New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1859.

STILL REJOICING.

The enemies of slavery and the South, far and near, says a Richmond (Virginia) cotemporary, continue to rejoice over the election of John Letcher as Governor of Virginia. They see in it, as they think, evidence of the declension of pro-slavery feeling among our people, and they base upon it the most insulting but most natural calculation that Virginia will soon cease to be a slave State. In thus giving new life and hope to these plotters of mischief, the Democratic party of this State have done irreparable harm not only to the State but to the whole South.

The following is taken from the Wyandotte (Kansas) Gazette, a Black Republican organ:

The election in Virginia has resulted in favor of the Democratic candidate for Governor by a majority of 4000. The evident progress that Northern sentiments are making at the South, in regard to the blighting influence of slavery, and the dignity of labor, are highly encouraging to all liberty-loving men. In a short time Virginia will be a Free State, and her worn-out lands will gain new life through the energy and skill of free white labor. Three cheers for the Old Dominion!

Well, who cares? We don't care much, we positively assure "all the world and the rest of mankind!" The progress of the car of "manifest destiny" is not to be impeded; and, no matter if the Virginians do prefer a recent convert from the doctrines of Freesoilism as their Chief Magistate, it doesn't follow that outsiders have any right to meddle with their local affairs, or to conclude because the Old Dominion has made an ass of herself, in blind obedience to a mere partisan nomination, that the balance of the South is bound to land in Pandemonium likewise, or even make a start in that direction.

For our part, entertaining and expressing rather decided views on all important subjects, we hold that the result of the late Virginia election is only damaging so far as it encourages our Northern enemies to hope for an early Abolitionization of the South. That they are encouraged, the above extract shows; and that the encouragement is general, we have proved heretofore, by quoting liberally from the jubilations of Freesoil journals.

Any man who voted for Letcher for Governor of Virginia can vote for Seward for the next Presidency with the clearest and most consistent sort of a conscience—for neither Seward, nor any of his Abolition confreres, ever used such horribly denunciatory language against the institution of domestic slavery as John Letcher unqualifiedly indorsed ten or twelve years ago.

THE TRIBUNE "UNDERSTANDS."

The subjoined item appeared in the New York Tribune of the 20th instant:

We understand, from very good authority, that the "gray-eyed man of destiny" has organized a new piratical filibustering expedition to invade Nicaragua, and that the "emigrants" will sail from this port on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. Active recruiting has been going on for some time, and a very respectable force as to numbers has been engaged. Walker is still sanguine of final success, and laughs at the pretended opposition of the United States Government.

We opine the Tribune's "very good authority" is about on a par with the patriotism and personal bravery of its principal editor, and should be calculated with an eye single to his well-known regard for truth and decency. Any other process of estimation would unquestionably lead to error.

Down here we are tolerably well posted in regard to movements having the regeneration of Central America in view, and while we consider General Walker's former enterprises in the highest degree praiseworthy and patriotic—the very antipodes of "piratical filibustering"—we do not look to New York Abolition sources for information. Anything that appears in such quarters, we emphatically repudiate.

We do calculate, however, although possessed of no positive information in the premises, that the regeneration of Central America will be accomplished a long period before the calendar of time is exhausted.

EDUCATIONAL

One of the prime agencies which has ever been at work in preventing that unity of sentiment in the South which would give a resulting consequence of strength, of that unconquerable strength which is only found in the combination of moral and material force working in entire harmony, has been the sending of youth abroad for education from the lack of the native educational facilities whereby might be instilled, as the inseparable and paramount principle of instruction, an intelligently patriotic sense of that animating genius and spirit of devotion to her interests which should inspire to constant activity in their behalf all the true sons of the South. Sent abroad, they imbibe sufficient of the poison of opposing sentiments to render them too often lukewarm during their after lives, and more injurious than open enemies. But the South is waking up to the importance of such considerations, and there is every reason to believe that, ere many years, the cause of complaint and appeal will be removed, for a spirit is abroad, and hourly gaining strength, which will not be laid until its end is attained—the establishment of such first-class educational institutions as will do away the necessity of sending youth to seek their *alma maters* abroad, and to gain from them a finished education at the expense of injured principle.

Among the institutions which, upon its own merits, is appealing to our social, our kindly and our material interests, as individuals and in common, is that which is chartered under the title of "Dolbear Commercial College of the city of New Orleans," but which is not, as its designation would indicate, solely devoted to the peculiar branches which constitute a commercial education. The views of its prime founder, and of its administrators, as expressed in the instrument of charter, are more liberal and enlarged, for they contemplate a more complete educational institution, to be established and endowed with a capital stock of a quarter of a million of dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. We do not imagine that an institution could be more admirably planned to ensure the largest usefulness, for its special aims are to impart thorough practical instruction in the various departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Mechanics, and when the objects announced in the charter are sustained by the requisite fund, the Departments of Mechanics and Agriculture will be organized on the same enlightened scale which has heretofore enabled the Commercial Department to build up so noble a reputation for usefulness.

