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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Anniversary Events—July 12.

1656—The submarine telegraph cable was laid across the St. Lawrence Gulf from Cape Race Cove, Newfoundland, and Ashby Bay, Cape Breton, a distance of 85 miles, and messages transmitted from place to place.

1856—The Crimea was evacuated by the last of the Allied forces of Great Britain and France.

1851—Daguerre, inventor of the daguerreotype, died at Paris, aged 61.

1839—The monolithic column, in honor of Alexander of Russia, was debarked at St. Petersburg. It measures 12 feet in diameter at the base, and is 84 feet in length—being the largest pillar of modern erection. It was raised upon its pedestal in September following.

1823—The Diana steamboat, built at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, launched; and on the same day she made her first voyage on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Chinsoorah, in six hours and a half. This was the first appearance of a steamboat in the East.

1816—A dreadful storm burst upon the town of Worchestz, in Hungary, which injured every house in the place; damage estimated at four millions of florins.

1814—John Swift, a revolutionary soldier and Brigadier-General in the United States army, killed whilst reconnoitering the British positions at Queenstown. He had surprised an outpost, and was most basely shot in the breast by a soldier who had begged and received quarters. Swift, however, killed the soldier himself.

1812—Gen. Hull, with an army of United States volunteers, invaded Canada.

1812—The United States frigate Constitution, completely manned and equipped, under the command of Com. Isaac Hull, left Annapolis, in Chesspeake Bay, for New York, and made a singular escape from the British squadron, consisting of a sixty-four gun ship, three frigates and a schooner, by running into Nantucket harbor. She was chased sixty hours, and escaped by *kedging*, an invention of Chas. Morris.

1807—Ratification of the peace between Bonaparte and the King of Prussia, at Tilsit.

1804—Alexander Hamilton, an American statesman, died of a wound received in a duel with Col. Burr. Hamilton was born on the island of St. Croix, 1757, and came to New York in 1773. At the commencement of the war he joined the army, and was aid-de-camp to Washington, and afterwards a Major-General. He continued in the service until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, where the troops under his command stormed and took the British works. He afterwards commenced the practice of law in New York, and rose to the highest eminence in the profession. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury under Washington. As a statesman and a financier he revived the public credit, and placed the United States revenue on a permanent footing.

1803—Charles Jordan died in Anson county, North Carolina, aged 114. His favorite amusement was hunting, and only four days before his death he killed two deer at a shot.

1801—Action off the coast of Spain between the British fleet, 5 sail of the line, and the combined French and Spanish fleet of 13 sail, and a considerable number of gun boats. Two of the Spanish ships, of 112 guns each, blew up, another of 74 was taken, and the remainder made their way into Cadiz.

1798—The knights of St. John at Malta surrendered to Bonaparte. They had possessed the island nearly 270 years, and under them it had risen from a state of destitution to a place of great opulence and luxury; and the military works, which remain to this day, are a monument of their perseverance and power.

1796—Ninety-four prisoners taken by the Algerines on board American vessels, were redeemed by the United States Consul at Algiers.

1794—Battle of Edikhoffen commenced, which continued three days. The French lost 1000 killed, and 6000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Prussians; notwithstanding which the French finally obtained the victory, and obliged Moellendorf to retreat sixty miles.

1793—First official trial of the Claude Chappe telegraph was made with complete success, transmitting dispatches forty-eight leagues in 13 min. 40 sec.

1791—Baba Mahomed, Dey of Algiers, died, aged 80. He was one of the most singular characters of the age; raised himself from a common soldier to the throne, and governed a nation of barbarians more than twenty-five years with uncommon reputation. He was succeeded by Sidi-Hassan, his Prime Minister, whose succession was accomplished, for the first time, without bloodshed.

1780—Sumpter, with 133 men, attacked and defeated a detachment of British at Williamson's plantation, South Carolina.

1776—Capt. Cook sailed on his third and last voyage of discovery.

1776—Lord Howe arrived from Europe with a formidable squadron and 30,000 men, chiefly Hessians, and joined his brother, Gen. Howe, on Staten Island.

1730—Lawrence Corsine elected Pope, the conclave having sat four months.

1637—Johnson, "a stranger in London," addressed Cave, editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, "having observed in his papers very uncommon encouragement to men of letters." In this letter he proposed a translation from the Italian of Sarpi.

1712—Richard Cromwell died, aged 82. He assumed the Protectorate of England on the death of his father, but found himself inadequate to sustain the office, and resigned it to retire to more peaceful pursuits. He inherited little of his father's ambition.

1691—Cardinal Pignatelli elected Pope, and took the name of Innocent III.

