New Orleans Daily Crescent.

To a Skeleton.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.

Thou hast no beauty now, Dry-Bones,
Thou hast no beauty now,
Thy glory all has passed away,
And awful is thy brow;
The worms have done their work on thee,
And left thee bare and dry,
And there thou art, a ghastly thing,
A hideous heap!

Aye! there thou art, all bare and white,
A lesson true and stern,
To teach a man what he must be—
A lesson to the learn!
Our pleasures on thee will tell man more
Than all the sophist's art;
His eloquence may please the ear,
But thine must reach the heart.

As I am now so once thou wert,
As full of life and mirth;
As thou art now so must I be,
A thing of cold, dry earth;
Perchance to deck a student's walls,
And hang a gloomy show,
And be to him a monitor,
As thou to me art now.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE.—The Shreveport Southwestern of the 8th inst. says:

The river is again declining slowly, although another heavy rise is reported above the raft.

We regret to learn that the cold nights and mornings which have prevailed during the past ten days proved most detrimental to the young cotton, both in this parish and Bossier, having caused the rust to make its appearance. This is the case to a great extent, particularly on the lighter plantations. In the uplands there are great complaints of the drought. The corn looks unusually promising, and a heavy crop is anticipated. We learn by a gentleman just returned from Monroe that the crops in the parishes of Bienville, Jackson and Ouachita are in a flourishing condition, plenty of rain having fallen.

The Lafourche Union of Thursday last says:

The cane crop of our parish is at this time more flourishing and healthy than we have ever before known it to be at the same period, although the plants are not quite so tall as in some former seasons. A favorable season from now till December will ensure the largest crop ever made on the Lafourche.

The Jackson Herald, of the 3d, has the following:

About a week ago a young man of this parish, by the name of Barksdale, was running his horse carelessly, when the reins of the bridle became entangled about the animal's legs and threw him heels over head, coming down upon his rider and mashing him to death instantly. His neck and skull were broken, and his chest completely crushed. It is said that the young man was under the influence of liquor.

EAST FELICIANA.—We clip the annexed items from the Clinton Democrat, of the 11th instant:

The weather has been quite warm for the past week, and the crops, though backward, are quite promising.

Fire.—On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, the carriage manufactory of our fellow-citizen, R. Baumann, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made such progress, that everything in the main building was destroyed, tools, materials, books, and a large number of carriages and buggies. The loss is estimated at about $5000, on which there was no insurance. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, for no fire had been used in the carriage shop during the day.

AFRAID OF THE CHINESE WEAPONS.—The London Times alarms itself dreadfully at the idea that the Chinese may resort to poison as a more efficient weapon than those usually considered legitimate in warfare. It says:

Is there anybody so foolish as to suppose that the Chinese will not poison every box or chest of tea, preserved ginger, sweetmeats, chow chow, marmalade, or anything else that is exported from China for the use of foreigners? We believe honestly and truly that the destruction of human life in this country and America, from the use of poisoned tea, will be the most fearful calamity that has ever visited the two countries in this century. It will more people in England than were killed in the Crimea. It will destroy more human life in the United States than our wars, the yellow fever or the cholera. People continue to drink tea, and think there is no danger. It will be a fatal mistake. Wait until the cargoes of tea now on their way to American ports are landed. Those who dream that we shall escape poisoned tea, and better presents, have the extracts from the Times. We have no doubt that our warning articles about tea will save thousands of lives in this country. We wish all would take the warning in time.

STOCKS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES IN GERMANY. The following communication relating to the prices of stocks and American securities has been received recently by the State Department, from an intelligent correspondent at Frankfort, under date of June 7:

The general tendency on Change last week was decidedly downward—less for government securities than for bank and "enterprise" shares. Business was without any animation, and appears to be getting flatter perhaps daily. It is now anticipated that during the hot weather the stock exchange will enjoy almost perfect quiet.

The transactions in American bonds, etc., have been so trifling as not to be worth mentioning. The threatening repudiation of the city of Pittsburg serves to heighten the general distrust. If such cases are to happen often, German capitalists will make no further investments in American securities. The high rate of interest will hardly tempt any one to jeopard their capital.

The action of the California Senate has been watched with much anxiety by those interested here, and its late vote has given great satisfaction, not only to the bond holders but to every American in this quarter.

