THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES C. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 CAMP-STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served the subscribers in the city, on an early hour every morning (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $5 a year invariably in advance, having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to all parties desiring to make their wants and resources known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1855.

☞ Persons 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 clerks of the steamers Antelope and Alock Scott have our thanks for late papers from Louisville and St. Louis.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mails due yesterday, failed from beyond Montgomery, Ala. The two mails in arrears were received, bringing the mail from Liverpool received at New York by the Baltic.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the American Party from the Second Congressional District, held on Wednesday evening, Col. Theodore G. Hunt, who has represented this district in Congress with much distinction the past two sessions, was nominated for re-election. He received more than a two-thirds vote on the first ballot, when the nomination was made unanimous.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT.

The Weekly Crescent, published this morning, contains all the latest information received from Europe, the Pacific, and different portions of our own country, by mail and telegraph, together with a great amount of valuable and interesting miscellaneous matter.

It has highly important news from Europe, including some interesting details of the progress of the siege at Sebastopol. Later accounts of what is transpiring in California and the Pacific, as brought by the steamship Prometheus, will also be found at length. Cuban, Mexican and Texian news, to the latest dates, are included in its columns.

It contains very full and complete accounts of all matters appertaining to this city and State; careful reviews of the money, cattle and produce markets; commercial advices from Europe; reports of all matters of local interest; domestic summaries; a large quantity of editorial and literary matter; sketches, tales and poetry, with readable extracts of an interesting nature. The contents of this morning's daily will also appear in the Weekly Crescent.

Persons wishing to obtain copies for the mail can procure them, done up in strong wrappers, at the office, No. 70 Camp street, or at J. C. Morgan's book-store, adjoining the Post-office.

With the thermometer ranging about 90 degrees, it is supposed that many of our citizens will be desirous of shaking the dust (which, by the by, is not very plentiful at this moment,) from their feet and seek for some cool, refreshing place, until Monday morning next,—for this purpose, the mail-boat California, Captain Frost, will leave Port Pontchartrain on the arrival of the 12 o'clock meridian train of cars, stopping at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula. On the arrival of the 4 o'clock P. M. train, the steamer Creole, will be in readiness to depart for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs, returning on Monday morning.

PARTICULARS OF DISASTER TO THE STEAMER LEXINGTON.—The steamer Antelope, from Louisville, arrived here yesterday. From her officers we learn that the steamer Lexington, Capt. J. Throop, with a large number of passengers and a fine freight, from St. Louis for Louisville, when near Chenault Reach, her boilers exploded, shattering the upper works of the boat to atoms, and by the concussion she immediately capsized. There was at least thirty-five to forty persons killed besides a large number badly wounded, among whom we gather the following names:

Capt. Throop, badly injured; Capt. White, steamer J. Tompkins, badly injured; Mr. Burnard, missing; J. Miller, (second clerk) son of Capt. Miller of Nashville, killed; the barkeeper missing.

The Woodville (Miss.) Republican of Tuesday last says:

Pleasant showers continue to visit us in this vicinity almost daily—in some parts of the county which we have lately visited, they have suffered from heavy rains, and the crops are in the grass; in others they are still suffering from the drouth, yet, crops generally are looking well and promise an abundant yield.

The citizens of Woodville are about to contract for an Artesian well, the Police Board of the county having undertaken to bear half the expense.

The Baton Rouge Gazette states that Assistant Surgeon Haden, who has been stationed at that post since the withdrawal of Dr. B. F. Harney, has received orders to repair to Jefferson Barracks to join the Sioux expedition. Dr. Harney is also going in the same direction.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.—For those who have been able to get away a day or two and enjoy the breezes that play about Pass Christian, we learn that that agreeable and fashionable place of summer resort is very rapidly filling up, and that there is every prospect of the present season's being honored with a white mark in its history. Our people are beginning to learn some practical lessons from the stern teachings of necessity, and to appreciate the immense advantages attendant upon spending their money and their summers among friends rather than enemies. They, certainly, can find no more pleasant place to visit than the Pass, no more gentlemanly landlord than Montgomery, nor no more cool and convenient house than the one that is under his supervision. There is every luxury there that can be found in the city, with some additions that the city knows not of. There are many old trees waving in the yard and garden; there are such facilities for bathing as almost to induce a continual immersion; there are opportunities for sailing and boating of all kinds, and above and beyond all there are numberless bright eyes of beautiful women, which shine like stars and make the warp and woof of pleasant dreams for long days subsequent. We commend families to the Pass for comfort, and bachelors for the delicious intoxication attendant upon moonlight flirtation.

