrian excursion from Congo Square, in the presence of a great many people, descended near Claiborne street, and then ascended and went off into the distance. He was seen returning about noon yesterday.

After the usual evening salutes, there were balls at Gretna, Lafayette, and at Armory Hall. Promenade concerts and promenades without concerts. Of the different excursions by rail and on steamboats, we are unable to say more than that all the travelers we have seen seem to have enjoyed good time in all phases of the expression.

Thus began, continued and ended, the Fourth of July, 1855, in and about New Orleans. May the city through many centuries see the same day as generally and pleasantly observed.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The Cunard steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst. By her we have one week later dates. The following dispatch was received yesterday afternoon by the Associated Press. The dispatch, as published yesterday, made the sales of cotton for the week preceding the departure of the America, 34,400, which should have been as corrected below, 24,400.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co's circular states the sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week ending 22d ult., at 24,400.

The sales to speculators amounted to 3,800 and those to exporters to 9,000 bales.

The market during the week was very dull, and prices of the middling and inferior descriptions were considerably lower at the close than on the previous week.

The lower qualities had declined to a greater extent than the others, viz: ¼ of a penny per pound, while middling grades were 3-10 of a penny per pound lower.

The market closed dull at the following quotations, viz: Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d. per pound.

Dennistoun & Co.'s circular gives the following quotations: Middling Orleans 6¾d., and Middling Uplands 6¾d. per pound.

Breadstuffs.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular quotes the Breadstuff market as generally unchanged, except Corn, which had experienced a decline of 1s. 6d. per 480 pounds.

The same circular quotes Ohio Flour 43s 6d to 44s 6d per barrel, and Mixed Corn 49s 6d per 480 pounds.

Provisions.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular quotes the Liverpool Provision Market as generally unchanged.

Lard was firm at 49s to 50s per cwt.

State of Trade.

The Manchester market was dull and unchanged.

Money Market.

The London Money Market was easy. Consols had declined.

Rise in the Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, July 5.—The Alabama has been rising rapidly, and to-this morning has swollen eleven feet. It is still rising.

An interruption of the lines has prevented our reception of additional news by the America. We have, however, a few words of political news, but the telegraph has rendered them so illegible, that we refrain from their publication. The details will probably come to hand to-day.

The evening Picayune of yesterday published the following telegraphic dispatch:

Rumored Battle.

HALIFAX, July 4th.—Immediately previous to the departure of the America, rumors were current that a severe battle had been fought in the Crimea, in which the Allies had been defeated.

It was added that a French General was killed on the occasion.

Sebastopol.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs that the Allies before Sebastopol were completing new batteries, from which they would soon open on the place with terrible effect.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* considers that the successful conclusion of negotiations for peace is perfectly practicable.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Canton Citizen, of Saturday last, says:

The rain that we were so anxiously anticipating when we went to press last week, came on Saturday evening in torrents, reviving vegetation of every kind and the spirits of everybody. We regretted to learn from some of our country friends from different parts of the county, that the rain was not general. We hoped, and we believed, from the way it poured down here, that all Madison and "surrounding diggins" had received a thorough soaking—a bountiful season.

The editor of the Citizen has been presented with a bottle of wine of domestic manufacture, and he pronounces its quality excellent.

We find the following paragraph in the Democratic Platform, published at Brandon:

The boy Jack, committed at the February special term of Rankin Circuit Court, 1854, for the murder of his master, William Williams, made his escape from jail, in Brandon, on Wednesday night last. He filed a large chain by which he was confined to the floor of the cell, with the blade of a congress-knife, which had been filed like a saw. He slipped the bolt of the cell door back with the blade of a knife, as can be easily seen by looking at the door and lock. He then went into the hall and broke open the door to the passage up stairs. One of the windows up stairs was raised, out of which he must have made his escape into the yard below. He then got over the enclosure and made his escape.

FOURTH OF JULY DECLARATION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4, 1855.

The AMERICAN CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA convened in this city on Monday, the 2d July inst., and proceeded to organize. On Tuesday, the 3d, after receiving and acting upon Credentials, and appointing a Committee on Platform and Address, the Convention adjourned until the 4th. On the Fourth July, the Committee reported the following ADDRESS, PLATFORM and STATE POLICY, which were unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS.