THE POPPY.—The Patent Office has received a letter in relation to the cultivation of the poppy in Germany. We copy the following extract:

The poppy is cultivated in southern Germany to a large extent, and has been in possession for about half a century, as it is the best surrogate for sweet oil, and has supplanted the use of the imported olive oil wholly in that country. Poppy-seed oil is sold in all the great cities of the United States, and, if the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remunerative price. The soil and the climate of the New England States are highly suited for the culture of this article, and they would be able to provide the whole Union with sweet oil, and therefore save a large sum of money, which goes to France and Italy.

"Again, Mr. Reese having refused to hoist the nominees of that Convention at the mast head of the Democrat, the Democratic Central Committee of East Feliciana *have expelled him from the editorship of that paper.*" [Bayou Sara Ledger.

The editor of the Bayou Sara Ledger is slightly mistaken. The columns of this paper since its establishment have been controlled by an editorial committee of five. The former committee was composed of the following gentlemen, to-wit: Hon. John McVea, Hon. Bythell Haynes, Ed. Delony, L. Sturges and W. F. Kernan, and the present committee appointed by the new Central Committee are W. F. Kernan, L. Sturges, Charles McVea and E. J. Delony, and Mr. Reese continues to occupy the position he has always held, that of publisher and local editor.

[Clinton (East Feliciana) Democrat, 11th.

THE URPER RIVERS.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 7th, says:

The river at this point is still falling. All the upper rivers are reported falling, but we yet hear no complaints of low water. There are a large number of boats at the levee. Business is very dull, and will continue so for some time to come. The weather is warm.

THE CULMINATION OF MEANNESS.—Under this head the Boston Daily Advertiser, yesterday, published an account of an imposition practiced upon a blind man on the Common, who sells cigars, etc., by a "young man who occupies the position of cashier in a mercantile house," in this city. The young Schuyler first bought fifty cents worth of cigars, and paid for them with a counterfeit bill, receiving in return a half dollar in change. When this trick was discovered, he took back the bill, and gave the blind dealer a counterfeit two dollar bill, receiving a dollar in change. The Advertiser says: "he was found out by a policeman, and obliged to pay in good money, not only the two dollars, but a handsome surplus."

THE DATE TREE.—The date tree belongs to the family of palms, and grows fifty or sixty feet high, with a rugged trunk, crowned with leaves six feet long. The flowers start out from the trunk between the leaves, and bear fruit like berries on stems, and come in bearing at six to ten years old, and continue a century, producing several hundred pounds of dates to a tree every year. In Barbary the people use the products of the date tree for many purposes, as follows: They form handsome beads of the stones. From the leaves they make couches; baskets, baguettes, bushes and fly-traps; the trunk is split, and employed in erecting small buildings, also for fences to gardens; and the stems of the leaves are used for making cages for their poultry. The threads of the web-like integument at the base of the leaves are twisted into ropes, which are employed in rigging small vessels. The amylaceous central part of the trunk is also good to eat, and the buds are esteemed a delicate vegetable; and even the young shoots are said to resemble asparagus. The sap which is sweetish when first collected, may be drunk as a mild beverage, and is distilled into a kind of spirit, known in Eastern countries by the name of "arrack." Dates are among the staple articles of food in countries where the tree grows naturally.

ONE OF THE F. F. V.'s.—The editor of the Southside (Va.) Democrat has seen the last female descendant of Pocahontas, and the only descendant, in a direct line, in the shape of a tall, slightly browned female of 68 years, with long raven black hair flowing over her shoulders, while she calmly leaned over a Yankee tub, washing open-work stockings.

Southern Convention at Knoxville.

To the People of the Slaveholding States:

Fellow-Citizens: A session of the Southern Convention will be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the second Monday, the 10th day of August next.

It will constitute another of the series that have taken place periodically in the several Southern and South-western cities, attracting large and influential delegations, actuated by lofty patriotism, prepared to deliberate and act with intelligence and harmony.

The latest of these was at Savannah. There, but a few months since, delegations from ten or twelve States enjoyed the courtesies and hospitalities of a time-honored community, interchanged the kindly greetings and friendly offices of brother, advised and counselled together, as in family circle, on the dangers that threaten and the hopes and interests that encourage and unite us.

For six days these deliberations lasted, embracing in their scope the wide field of the social life and institutions of the South, its education and literary policy, the various and important ramifications of its industry, its political rights and necessities, or such of them at least as rise higher than the cunning and often deceptive platforms of parties and politicians.

Upon several most important matters select committees were appointed to meet in the recess of the Convention, to collect information and prepare reports, to be hereafter submitted and considered.