OCEAN SPRINGS.—One of the most delightful summer resorts along the Gulf shore, and one of the most pleasant in all the Southern country, is Ocean Springs. Those who go from the city to enjoy country life and its attendant pleasures cannot choose a finer location for the hot months, nor can they find a better house—where home and hotel life are agreeably conjoined—than Mrs. Jones' (the talented general superintendent of the establishment, and is in every way qualified to render the stay of her boarders pleasant and agreeable. There are severe springs of medicinal water on the premises, and fine sailing, bathing, boating and hunting near at hand. We advise persons crossing the lake to remember Ocean Springs and Mrs. Jones' Boarding House.

A STRANGE CORRESPONDENCE.

We might submit the subjoined correspondence without remark, for it contains that within itself which would attract general attention. But we feel bound to offer a few observations respecting the ostracism of a citizen—acknowledged to be honest, trustworthy, and in all respects capable and deserving—simply because he belongs to a purely American association, having no illegal, unconstitutional or unpatriotic objects in view! The head and front of his offending hath this extent, and no more.

It is quite evident the present wretched and miserable Administration have determined upon waging a ruthless war upon Americans and Americanism; upon all who do not stand upon and acknowledge its contemptibly contracted platform; upon all who will not deny their birthright; upon all who think their native land a little better than any other land, and who look upon their own born brethren with a partial, perhaps a too loving eye, while they do not seek, either directly or indirectly, to injure or insult any one from other climes. The fiat has gone forth; and we presume it will remain the policy of the Government until the terrible blunder of 1852 is remedied in 1856. The spectacle is strange and humiliating—as wonderful as debasing. In all ages of the world, love of country, pride of nativity, devotion to the soil and sons of the soil on which a man was born, has been considered a cardinal virtue in the citizen. But, it was reserved for this enlightened age, and for a people claiming to be the most intelligent and independent of any upon earth, to inaugurate a totally opposite doctrine! With this Administration, pride of country is a crime; devotion to one's brethren a heinous fault; acknowledged nativity deserving of punishment; and membership of an American association, having nothing illegal, unpatriotic or unconstitutional in its composition, a matter of official disfranchisement!

We have been aware, for some time, of the intended decapitations and other movements in the Custom-house; and, probably, will show ourselves to be better posted in the premises than those whose acts are calculated to bring reproach upon the American name, desire. But this correspondence is the first of the character put in our hands for publication. We assure our readers it is genuine, and that the originals can be produced if necessary.

With the gentleman removed by Collector Porter we have no personal acquaintance; but his frank and manly bearing will attract the admiration of all right thinking men, native and adopted. To remain in office he would not forego his birthright, or any privilege thereunto appertaining. To retain a position in the Custom-house he would not deny that he belonged to an association having the name of the land of his birth for its cognomen. He evidently acted as though he thought he had an indefeasible right to remain in the country as long as he liked, and to belong to any society he chose, not inconsistent with the laws of the land. This innocent hallucination on his part has convinced him, ere this, of his error. The Custom-house is a portion of the United States and his American affinities have excluded him from that portion!

The unlimited confidence expressed by the Collector in the "integrity, honesty, industry and fidelity," of Mr. Pennall, is as high a compliment to that gentleman as it is a severe reflection upon the anti-American doctrine and policy which led to his removal. Personally, officially and politically, he was unobjectionable—saving and excepting that he was too strongly American for America! Well, Washington, Adams, Franklin and Jefferson, were inclined that way, and if King George could only have laid his hands on them, off would have gone their heads with the utmost celerity.

We expect to have a good deal to say on this and similar topics before November; but will not, at the present moment, detain our readers from the perusal of the correspondence above referred to. In the meantime, we would suggest to those in authority that the subjoined lines could, ere long, possess, so far as they are concerned, a terrible significance. The time may come, and will come, in about eighteen months, when the oppressors of to-day will feel as did—

"The Desolator desolate,
The victor overthrown,
The arbiter of others fate
A suppliant for his own."

NEW ORLEANS, July 4, 1855.