The American Party of Louisiana having completed its organization, as is demonstrated by the assembling in the city of New Orleans of delegates from the various local councils organized throughout the State, and believing that the principles which bind its members together are in unison with the sentiment of a large class of our fellow-citizens who are not affiliated with us as members, deems it proper at this period to make such an authentic declaration of principles as will do justice to the pure and patriotic motives which have actuated its members, and by securing the public approbation, will enable it to direct the administration of the State Government into a course more consonant with the Native sentiment of the country.

The American party of Louisiana, in having covered its proceedings up to the time with the veil of secrecy, has been influenced by considerations of the greatest importance, to secure the successful attainment of its object. This secrecy in its elementary organization is now approved by its deliberate judgment as having been perfectly proper and just and the success of the rapid organization of the party, is the best proof of its policy. In all governments and at all times, all party organizations have been more or less secret in their action, and particularly so in their earliest stages; hence they derive their counsels. The country was already divided with two powerful political parties, whose leaders had been employed for years in drilling the masses into the belief that its prosperity depended upon the success of their several measures, or rather of placing them in power to carry these measures into effect. Who does not see how eagerly the leaders, both great and small of the old parties, would have combined to crush out the life during the struggling moments of parturition, or even in its early growth, of an element so adverse to their party existence, and so certain to deprive them of the "spoils of office?" Who that understands the influence of party in restraining the impetuous, urging forward the timid, and controlling the masses with the old slogan cries of Democracy and Whiggery, does not see that it would have required an infant Hercules to have destroyed the meridian party, if it had exposed its first efforts at maturity to the assaults of such a combination. Its formation and existence would have been an impossibility. Deeply impressed with this belief, we met in secret for the purpose of organizing. In doing so, we knew that we exposed ourselves to the censure of our opponents, to whom its security afforded an argument of defamation, when they did not dare oppose our principles, and we knew also that we estranged from us many who were friendly to our object, but who were unwilling to promote it by secret organization. Conscious, however, of the rectitude of our motives, and our purpose being the welfare of our country, we did not hesitate to incur the censure and detraction of our opponents, and the partial estrangement of or too timid friends. But our party having now attained the vigor of manhood, and being prepared to do battle for our cause, through the press and on the hustings, now publish these our principles, and by them we are prepared to stand or fall.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

1. We advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.

2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country.

3. We oppose an interference in the vested rights of all persons, whether they be of native or foreign birth.

4. We are in favor of non-intervention with slavery by the Federical Government, except for the protection of our constitutional rights.

5. We advocate high National Policy, such as will afford sturdy and unswerving protection to the American name abroad, and will follow and guard the American citizen wherever he moves.

6. We believe that America should be governed by Americans, effecting the same through the ballot-box alone, the only legitimate instrument of reform in this country.

7. We believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and shall oppose the distribution of office among the seekers, or as a reward for partisan services.

8. We will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, the union as it now exists, and the rights of the States without diminution, insisting upon a faithful performance of the part of the General Government of all the duties assigned upon it by the Constitution.

9. While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council (the American party, at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American citizens, as unjust, unfounded and entirely unworthy our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgement of religious liberty, holding it as cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn anything to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these.

10. We war within party as such, but shall oppose all who oppose us in its advocacy of these great American principles.

STATE POLICY.

Reform of abuse and retrenchment in our State expenditures.

Education of the youth of the country in schools established by the state.

A constitutional organization of the Swamp Land Commissioners.

A more efficient administration of the Internal Improvement Department with a view of improving our inland navigation.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Candidates for the various State Offices, which resulted as follows:

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LOUIS TEXADA,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT G. BEALE,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. V. DURALDE,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WALTER ROSSMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDELL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
O. D. STILLMAN,
OF OUACHITA.