During the twenty-five years of its prosperous existence it has continued to send forth annually numerous matriculates thoroughly accomplished in the details of mercantile business experience, in penmanship, in the languages, classic and modern, in mathematics, surveying and navigation, whose diplomas are the sufficient and unquestioned endorsements of their ability and accomplishments, for the fame of the college is familiar throughout the country, and all know that its diplomas must be deserved before they are received. They cannot be obtained merely because the student has gone through a stipulated routine of studies, for the system of the college is that whoever enters pays to learn, not for trying to learn; and after he has entered he can remain until he does learn what he contracted for without further charge, be the time longer or shorter. Thoroughly qualified professors are in charge of every department, and every department is in a separate apartment, of which there are nine in the commodious college building.

Since its establishment, this institution has educated thousands, the careers of many of whom have been most successful, and who owe their advancement in life to the capital of a good education with which they were furnished by it. Its graduates may be found in the most prominent business positions in this and other States, and are ever proud to acknowledge the debt they owe it. For a quarter of a century its founder has labored in its cause, and finally hails the proximate period which shall witness the fruition of his desires—the permanent establishment, on an enlarged scale, of the institution—that it may not die with him, or sink for the lack of his sustaining energy. It has lately been duly chartered; and it now only remains, to insure the end, that the stock be taken up. Not only will this stock prove an indubitably good pecuniary investment, but it will confer valuable privileges, a stockholder being entitled to the advantages of the institution in his own person, or he can transfer the right to one who would become a student. A Board of Administrators, composed of eminent citizens, are authorized to receive subscriptions; and it is no longer an individual but a public enterprise; and the title by which it is now known, "Dolbear Commercial College," can be changed by vote of the stockholders to any which they conceive appropriate, though we can see no occasion for an alteration; for it is certainly due the devoted perseverance and public spirit of the founder that his name should be associated with the realized fruition of his long labors. Meanwhile, the college continues in prosperous operation, with the usual numerous attendance of pupils acquiring a practical education.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

Democratic Nomination.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Congress for the Second Congressional District of Louisiana assembled at Thibodaux on Saturday last, the 25th instant. Every parish in the District was represented either by delegates present or by proxy, and there were many politicians from all parts of the State present as spectators. At 12 o'clock M. the court-house, in which building the convention met, was crowded, and great excitement prevailed.

Mr. Louis Bush, of Lafourche, called the convention to order by nominating Amedee Tete, of Assumption, as president, to which there was no objection. Mr. Bush then proposed Messrs. E. O. Melancon and J. B. Dunn as secretaries, and these gentlemen having been accepted by the convention took, their seats as officers.

On motion of Dr. Thomas Cottman, of Ascension, the president appointed a committee of five on credentials, as follows: Dr. Cottman, Richard Taylor, of St. Charles; Louis Bush, R. S. Gibson, of Terrebonne, and E. O. Melancon of Assumption.

The committee called for all credentials and evidence on contested elections, and retired to an adjoining room for consultation and deliberation. They had withdrawn about thirty minutes, when the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M., at which time it was supposed they would be able to report. The committee appeared in the convention about 4 o'clock P. M. and reported that all the parishes were fully represented by persons whose right to seats was not contested, except the three parishes of St. Mary, Jefferson and Orleans, from each of which latter parishes two sets of delegates presented themselves.

The committee reported unanimously in favor of that delegation from St. Mary which was elected at the court-house in Franklin, and at the head of which was Mr. Jules Olivier; and against the admission of the delegates headed by A. L. Tucker, who had been elected by a meeting held at Odd Fellows' Hall, by a number of bolters from the first-mentioned meeting. Both Messrs. Tucker and Olivier addressed the convention at length in favor of their respective claims to seats, the remarks of the latter being frequently hailed with applause. Mr. Tucker argued, in justification of his bolting, that Know-Nothings were permitted to participate in the proceedings of the first meeting. Mr. Olivier stated that a resolution had been offered to allow all persons to participate who would declare themselves Democrats, and promise to vote the Democratic ticket hereafter; and that, on the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Tucker and some others bolted. His remarks with reference to Mr. Tucker's conduct in the premises were quite severe and telling. Mr. Tucker wished to make a second speech in justification of his conduct; but there were loud and continuous shouts of "No!" "No!" from all parts of the convention. Mr. Hahn, of Orleans, stated that both gentlemen had fully argued their cases; that the convention was now in possession of all the facts; and as Mr. Tucker, in the late State Convention, was not willing to allow Mr. Clack, of New Orleans, to speak in support of his right to a seat in that convention, he (Mr. H.) thought the same course should be applied to Mr. Tucker. The latter gentleman would not, however, take his seat until he was heard, and he was then allowed five minutes to say all he had to communicate. The report of the committee was then adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Credentials were divided on the question of the Jefferson delegates, and both sets were excluded.