"KOS SUTHUM"

MESSRS. EDITORS CRESCENT—Gentlemen—Since it will soon be known to my many friends and the public generally, who, from having an eye to the public good, may be solicitous to know the reasons of my late removal from the office of Inspection of Customs in this city—and as the "motive cause" for such removal contends so nearly with the first principal feature of "Americanism," I trust that you will give the following correspondence, which cannot but prove interesting to your many readers, a place in the columns of your valuable paper—that correspondence which I give to the public as one more fact in the string of evidence, proving, but too truly and sadly, how the purposes and rights of free, native-born American citizens, can be and are now constantly perverted by the present slokly though "constitutional" Administration.

But now, while I remember with pleasure the uniformly kind consideration always extended to me by the present Collector, I still cannot but remind him and the present Administration that this is a feature of native prescription more prominent in boldness, and more fraught with mischief, than any we had ever expected to hear of this side the dissolution of the American confederacy; and while we pronounce the Administration so false to its professions, and while the dread despair consequent to the continuance of such anti-American principles would blast our every native hope, we look to the political party commonly called "Know-Nothings," and smile, saying to ourselves, "be of good cheer," America must, and will ere long, be ruled by Americans.

[COPY.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 16th, 1855.

SIR—You were appointed to the office of Inspector of Customs, which office you now hold, by my immediate predecessor, being then recognized as a Democrat by him. It has, for sometime past, been represented to me that you were a member of the secret political organization commonly called, in this city, "Know-Nothings," or "American Fusionists"!

I, therefore, require you to answer me in writing or verbally, at your earliest convenience, upon your honor, categorically, whether you do or do not belong to the secret political organization above alluded to?

Respectfully, etc.,

[Signed] THOS. O. PORTER.

JOHN PENNALL, Esq., Present.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 16, 1855.

Col. Thos. O. Porter, Collector of Customs—

Most Respected Sir: In a letter which you addressed me on the 16th inst., though which I have just read and have now before me, I take pleasure in responding; but far be it from me to make bold in doing so, as I shall thereby displease your feelings, not knowing how or wishing to disown myself a member of that body "commonly called in this city Know-Nothings, or American Fusionists," with which, I know, you would prefer my being disconnected, though I was a member before you came in office as Collector.

To be still more open and honest, if less politic, I enjoy much pleasure, both present and prospective, from being thus connected with what I regard as one of the most quitable of all the political organizations that have existed during the Christian era—and I regard the status it ow which awards to the legitimate heir its legal inheritance.

As you know to whose exertions (besides your favor) I am indebted for the situation I hold, I shall add no more, trusting the same as a guarantee for my conduct, both political and civil.

Submitting the above to your kind favor, I remain your friend and obedient servant,

[Signed] J. W. PENNALL.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, July 24, 1855.

Jno. W. Pennall—

Sir—In pursuance with instructions contained in Collector Thos. C. Porter's letter of this date, you are hereby notified that your services as an Inspector of the Customs will be dispensed with from and after the 23 of July, 1855.

SIGNED BY ONE OF THE DEPUTIES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 1855.

J. W. Pennall, Esq., Present.

SIR—Since you have requested me to state whether or not you were dismissed from the Inspection of Customs because of incapacity, dereliction to duty, or untrustworthiness, I have to say, (and I do so most cheerfully,) that the only reason why you were removed by me as Collector was because of the admitted fact that you were a member of the new political party known as "Know-Nothings."

In order to be at all consistent, after the public declaration I had made, I had but the one course to pursue; and I will here state, in all frankness, that I regret your connexion with that "order," because I have as much confidence in your incapacity, honesty, industry and fidelity, as I have in any one with whom I am connected.

With my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I am, sir, Your ob't serv't,

[Signed] THOS. C. PORTER.

Professor Elliot made a successful balloon ascension from St. Louis, on the 28th ult.

Magnetic Telegraph.

RECAPTURE OF THE MAMELON.

Further by the Steamship America.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

BATTLE AT EUPATORIA.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

HALIFAX, July 4.—The details of the news brought by the America are highly interesting, as will be seen by the following dispatch:

The Crimea.

Lord Panmure, the British Minister of War, had announced that an unsuccessful attempt was made to storm Sebastopol on the 18th of June.

Advices received from Gen. Pelissier at the French Court confirm the accounts of the great loss sustained by the English troops.

As already stated, over seventy British officers were killed and wounded. Among the former were Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, and Colonels Yea and Shadforth.

During the progress of the fight the Russians attacked and recaptured the Mamelon Tower, which, according to recent accounts, had been taken by the Allies.

Prince Gortschakoff confirms, in his dispatches to St. Petersburg, the success reported to have been achieved by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff, but says that the grain and stores destroyed were private property, and not intended for the army.