N. B. BENEDICT,
President of the State Wigwam of Louisiana.
THOMAS H. SHEROD, State Secretary.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER. A woman by the name of Elderfield, living in Perry township, about four miles from Evansville, on the Mount Vernon road, has been deranged for years. On the 5th inst. she left home with two children, aged two and four years. Her neighbors supposed she had gone to some of her friends, and paid no attention to her absence. On the 21st it was discovered she was wandering about in the neighboring woods. The following day search was made for her, and she was found in the vicinity alone. On being interrogated concerning the children, she said they were dead. After further search the children were found dead, with their heads broken in. A tub laid near them, having hair and blood upon it. There is no doubt the poor children have been murdered by their insane mother, who is now under restraint, but alas, too late. [Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm of last Friday night, a most shocking occurrence took place six miles east of Red Wing, at the house of a widow lady by the name of Wright. The family consisted of some seven or eight persons, part of whom slept in the second story, and part on the ground floor. The lightning struck the house, killing two members of the family, and what was most singular, it proved fatal to one that was sleeping in the upper story and one on the lower floor, and these persons had each a companion in bed with them at the time, both of whom were unharmed. The oldest daughter, a young lady, and a boy some seven or eight years of age, were killed. The family were strangers, having lately arrived in the Territory.—[Minnesota Pioneer, 21st ult.

MOBILE.—Heavy rains fell at Mobile on Tuesday last. The Register says:

We regret to learn that an accident occurred on Saturday night by which the community was bereft of an estimable citizen. While riding home, over the Shell Road, on Saturday night, a runaway horse, with a buggy attached, came in collision with the vehicle of Mr. Robert Reid, one of the shafts striking and passing through the unfortunate gentleman's body. Mr. R. lingered until Sunday noon, when he expired.

USE COPPERAS.—The papers are every where urging the free use of copperas as a disinfecting agent. It is a cheap article, costing only three cents per pound, and can be found at the druggists and many of the larger grocery stores. A couple of pounds may be dissolved in ten quarts of water, and the solution poured into sinks, gutters, cesspools and all other filthy places, with good effect. We advise all housekeepers to purchase five, ten, or fifteen pounds, and make a free use of it as above recommended. Cholera or no cholera, their dwelling and out-buildings will contain a purer atmosphere after the use of copperas.

The prisoners in the jail of Easton, Pa., broke out on the night of the 29th, and every one escaped.

American Women.

CAUSE OF THEIR EARLY DECAY.