1691—Battle of Aghrim, in Ireland; the French, under Gen. St. Ruth, defeated and himself killed by the forces of William III, under Gen. Ginckle. Of the French and Irish Catholics, 4000 were slain and 600 taken, with their baggage, artillery, etc.; English lost 800 on the field.

1609—Hudson, having continued his course westward for some days, first obtained sight of the American continent on the 17th, the fog having cleared up, ran into Penobscot Bay, in the State of Maine.

1506—First stone of the walls of the Tuilleries, at Paris, laid, in the presence of Charles IX and his mother, Catharine de Medicis. The site of this famous palace had been occupied by a manufactory.

1543—Marriage of Henry VIII with the Protestant lady, Catharine Parr, his sixth Queen. Kate was a *doctor* and a lover of learning, and survived the King.

1536—Desiderius Erasmus, the celebrated Dutch philosopher, died. He was the most learned man of the age in which he lived, and greatly contributed to the restoration of learning in Europe. The New Testament in Greek, (of which he was the first actual publisher, 1516) written with his own hand, is, with other relics, including his sword and pencil, to be seen at Basil, where he died.

1212—The Christians defeated the Moors at Toulouse.

1191—The Christians took possession of the city of Acre. The two Western kings planted the royal standard each in his own portion of the conquest, and divided the booty of the Saracens between them.

1174—King William of Scotland taken by the Chief Judiciary, Glanville. This success of the arms of King Henry has been attributed to his having, on the Thursday previous, done penance at the tomb of Thomas a Becket.

100 B. C.—Birthday of Julius Caesar, the Roman Emperor. Pliny says of him that he could employ at the same time his ears to listen, his eyes to read, his hand to write and his mind to dictate.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Canton Citizen of Saturday last has the following:

We learn that Mr. John Robinson, a carpenter, well-known in this section, was killed by Berry West, at Doran's, Holmes county on Tuesday or Wednesday last. Robinson was stabbed five or six times, in the neck, breast and shoulder. We learn that it was a in a drunken frolic—and there was little or no provocation for the horrible deed of blood.

A clever sailor has lately joined the Sons of Temperance in the city of Philadelphia, after running a course of dissipation by which his means were pretty well exhausted. At the time of signing the pledge he was indebted to a rum seller one shilling. A few days ago he went to pay off the score, but being determined not to enter the house in which he had been robbed, he got a long pole, attached the piece of money to the end of it, and standing at the outside of the door, reached it to the astonished publican, and marched off with a jolly heart.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Isthmus News—Affairs of the Tehuantepec Company—New Steamers—Matters Brightening Up—A little Personal Reference—Brutal Usage of a White Man—Official interference—Cobos Backs Out from his intended descent on the Isthmus—Local and Native Rows—Shower of Frogs—Curious Case of the Sale of a French Subject—Other Items.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINATITLAN, July 3, 1859.

Eds. Crescent: The news on the Isthmus, apart from the presence of Mr. McLane and the exciting remarks his energetic policy has called forth, is not of much account.

The affairs of the Tehuantepec Company continue just as I left them at my last communication per the Indianola, with the exception that confidence is gradually returning to the people here, that the Tehuantepec Company must weather the storm and come out yet with colors flying above all discouragement and all opposition. The action of the Board of Directors in New Orleans, the calm and quiet movements of the Company's agents, and the continued shipments of valuable machinery to this place, gives renewed assurance that the work undertaken years ago will not be given up until it is consummated.

The steamer Webb arrived here on the morning of the 1st of July, and her mails and passengers were immediately sent forward on the Suchil. The Webb also brought over a new shaft for the Allegheny Belle, and that fine boat will be in running order very quickly. She will make a sensation up the river, for she is a much nicer boat than the Suchil, and better calculated to accommodate passengers. I am happy to state that arrangements have been made to put a new steamship on the route between New Orleans and this place on the 12th, and that our old favorite, John A. Diamond, will come down on her as purser. The fact is, Diamond is looking ill at present, and if his position is not changed and his quarters made more comfortable, the ailment may end sadly. Just think of the gay and dashing purser of the Quaker City—the attentive gentleman, however, when business has to be attended to—sleeping on the deck of a towboat and making his toilet each morning where the availability of a barber shop was never thought of. I saw him one morning, and the idea of a coal-heaver smote me like a chunk of anthracite; but anon, and the butterfly came forth. Those sad times will vanish after this, for the better day is come, and Diamond will now be in his proper element.

While Mr. McLane has been here, several consular questions have come up, and I could see that the Minister only wished for an occasion to make the native officers here feel that the time for a change in the treatment of American citizens was nigh at hand. They were guarded, however, in their conduct, and the wish was disappointed; but the evident desire on his part for the right kind of an excuse to bring his mission to an abrupt close, has produced good fruit. It has given encouragement to the better class of Americans, while it has excited a suspicion amongst the Mexicans that perhaps they had better not provoke bitter feelings in those who are prospectively the joint owners of the country.