He also relates some atrocities committed by the French and Turks at the capture of Kertsch.

A dispatch from Varna, dated June 17, says that the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars, and reports that they had retaken Anapa.

France.

The Emperor Napoleon had been ill two days, but had recovered.

The French Senate and Legislature had been convoked to meet on the 21 July, in order for the negotiation of a new loan of one hundred or one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

The funds fell two per cent. on the announcement of the illness of the Emperor.

Denmark.

The Danish diet had been dissolved.

The enlistment of men for foreign service has been forbidden.

Spain.

There is no reliable news with regard to the Carlist insurrection, of which it begins to be suspected Russia was the instigator.

Germany.

Austrian and Russian influence were active at all the German courts.

Moldavia.

The Austrian commander in the principalities had proclaimed martial law in Moldavia. The civil authorities have refused to promulgate the order unless it is authorized by the Sultan.

Latest News.

A telegraphic dispatch from London, 6 A. M., of the 23d, says that the English ship Invincible had arrived at Marseilles, with news from Constantinople to June 16. Since the 15th, the Russians had attacked unsuccessfully the batteries of the besiegers. There had also been a slight engagement at Eupatoria.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The State Council of the Know-Nothings adjourned to-day, after endorsing the National Platform of the party. The Freesoilers, with ex-Governor Johnston at their head, created much excitement.

Independence Day.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Independence day was very generally observed throughout the Union.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton unchanged. Flour is a trifle higher, with sales of State at $8 75, Ohio at $9 18¾, and Southern at $11 00 per bbl. Lard is firm at 11 cents per pound for prime.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, July 6.—The steamer H. R. W. Hill, bound for New Orleans, passed down at 2 P. M. to-day.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

[BY THE NAT. TE LINE.]

HEAD OF THE PASSES, July 6, 2:30 P. M.—The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, from San Juan de Nicaragua, has just passed up.

California.

The Prometheus brings advices from San Francisco to the 6th of June, two weeks later than previous accounts.

The Prometheus left San Juan on the morning of the 1st inst. The Northern Light sailed for New York at about the same time, with 450 passengers and some $640,000 in specie.

The news from the mines was very favorable, and the shipments of specie on the 16th ult. were large.

Messrs. Bolton's and Barrow's claim had been confirmed by the U. S. Land Commission.

The law prohibiting gambling was very generally observed.

The town of Auburn had been again destroyed by fire.

The Know-Nothings had prevailed at the elections in Placerville and other towns.

Arrivals.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco from the Eastern States:

June 31—Ship Winged Racer and barque Fanny Ford.
June 4th—Ship Syren.
June 5th—Ships Harry Birch and Phœnix.
June 6th—Ship Flying Cloud.
June 13th—Ships Red Rover, Samuel Russell, Audebon and Rockland.

Nicaragua.

The expedition of Colonel Walker had arrived from San Francisco, and the town of Rivas had been taken.

The whole of Nicaragua was in a state of great excitement.

RETURNED TO KANSAS.—We observe with regret, if not indeed with mortification, that Gov. Reeder, the incendiary Executive of Kansas Territory, who incited the Abolitionists to their lawless and revolutionary proceedings there, is returning to resume his gubernatorial duties in Kansas. It was rumored that Reeder had been removed by President Pierce; but it seems that there was no truth in the report. The National Executive, we feel compelled to say, in candor, owes it to the Democratic party and to the indignant sentiment of the whole South, to find, as speedily as may be, a successor for this man Reeder. This appointment was a mistake—an innocent blunder, under a misapprehension of his political principles. That blunder can be best atoned by his removal. [Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, 30th ult.

The Paulding Clarion is, we think, the most influential organ of the Democratic party of Mississippi. Its immense circulation and the marked ability with which it has been managed for many years, have given it a standing and a power seldom acquired by a newspaper. Yet the editor, although a partisan of the straightest sect, cannot sustain the Administration in the appointment to and retention in office of a violent and unscrupulous Abolitionist. Well, we don't wonder. The strongest party stomach ought to revolt at such a dose.