Dear Crescent.—Some time since one of our city papers quoted passages from a French work, remarking upon American ladies losing their bloom and beauty so early, and giving various reasons for it. There was one reason, however, that it did not advance, and, I think, a very important one. Attend any of our public balls or soirees and you will see young girls, from twelve to fourteen years of age, laughing and chatting with gentlemen with all the assurance of young ladies who have been in society for years. At an age when the constitution is not formed, the health or strength matured, they are forced forward, like hot-house plants, into premature bloom—young ladyhood. There is no childhood for them; when they should be in the nursery or playground, they are graacing the ball-room. French and English girls, particularly the latter, as a general rule, do not leave the school-room at an age when American girls are frequently matrons and mothers, with all the realities of life before them, and the cares and responsibilities of marriage to encounter. Here, if a girl has the good sense to await her twentieth year before becoming a wife she is styled an old maid, and set down as a member of that much abused class of humanity—spinsters. How much better to be a healthy, blooming, good-humored old maid, than a sickly, fretful, neglected wife. Our young women are too frequently educated to think the great desideratum of life, the one thing needful, is to be married; if happily, it is well, if not, be it so; anything is better than to be an old maid. It is really looked upon as a reproach, almost a disgrace, to remain single. And how often do we see our maidens married without one idea of the duties they take upon them; without a due knowledge of domestic arrangements. Mothers seem to think that home-keeping comes by nature, is innate in their daughter's breasts, and all that is necessary for them to attend to is to be satisfied that their girls can dance the polka, enter a room gracefully and play the piano. No need to know how bread is made, or a shirt put together—that all comes intuitively, most certainly! Two young people meet at a ball, dance together, pass a pleasant evening; wine, excitement and music all lend their aid to hasten by old Time on silver wing. They part mutually pleased, perhaps dream of each other, and if thrown together again shortly, soon fancy themselves in love, talk a deal of sentiment, conclude they have at last met with a congenial spirit, the twin soul born for them, and after a few weeks' infatuation, enter the solemn state of matrimony without ten minutes sober, serious thought upon the subject—the girl, half influenced by the thought of how pretty she will look in orange flowers and white satin; the youth, by the idea of being envied by his boyish acquaintance as a married man who has won the prettiest girl of the season. Neither thought as to each other's habits and dispositions. After a few weeks' of nonsensical folly, when the novelty of their situation has worn off, they wake up to a full reality that all's not gold that glitters, and that there is such a thing as "marrying in haste to repent at leisure." The bride is expected at once, by husband and friends, to attend to her domestic duties as though she had been regularly educated to them, and with, very probably, a limited amount on which to live. Her cares commence. What wonder she fades? She must toil herself, direct and manage, her mind worried and annoyed if she cannot make as fine appearance on eight hundred a year as her neighbor on a thousand or twelve hundred—for we Americans, unfortunately, are very seldom willing to live within our means—with, perhaps, a young family growing up around her to add to her cares, so that at twenty she looks at least ten years older. The husband, seeing his wife fading, growing pale and sickly, and being too much occupied with her increasing duties to attend so closely to his individual comfort as formerly, becomes neglectful, gradually falls back into his bachelor habits and adds to her troubles. Nothing fades a wife's cheek sooner than neglect. She, left at home the long evenings through, with, perhaps, a sick child or a nervous headache, thinks upon her girlish days, when Time flew by with rapid wing; of the days of her courtship, the devotion of her lover or young husband; compares the present with the past, and it won't very well bear the comparison; she sheds tears, and wishes it were in her power to return to the palmy days when *mother* did all the thinking. She can new sympathize with that mother who, perhaps, has gone through the same experience. It has always seemed strange to me that mothers will let their daughters take such serious ties upon them without thorough preparation. Why let them learn by bitter experience that there is something more necessary for domestic happiness than to dance the polka, play the piano and read romance and poetry? All very well in their way; accomplishments but not substantials. No matter how pretty a wife may be, if she cannot take care of her husband's comfort, keep buttons on his shirts, cook a steak, darn his socks, and yield her will, she will soon lose the influence her beauty may have given her. Her husband will tire of his home, and seek other places of amusement. And thus it is that American women fade so early. Premature marriage induces premature cares, and care makes the heart sick, anxiety fades the complexion and weakens the health, and our women are old when they should properly be entering upon the active stage of life.

But enough of this. I have run my letter out to a greater length than I anticipated when I commenced, and with a hearty good wish, will bid you good-bye for the present. CRESCENTIA.

[Communicated.]

Gold.

Gold is the only power which receives universal homage. It is worshipped in all lands without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite; and often has it been able to boast of having armies for its priesthood, and hecatombs of human victims for its sacrifices. Where War has slain its thousands, Gain has slaughtered its millions; for while the former operates only with the local and titled terrors of an earthquake, the destructive influence of the latter is universal and unceasing. Indeed, War itself—what has it often been but the art of Gain practiced on the largest scale; the covetousness of a nation resolved on Gain, impatient of delay, and leading on its subjects to deeds of rapine and blood. Its history is the history of oppression in all ages. Titles and honors are among its rewards, and thrones at its disposal. Among its counsellors are Kings, and many of the great and mighty of earth ennobled among its subjects. Where are the waters not ploughed by its navies? What imperial element is not yoked to its car? Philosophy itself has become a mercenary in its pay; and science, a votary at its shrine, brings all its noblest discoveries, as offerings, to its feet. What part of the globe's surface is not rapidly yielding up its last stores of hidden treasure to the spirit of Gain; or retains more than a few miles of unexplored and unvanquished territory; scorning the childish dream of the philosopher's stone, it aspires to turn the globe itself into Gold. HARRIS.

MARRIED:

On the 5th inst., at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Leacock, D. G. DUNCAN, Esq., of New Orleans, to Miss LUCIE G. MCCALEB, of West Feliciana.