Looking primarily to the advancement and security of the South, the aims of the Convention are altogether consistent with and promotive of the peace and welfare of the Union, shall it continue for us and ours, as all government worth preserving must—a shield and not a sword—and shall its obligations be preserved and obeyed—obligations without which it would not and could not have been formed, and without which and their faithful performance by all of the parties to the great compact, it cannot be and ought not to be maintained. Every other purpose is of trifling importance in comparison with the high moral and social objects of the Convention. They are intended to spread far and wide correct, enlarged and decided views of our rights and obligations, and to unite us together by the most sacred bonds, to maintain them inviolate for ourselves and our posterity.

The citizens of Knoxville are making liberal preparations for the reception of the Convention. It is a point readily accessible from the North, South, East or West, by the railroads of Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; and the meeting will take place at a season when it will be convenient and delightful to visit the mountain regions of the South, and to explore the beauties of an almost virgin country.

Delegates to the Savannah Convention are, without further appointment, invited to Knoxville; and the Executives of the States and Mayors, or other competent officers of cities and towns throughout all the slaveholding States of the Union, are earnestly requested to make additional appointment of delegates. The aid of the press is solicited in calling attention editorially to the meeting; and of Railroad and Steamboat Companies, etc., in granting the usual facilities of travel to the delegates.

By order of the Convention:

J. D. B. DeBOW, of Louisiana.
W. G. SWAN, of Tennessee.
JOHN COCHRAN, of Alabama.
WM. BOULWARE, of Virginia.
MITCHELL KING, of South Carolina.

From Salt Lake.

The Salt Lake mail reached Independence, Mo., on the 30th of June. A letter from that point to the St Louis Republican, furnishes the following information:

Nothing of great importance occurred on the route, few or no Indians attempted interruption; the trains were getting along pretty well; the snow has almost entirely disappeared, and the grass and water on the plains abundant.

In the valley there was little transpiring of interest. The inhabitants were looking with great anxiety for a direct mail from the States; their only source of intelligence heretofore has been by way of California.

They were very desirous to know what kind of reports the returned officials had made in the States, and they look with surprise, also, upon the bills respecting polygamy, etc., before the last Congress, and treat with contempt the Surveyor General's (Mr. Burr's) report; they think him little qualified for his place, and accuse him of making incorrect statements respecting their country.

The Governor and party had returned a day or two prior to the time the mail left, highly delighted with their trip, and greatly invigorated. The citizens look forward to a more vigorous and lively state of things in consequence of this party, and hope that great good will result to the country at large.

It seems that the same cold, dry weather was experienced there as here for two months past, but the rains had commenced, and hopes were entertained by all that there would be good crops this season.

Missionaries, as usual, had departed to different parts of the habitable globe, doubtless greatly encouraged by the reports of some who had just returned from the Sandwich Islands, and countries alike distant.

By a steamer arrived at St. Louis from Omaha, the Republican learns of the arrival there of sixty Mormons, who made their escape from Salt Lake City about the 20th of April. They report that many persons were dissatisfied with their position there, and would abandon the place so soon as the presence of U. S. troops gave them an opportunity.

Missions to Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Bowen, who has for six years labored as a Christian Missionary in Africa, last evening delivered an address on the effects of missionary labors there, at the F Street Presbyterian Church.

The popular impressions in relation to the physical characteristics of Africa, he said, were erroneous. Upon the western coasts, and for a distance inward, especially along the river courses, the climate is inhabitable, and the people will and inferior; but there are vast healthful, beautiful and fertile regions in Central Africa of rolling prairie, varied by mountains at distances of twelve, twenty or more miles apart—mountains which do not run in ridges, as represented in the maps, but stand in isolated elevations, presenting varied and picturesque appearances.

Water is abundant in most of the country, the rivers being very numerous and pure, free from limestone influence, the granite formation prevailing.

The identity of the vegetable productions with those of our own country is so striking that the American, in view of the waving corn-field, or the upland or sea island cotton, may often forget that he is in a distant land.

The cotton is spun and dyed in the women. Weaving is a distinct pursuit, and tailoring establishments and depots of ready-made clothing are numerous. It has lately been denied by an English writer—or at least a doubt has been thrown over the fact—that indigo is grown in Africa; but Mr. Bowen asserts that there are four or five varieties, one of which he regards identical with that commonly grown in our southern States; while another is far superior to any of the indigo of commerce, or else the manipulations of the African people in the process of dying are more skillfully performed.

Iron smelting is a special pursuit there also. Iron from Africa has been pronounced in this country of superior quality. The speaker stated it as his belief that their mode of smelting was the source of this advantage. The one is brought into or near towns, where the smelters purchase it and smelt it in pits, without the aid of contrivances to produce a powerful draught. [Is not process not identical with Clarke Mills' mode of casting?]