This Pierce Administration, which received a quasi endorsement from the Democratic State Convention, lately assembled in Baton Rouge, is thus severely referred to by a Kentucky paper. The language used is scathing, but cannot be considered unwarranted when it is borne in mind that one of the members of the Cabinet (Jeff Davis) has openly denounced the appointment of Reeder as one not fit to be made:

The imbecility and faithlessness of the Pierce Administration are no longer open to doubt or dispute. The most infatuated Locofoco in the country would now hardly have the front to lift his voice or pen in its defense, or in mitigation of the all but universal contempt in which it is held. Everywhere its chosen supporters appear to enjoy a malignant pleasure in spurning and despising it. It has more than realized the most contemptuous predictions of the most contemptuous Whig, in the low depths of dishonor and infamy it has reached in the esteem of its own party. Hate could not wish it worse than guilt and shame have made it. Its enemies, sickened by its crimes and follies, have long since relinquished to its friends the hectic task of exposing and denouncing it. It is beneath everything but the indignant scorn of its duped and defrauded votaries.

The Ouachita (La.) Register, of the 28th, says:

Since our last issue there has been plenty of rain throughout the entire Ouachita country, and the crops are now looking fine, better, indeed, than we have ever before seen them.

LAST RAIL BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND THE MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the St. Louis Evening News that on the morning of the 30th ult. the last rail upon the road between St. Louis and Vincennes, Ind., was laid, thus completing the connection between the Atlantic and the Mississippi river.

According to the latest foreign advices, the Captain-General of the Basques and Burgos have, it is said, resolved to give Mr. Dodge, the new American Minister at Madrid, a military escort to the capital; they consider this measure necessary on account of the disturbed state of the country.

Suicide of Two Lovers.

The New York Evening Post of the 28th has the following account of a romantic and tragic episode of real life!

A most singular and sad case of double suicide was discovered in Brooklyn this morning, at the residence of Mr. Gustin, in Clermont Avenue, near Myrtle. About five o'clock some members of the family arose, and on going to the back part of the dwelling, saw their son Horatio and a young unknown woman sitting upon a settee on the piazza, both dead. The police at the station-house on Myrtle Avenue, near Mr. Gustin's residence, were immediately notified of the fact. A telegraphic dispatch was forthwith sent to the City Hall for the Coroner. But as the Coroner, Mr. Redding, was at home at Bedford, a messenger was forwarded without delay.

A good many stories are in circulation in regard to this mysterious affair. It is said that Horatio had been doing business as a hatter in Iowa—at least such was inferred from a bill found on his person. About three months ago he came home, and, being in delicate health, his parents persuaded him to remain here. It is supposed that while absent he became attached to a young woman, and that she recently came to Brooklyn to see him. Some eight or ten days ago, it seems, he left his father's house, and nothing was known of him till he was found as described.

At half-past 6 he Coroner reached the house of Mr. Gustin, and the police at his request removed the bodies into the back room. Mr. Redding informed our reporter that, when found, the woman was sitting in one corner of the settee, in an apparently easy position, with one arm over the end of the seat and cross-legged; the young man was close at her side, with his head resting on her shoulder and his arm around her waist. Their eyes were open, and they looked as if they had been sitting happily together. A vial, containing a quantity of Prussic acid, was found near the deceased, and from this it was evident that they had committed suicide. The parents of the young man expressed a desire to have the body of the strange woman taken away, and Coroner Redding had her removed to the dead-house in Canton street.

The woman is described as of fair complexion, with brown hair, and about twenty-five years of age. She was dressed in black silk, with five flounces on her dress; black silk mantilla, trimmed with lace; brown gaiters, and slate colored silk stockings. She also had an ivory handled fan; and a gold stud, marked "T. G. K.," use for fastening her dress, which was low-necked. She had all her clothing on, except her bonnet. She was about five feet three inches high, with full face, and rather stout. The young man, who is said to be about twenty-two years of age, was also in full dress, except that his hat was off. The supposition is that they had come to his father's house with a determination to put an end to their lives together, but from what cause is yet unknown.

Two letters were found on the person of Horatio Gustin, both of which are in the possession of the Coroner. One is from the young woman, written in ink, and the other from the young man, written in pencil. The former is well written, and shows that the female was intelligent. She signs herself "Sarah," and he "Henry Williams." By permission of the Coroner we have obtained copies of the letters. Her letter was not directed, and is presumed to have been enclosed in an envelope. It reads as follows:

NEW YORK, June 12, 1855.

Dear Henry: I have been very sick, or should have written yo immediately upon my arrival in New York. Was taken down so sudden, and have been so unwell since, that I was not able to do so till now my dear friend. I should have come out to yonto see you to-day, but I feel too weak; so I must wait with patience till you return, when I shall be so happy to see you that I shall be quite well. Hoping you are as well and happy as I could wish you, I am

Yours, as ever, affectionate, SARAH.