The committee were also divided with reference to the New Orleans delegations. On this subject there were three reports, one to admit the delegates elected under the call of the State Central Committee, another to admit those elected under the call of the Parish Committee, and the third to reject both delegations.

This subject gave rise to quite a lengthy and racy debate between the members of the Committee on Credentials and some of the New Orleans gentlemen whose claims to seats were under consideration.

Mr. W. W. King made an elaborate speech in favor of the Central Committee delegation, and Mr. Michael Hahn replied in a speech advocating the claims of the Parish Committee delegation.

The convention finally rejected both delegations from New Orleans.

Mr. Richard Taylor then offered resolutions, which were adopted with objection, approving the *Democratic* principles of the President, etc.

Hon. Miles Taylor was then unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress.

After the delegation from Mr. Taylor's parish had been appointed to notify him of his nomination, the convention adjourned.

PAUL MORPHY'S EUROPEAN VICTORIES.—The Chess Monthly gives a table showing Mr. Morphy's scores in Europe: Out of 149 even games he won 117, lost 19, and 13 were drawn. Of 33 blindfold games he won 20, lost 1, and 12 were drawn. Of 35 consultation games he won 17, lost 2, and 16 were drawn. Giving the pawn and move he won 18 games, lost 2, and 5 were drawn. Giving pawn and two moves he won 14 games, lost 2, and 1 was drawn.

THE LAW IN NEW YORK.—Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman who was sentenced in New York to be hung for murder, was reprieved on the 21st inst., for four months, on the intercession of leading merchants and other citizens. On the evening of the 20th an attempt was made by a party of citizens in the Seventh avenue to hang a man named Wm. Jourdan, who had committed an infamous outrage upon the person of a little girl only six years of age. A gallows was erected and the rope prepared, when the police interfered just in time to save his life.

TORNADO IN MAINE.—The Somerset (Me.) Telegraph reports that a terrible tornado, accompanied by rain, passed over a portion of Embden on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th, prostrating houses, barns, trees, orchards, and everything in its course. In one of the barns, two persons, Mr. Clark and Mr. Talent, were injured, though it is not supposed seriously.

A house belonging to Mr. John Redman was demolished, and Mrs. Redman and her little child and another woman who was in the house at the time were all more or less injured. Mrs. Redman was carried some distance with the whirling timbers and is dangerously if not fatally injured.

Portions of the demolished buildings were carried to the distance of two miles. It was a fearful wind and it is truly wonderful that more persons were not seriously hurt.

A FACT FOR ORNITHOLOGISTS.—In the garden of Mrs. Perry, Alstone Mill, in this town, a pair of birds have built their nest under an inverted flower pot, and may be seen busily engaged flying in and out through the hole at the bottom of the pot feeding their young ones. It appears that Mrs. Perry, early in the spring, sowed some seeds on the spot and covered them over with the flower pot. On lifting the pot some time after she found the nest very nearly completed. The hen bird has since been sitting on eight eggs, but owing to the pot being frequently disturbed, only three birds were hatched. These are now fully fledged and ready to take wing, but the parent birds—although they manage themselves to fly in and out of the hole—which is about the size of a half-penny—have not yet succeeded in teaching their progeny to accomplish this rather difficult feat. Cheltenham (Eng.) Examiner.

FAST GIRLS.—A Bowery boy informs us that his occupation is gone, for all the sewing-girls now "run *wid der mershein*."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THOUGHTS ON EDUCATIONAL TOPICS AND INSTITUTIONS. By George S. Boutwell. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

This work is dedicated "To the Teachers of Massachusetts," and though we have not the honor of being very familiar with the name or fame of the author—which is to argue ourself unknown—yet we know his species, his "stripe," and can convey to the reader an appreciative knowledge of it by the following brief extract from his work: "It must, ere long, be demonstrated by this country, under the light of Christianity and in the presence of the world, that man cannot have property in his fellow man." *Ver. sap.*

ALICE LEARMONT, or a Mother's Love. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Boston: Mayhew & Baker. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

This is a Scotch story and we know it is interesting, for it interested us merely in glancing through by the marked ability which characterizes its composition. Doubtless, the tale is worthy the attire in which the author of "John Halifax" would deck it.