However, I must put down the black with the white, and while I give credit to all parties, I must say that sometimes I very much doubt if a conflict between the natives and foreigners of this place can be much longer avoided. The feeling of detestation for us is growing stronger every day, and it was never more terribly illustrated than the other day, when four or six policemen arrested an American citizen, and after he was in their charge they beat him with their swords until his back was black and blue with stripes. He had quarreled with a negro, and for some impertinence from the darkey had drawn out his knife and pistol. The police saw the row and advanced to suppress it. Immediately the darkey fled, and the white man gave up his weapons. He was arrested and started to the prison through a heavy rain, himself and his jailors running all the way, he before and they behind him, striking him at every jump with their bare swords. And again, after he was in prison, they beat him, and at last threatened to send him off to Acayucan, thirty miles distant, to be tried before the Court of First Instance. The Minister made some inquiry, and the Consul, Mr. A. C. Allen, immediately went up to the Court and asked for the discharge of the man. The Judge at first refused, but after a while he consented to release the man, provided he was taken out of the country. Mr. McLane agreed to take him on board the Brooklyn, and thus that question was settled. Do not think that the case did not attract attention amongst the American citizens, for it did, and if there had been no rain at the time, and the usual number of Americans had been on the streets, there would have been a precious row, and the police would have caught a terrible thrashing. This feeling is on the increase, and sometime there will come a difficulty here when the Americans and Mexicans will come in conflict, and a fearful fight will result.

I have observed with considerable interest the appearance in this city, since Mr. McLane came to Minatitlan, of quite a number of marines from the sloop-of-war Brooklyn. They are a fine looking set of fellows, and their conduct has been very commendable; but the principal feeling evoked by their appearance has been that of pride at the sensation they created. Their presence was a visible sign of the power they represented, and it has been so long since anything belonging to our navy has been seen here, that people almost forgot we had ships of war or regiments of troops.

The reported descent of Cobos on Oaxaca, and the consequent trepidation of the people hereabouts, turns out to be incorrect. Cobos started for Oaxaca, and on the road had a slight engagement with some Liberalists, about forty miles from the town, which although it left him a victor, yet convinced him that he had no business coming any further this way, unless he had the hope of support from the rear. Being without this hope, he turned back and countermarched on Guanajuato, where his troops were needed to assist Woll. Thus we have been delivered from any immediate danger, although I am assured by a gentleman from Mexico that Miramon has determined to take this Isthmus as soon as possible, hoping by that step to force the United States to recognize and treat with him. If there was no danger to great interests and to many lives, I should like to see him succeed in his project, for then I should feel that the United States could not avoid an active interference.

We have had another row in the town of Acayucan, thirty miles from here, in which four or five Mexicans were killed. It originated in a Montague and Capulet feud, and the victims, like Mercutio, were only adherents, not principals. Two families at Acayucan pretend to divide the town, but the question generally favors the strongest after a fight, and so it did on the 24th inst., when the Hernandez family came off first best.

The killing mania seems to be spreading. Eight Indians started from the mahogany cuttings of Mr. Allen last week to come to town. On the road a fight sprung up and several persons were wounded and one Indian brained. The parties fought with sticks, rocks, and whatever they could find, and the one that was killed actually had his brains knocked out. All of them were arrested and brought to town for trial.

A curious case is now the subject of conversation in many parties here. There is a French boy here who came to Minatitlan in a merchant ship, from which I suppose he deserted. He sought work and was sent into the woods to cut, and while there he got in debt. He ran away from his employer and returned to this place, when he again hired out. His employer traced him to this place and sent the police after him. He was caught and delivered over to his employer on the ground that he was the property of his creditor until the debt was paid. Now you will remember that the law of peonage was long since abolished in Mexico, yet, I assure you, it is still in force just as much as ever, and since its provisions are thus tacitly extended to Frenchmen, I think the law is expansive in its spirit and force instead of growing obsolete.

We had an interesting shower of frogs, or rather toads, last week. There were small clouds overhead at the time, from which occasional showers fell, like April sprinkles. All at once I saw an old lady throw her basket from her with the greatest consternation, and a quiet old Frenchman tossed his hat into the gutter to keep company with the market basket. He spread his umbrella, however, in double quick time, for he did not like the rain that showered upon him frogs by the peck. Thousands of small toads fell in the course of two minutes, and these were the occasion of the old lady's and the old Frenchman's movements, for hat and basket and everything else out of doors were filled with the liveliest and best acquainted set of frogs that ever hopped about my feet. I have heard of showers of flesh, small sprinkles of fish, but this is the first time I ever witnessed anything partaking of the animal coming down from the clouds.