There are large towns or cities. The laws are not cruel, nor are they harshly administered. Law and order prevail, and there is great security of life and person. It is more dangerous to walk by night through the City of Washington, than through one of the same population there. Each city consists of many families or communities. Each of these communities have their houses facing inward in a hollow square. The chief man of each community is responsible to the King for the delivery up of every offender against the laws within his gates.

The people are either Mahommedans or idolators. The work of the missionaries appears chiefly addressed to the latter. They welcome the missionaries, and even send for them, and urge them to come and live and preach among them. Whether the number who have been converted to spiritual Christianity is large or small, the effect of the preaching of the missionaries has still been great, since it has, as the speaker believes, given a blow to idolatry that will lead to its destruction.

Mr. Bowen explained, that though they worship two hundred idols, they do not really believe that they are gods. They pray to them as to the visible representatives of holy spirits, who are intercessors or mediators between them and the Deity, of whom they have correct general conceptions. They sacrifice animals to these idols and pray for them to intercede, or beg God to favor them.

When assured that Christ was a sacrifice made for them, they receive the idea with great readiness and clearness, and often destroy their idols because of having learned it.

The prediction of the psalmist, that Ethiopia should stretch forth her hands, Mr. Bowen said, is often brought forcibly to the mind of the missionary as he preaches to these people, by their habit, when the mind is experiencing conviction, of stretching forth both arms towards the speaker, as though they would catch and embrace the truths he is presenting to them.

[Washington States, 6th inst.

STRANGE AND MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On last Sunday week, the daughter of Squire Scudder, of Liberty township, while reading a piece of poetry entitled, "Do they miss me at home," was so much affected that she fainted. Her mother immediately sprang to her assistance, and, together with Mr. Scudder, her father did all in their power to revive her. It was fifteen minutes before she became fully sensible. Her mother had lost the hopes of her recovery again to life, and ran to the door, exclaiming she was very unwell, at the same time throwing up a quantity of froth and blood. Mr. Scudder assisted his wife to a bed, and in less than one hour she was a corpse. She was in perfect health previous to this. Her death, no doubt, was from the rupture of a blood vessel, caused by the sudden death, as she thought, of her daughter. [Hamilton (O.) Telegraph, 25th ult.

If you would have an idea of the ocean in a storm, just imagine ten thousand hills and four thousand mountains, all drunk, chasing one another over newly plowed ground, with lots of caverns in it for them to step into now and then.

Particulars of Foreign News.

PER STEAMSHIPS COLUMBIA AND LEBANON.

The steamship Columbia left Liverpool on the 24th ult., and the Lebanon left Havre on the 23d, and both reached New York on the 5th inst. We extract the following from their advices:

The screw steamer Queen of the South was appointed to leave Southampton for New York the same day as the Columbia. During the passage of the Queen of the South from Bremen to Southampton, she came in collision with a coal brig, and sank her immediately. The steamer sustained no damage. One life was lost on board the brig.

The screw steamer City of Washington arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the night of June 23d.

The French Elections passed off quietly. In Paris the opposition elected three of its candidates, viz—Cavaignac, Carnot and Goudchaux.

The U. S. frigate Niagara had arrived in the Mersey, and the process of shipping the cable on board of her was to commence forthwith.

In the British Parliament the subject of a cotton supply from India was under debate.

The Continental news is generally unimportant.

A mutiny occurred on board the American ship Vanguard as she was about to sail from Liverpool for New York. The crew, all colored men, took exception to the treatment they were receiving from the second mate, and refused to work; whereupon arms and bludgeons were brought into play, but fortunately, before the consequences became serious, police interference quelled the riot, and the matter was handed over to the American Consul for adjustment. The Vanguard was furnished with a new crew and proceeded to sea next day.

Parliamentary News.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Lord Chancellor stated that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had not yet been taken in reference to the legality of the opium trade of India and China. The same gentleman also brought in eight bills in regard to law reform, the effect of which would be to consolidate into one statute all those branches of the criminal law relating to indictable offences.

Lord Panmure, in reply to a question, why a contract for the manufacture of several guns of large calibre had been entrusted to an American, stated that an American gentleman named Eastham, had introduced an improvement into the manufacture of heavy pieces of ordnance, and had taken out a patent for it. The value of the improvement had been enquired into by a select committee of Woolwich, who had reported favorably, and induced the government to enter into a contract with Mr. Eastham to supply six guns of large calibre, and as the invention was protected by a patent, the patentee had a right to execute his contract where he thought fit.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the Oaths bill was so amended as to prevent Jews from holding any office whatever belonging to the ecclesiastical courts, or in other manner to wield influence in the affairs of the church.