PROVERBIAL AND MORAL THOUGHTS. By Charles Henry Hanger. Boston: Mayhew & Baker. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

"Proverbial and Moral Thoughts" are a very marked imitation in style, diction and everything else, of Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, and were "the game worth the candle," we might consume the latter in hunting out and exposing the most striking of the plagiarisms of which the text seems to suggest its guilt.

THE POCKET SCHOOLMASTER. Errors in speaking and writing corrected; a few words on letters H and R, with familiar synonyms, and words of similar sound distinguished.

THE CRICKET PLAYER'S POCKET COMPANION. Containing plans for laying out the grounds, forming clubs, etc., to which are added rules and regulations for cricket, adopted by Marylebone Club.

THE BASE BALL PLAYER'S POCKET COMPANION. Containing rules and regulations for forming clubs, etc.

These little books are got up in snug pamphlet shape by Messrs. Mayhew & Baker, and are exactly what their titles indicate. They are for sale in New Orleans by Mr. Thomas L. White.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE; with an Original Memoir. New York: Redfield. For sale in New Orleans by J. C. Morgan & Co.

This edition of the poems of Poe, the incarnate paradox, the great little, the little great, the illustrious yet meet sacrifice to the Moloch alcohol, is done up neatly in blue and gold, a 32mo. pocket companion for those who love the wild and dreamy vagaries which can claim intelligent recognition but from few minds, and those, perhaps, as unhappily constituted, though they possess not an atom of the creative power which it commanded, as the author's. It is embellished with a finely engraved portrait of the poetic vagarist.

To Messrs. J. C. Morgan & Co., we are also indebted for a copy of the North British Review for May, containing sundry interesting papers.

PARTICULARS OF THE METEORIC PHENOMENON IN OSWEGO, N. Y.—The Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium, of the 20th, contains further particulars in regard to the falling of the immense meteoric body in Boyleston, near that city. The dimensions of the body have been materially curtailed, but the phenomenon is still a most interesting one. The Palladium gives the following statement, made by Mr. James Hadley, near whose house it fell:

The atmosphere had been very oppressive during Tuesday, and especially in the evening—something similar I have once experienced before in a tornado which I witnessed in the West Indies in 1836. I was awakened at about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning by the room in which I slept being filled with light, and immediately heard a rushing sound like the coming on of a great wind. This did not last above a few seconds after I was awake, when an explosion followed of which I can give no description; it was terrific. The whole house shook as if a hundred cannon had been fired under the windows; quite a number of panes of glass were broken out of the window, and the plastering of the room I was in came tumbling about me. The light, which was so brilliant that I could plainly see every object in the room, was at once extinguished. The window of my room is on the opposite side of the house from the place where the meteor fell, so that I can only judge of its direction. The light seemed to come from some body moving very rapidly, and south to north, and seemed to increase rapidly during the brief space that preceded the explosion. I at once started in the direction of the explosion, but was unable to find the spot and returned. The spot where the body fell is about a mile from my house.

A correspondent of the Palladium adds:

This is the substance of the observations of all who were near the spot. Many were awakened by the shock at a distance of five miles, and until the truth was ascertained, thought an earthquake had occurred.

The aerolite struck the earth in some timber land belonging to Mr. Sanger, in a thinly inhabited portion of the town. We believe Mr. Hadley's is the nearest dwelling. It seems to have been an almost spherical body of, as near as we can judge from the fragments remaining, about seventy-five feet in diameter. Its course was from southwest to northeast, and descended at an angle of not more than thirty degrees from the horizon, which it proved by its track through the heavy hemlock trees before it touched the earth. The trees are cut through as a cannon ball would cut through a hedge, leaving a clear track. The velocity must have been immense. The earth is torn up for several rods, and the huge trees are splintered and piled up like brush.

The large hemlock, at least four feet in diameter, near whose roots the meteor struck, was thrown bodily for eighty yards—crushing the surrounding trees like pipe-stems. Fragments of a huge sandstone boulder, which lay in its course under the surface, were thrown in all directions, and one weighing half a ton was found in the road, three-fourths of a mile away.

The aerolite seemed to have been formed of a nucleus of a crystallized substance of a semi-vitreous character, but harder than quartz, and unlike anything with which we are acquainted. This was surrounded by a crust of about three feet in thickness, which was probably the same substance oxidized or changed by combustion. The crust broke off in fragments, and lays about the spot, but the nucleus penetrates the earth to the distance of twenty feet, and at the time we write is set upon by an excited crowd, who are chopping away under the impression that it consists of precious material of some sort.