The bark D. Godwin has cleared from this Custom House to-day with a large load of mahogany. The schooner Rebecca, Capt. Davis, of Mobile, sails from here to-morrow for Tuspan for a load of fruit.

Thos. Marshall, an Irishman, a native of Coutilly, County Cork, died in this city last week. He had been suffering from relaxation of the bowels for some time.

The river here is in excellent boating order, but we have no use to put the magnificent stream to except to catch fish in it between the times the Tehuantepec steamer leaves and comes.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK, July 4, 1859.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Messrs. Editors: I arrived here several days since, but my time and attention has been so completely engrossed by the main object of my visit, that I have found little leisure for scribbling. However, to-day being the "glorious Fourth," and business entirely suspended, I will snatch the opportunity to do a little in that way.

My route North was by way of the West, passing through St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and so on here. I was delighted with the appearance of both St. Louis and Chicago, each place showing to the most superficial observer evidences of growth and prosperity truly wonderful, although the latter city is far ahead of the former, in both size and beauty.

The route I took was a pleasant one, and I would advise any one, going North, to follow my example, especially if he desires to improve himself in knowledge as to the vast resources of the western portion of his country. As the roads along the route are very good, and the hotels—particularly the Tremont House, in Chicago—excellent, the traveler will find it decidedly a pleasant way of proceeding.

I expected that my being one of the "villainous slave-drivers" of the South would be of considerable inconvenience to me on this trip, but am glad to say that I was disappointed. Public sentiment, in regard to the agitation of the slave question, has undergone quite a change of late for the better, and is improving daily. This is owing to the fact that our people have not gone North as much of late years as in former times—have spent their money more among themselves, and patronized home merchants and home watering places in preference to going North; and now, those who are the losers by this state of things are beginning to discover the reason, are now taking a back track, and, I believe, if this continues five years more, Black-Republicanism will sink to its grave, "unwept, unhonored and unsung" by our Yankee brothers, for, with all their faults, they are not disposed to kick up a fuss and quarrel *when it don't pay.*

I saw Niagara Falls, and like a million others, was skinned by the numberless sharpers who infest that classic region. I did not go in quite so deep, however, as some do, for I rather liked to keep out of "danger's way," and was quite satisfied at taking a peep at the glories of the place, not caring to break my neck or find a watery grave so far from home. Of course, I was not frightened, but the "noise and confusion" was so great that the "delicate tissues of my nervous organization became disorganized," and I was willing to retire to "mine inn" and ruminate upon what I had seen and calculate what it had cost. Here, too, I found everybody, from Presidents of railroads to boot-blacks, bewailing the absence of Southerners. "Why, sir," says an Irish porter of the hotel to me, "I have not made a dollar for so long that I don't know how it looks; those beggarly Yankees and Canadians never stand more than a filthy copper; divil take the nagers, say I." He told the truth, as thousands may bear witness, and, as a reward for the compliment he paid my Southern compatriots, I searched my pockets and gave him a quarter.

Here, in New York, abolitionism has never been a controlling influence, but its effects have been felt and feared. The merchants are using a powerful influence against it, and I am sure, whenever the question comes fairly up upon its merits, the South will find that she has no stronger friend even at home.

Although the theaters are all open with strong companies, they seem to be badly patronized—the only place which does anything like a paying business being the Metropolitan, under the management of our old friend Duffield, of Mobile. Among the theatrical personages here whom I have met, well and prosperous, are John Owens and Dolly Davenport. Owens is looking up stock for his next winter's campaign at the Varieties, and Dolly is playing a short engagement at Niblo's.

The celebration to-day was grand, noisy and odoriferous with burnt powder. The *millingtary* were out in all their pomp and splendor, and the Mose's and Lize's were all out to look at them; so I had a fine view of Gotham and its people, he assured.

I have visited several manufactories in neighboring towns, and may, in my next, give you a short account of them. Till then, however, au revoir.

FRANK.

WHEAT IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Tenth Legion speaking of the wheat crop in Rockingham and Shenandoah, estimates it 1,000,000 bushels and adds:

These two counties, taking this as a fair estimate, will be able to make, by the first of January, from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand barrels of flour, and in addition to this, there will certainly be a large surplus of corn, oats, rye, bacon, etc., which will swell the value of their productions to an unprecedented amount. Then add the iron and live stock, and you may form some idea of what these counties are capable of producing, under favorable circumstances.