I have enclosed a $8 bill on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, New Jersey.

The other note was written in pencil, on a piece of ordinary writing paper. On the outside was written:

My dear Sah: Remember the shirt. I told you it would be the last; it is not so much.

From yourown HENRY WILLIAMS.

Miss Sara Williams—from your own dear HENRY.

On the inside written in pencil, was:

My dear Sarah—I bid you farewell for the last time. Remember, you are my own dear Sarah till death. Perhaps you think me foolish, but my love for you knows no bounds, and rather than be an eye witness of your life, I prefer death—hoping you will live long and die happy. I am your friend,

HENRY WILLIAMS.

It will be seen from the above, that the young man did not sain his real name. It is also presumed that the unknown woman, although believed to be highly respectable from her appearance, made use of a fictitious name.

Coroner Redding, in order to obtain a clue to the female, and also for the purpose of collecting facts in the case, has deferred holding an inquest on the bodies till Thursday afternoon, at the Brooklyn City Hall.

Upon the inquest it appeared that the young woman was a prostitute of the "better sort," but the cause of the double suicide was not elicited. The citizens of Brooklyn raised a subscription and buried the unfortunate young woman in respectable style.

AN AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE.—The Baltimore American of the 29th gives the following account of the earthquake which was experienced in that city and vicinity on the previous day:

At about eighteen minutes past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by an apparent explosion and rumbling noise, which was by some supposed to be an explosion of a powder mill or magazine, and by others to have been the effect of an earthquake. Anxious enquiry was made in all directions in the morning, but it was soon ascertained that the powder mills, both on the Liberty road, known as Jamieson's, and those of Messrs. Beaty, on the Susquehanna Railroad, were all in good order, and that the shaking of the earth proceeded from an explosion in a mighier magazine than those constructed by human agency. We since learn that Jamieson's mills on the Liberty road are owned by Messrs. Wm. Mason and Sons, and that they are not manufacturing now.

At York, Pa., we learn from passengers who came down yesterday, that the shock was truly startling, rousing the whole population and creating such an excitement that but few were willing to retire again for the night. The shock and rumbling noise that followed it, causing a shaking of furniture and rattling of windows, is said to have lasted full twenty seconds at York.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE, ANTIQUITIES, ETC.—The Smithsonian Institution has just received, in exchange for its own publications, a magnificent donation from the Russian Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg, consisting of five large folio volumes of plates and one of text, illustrating the manners, customs, habits and antiquities of the Russians. The plates are elegantly illuminated, and the whole work is finished in the highest style of art. There are portraits of the Czars, together with minute representations of the royal apparel, equipage, armor, etc.; the thrones of gold, silver and ivory; coats of mail; instruments of war, style of dress in different countries, fac similes of inscriptions on ancient monuments, etc. The text is in Russian, and the curious will be interested in examining this rare and valuable work. There are also two large folio volumes of the *Musee de Tsarskoe selo ou collection d'armes de sa majeste L'Empereur de toutes les Russies*, with one hundred and eighty plates. These contain representations of the oriental arms in possession of Russia, and the collection in this museum is said to be unequalled. There are more than five hundred Arabian, Turkish and Persian inscriptions translated by the ablest Russian scholars. [Washington Star.

A TESTIMONIAL.—Professor Alex. Dimitry, formerly of Louisiana, but now a resident of this city, has concluded before the students of Georgetown College a course of twelve lectures on the subject of the "Civilization of Ancient Greece." Of the character of the literary production, it does not become us to pronounce an opinion; but the fact of its highly interesting character is sufficiently expressed by the act of the students themselves, who, several days ago, in appreciation of his classical efforts, presented him with a silver pitcher, elegantly and elaborately chased, bearing a suitable inscription. The testimonial took him by surprise. The presentation, as well as the acceptance speech, was chaste and eloquent. [Wash. Star, 28th.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street, Friday Evening, July 6, 1855.

A few days since our advices of foreign affairs were altogether in favor of the Allies; to-day they are directly the reverse, bringing to mind the ups and downs, the contests between the bears and bulls on the Stock Exchange, or in other words, first one then the other. Fortunately for all parties, for both sides of the great question, there is nothing of moment in our market, commercial or financial, on which these conflicting accounts can have any effect, and the close of another week does not place business in any different position than at the commencement.