☞ As some doubts have been expressed as to the intention of the undersigned to proceed to a final decision the oath instituted by him against the steamer Orbs and owners, before Judge Jonts, he has only to say that from the instructions given his attorney, A. Marks, Esq., no legal means will be omitted to have a judicial decision on the case.

jy 6 3t|d1 L. L. FERRIERE.

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of HOOFLANDS GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine of great value—a genuine tonic—a powerful one. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the nutrient supply, at the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the mucilaginous of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, which dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the excretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 120 Arch street. See advertisement. jy4 1m3d W

Coal to Arrive.

☞ The undersigned are prepared to contract for the delivery of PITTSBURGH COAL at any point on the River, or in the City, on the most favorable terms.

MORRISON, McCLOSKEY & CO.
jy3 2t|d1 5p8t No. 108 Gravier street.

Burnett & Bostwick's
BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS.

THE WINKLES; Or, the Merry Mountaineers.
THE BRIEF REMARKER.
THE IROQUOIS.
THE GOLDEN REED.
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THE INS AND OUTS OF PARIS.
HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER.
THE TWO GUARDIANS.
BELLSMITH ABROAD. For sale by
BURNETT & BOSTWICK,
jy3 2p4d 15 CAMP STREET.

Public School Vacations.

DOLBEAR'S,
100 CANAL STREET.

☞ All parents who wish their sons or daughters to be good writers in a short time, should engage them IMMEDIATELY, as the classes are usually all filled at the beginning of the vacations.

☞ No seats secured till paid for. Lessons not limited. All are desired to attend till perfect.

Lessons for Ladies and Gentlemen as usual.

If correctly taught, all Children can become Good Writers.

The Annual Prizes will be awarded on the 15th September.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, 100 Canal street.
jy2 2p5t

☞ Our Customers and others, wishing their FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, will please call at our store before July 1, and have their measures and orders for the same.

NORRIS & WAY,
Corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.
THOS. NORRIS & CO.,
No. 1 Minor street, Philadelphia.
jy1 2p1d

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

In accordance with article eighth of the Charter of the Company, the following statement of its affairs thereof is published:

Amount of premiums for the year ending May 31, 1855, viz:

On Fire Risks	$645,535 48	
On River Risks	62,157 21	
On Marine Risks	83,705 84	$791,198 53
Less return premium	9,078 49	
Less premium on risks not terminated	81,018 62	90,101 45
Net earned premiums for the year		685,959 68
Amounts paid for losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	305,313 99	
On River Risks	41,469 85	
On Marine Risks	6,469 13	
Paid for losses	353,253 86	
Amount for losses in course of settlement and adjustment	81,869 92	
Total losses	388,145 48	
Reinsurance	14,659 81	
Tax, per cent. return	14,047 32	
Expenses, including those of the agencies	83,508 89	
		471,510 46
Net profits for the year ending 31st May, 1855		40,926 63

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of earned premiums as above		$685,959 68
ASSETS.		
Amount of premiums paid by the Merchants' Insurance (old) Company for re-insuring their outstanding policies, and on which they abandoned their right to profits, as per contract	$60,000 00	
Premiums paid by parties who have abandoned their rights to profits, in consideration of ten per cent. interest, say	160,924 11	220,924 11
Balance, being net earned premiums participating in the net profits of the Company		465,035 57
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	$118,025 26	
Bills receivable, being subscription notes	20,259 15	
Due for premiums in course of collection	51,686 02	
Due by agents in course of settlement	18,198 94	
Real estate, office building	21,004 94	
Cash on hand	49,546 90	
Total assets		$271,621 45

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 12th of June, 1855, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Merchants' Insurance Mutual Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of June, 1855.

C. V. JONTE,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Fifteen Per Cent. on the net earned premiums (participating in the profits) of the year ending 31st May, 1855, for which scrip certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of August, 1855.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

New Orleans, June 19, 1855.

DIRECTORS:

John Pemberton,	B. O. Vignaud,	J. A. Brand,
Logan McKnight,	M. Cuddy,	Wm. Vogel,
O. Gallaher,	Pierre Foix,	G. Miltenberger,
B. P. Voorhies,	F. Maspero.	jy13 tf

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