Accounts of the wheat crop in Western Virginia are highly favorable.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH RUNAWAY NEGROES.—In the Memphis Bulletin, of Saturday last, we find the following:

We learn from Mr. James Perry, of Pecan Point, Arkansas, that three runaway negroes were arrested on Wednesday night last, in Panola county, Miss., by himself, his two brothers and a Mr. R. L. Simpson. The negroes made resistance, and a desperate fight ensued between them and the gentlemen above named. One of the negroes, a boy named Sam, made an attack upon Mr. Simpson and Mr. Jno. Perry with the blade of a scythe, whereupon the former drew a pistol and shot Sam in the leg, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died on Thursday night, having been removed to the residence of Mr. F. Lane, of this city. Another of the runaways was shot by Mr. Simpson, the ball taking effect in the arm and injuring it so seriously as to require amputation. The negroes were the property of Mr. N. R. Sledge, of Como, Panola county, Miss., and ran away from their master several weeks since. We are pleased to learn that none of the arresting parties received any injury of consequence.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.—In the course of a few days, a case will occupy the attention of the Court of Chancery, which will have peculiar interest for the antiquarian world and the lovers of Shakspeare. A namesake of the great Bard, who had accumulated a large fortune, bequeathed, by will, £2500 for the formation of a museum in Shakspeare's house, at Stratford-on-Avon, and charged his landed estate with an annuity of £60 a year for the support of a custodian of the house and museum, whose duty it would be to show visitors through them, and to keep a book in which each visitor would be at liberty to write any remarks he might think proper in prose or verse. The trustees, conceiving that the gift of £2500 might be contested on the ground of uncertainty, have declined to pay the legacy without the direction of the Court, and hence has arisen the litigation.

[European Times, 13th June.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

BATTLE OF SALFERRINO.

MARSHAL NEILL HERO OF THE FIELD.

14,000 French Wounded.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, arrived at this port this morning.

She left Liverpool on the 30th ultimo, and brings one day later advices than were received by the Hungarian at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—A dispatch from Verona, via Vienna, announce that Count Pourtailes, the Prussian Ambassador, had arrived at the Austrian headquarters and had an interview with the Emperor upon the subject, as is supposed, of the proposals submitted to Austria by the Prussian Government as the condition of her joining Austria in active hostilities against France and Sardinia.

The headquarters of the Austrian army have been removed to Verona.

Gen. Guntas has taken command as Colonel of a regiment bearing his name.

Labache has been designated as the seat of Government of Lombardy.

The French army of the East is being daily augmented, and preparations are being made for moving a large portion of it towards the Rhine.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The sales of cotton on Wednesday, the 29th, amounted to 8000 bales. The market closed steady, and the quotations by the Vigo are generally maintained.

LONDON, June 30.—The funds have considerably improved in tone, and an advance of ¼ is reported. Consols for money closed at 92¾ to 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Hungarian.

The Provision market closed dull, and prices are generally unchanged.

Further by Steamship City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamship Adelaide, of the Galway line, arrived at this port this morning from St. Johns, N. S., bringing some further details of the battle of Salferrino, on the Mincio.

Her advices, however, have been anticipated by the Hungarian and the City of Baltimore.

The advices by the City of Baltimore are to Thursday, the 30th ult.

LONDON, June 30.—The seat of the Lombardo-Venitian Government has been fixed, by order of the Emperor of Austria, at Layback, in Illyria, (not Labache, as previously reported.)

General Count Gyulai, late commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, has accepted the post of colonel of a regiment.

(Our dispatch of yesterday morning no doubt referred to General Gyulai, instead of Guntas, as received by telegraph.)

During the great battle at Salferrino General (now Marshal) Neill displayed the greatest gallantry.

At the head of 35,000 men and two divisions of cavalry, numbering 15,000, or an aggregate force of 50,000, he attacked the center of the Austrian army, and a most sanguinary conflict followed.

The Austrians received the attack with great firmness and a murderous fire of artillery and small arms.

After twelve hours hard fighting Gen. Neill forced the Austrian center and the battle was won.

The Austrians then brought up their reserve of 40,000 men. The Allies also brought up their reserve of 50,000 men and after a fight of three hours more the battle ended entirely in favor of the Allies.

The Zouaves performed prodigies of daring and valor and were much cut up.

Orders have been received at Milan to prepare 14,000 beds for the wounded of the Allied army and wounded prisoners.

During the battle the Piedmontese army were at one time completely surrounded by the Austrians, but bravely repulsed them with great carnage.

Austrian deserters say that there were 40,000 Austrian troops at Borro-Sengal.

Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers came to the aid of Gen. Neill, and after driving the Austrians from Salferrino, marched against Cassiano heights, which were strongly occupied by the Austrians; attacked their position and captured it, compelling the Austrians to retire along their whole line.

The Allied army remained masters of the hard fought field, but it appears were unable to pursue the retreating columns.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation!!

NEW YORK, July 11.—By an arrival at this port we have received later and important advices from South America.

The long pending difficulty between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation, has at length reached a crisis, and 2000 men of the Buenos Ayres army have invaded the Confederation.

Paraguay has proposed to assist President Urquiza with four war steamers.

Brazil has determined to remain neutral but is increasing her naval force on the La Plata.

Four new steamers have been purchased by Buenos Ayres.

Later from Yucatan.

PASS A L'OUTRE, July 11.—The Mexican brig Deseo has arrived at this point with advices from Campeachy of the 4th inst.

There were no New Orleans vessels at that port.

The political aspect of affairs was generally tranquil.

There were no demonstrations of a revolutionary character.

Affairs at Yucatan were in much the same condition as previously reported.

Domestic Intelligence.

LEAVENWORTH, July 11.—Five persons arrived here to-day from Denver City, with $7500 worth of gold dust taken from Pike's Peak mines.

ALTON, July 11.—The extensive carriage shop attached to the Penitentiary at this place was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The river has fallen one foot during the past twenty four hours, and is still receding rapidly. The upper streams are also falling.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Cotton market closed firm. The sales to-day were 800 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11¼. Flour closed with a declining tendency. The sales to-day were limited to 550 bbls. Yellow Corn 86 to 90c. Eastern Mess Pork $16 18¾ to $16 62½. Sugar closed dull. Muscovado 5½ to 6½c.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour closed with a declining tendency. Superfine $5 85 to $6. Corn closed quiet at 80 to 84c. Oats closed dull at 50c. Whisky closed steady at 25c.

DROUTH IN WEST TENNESSEE.—The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday last says:

Almost everything in the shape of vegetation in this section is suffering severely from the effects of the long protracted drouth, and instead of the fine prospect presented by the growing crops, noticed by us two and three weeks since, we now hear frequent complaints that they are suffering severely, and in some instances irreparably, from the want of rain. Copious showers within the next four or five days are indispensable to the production of half a crop of corn, while cotton, which usually stands the drouth without much damage, is beginning plainly to evidence its effects in a stunted growth, the shedding of its squares and in an unhealthy appearance generally. Gardens are faring no better, and in many instances gardeners and hucksters are unable to gather sufficient produce to warrant them in making daily trips to market as heretofore. Throughout the city there is a general complaint of failing cisterns and of great inconvenience in consequence, which it is earnestly to be hoped will soon be relieved by a generous opening of the dood gates of heaven.

Local Intelligence.

A FIRE started at half-past five o'clock yesterday morning, in the house of Mr. Vigo, at the corner of Gasquet and Marais streets. A lot of fine furniture, in the house on storage, was ruined, and the house (which was insured) badly damaged. The work was attributed to incendiarism.

A FIRE broke out at about 10 o'clock last night, in the City Work-House. Some two or three hundred prisoners immediately prepared to break out with the fire. When the flames flashed up, the officers very properly unlocked the cells, to enable the prisoners to escape a too early roasting; all the inner part of the Work-House being beautiful material for a bonfire, and nothing fire-proof but the outer walls.

The common prisoners had the yard; some of the uncommon prisoners, or hard old ones, who have to sleep in irons, were found in the blacksmith's shop, chopping off each other's bracelets, in great glee. But the gate was guarded, and whilst any quantity of firemen and populace rushed in, no prisoners dared to rush out. The fire, unluckily for the workies, started in and totally consumed only the kitchen and laundry, an old cheap shanty, standing in the yard, entirely aloof from the other parts of the establishment. The sudden and tumultuous arrival of the firemen, who couldn't all take time to squeeze in through the gate, but planted their ladders and got over the wall with their hose, squirting streams of soft black mud, (there being as usual no water on hand) quenched not only the fire, but the tumultuous hopes of the prisoners.

In all the excitement, and fright, and noise, and confusion, only two prisoners escaped. A third had achieved the top of the front wall, when he was met by a fireman, on a ladder on the outside; the fireman "handed him one" with his nozzle, and he went back whirling to the earth, from a hight of about twenty feet. We did not hear whether he was seriously injured or not.

The fire started in the kitchen, at the stove, in which a fire had been left burning; and was therefore presumed to be accidental; the kitchen being locked, and all the prisoners locked in their cells, long before the fire broke out.

The loss was actually nothing; the destruction of the kitchen being a good riddance. It may cost the city two or three hundred dollars to replace it, or a thousand dollars, if the replacement be decently made.

But the poor prisoners! They will not soon forget the songs of the firemen, as they put out the fire, and their hopes of liberty, at one and the same time.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY celebrated their first anniversary on Sunday. They marched past the Crescent office, with Gessner's band at their head, and two bright and beautiful new flags; one the regular stars and stripes, and the other the bare union-jack. They were a handsome and dignified looking body of men, showing well in their elegant and tasteful regalia, and bearing youth and health in their every lineament and motion.

After their march, they consummated their day's celebration with a dinner at the Washington Hotel, in Milneburg, down at the lake. It was our pleasure to be present, part of the time. With all the exuberance and enthusiasm of youth, they yet admirably displayed that feeling which is the bond of older societies of older men; that feeling of good brotherhood and true humanity, which culminates in benevolence or deeds of charity. It pleased us to see so many young men, foreign born and native, representing all the civilized nations, meeting so cordially on the broad platform of humanity, which can float everywhere and touch with a welcome, perfectly regardless of national outlines or the points of the compass. The raft of true humanity has never yet stranded or sunk, or lost any of its passengers. We have seen the raft a great many times, and have always felt glad at the sight. But we never saw that raft in better trim for a long voyage than we did on Sunday. All hands were young, fresh, healthy, and evidently felt what they were standing upon. They made their first appearance in the streets as an organized body. Their youth and their genteel appearance won the public applause. Those who knew the young men, or any portion of them, were enthusiastic.

Without any disparagement to older benevolent societies, we must say that the sight of this turnout did us good. Young men, single men, boys if you will, full of health, exuberance and jollity, are apt to club together for purposes only of sport and recreation; to which no one can object. But when, with all their youth and humor, they still club together for the contingencies of the future—misfortune, sickness, death—are they not to be applauded, or cheered, or encouraged?

Our opinion is, that when most who read these lines shall have left for other parts of the world, or for the unknown world, the "Young Men's Benevolent Society" will bloom to the pleasure of all and to the comfort of many. The society may change its name, its present members may run their course through life and depart; but the acorn sown will give birth to an oak, and a live-oak at that. A society of young men cannot, of course, compete in good works or in system with societies of older and more experienced men; but still they have far more to do with the future, and must therefore be respected and encouraged.

We need not undertake to give the details of Sunday's celebration. There is never any mentionable difference in the anniversary celebrations of benevolent societies. We will close with just this: that the two American flags, borne in yesterday's procession, were the first in New Orleans to show *thirty-three* stars—a star for every State in the present confederacy.

THE CORONER held three inquests yesterday, as follows:

On the body of a Swiss named Muller, 40 years of age, found dead in a house at the corner of Dryades and Washington streets, Fourth District. Verdict, congestive fever.

On the body of Marie, a white woman, a native of Canada, whom we yesterday mentioned as having died in a cab on Saturday night, whilst on her way from the Charity Hospital, where she had been sick, to the house of Antoinette, f. w. c., at the corner of Derbigny and Lafarpe streets, Third District. Verdict, congestive fever.

On the body of an unknown white man, found in the river opposite St. Mary's Market; body much decomposed, and having on black pants, blue flannel shirt, and coarse pegged boots. This body laid a great part of Sunday and all night and to a late hour yesterday, to the great offense of the people in the neighborhood. The Coroner, it seems, was not officially notified as soon as was proper. Verdict, found drowned.

A CUTTING AFFAIR took place on the Fourth, at a barbecue near Tangipaho, on the Jackson Railroad. Paris Wall badly stabbed William Bridges, who it is thought will recover. The affair created the highest sort of an excitement, and came very near resulting in a miscellaneous riot.

THE DEATH WARRANT of Mullen, convicted of the murder of McGlone, has been received by the Sheriff from Gov. Wickliffe. Mullen has been under doom a long time, (awaiting a hopeless appeal to the Supreme Court,) and said he was ready to die some time ago, when three inmates of the "doomed cells," were taken away from him to be hung together. Mullen is to die on Friday, the 29th inst.

ANOTHER BLOODY STABBING AFFAIR took place last evening, on Girod street, near the levee. Alexander F. Hutchinson and John Cameron, Irish steamboat hands, had some sort of a drunken difficulty, when Hutchinson drew a big bowie-knife and gave Cameron a slash across his abdomen, opening a gap which allowed the entrails to protrude. Cameron was at once sent to Charity Hospital, and Hutchinson was arrested by officers Kearny and Chalmers. Hutchinson's knife was found in a gutter close by, and was taken to the guard-house. Cameron was not expected to live.

A DESPERATE AND BLOODY AFFRAY, resulting in the death of two men, took place on Friday evening last, at Amite City, La., up the Jackson Railroad. A gentleman who was there has furnished us with the following particulars:

A man named John or Jack Mixon, from St. Tammany parish, in this State, went to the town on horseback, drunk, or drunk enough to wish to quarrel or fight with any one on little or no provocation. He went into the chief coffee-house of the place, kept by Mr. P. Melton. He soon raised a fuss with the bar-keeper, named Adkins, and drawing a revolver, offered to shoot him. Adkins boldly presented his breast, and dared him to shoot. Bystanders interfered, and there was no shooting then. Soon afterward Melton, the proprietor, entered; and Mixon, in his crazy mood, lost no time in raising a row with him. He drew his revolver upon him. Melton, like his bar-keeper, defied him to blaze away. Again the crowd interfered, and soon afterward Mixon left. Different people, knowing Mixon's character when drunk, advised Melton to prepare himself, to shoot Mixon on sight, if necessary, when he should next appear. Melton declined, saying he would take no unfair advantage of him.

He was soon informed that Mixon was coming back on his horse with a double-barrelled gun. Strange as it may seem, this gun was Melton's own; and the story was, that Mixon obtained it by going to Melton's boarding house and politely stating that Melton had sent him for his gun. Melton, finding that Mixon was coming to his coffeehouse with such a weapon, took down another double-barrelled gun, he had there at the coffeehouse. One barrel was loaded with buckshot and the other with bird-shot; the other gun, which Mixon had, was loaded the same way.

Melton stepped out in front of his coffeehouse, with his gun, to await the action of Mixon. The latter halted at some distance, and hailing Melton, said he had no foss with him, but was bound to kill his bar-keeper, or something to that effect. Melton then stepped forward, and stopped at a distance of about twenty yards from Mixon. They had a parley, Melton talking in behalf of his barkeeper, when Mixon again became desperate, and abused him and called him a liar.

In the same moment, the two men raised their guns; Mixon sitting on his horse, and Melton standing on the ground, about twenty yards off. Each discharged both barrels of his gun. Mixon's first shot was harmless. Melton's first shot (with the birdshot barrel) sent several of the shot into Mixon's left side, to the front, near his breast. Melton's second shot missed. Mixon's second fire sent a buckshot into the forehead of Melton. As may well be imagined, the people around, in the highest excitement, rushed in after the quick and desperate duel.

Mixon was not supposed to be seriously hurt. The small shot did not seem to have more than penetrated his skin. Melton was found to be mortally wounded, and in a short time he died. Then arose a high excitement among the people in the town. Melton had been universally liked as a quiet and peaceable man. Mixon, who had been arrested and confined, was taken from his confinement and dragged off by an infuriate mob, to be hung to the nearest tree. The rope was already round his neck, and short would have been his shrift, had not some of the more coolminded and law-abiding of the party interfered and stopped the proceedings. Mixon was taken back to jail, and there, next day, he died.

The small birdshot wounds were not supposed to have caused his death. The rumor was, that whilst the frenzied mob had him, they beat him over the head, and that from blows on the head he died.

Another Mixon, having heard of his brother's death, came charging into town, wanting to kill somebody, but he was at once seized and disarmed by the crowd, without undue violence, and prevented from doing any harm.

THE ST. ANN STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL was examined yesterday, at the school-house on St. Ann street, between Marais and Villere. It is a largely attended school, and ably conducted by Miss L. Pichot. No school yet examined has made a finer showing. All the classes displayed high proficiency, according to their respective grades. The Superintendent and those of the Directors who were present were not only satisfied, but highly gratified.

We heard special compliments paid to the first English class, under Miss Armstrong, and to the second English class, under Miss Andry. There was no hesitating or blundering among any of the girls whilst we were present; and those who witnessed the whole examination, declared they never saw a better. The examination concluded, a number of the girls displayed their proficiency in elocution and dialogue, in the most charming manner. Miss Susan McArthur, recited in English; Miss Ines Peyroux, in French; Miss Julia Will, in English; Miss Alice Communy, in both French and English; Miss Armide Dugas, in French; Miss Valentine Courcelles, in French; and Miss Rita Lamothe in French. A dialogue about "Vacation Day" was charmingly rendered in French, by Misses Adrienne Pensonnat, Louise Saillard, Rita Lamothe, Ellen Donlon, and Louise Baconel.

None who were present will forget the recitations of Julia Will and Alice Communy, the smallest and sweetest girls in the whole school. They were honored with the most tumultuous and rapturous applause, and with moist eyes among the ladies. Little Valentine Courcelles also charmed the spectators very much. The recitations over the awards were distributed as follows:

First French Class.—Miss L. Pichot, teacher. Prizes to Ellen Donlon and Adrienne Pensonnat. Honorable mentions to Louise Baconel, Louisiana Conwell, Julie Bernard, Pamela Rivet, Mary Donlon, Louise O'Meyer, Emelie Conder, Corinne Pradat.

First English Class.—Miss M. A. Armstrong, teacher. Prizes to Elizabeth Barry and Ellen Donlon. Honorable mentions to Sophie Weller, Elizabeth Fickerson, Mary Donlon, Annora Kennedy, Pamela Rivet, Alvina Weller, Louise Baconel, Julie Bernard.

Second French Class.—Mrs. A. P. Visinier, teacher. Prizes to Inez Peyroux, Lucia Pinard, Susan McArthur, Coralie Olivier.