The letters by the Baltic came through to-day, and go to confirm that the speculations in cotton have reached a culminating point. They show a large decrease in the sales for consumption, export and speculation, and though spinners generally had only from four to five weeks stock, the spirit of speculation was checked. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that when the present favorable accounts of rains and growing prospects, which so many cultivators are prone to put forth, are received on the other side, a downward tendency will be the result. Although money continues unusually abundant in England, so much so that discount houses have reduced the rates of interest on call from 3 per cent. to 2½ and 2¾, yet so sensitive is the financial thermometer that the reverses of the Allies may at once create a position decidedly the antipodes of the favorable accounts which were the basis of advices by the last steamer.

The failure of a large banking house in London, Strachan Paul & Bates, is confirmed by the letters per Baltic: they owe £700,000 or about $3,360,000—a tolerable handsome sum of indebtedness. They owe nothing in this vicinity. The failure is attributed to French and Italian Railways.

In our market to-day we perceive nothing on which we can form a remark. Money brokers were all idle—no paper was offering; other than sales of 60 shares Bank of Louisiana Stock at 150 (it is supposed) and 50 shares of Canal Bank at 110, ex. dividends, we have not a transfer to note. Good commercial paper continues to be placed at 9 to 10 per cent., second grade 10 to 12, with some single names ruling as high as 15 per cent. Money generally on good securities continues to be easy of access.

There was an improved demand for exchange on New York. Sales to a considerable extent were made at ¾ per cent. for checks, while some first class drawers sold all they wanted at ⅝ prem.—some thirty days was sold at par. The tone of the market with A 1 drawers is firm, though we do not expect an advance nor do we look for a decline. We quote this evening—

Sixty days on London, clean bills	¾@1 0/0 P ct. prem
Sixty days on London, with Bills Lading	..... offering
Sixty days on Paris, gold	5 10@5 08¾
Sixty days on New York, no interest	¾@¾ P cent. dis
Checks on New York, Bank rates, firm at	⅝@¾ P cent. premium
Drafts on New York	⅝@⅞ P cent. prem
Short Sight on New York, good demand	⅝@¾ P cent premium
On Louisville, Sight	par @ ¼ per ct. prem
On St. Louis, do	½ @ ⅝ P cent. prem
On Nashville, do	½@¾ per cent. prem
On Charleston, S. C. Sight	¾@⅞ per cent. prem

The imports of specie since our last weekly report are moderate, being by the

Steamship Matilda, from Benzas St. Jago—Mexican dollars	22,815
Previously received, since 1st September	3,324,418
Total since 1st September, 1854	$3,318,233

Stocks generally are almost nominal. We append our usual weekly quotations, as follows:

Bank of Louisiana	150	paid	153
Louisiana State Bank			155
Canal Bank	110	110	110
Citizens' Bank			152
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank			90 cash since this w'k
Southern Bank	100	"	"
Union Bank	165	165	"
Bank of New Orleans	150	"	"
Gas Light Company	100	paid	"
Crescent City Water Works	100		..... sales
Carrollton Railroad	35		65 asked
Pontchartrain Railroad	100		80 asked
Opelousas Railroad	25		1st 1 to 2
Jackson Railroad	98		
St. Charles Hotel Company			115@115
Odd Fellows' Hall	100		45@60
Hydraulic Dry Dock	100		90@100
New Orleans Gas Company	100		150 asked
City Consolidated Bonds, last sales			83½@90
City Bonds for Railroads, do			93@95
State Bonds, do			94@95
Levee Steam Cotton Press			nominal

There is a demand for Kentucky and Tennessee bank notes. The notes of the free banks of Tennessee have improved, and now find buyers at 5 per cent. discount. We annex our usual weekly quotations, which are the rates as corrected by H. B. Merrill & Co.:

GOLD AND SILVER.

Amer. Eagles	@3 p ct. prem	Doubloons	$ 16@18
Mex. do	1 per cent. prem	Doubloons (Thaler Pieces)	7 75@7 50
Five Francs Pieces	90@	Mexican Doubloons	15 50
Spanish Doubloons	16@15	South American do	15 50
20 Francs Pieces	3 80@3	Cent. Gold Coins, 8	1 @ cent. dis
Span. pol. Dols	1 00@1 10	California Gold	17 55 per oz

CURRENCY NOTES.