From appearances the outer crust of the aerolite seemed to have been in a partial state of fusion, which is caused, according to philosophers who have written on the subject of aerolites, by heat generated by its rapid passage through our atmosphere. The crust, which was broken off as pieces would be broken off a green chestnut-burr by collision, somewhat resembles iron ore, but the traces of the vitreous character of the interior are evident. That it was very hot when it fell is proved by the grass and whatsoever substance the fragments rested upon being charred by the contact. I send you a specimen of the outer crust, but every specimen which had the slightest trace of the crystaline matter, which probably forms the nucleus, has been seized on by the excited people, who, from its hardness and brilliancy, conceived it to be at least as valuable as diamonds, and will not part with it at any price. I presume they will be mistaken sadly, but the fever was on them, and they could not be convinced.

After all this a dispatch of the 20th from Oswego says:

The accounts which are being extensively published in the papers relative to the falling of an immense meteoric body, in the eastern part of this county, are entirely destitute of foundation.

The following is from the Buffalo Courier:

It turns out that the account of the Meteoric Phenomenon which was reported by the Oswego Palladium to have occurred near that city, and which we copied, was a hoax, a "sell," a fabrication. The Palladium, of Saturday, confesses to have stultified itself, and endeavors to construe its falsehoods as a good joke. The public will be likely to look upon the matter in a very different light, and to know, hereafter, how much confidence is to be placed in any statement it may make.

FROM CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI.—The Brandon Republican, of Thursday last, says:

We had a very heavy fall of rain on Sunday morning last, and as far as we can learn, the farmers of this county are satisfied. The crops are everywhere flourishing and promise well. The long faces of a week or two since have given way to a cheerful mien, and every one is now expecting a heavy crop. We learn that a man named Hogan murdered two men on the line of the railroad, about twenty miles east of Morton, on Monday last. The parties were all Irish. Hogan was seen at Morton a few minutes before the cars left on Tuesday, and was making his way towards Brandon.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BREMEN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Austrians Evacuating the Papal States and other Important Positions.

BLOWING UP OF FORTIFICATIONS.

DEATH OF PRINCE METTERNICH

DECLINE IN CONSOLS—COTTON UNCHANGED.

Important News from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.

SEIZURE OF $3,000,000 OF TREASURE.

INTERVENTION OF OUR MINISTER.

British Fleet Ordered to Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The North German Lloyd's mail steamship Bremen, Capt. Wessels, arrived off Sandy Hook this evening.

She left Bremen on Saturday, the 11th, and touched at Southampton on Monday, the 13 h. She brings two days later news from London, Liverpool and the seat of war than we received by the Persia.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—The sales of cotton to-day (Monday) are estimated at 6000 bales, of which 1000 bales have been taken for exportation. The market closed very dull but generally steady at the quotations by the Persia. The market is slightly in favor of buyers. Middling Orleans 6 13-16; Middling Mobile 6 11-16.

LONDON, June 13.—The funds are much depressed, owing in part to the resignation of the Derby Ministry.

Consols have declined ¾ since the sailing of the Persia. Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

Change in the British Ministry.

LONDON, June 13.—In consequence of the opposition majority in the House of Commons on the vote of want of confidence, the Derby Ministry have handed in their resignation to the Queen, and requested her to select new advisers.

The Queen summoned Lord Palmerston, as the leader of the Opposition, to form a new Cabinet.

A new Cabinet has been formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier and Lord John Russell as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Latest from the Seat of War.

LONDON, June 13.—The latest advices from the seat of war indicate that the Austrians are retiring from all their positions in the south, towards the strongly fortified positions behind the rivers Po and the Adige.

Dispatches from Turin announce that the Austrians have evacuated the important position of Piacenza, on the Po, in Parma—an equally important position of Padua, near Venice.

They have also evacuated Lodi on the Adda, below Milan, and Cologna, near Legnago.

The Austrian garrison at Ancona, the most important place on the Adriatic in the Papal States, has been withdrawn towards the north.

Before leaving the fortress of Piacenza, the Austrians blew up the citadel and the fortifications.

Death of Metternich.

A dispatch from Vienna announces the death of Prince Metternich, who, during nearly half a century, was Prime Minister of Austria.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GLASGOW.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamship Glasgow, of the New York and Glasgow line, has arrived at this port.

She left Glasgow on the 9th inst., and her advices have consequently been anticipated by the Persia.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamship City of Manchester, Capt. Kennedy, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia steamship company's line, sailed for Queenstown and Liverpool at noon to-day, taking out $75,000 in specie on freight, and a large number of passengers.

The steamship Fulton, of the Southampton and Havre line, sailed for Southampton to-day. She took out $1,000,000 in specie on freight, and a full complement of passengers.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

QUARANTINE, June 24.—The steamship Tennessee arrived at this place this evening, bringing advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d instant.

The Tennessee left Vera Cruz at noon on the 22d, and experienced heavy northeasterly gales during nearly the entire passage.

The purser reports that a conducta left the city of Mexico on the 28th of May, with $5,000,000 in specie, for Vera Cruz.

The treasure was seized on its way, when within about forty miles from Vera Cruz, by the troops under Gen. Robles.

Commissioners was sent from Vera Cruz to negotiate with Robles for its surrender, but they were unable to accomplish anything.

It is stated that the money is to be shipped, by order of the French and English Ministers, at Mocambo, on board a British war vessel.

The American Minister, Mr. McLane, has sent Capt. Farragut, the commander of the United States steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, to demand from Gen. Robles the release of that portion of the treasure which belongs to American citizens, amounting to $2,000,000. The result of Captain F.'s mission had not transpired when the Tennessee left Vera Cruz.

The English fleet lying off Sacrificios, had been ordered up to Vera Cruz.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen one inch during the past twenty-four hours, and is now about stationary.

The upper streams are slowly declining.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The Ohio at this point is falling, with six feet five inches in the canal.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 200 bales. The market closed dull at previous quotations. Operators are awaiting advices from Liverpool by the steamship Nova Scotia, now due at Quebec. The Flour market closed dull, and prices have a declining tendency; the sales to-day were 6000 bbls. Pork closed dull—Eastern Mess is quoted at $16 12½ to $16 25. Sugar closed firm—Orleans is quoted at 6¾ to 6¾c.; Muscovado, 5¾ to 6c. Coffee closed firm; the sales to-day were 5000 bags, mostly at 11¼c. Molasses closed steady—Orleans is quoted at 42c.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The Flour market closed steady at the quotations of yesterday. Corn closed firm at 82c. Whisky closed quiet at 20c.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER continues variable and hot. Saturday was a day of heavy showers, and yesterday a day of hot sunshine and cool breezes. The public health continues excellent for the season. The yellow fever time is upon us; but the fever itself is not.

THE COMMUNICATION of "Justice," in another column, relative to fugitives from justice and the habeas corpus act, will be found worth reading. It explains why fugitives from other States cannot be held here, under the State laws. To one part of "Justice's" letter, however, we must take exception. He sneers at the police who arrest fugitives, as being stimulated only by the hope of reward. We would like to know if that is any worse than what the lawyers do—enable those very fugitives to go unwhipt of justice, in the similar hope of reward? We may say that on this fugitive question the police stand best. They arrest all fugitives, whether reward be offered or not. The lawyers bring up the habeas corpus engine for such only of the arrested as can afford to pay for it. Isn't this so, "Justice?"

A FINE PERFORMANCE was given by the Creole Amateur Theatrical Company, on Saturday night at the Orleans Theater. We were present for a time, and were much pleased with what we saw. The young gentlemen acted with grace and spirit, and appeared to be as perfectly at home on the stage as a *corps* of regular professionals. The audience, we should add, was large and fashionable, including many ladies; and the general enjoyment appeared to be quite as high as on any night of the regular operatic season. The two young gentlemen, Alphonse and John, who acted the lady characters, were actually astonishing. We never saw the fairer sex so excellently counterfeited. The proceeds of the performance, which must have amounted to a handsome sum, were for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.

A FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT happened yesterday afternoon on the Carrollton road, between Carrollton and Greenville, on the lake express train, coming down. Mr. Henry Murray, dealer in western produce, on Tchoupitoulas street, near Poydras—successor to Donnelly, Bezzina & Co.—was passing from one car to another, when he missed his footing, fell through, and was instantly ground up and killed. As he went down a man on the platform grabbed at him to save him, but unhappily to no purpose. The deceased has a family, who are at present up the river.

STANISLAUS DEMBRESKY, a native of Bohemia, some years since employed in a commercial house in this city, but lately engaged in horse-trading in Mexico, returned to his native country recently to see his parents and bring them over to this country. He had scarcely reached his native village, when he was arrested and required to do military duty as an Austrian subject. He pleaded that he was a citizen of the United States, (having been for some time naturalized,) and was laughed at. He was required to shoulder a musket, or pay six hundred guilders for the procuration of a substitute. He paid the money, and left with his parents for this country. These particulars we get from the Louisiana Staats Zeitung.

THE DOWNFALL OF LIBERTY has always been a dreadful thing; but it has never been more completely cracked, crushed, bursted, broken, torn, twisted, smashed, and used up generally, in any of its downfalls, than it—the locomotive Liberty, of the Pontchartrain road—was on Friday last. It lies in a pool of mud and water, near the track, at Gentilly, broken all to pieces, and lying sideways, bottom up, and every other way. It is quite a curiosity to the thousands who go a-pleasuring to the lake by that route.

In consequence of the "Liberty" being smashed, but one train could run yesterday, and the "Conrey" had to do the work. The train was nine cars long, and every car glutted with passengers, every time the train left in the afternoon. We went down, and for a time thought we would never get back, so frantic was the rush for the cars. Milneburg must have had some four or five thousand visitors yesterday.

The Carrollton lake trains were eight cars long, and were also glutted with people going and coming.

THE KITCHEN of an unoccupied house in the Fourth District tried to commit firecide on Saturday night. The fire was quenched before much damage was done. It was started by some incendiary.

There were two false alarms of fire last night.

THE CRESCENT CITY CRICKET CLUB intend practicing this evening at their ground in Jefferson City.

RECORDER LONG, on Saturday, gave his decision in the case of Hyppolite Percival, previously examined on the charge of fatally stabbing Auguste Garcia, sending him before the First District Court for manslaughter, and leaving it to Judge Hunt to admit him to bail.

OSCAR BLASCO surrendered himself at the Second District police office on Saturday, knowing that he was charged with assaulting and cutting with intent to murder. He had had an affray a short time previously on Royal street, with a relative, about some family matter, and used his knife with bloody but not very serious effect.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—Recorder Summers on Saturday dismissed George W. Parke, arrested as a fugitive from justice in Mississippi, for the very good reason that he happened to be the wrong man.

The business in the Courts of Recorders Wiltz, Long and Adams, was all of a petty character, not worth reporting.

Recorder Adams, we may state, has gone traveling. Alderman Ben. Harrison will attend to the cleaners of the Garden District during his absence.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Calcasieu Press of the 18th says:

We have been favored with copious showers of rain for the past week, and the crops throughout the parish, "both great and small," have much improved in consequence.

The Morehouse Advocate says:

On Wednesday night last we had a refreshing rain, which was much needed for the crops in this parish. The dust has been effectually disposed of for the present.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Saturday last says:

Rain some days since was much wanted to relieve our parched cane and corn. It has come in quantities to satisfy the most devout grumbler. The effect upon vegetation of all kinds has been immense, and if we do not get too much of it, can have no better prospects for fair crops.

GARRET DAVIS AND CAPT. SIMMS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 21st says:

As has been heretofore stated, Garret Davis and Capt. Simms were at Cincinnati on Sunday and Monday, with their friends, arranging the preliminaries of a hostile meeting between them. This meeting grew out of a publication made by Davis, in one of the papers of the Ashland District, to which Capt. Simms took exceptions, and denounced it from the stand in strong terms. Davis being present, avowed the authorship, and harsh and opprobrious words passed between them. Garret Davis, it is understood, was the challenger. Without going further into the matter, however, it is gratifying to know that the difficulty was satisfactorily and honorably terminated before going upon the ground. A dispatch was received last evening announcing this result.

SEVERE PENALTY FOR BLASPHEMY.—By the fifteenth section of the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, a man who shall wilfully blaspheme against God or the Holy Scriptures, may be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for two years, if such is the pleasure of the court. [Cin. Enquirer.

This infamous law still exists in Massachusetts; and it is particularly to be regretted that it is incorporated in the Revised Statutes. A full history, however, of the savage enactments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that have come down to our own time, would be truly startling. If we mistake not, adultry is punishable at this day in the District of Columbia by a fine, to be paid in a certain quantity of tobacco! The crime of blasphemy in Washington City is punishable by branding, with certain concomitants. The third offense is punishable by death! [Cin. Times.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On the 20th inst., a German named Henry Bredemeyer lost his life in Baltimore by falling into a vat of boiling water, in a sugar refinery. His death was almost instantaneous.

Texas Intelligence.

From the Galveston News, of Thursday last, we extract the following:

The accounts of Col. Ben McCulloch, late United States Marshal for this District, were adjusted about one month since at the Treasury Department, and a small balance, more than he claimed, found in his favor. But we understand that at the moment he expected to have received his money, being more than two thousand dollars in advance to the Government, that the accounting officers of the Treasury took the ground that he was not entitled to *two salaries*—that is, to compensation as Commissioner to Utah, and to the fees and commissions as Marshal during the same period, but give him the privilege of selecting which he will receive.

Against this, however, Col. McCulloch contends, insisting that if he did perform services for the United States in the commission to Utah, still the business of the office as Marshal was kept up without any interruption, for which service done he paid his deputy.

The question is now pending before the Secretary of the Interior, to whom Col. McCulloch had the right of appeal, and the decision will most probably be made upon the opinion of the Attorney General.

The Indianola Courier states that the steamship Rob. Waterman brought over thirty-six more laborers for the Indianola Railroad on the 17th, and they were sent out on the line of the road. Seven miles of the grade is now finished, and the contractor assures us that the whole of the grade to the junction will certainly be finished by the 1st of September.

The Courier notices the presence there of an unusual quantity of carts and wagons, transporting military and other stores into the interior.

The same paper says that during the past few days, 33,550 lbs. of copper have been shipped on vessels from that port for New York and New Orleans. It comes from the mines of Northern Mexico.

A correspondent of the Austin Intelligencer, writing from Mason county, says that a stock raiser residing in his neighborhood, observing several head of his cattle looking very badly, cut off about six inches of the tails of the sick animals and found them perfectly hollow. In a few days afterwards, the cattle were restored to health.

The Waco Southerner learns that a man by the name of Curtis killed another man by the name of Denton, son of Paul Denton, at Weatherford, a few days since. The difficulty grew out of the frontier matter—Denton for the frontier and Curtis opposed to it.

From the Bell Independent we learn that the fighting men of that county have been told off into bands of ten each to scout alternately in search of the common enemy—the Indians. The Independent says:

The eastern portion of Bell county will now make a full crop, and as that portion of the county contains the most of the land in cultivation, we may safely say that Bell county will make a full crop. Her prospects are flattering.

On Monday evening last the eastern portion of the county, including Elm Creek and Little River, was blessed with a very heavy rain. The dry gullies were brim full.

The Louisiana Historical Society.

[From the Baton Rouge Gazette, 24th inst.]

On the 18th inst., pursuant to notice, public and special, a number of gentlemen met in the State Library, and took initiatory steps to organize a State Historical Society. They appointed committees to prepare by-laws, rules and regulations, and an address to the people, and adjourned to Monday, the 18th day of July, at which time and place, another meeting will be held to receive and pass upon the reports then to be made.

The organization of such a society at the capitol of the State, will certainly be hailed with pleasure by a large number, if not the mass, of our fellow-citizens. Certainly the State of Louisiana has sufficiently advanced in age, as one of the great sisterhood, to repay her elder sisters for their liberal contributions in history—natural and civil—to the common fund of human intelligence. Louisiana is not the youngest born—her pioneers are fast passing away, and the records of their daring bravery and chivalric bearing, should be collated, ere time carries them away to oblivion. Personal, as well as State pride, should stimulate every citizen to devote a portion of the time which affluence gives, to such efforts in behalf of science and literature. It is by this, that others who come after us may know that we once lived. How ineffably low do political, legal and other squabbles of the day, sink before such efforts of statesmen and philosophers!

The object of the Historical Society is to awaken an interest in the entire people of the State, and secure their co-operation to collect at the capitol:

1. Manuscripts, documents and narratives of pioneer settlers, old letters and journals relative to the early history and settlement of Louisiana, biographical notices of eminent et issus, deceased, and facts illustrative of our Indian tribes, their history, characteristics, sketches of their prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, to other with contributions of Indian implements, dress, ornaments, and curiosities.

2. Files of newspapers, books, pamphlets, college catalogues, minutes of ecclesiastical conventions, conferences and synods, and other publications relating to this State, and to the territory of which it once formed a part.

3. Broad gas and descriptions of our ancient mounds and fortifications, their size, representation and locality, together with information respecting any ancient coins, or other curiosities found in Louisiana.

4. Indian geographical names of streams and localities in this State, with their signification.

5. Books of all kinds, and especially such as relate to American history, travels and biography in general, and the south west in particular, family genealogies, old magazines, pamphlets, maps, historical manuscripts, autographs of distinguished men, coins, medals, paintings, portraits, statuary and engravings.

The articles so collected to be the property of the citizens of Louisiana, to be enlarged and improved as time advances, and to be handed down in regular succession through the members of the society, and in case of its dissolution, then to become the property of the State.

The Historical Society will, from time to time, publish its transactions, with such original papers as may be deemed of general interest; also a catalogue of annual contributions to the museum and library, with descriptions of the same.

GOLD IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican publishes the following letter:

WARSAW, June 17, 1859.

Considerable excitement was created in this place to-day by a gentleman exhibiting a fair specimen of gold that he discovered on a piece of land lying within two miles of town. Mr. Beck, the gentleman who made this discovery, not having a perfect knowledge of the yellow mineral, brought the specimen to town to have it tested, which was done with the strongest kind of acids by Dr. Atkinson, a highly respectable physician and druggist of this place, and by him pronounced genuine gold.

The test of the thing proving highly satisfactory, Mr. Beck immediately sought the land