On Tuesday, in the Lords, the long-pending divorce bill was passed by a vote of 46 to 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. B. Smith moved the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of the House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct its immediate attention to the best mode of removing obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers of India."

He followed up his resolution with a speech, principally advocating the growth of cotton in India. He stated that the province of Candeish alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced by the United States, and that there was delicacy of English capital available to promote its cultivation if a guarantee were given that proper facilities would be afforded by internal improvements and better government.

Mr. Mangles opposed the motion as unnecessary, considering that India would supply all the cotton wanted, if those who needed the cotton would only help themselves.

Several other members made remarks pro and con, when the debate was adjourned for a week.

The U. S. Frigate Niagara.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara having completed her alterations, left Portsmouth on Saturday morning, the 20th, and arrived in the Mersey on the following Monday afternoon. She came to an anchorage in the vicinity of Messrs. Newall's works, and would forthwith commence getting the telegraph on board. On the Wednesday before leaving Portsmouth one of the crew of the Niagara (name not mentioned) fell into the hold of the ship and was killed. His funeral on the following day was attended by the U. S. Vice-Consul, Mr. Pappalado, a number of the ship's company, and a boat load of seamen from the British flagship Victory, headed by the 1st Lieutenant of that vessel.

The process of shipping the cable on the Agamemnon at Greenwich was going briskly forward and attracted large numbers of distinguished visitors. Up to Saturday, the 20th inst., 98 miles of the coil had been taken on board.

Affairs in France.

The Election of members of the new Corps Legislatif came off throughout France on Sunday and Monday, the 21st and 22d June, and so far as intelligence is concerned all passed off quietly. The split in the Democratic opposition in Paris continued until the end. The general result would not be ascertained for several days, but there was little doubt the Government had swept the provinces. The returns from Paris are conflicting, according to most accounts the Government had elected seven and the opposition three of their candidates—the latter being MM. Carnot, Goudchaux and Cavaignac. A dispatch to the Times, however, says that Cavaignac did not receive an absolute majority, and a new election would take place in his district. The total vote of Paris was about 110,000 for the Government, and 95,000 for the opposition.

The question of the oath remained in suspense, but it was considered certain that Cavaignac and Carnot would refuse to take it, but would probably repeat the protest they made in 1852.

The grain crops were in magnificent condition, and it was believed that the grape disease had disappeared. A very large vintage was anticipated.

Spain.

Madrid journals, of June 15, report that at Sastago disturbances to the cry of "Long live Charles the Sixth" had taken place, but no details are given. Republican proclamations had again been circulated in the capital, but they produced little effect.

More troops had been sent off to Havana.

Telegraphic reports say that Government is apprehensive of popular commotions at Barcelona, and has consequently adopted military precautions to anticipate or suppress outbreaks.

The position of the Mexican question was still believed to be very unsatisfactory, and no nearer to an adjustment.

Belgium.

It appears from rumors in diplomatic circles that the misunderstanding between Belgium and Turkey was brought about by the forcible complaints made by the Ottoman Envoy, under instructions from his Government, of the conduct of M. Blondel, the Belgian Envoy at Constantinople, in connection with the Danubian Principalities question; and it is stated that the Porte has sent M. Blondel his passports.

Denmark.

It is notified in the London Gazette that the Danish Government has officially signified its intention to release English ships immediately and entirely from the observance of the Provisional regulations existing at Elsinore relative to the Sound dues.

Portugal.

Lisbon dates are to the 13th of June.

The U. S. frigate Constellation was at anchor in the Tagus.

The House of Deputies has passed a bill making liberal provision for the expenses of the forthcoming marriage of the King, and fixing the new Queen's dowry at £75,000 per annum.

Austria.

Letters from Vienna contain glowing accounts of the military celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Austrian military Order of Maria Theresa. The proceedings were very brilliant and passed off with great eclat.

Russia.

A severe hurricane had occurred at Archangel, doing much damage to vessels from the interior. Loss in goods estimated at 100,000 silver roubles.

The Cape of Good Hope.

Late intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope indicates that the proposition to construct a harbor of refuge at Table Bay will be carried out. The estimated expense is one million sterling.

Fourth of July Accidents.

BOSTON, July 5.—There was a melancholy termination to the celebration of the Fourth of July in Boston, which otherwise was fully equal in patriotic display to any that has preceded it. The weather was delightful, and as usual, the city was thronged with crowds from the country. As the display of fireworks was progressing on the Common, in the evening, the mortar used for throwing shell rockets burst, killing George F. Tewksbury, formerly Harbor Master, and a highly respectable citizen; Asa L. Libby, cabinet maker; Patrick Cook, an employe of Hovey & Co., pyrotechnist, and a boy named John McMahon. Wiseman, Marshall the tragedian, and John W. Robinson, were badly injured, but not fatally. This sad disaster terminated the pyrotechnic display abruptly.

At Swampscott, Henry Scales and William Draper were dangerously injured by the bursting of a cannon, and a man was killed in Somerville from the same cause. At the Eastern Depot, a man named Manning was run over by the cars and killed.

The day was celebrated in Portland, New Bedford and Fall River with unusual spirit and to the entire satisfaction of citizens and visitors. At Fall River a mammoth clam bake was partaken of by about two thousands persons.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here with unusual display. The oration by Dr. Sears and the poem by John F. Toby were of high order. Two balloon ascensions were made from here, one by Mr. King, of Philadelphia, and the other by Mr. Allan, of Providence. Both were quite successful. The aeronauts descended safely in about two hours.

A young man named Henry Dean was instantly killed on the morning of the Fourth, at Attleboro', by the bursting of a cannon.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Yesterday was unusually quiet for the Fourth. We had no serious disturbances. A man named Robert Frazer killed a German in a tavern row, and two children were accidentally and fatally shot by the careless use of firearms.

Another Arrival of Mormons.

On the 3d inst. the packet ship Tuscarora arrived at Philadelphia with 537 Mormons, of both sexes and all ages. From the Ledger we extract the following regarding these deluded people:

The company in general are from Denmark, England, Scotland, Sweden and Wales.

From what could be gathered at the hands of those with whom our reporter conversed, the statements which have been published in the newspapers with reference to Utah have been publicly denounced to them as false. These current stories have, however, shaken the faith of some of the young women, who have come to the determination to proceed no further until they have satisfied themselves that a living cannot be made without going to Utah, and heaven gained without crossing the desert.

One young woman, who started from Glasgow, in Scotland, as a Mormon, said she was a dress-maker; that her chief reason for leaving Scotland was a desire to make a living. She would not go to Utah if she could get along in Philadelphia.

One young man, with his wife and small family, had expected to go out to Utah, but had been disappointed in the expectation of a letter with money to carry him on. He was a collier, from Glasgow, and upon being informed that Pennsylvania was a great coal district, his countenance beamed with joy, as did that of his wife also, and he said, that being the case, he would suspend his pilgrimage to Utah and look out for the coal mines.

A young English girl informed our reporter that the name of the Master was Richard Arper; that he was a Kingsbarnian; that there was only one Hirshman on board the ship, who, being no Mormon, might be set down in the manifest as a Greek. This young woman declared that she was bound for the land of Utah; but not till she had gone to service and had sent for her brothers and sisters, so that they could all start across the plains together. Her idea of the plains was rich. In describing them she spoke of taking shelter beneath trees loaded with the foliage and rich fruit; she anticipated the fine breeze waving the blades of grass, the climate was genial and the bees were plentiful, providing honey which would be used instead of butter; and bread of home manufacture, made in the tents, baked in the wagons and eaten with gladness. Her picture of pilgrimage was decidedly beautiful, but not exactly applicable to the plains which lie between Philadelphia and Brigham Young.

Another young woman, thinking that our reporter was a representative of the Home Missionary Society, made a scriptural assault upon him, but he informed her that he was not a preacher, upon which welcome information she said, "because, if you was, I could prove from the Bible that our religion (that of Mormonism) is of Divine origin." She immediately cited off an indefinite number of passages from the Scriptures, and concluded by wishing that she was over her journey and settled in Utah. A boy, of some eighteen years of age, said that the passage had only lasted five weeks, and he wished it had been twice that time, stating as his reason, that he never had such a time among the lasses in all his life. As he said this, he bestowed his arm upon the neck of a well-shaped young Danish woman who seemed to receive the salute with the greatest sociability.

From all accounts, strict discipline on board the ship would have been an object to many of the female passengers. We forbear publishing the result of lengthened conversations which our reporter had with some of these deluded creatures. One grand element, however, is at work in this company, and, although ignorance may for a while stifle the freedom of conscience, yet that potent element in all great reformations, and in progress in general, the English language, will fulfil its legitimate mission and open the way for the advancement of truth among those subject to the delusions of the age. But little intelligence can be obtained to the company, but they all seem inclined to industry, and mostly come from agricultural districts.

During the passage there were six deaths—two children, two women and two men. Yesterday two children died on board. There were also during the passage two marriages and two births.

Curiosities of Electricity.

The peculiarities of that terrible but mysterious agent, lightning, are made the subject of an interesting paper in a recent number of the British Quarterly Review. Two clouds are not necessary for the production of lightning, which is frequently discharged from a solitary clump of vapor, when a connection can be established with the earth. A French academician, named Marcoup, describes a case where a mere cloudlet, about a foot and a half in diameter, killed a poor woman by dropping a thander-bolt upon her head. It has been shown by Faraday that the electric fluid contained in a single flash might perhaps be supplied by the decomposition of one grain of water. Mr. Arago has divided the lightning into three sorts. The first includes those where the luminous appears like long luminous lines, bent into angles and zig-zags, and varying in color from white to blue, purple or red. This kind is known as forked lightning, because it occasionally divides into two branches. Carpentier relates a case where a flash severed into three forks, each of which struck on points several hundred feet apart. Still more numerous fluctations have been reported, for it is said that during a storm at Lauderman near St. Pol de Leon, twenty-four churches were struck, though only three distinct claps were heard. This was eight churches apiece for three explosions.

The second class of lightning differs form the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused, and is designated as sheet lightning. Sometimes it simply gilds the edges of the cloud whence it leaps; but at others it floods with a lurid radiance, or else suffuses its surface with blushes of a rosy or violet hue.

The third class of lightnings are remarkable for their eccentricities, and have been made the subject of considerable attention among meteorologists, many of whom have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings, they differ so widely from the ordinary sort of flashes. They exhibit themselves as balls or globular lumps of fire—hot meteoric aerolitions, but meteors which take their own time and travel at a remarkable rate. It is this incoherity which gives them their doubtful character, as an electrical bolt is supposed to be one of the leading emblems of velocity. Among other anecdotes related of this kind of lightning is the following incident, which occurred to a tailor in the Rue St. Jacques, Val de Grace, about the year 1743. M. Babinet was commissioned by the Academy of Sciences to investigate the facts, and reported substantially as follows:

After a loud thunder clap, the tailor being finishing his meal, saw the chimney-board fall down as it beat by a slight gust of wind, and a globe of fire the size of a child's head come out quietly into the room, at a small height above the floor; the tailor said it looked like a good-sized kitten rolled up into a ball, and moving without showing its paws. It was bright and shining, but he felt no sensation of heat. The globe came near his feet, like a young cat that wants to rub itself against its master's legs; but by moving them aside gently he avoided the contact. It appears to have played for several seconds about his feet, by bending his body over it and examining it attentively. After trying some excursions in different directions, it rose vertically to the height of his head, which he threw back to avoid touching his face. The globe elongating a little, then steered towards a hole in the chimney above the mantle-piece, which hole received a stove-pipe in winter but was now pasted over with paper. "The thunder," he said, "could not see the hole; but nevertheless the ball went straight to the aperture, removing the paper without hurting it, and made its way into the chimney. Shortly afterwards, and when he supposed it had time to reach the top, it made a dreadful explosion, which destroyed the upper part of the chimney and threw the fragments on the roofs of smaller buildings, which they broke through. The tailor's lodging was on the third story, the lower ones were not visited at all by the thunderbolt."

Lightning, when it meets with an obstruction in its course, frequently shatters the non-conducting object, dispersing and bursting substances asunder in every direction, as if they had been charged with gunpowder. The stone pinnacle of a church in Cornwall was struck by lightning, and one fragment weighing 300 pounds was hurled 60 yards to the southward, another 100 yards to the north, and a third to the south-west. In 1847 the topgallant mast of her Majesty's ship Rodney was literally cut into chips by a flash of lightning, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Sometimes, in striking a tree or mast, the electric fluid will slice it into long shreds or filaments, so that it will appear like a huge broom or a bundle of lathes. Lightning bolts will occasionally slash through resisting objects by tearing great openings, as in a Cornish church, where apertures were made in the solid wall of the belfry 12 inches deep, and as if cut out by art. In other instances small holes are drilled which are surprising for their perfect circularity of form. Window panes have been frequently pierced in this fashion, without affecting the rest of the glass. In forming these apertures a burr or projection is left upon the edges.

Juvenile electricians are in the habit of making holes in cards by passing discharges through them, when a burr or projection will be observed on both sides of the orifice. Sometimes a single discharge will produce two holes in a card, each puncture marked by a single burr, one on the upper and the other on the under side of the card. In some instances the results are such as to suggest that a flash may be split up into several fiery filaments before it strikes an object. In 1777 a weathercock of tinned copper was hurled by a thunderbolt from the top of a church in Cremona, and, upon inspection, was found to be pierced with eighteen holes; in nine of them the burr was conspicuous on one side, and in nine it was equally prominent on the other, while the slope of the burr was identical in all.

Among the curiosities of lightning are what is termed "fulgurites" or tubes, which the lightning constructs when it falls upon a silicious spot, by fusing the sand. They may be called casts of thunderbolts. In some hillocks of sand in Cumberland, England, these hollow tubes have been found from one-inch to two inches in diameter, tapering perhaps to a mere point. The entire extent of the tubes may be thirty feet, but they usually separate into numerous branches and have the appearance of the skeleton of an inverted tree. They are lined with glass, as smooth and perfect as if it had been made in a glass-house.

THE SHIPS IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter says this great family in that city number only 1702; the Browns, 878. The Browns are pushed very close by the Johnstons without the "s," and they in turn are beset by the Murphys, who number 574.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Monthly Report of the Chief of Police *to his Honor the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, showing the number of persons arrested in each District of the city of New Orleans during the month of June, 1857, and the causes of their arrest.*

OFFENCES, ETC.	1st Dist. M.	1st Dist. F.	2d Dist. M.	2d Dist. F.	3d Dist. M.	3d Dist. F.	4th Dist. M.	4th Dist. F.	Total Males.	Total Fem's.
Aiding and assisting to escape	1								1	
Arson			2		3				5	
Assault with intent to murder					3				3	
Assaulting policeman					1				1	
Assault and battery	37	11	29	3	39	7	6	1	115	32
Attempt at burglary									1	
Attempt at rape										
Assaults with dangerous weapons	9	1	3		3				15	1
Bigamy	1				1				1	
Breach of the peace	28	17	28	20	29	20	9	5	94	62
Breach of trust	1		2						17	1
Burglary			3						3	
Bigamy			2						6	2
Carrying concealed weapons	4		2		1				7	
Cruelty to animals							1		1	
Contempt of Court	1		3		3		1		8	2
Disorderly conduct			1		5		1		7	
Disturbing the peace	28	23	19	9	3	6	1	1	51	39
Dangerous and suspicious	4		10		10		3		27	
Embezzlement										
Escaped convicts	1		2						3	
Concerned in robbery									2	2
Fighting and disturbing the peace	13	12	37	18	2	4			74	21
Forgery	1				1				2	
Fraud	2				1				3	
Free persons in the State in contravention of law	1								1	
Gambling	1		4						5	
Ill treatment	1		1		1		1		3	1
Highway robbery							1		1	1
Harboring slaves										
Illegal passes			1		7		1		9	3
Indecent exposure of person			1		1		1		3	1
Infanticide										
Insanity	1		3		1				5	1
Intoxication	156	25	160	31	61	6			447	62
Intoxication and disturbing the peace	36	4	15	13	19	2	2	8	76	23
Kidnapping										
Larceny	21	3	6	6	8	1	1	1	37	11
Lodgers	2						4		6	
Lost children	1			1			1		2	
Lottery	2								2	
Mayhem	1								1	
Murder										
Disorder, accessory to									2	
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences	2								3	
Passing counterfeit money	3		1							
Perjury										
Pickpockets	3								3	
Poisoning										
Suspected of larceny	4								4	
Rape										
Receiving stolen goods										
Sending women to slaves										
Robbery									3	1
Selling spirituous liquors to slaves									6	
Slave stealing										
Slaves without pass	18	9	12	2	14	2	6	2	60	16
" running	12	5	13	4	8	1	2	2	35	12
" in robberies	1	2							1	2
" in unlawful assemblies		1							2	4
" reading runaway									1	
Stabbing	3								3	
Stealing	3		1						4	
Slaves for safe keeping	10	4	9	6	11	2	1	2	32	12
Trespass	1								1	
Wife persons for safe keeping									2	
Unlawful assemblies										
Violation of law			3		10				13	10
Vagrants	71	38	27	18	32	4	5		132	55
Violation of city ordinances	53	7	1		6	13	2		79	9
Total									1458	441
Grand total									1899	

NEW ORLEANS, July 13, 1857.