West Feliciana Bank	par	Georgia and South Carolina	
Missouri	1 per cent. dis	Alabama	¾@1¼ dis
Indiana	1@2	North Carolina	0@2½ dis
Ohio	1@1¼	Alabama State	¾@1 dis
Kentucky	¾@1¼	Mobile	par @ ¼
Tennessee	1@1¼	Western	¾@1
Virginia	0@¼	Tennessee Free Banks	2 @ cent. dis
Wisconsin	nominal	Illinois	nominal

Our dates to-day from New York are to the 29th. There was a more active demand for money, which had been increasing for some days. Arrangements were already making for the incoming crop. Sales of Louisiana Stock to the amount of $15,000 were made from 94½ to 95¼. The intelligence by the Baltic was received favorably, particularly as the Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 3½ per cent.

The Panama Railroad has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings for the past six months. It has earned 7 per cent.

The London Times speaking of the reduction of interest by the bank of England from 4 to 3½ per cent. says:

The measure has been so completely anticipated, that instead of causing an advance in the funds, it has led to realizations on the part of several speculators who had recently made purchases under the conviction that it would occur. As regards any direct action on the Money market, the reduction is not likely to have much influence. Paper of a choice description has for some time been freely negotiated at 3 per cent., and the probability is that, with some occasional exceptions, a stand will be made at that rate. The last period when the bank rate of discount was as low as 3½ per cent., was between June and september, 1852. The bullion then ranged between £17,000,000 and £18,000,000, and Consols were about 98. The bullion is now about at the same point, but the amount of notes unemployed is larger by more than £2,000,000. There has been considerable business reported in silver for the week; bar has been taken freely at ½d advance, and in some instances ¼d had been paid. There have been large arrivals of gold both from America and Australia, but the Continental exchanges are rather lower, and consequently shipments have been made to Paris to some extent. The Money market continues to be abundantly supplied, the amount of money seeking investment being very large. The rates at the discount houses are under even the reduction of the Bank of England, and for Government Securities the rate is 2½ per ct. French rate of exchange having exhibited renewed firmness at the close, there is no likelihood of any large quantity of gold being exported for some time at least.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 30th June, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,447,376	Increase	£326,638
Other deposits	13,149,865	Decrease	116,931
Rest	3,114,923	Increase	1,968
On the other side of the account:			
Government Securities	£12,769,428	Increase	£434,575
Other securities	13,305,157	Decrease	118,717
Notes unemployed	13,964,715	Increase	99,940

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,481,170, being an increase of £399,835, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,764,968 showing a decrease of £25,044, when compared with the preceding return.

The reported successes in the Crimea appears to have influenced the bank in reducing its rate; then it is reasonable to suppose the reverses which we are now advised of may have a contrary effect and affect the market for every thing.—Nous Verrons.

Commercial Intelligence.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, 15th June, 1855.

We have to report a quiet business in Cotton during the past week, but without any change in prices, the sales being estimated at 36,700 bales with 17,060 to speculators and 2,000 to exporters, and the market closing steadily at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾; Fair Mobiles, 7; Fair Uplands, 7; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16; Middling Mobiles, 6¾; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 6¼ to 6¾; Inferior, 4¾ to 5½ per lb. Total stock of cotton in this port 569,000 bales—American, 561,000 bales; do same time last year 860,000, American, 570,000. Import for the week 30,000 bales—American, 35,000.

The demand for Goods and Yarns in Manchester has been moderate throughout the week, with prices rather in favor of buyers.

Money continues very easy, and the Bank of England has reduced her rate of discount ½ per cent., the minimum of the bank being now 3½ per cent.

The fine weather has caused great dullness in the Corn Market and the business to-day has been quite limited at a decline of 4d per 70 lbs in Wheat, 2s per bbl in Flour, and 1s per quarter in Indian Corn. The following are the quotations, viz: White Wheat 11s 9d to 12s 4d; Red 10s 6d to 11s 6d per 70 lbs; Western Canal Flour 40s 6d to 41s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 42s 6d to 43s; Ohio 44s to 44s 6d; Canada 41s to 42s; sour 40s to 41s per bbl. White Indian Corn 56s to 58s; Mixed 60s and yellow 52s to 53s 6d per quarter.

Nothing doing in Turpentine. Rosin has again declined, the sales for the week being 5000 barrels at 4s 1d to 4s per cwt for common quality.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

☞ A CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.—As no little anxiety was manifested to learn the result of the suit of L. L. Ferriere vs. the Captain and Owners of steamer Cuba for damages, as specified in his petition filed in Judge Jonte's Court, we have applied for the information of all persons, the receipt of the Constable of said Justice. Further comment would serve only to delay the public.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4, 1855.

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT,