New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1859.

Anniversary Events—July 14.

1811—Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, died at Benha, a small town on the Nile. He had reigned over Egypt since 1848. The only remarkable work of his reign was the commencement of the railway from Cairo to Alexandria.

1815—Eugene d'Eckhingen, second son of Marshal Ney, died at Gallipoli. He commanded a brigade of cavalry in the French army of the East.

1853—Commodore Perry landed at Japan, and delivered to the Imperial Commissioners the letter from the American President.

1853—The crystal palace opened in New York, in presence of the President of the United States, and many other dignitaries.

1856—A portion of the levee fell in at New Orleans, by which a number of persons were drowned and much property destroyed.

1815—Edmund Charles Genet, a French statesman, died. He was a minister to the United States in 1793, and when superseded he remained in the country, and settled on the Hudson river.

1817—Anna Louisa Germaine Necker, Baroness de Stael Holstein, died. Her talents were so early displayed that she was said never to have been a child, and she became distinguished at an early age as a writer, and by the spirit of her conversation. She was banished twice by Napoleon for attempting to thwart his government. Her works form 17 vols.

1804—The British schooner Balabou, of six guns, captured by the American privateer schooner Perry of five guns, after a running fight of fifty, and a close action of ten minutes.

1813—The United States schooner Asp, of twenty men and two guns, attacked by five British barges; after a gallant resistance, in which she lost ten of her men and her commander, she was abondoned to the enemy.

1808—Battle of Rioseco, in Spain; the French under Gen. Bessieres came upon the united armies of Castile and Leon, and defeated them in a desperate action in which 20,000 Spaniards perished. This calamitous battle opened the gates of Madrid to Joseph Bonaparte.

1798—Battle of Chebriessa, in Egypt, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes by land and water.

1798—Congress passed the famous act for the punishment of sedition, etc., against the United States, commonly called the gag law.

1796—The British took Simonstown, Cape of Good Hope.

1796—British squadron captured, on the American station, fourteen sail of French ships laden with provisions.

1790—Grand national confederation of France, at Paris, in the field of Mars, when the civic oath was administered. Accommodations were made for exhibiting at one view 350,000 persons on this occasion, in a vast amphitheatre.

1789—Destruction of the Bastile at Paris. This awful fortress of despotism, of which the name had become inspired terror, and which had withstood a vigorous siege about two centuries previous, was invested by a mixed multitude of citizens and soldiers. De Launay, the Governor, displayed a flag of truce and demanded a parley, but amusing the confidence which that signal inspired, he discharged a heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the besiegers. This act of treachery, so far from intimidating the people, inflamed their rage and rendered them desperate. They renewed the attack with frenzy and carried the prison by assault. The Governor was seized and massacred, and his head carried in triumph through the streets. The Bastile was razed to the ground, and with it the despotism of the French monarchy fell prostrate in the dust. It cost 200,000 lives to demolish this edifice to its foundations, and the materials realized for it 36,000.

1788—Marquis de Mirabeau, an advocate of Quesnay's sect of political economists, and author of Ami des Hommes, died. He was father of the fiery orator, Count Mirabeau.

1748—Congress ratified the Constitution framed by the convention of which Washington was president, and it went into operation the ensuing March.

1783—Washington refused to receive a letter from Earl Howe, addressed to "George Washington, Esq., and after words another addressed to George Washington, etc., etc., etc." The British lion on further study gave his message the proper direction.

1774—Capt. Furneaux, who sailed in the discovery ship Adventure with Captain Cook, returned with the ship, having reached 67 deg. 10 min. north, and circumnavigated the globe.

1762—Peter III (Fedrowitch), Emperor of Russia, died in prison. He acquired the enmity of the nobility and clergy by trenching upon their privileges, and introducing foreign customs, and was hurled from his throne by a conspiracy, after a reign of six months, and probably murdered.

1742—Richard Bentley, a celebrated English divine and classical scholar, died. His editions of the ancient classics procured him a great reputation for learning, but they were made the medium for retorting upon his cotemporaries, who assailed him on all sides.

1711—The Prince of Nassau, Stadtholder of Friesland, was drowned in his coach while ferrying over the Hollandsdiep, near Moerdyk.

1694—Bombardment and destruction of Dieppe, in France, by the English.

1683—Mustapha, the Grand Vizier, sat down before Vienna with an army of 150,000 Turks, and opened the trenches.

1682—The expedition under M. de la Salle set out from Rochelle, consisting of thirty men, among whom were gilders, smiths, carpenters, and other useful artists.

1677—Meadon, Mass, attacked by the Nipmuck Indians, and several persons killed.

1584—Balthazar Gerard, the assassin of William, Prince of Orange, whom he shot through the breast with a pistol as he was going out of his palace at Delft, was executed in the same manner as Damiens, and died, in his own conceit, a martyr of the church of Rome.

1555—Christopher Bainbridge, an English Archbishop, poisoned at Rome. He was the envoy of Henry VIII to the Pope, where he distinguished himself.

1424—Battle of Prague; 4000 Hussites under their celebrated leader Ziska, repulsed the Bohemian army of 18,000 under the Emperor Sigismund.

1099—Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders.

—It was on the 14th of Lous, during the festival of Zylophory, or wood carrying at Jerusalem, to feed the perpetual fire at the sacred altar, that the zealots destroyed the house of Ananias the Chief-Priest, and the palaces of Agrippa and Bernice, with all the public archives, containing the bonds of debtors, "the records of the city."

THE ROBBERY ON THE FANNY BULLITT.—From the Memphis Bulletin of Saturday last we extract the following:

An extensive robbery was committed on board the steamer Fanny Bullitt, on her last up-trip from New Orleans, by which Mr. Thomas R. Shields, of Natchez, was relieved of gold to the amount of $1 800; Mr. W. J. St. John, of New Orleans, of $600 in bank bills, and a Mr. Rand, of the same city, of $300 in gold—making a total of $2,700. The state-rooms of these gentlemen were entered on Wednesday night last by a gentlemanly appearing man who registered his name as Mason, and who took passage at Donaldsonville, La., for Rodney, Miss. The robbery was not discovered until after the Bullitt had passed the latter place, and on arrival at Vicksburg, Capt. Dunham telegraphed the fact to the proper authorities at Rodney, describing the person of Mason and ordering his arrest. On the arrival of the Bullitt at this port yesterday morning, dispatches were found awaiting Capt. Dunham from Rodney, announcing the arrest of Mason, with all the stolen money in his possession. Messrs. Shields, St. John and Rand, all took passage on the J. C. Fremont, which left a short time after the Bullitt, to recover their missing funds. The gentlemen named are wealthy citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana, and with their families were en route for the North, on a tour of pleasure and recreation during the summer months.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The New York Times publishes a report of a singular prosecution instituted by a young lady to compel her guardian to disclose to her the names of her parents and other particulars of her early history. By her story, it appears that she has been brought up by a gentleman of wealth and respectability, under the impression that she was entitled to some property; but now, she being 19 years of age, he has notified her that she must provide for herself, and refuses to give her any information as to her parentage, and denies that she has any property.

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KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

KEY WEST, June 29, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: The yacht Corypheus, Capt. Story, from New York, via Savannah, arrived at this port the morning of the 27th, and reported having passed a large ship ashore on French Reef, above Indian Key.

The wrecking vessels Velocity and Gipsy, loaded with cotton, arrived from the reef this morning, and from them we learn of the total loss of the clipper ship Indian Hunter, Capt. Austins, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of 3752 bales of cotton, upon French Reef, at an early hour of the morning of the 26th. She went ashore at 6 o'clock. A very heavy sea setting on the reef, she pounded heavily, and almost immediately bilged. She had eight feet water in her before any wreckers came to her assistance. The ship is in a bad condition for saving cargo, and it is extremely doubtful whether more than one-half will be got out, unless the weather clears up. She has settled down on her broadside. The wreckers can only approach her weather side, there being a shoal under her lee. A large number of vessels are riding to their anchors around the ship, and over 500 men are on hand ready and willing to save the valuable cargo. If she does not break up at once, they will save a large proportion, but in a damaged state. Capt. Austins says he was thrown ashore by a powerful westerly current. He was in sight of Gun Key Light six hours before striking. At midnight he was steering a course, with Gun Key Light in sight, that should have taken him safely by the Elbow. The Indian Hunter is a new ship, of 1263 tons burden, built and owned in Bath, and valued at $75,000. The ship and cargo are valued at $265,000.

The U. S. Revenue cutter McLellan, Capt. Brashwood, arrived on the 26th from Mobile. She has been detained several days repairing sails and rigging. She is bound to New York.

The brig Martha Hill, Dunnels, arrived on the 28th from Pensacola.

The schooner J. Crandall arrived at Tortugas on the 29th, from Pensacola, and at this port on the 31.

The schooner Elizabeth Russell, Bountree, arrived on the 30th, from New York, and is awaiting freights.

The brig Martha Hill, Dannels, sailed on the 1st for Havana.

The schooner Express, Ross, arrived on the 1st, from Havana, and sailed the 5th for Newburyport.

The British schooner Defiance, Fedder, with the undamaged portion of the cargo of the brig R. Brigham, wrecked at Abaco, on the voyage from New York to this place, arrived on the 2d from Nassau.

The schooner Onward, Sayles, sailed for New Orleans on 7th.

The steamer Star of the West, Gray, arrived on the 7th from Aspinwall, and sailed the 8th for New York.

The steamship Empire City, Griffin, arrived from New York on the 9th, and sailed the same night.

The New Orleans steamer Suwance has not arrived.

KEY WEST, July 9, 1859.

The schooner Tortugas, Capt. Wilson, arrived on the 30th from Garden Key, with four sailors, who reported that they had belonged to the bark New Empire, Randall, master, for New York, at the port of Matanzas, and that being badly treated, they had stolen a boat from another vessel, and escaped across the Gulf to Fort Jefferson. Telling conflicting stories, they have been arrested and placed in custody of the U. S. Marshal, for further developments.

The U. S. revenue cutter Wm. Appleton, Lieut. commanding Randolph, arrived on the 26th instant, from a cruise to the southeast coast of Florida. She brings the mate and two seamen of the schooner Enterprise, of New Orleans, lost on the 8th instant, on Hillsboro' Inlet. The crew are charged with the murder of Capt. Morlantes, and the robbery of his trunk, and with running the vessel ashore, after throwing the Captain overboard. They say that the vessel was bound from Havana to Carthagena, and that she was to bring a cargo of Indians, who were to be sold as slaves on their arrival at Havana—that when off Hillsboro', Captain M. accidentally fell overboard, and that while they were endeavoring to save him, the schooner struck—that they, on finding that the vessel would be a wreck, were obliged to abandon the Captain to his fate; and that after getting the moveables from the vessel ashore, they broke open the Captain's trunk, took the specie and divided it equally among them. Afterwards, they launched the long-boat, furnished her with a sail, provisioned her, and set sail down the coast. At Jupiter Inlet, they saw the U. S. schooner Delaware, and were taken on board. To Capt. Owen they said nothing about the robbery of the money, but told the story of the Captain's death and the vessel's loss. One of Capt. Owen's crew discovered a belt heavily loaded with money upon the person of one of the men, and reported the fact. They were not arrested until Lieut. Randolph came up with his cutter, when Capt. Owen gave them into his charge, excepting two, who, fearing that they were suspected of crime, had at night taken their boat and made their escape. There are several very suspicious circumstances about the affair, which lead the authorities here to believe that murder as well as robbery has been committed. Commissioner Browne has had an examination, and committed them for trial. Lieut. Randolph searched the men after the arrest, and found over one thousand dollars in gold secreted upon them. The two who escaped have gone up the west coast, and will no doubt be overhauled, as the cutter is on their tracks.

The examination of the survivors of the schooner Enterprise has taken place before U. S. Commissioner J. B. Browne, Esq., and proof sufficient elicited to warrant their commitment on the charges of piracy and murder, to stand their trial at the November term of the Admiralty Court. Capt. Morlantes, one of the men confesses, was cruelly stabbed and beaten after the vessel was ashore, and then thrown overboard. Not being killed, he was chased about by two of the men in the water, stabbed, and his brains knocked out with an iron pump-handle. Capt. M. was from New Orleans.

A SINGULAR MURDER CASE.—In the Memphis Criminal Court on Saturday last, Matthew McDowell, who had been on trial three weeks for the murder of W. H. Johnson, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The verdict so affected him that he had a succession of fainting fits. The murder of Johnson was committed about twelve years ago, and nothing was known of the perpetrator until McDowell voluntarily confessed the crime, which led to the prosecution. It appears that he boasted of the deed under the impression that no steps would be taken to bring him to justice.

A CURIOUS COMPROMISE.—The New York Evening Post, of the 7th instant, publishes a letter from its Paris correspondent, from which we extract the following:

I was told yesterday that the difficulties between the Imperial Bonapartists and the descendants of Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, the repudiated wife of the Duke of Westphalia, are in the way of being settled. The Emperor has offered to make her son Jerome a Duke, and her grandson, Jerome, who graduated at West Point, and is now with the army in Italy, a Count, with suitable pecuniary endowments for the rank, if they will formally renounce all claims to the name of Bonaparte.

SILVER MINE IN MISSOURI.—The Louisiana (Mo.) Herald of the 7th inst. says:

We learn that what is supposed to be a rich silver mine has been discovered on the prairie near Antioch Church, by a Mr. Friar. We saw some of the specimens taken out of shoots bashed of the ore that had been dug up, and if it is really silver, it must be very rich. Some jewelers in this place, who have examined it, pronounce it silver, and say that it will not lose more than one-fourth in the process of smelting.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.—We learn from Deputy Marshal Haynes that a most foul and cold blooded murder was committed at Orange Plantation, Ga., on the 4th instant, by Henry Worthy, upon Dr. Nelson, who was not concerned in a previous difficulty between Worthy and a man named Wells. His only fault was selling Wells to have nothing to do with Worthy. [Columbus (Ga.) Sun

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ETNA.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Liverpool, Boston and New York steamship Etna, Capt. Miller, has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 2d inst.

Her dates have been anticipated.

PARIS, June 2.—The official accounts of the battle of Solferino put down the French loss at from 16,000 to 18,000, divided as follows: Gen. Neill's corps, from 6000 to 7000; Marshal Baraguay D'Hillier's corps, nearly 5000; Marshal McMahon's, 2500; and Gen. Canrobert's about 1000.

The *Moniteur* and *Patrie* state that Napoleon during the action had one of his epaulettes shot off; barely escaping with his life.

Gen. Dieu is reported among the killed at the battle of Solferino.

The Austrians had seven or eight Generals and many of their superior officers wounded.

The Piedmontese suffered so greatly as to be incapable of forming a line of battle.

The Italian regiments in the Austrian army have been found very difficult to manage, and the men are deserting by fifties.

A whole battalion near Triest have openly raised the cry in favor of Victor Emanuel.

A vessel on the coast, under the command of an American, has been detected receiving deserters after dark.

The French people are very much dissatisfied with the reports of the war given in the *Moniteur* and *Patrie*.

Domestic Intelligence.

RICHMOND, VA., July 12.—There is some excitement in the city to-day, caused from the fact that Messrs. O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Aylett had left for the purpose of fighting a duel.

Warrants have been issued for their arrest, but up to the last accounts the officers entrusted with them had not been able to serve them.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There is no truth in the report that the Mexican Minister had laid before the Administration a proposition for the acquisition of Lower California.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamship Weser was to leave Southampton for New York, on the 3d inst.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR JUNE, 1859.....BY LEWES B. TAYLOR, ESQ.

Month.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	Wind.			Weather.
June 1	83°	87°	89°	SW	SW	SW	Clear
" 2	81°	89°	92°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 3	82°	88°	90°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 4	81°	82°	84°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 5	76°	81°	82°	NE	NE	NE	"
" 6	81°	86°	88°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 7	81°	85°	85°	SW	SW	SW	Rain
" 8	81°	79°	81°	SW	NE	NE	"
" 9	81°	85°	87°	SW	SW	SW	Clear
" 10	82°	85°	86°	SW	SW	SW	Rain
" 11	85°	87°	89°	SW	SW	SW	Clear
" 12	85°	87°	89°	SW	SW	SW	Cloudy
" 13	86°	87°	87°	SE	SE	SE	Rain
" 14	84°	86°	86°	SE	SE	SW	"
" 15	81°	82°	82°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 16	80°	83°	84°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 17	82°	85°	87°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 18	82°	85°	89°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 19	80°	83°	83°	E	SE	E	"
" 20	81°	83°	85°	SW	SW	SW	Clear
" 21	85°	89°	89°	SW	SW	NW	Rain
" 22	78°	80°	80°	NW	NE	SE	Cloudy
" 23	78°	80°	80°	NW	NE	NE	"
" 24	85°	89°	89°	NE	NE	NE	"
" 25	80°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	Rain
" 26	80°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	Clear
" 27	85°	88°	88°	SE	SE	SE	Rain
" 28	85°	89°	89°	NE	NE	SE	"
" 29	85°	89°	89°	NE	NE	SE	"
" 30	85°	89°	89°	SE	SE	SE	"

Monthly average of each day's temperature, 85° 15' 46/100.
Quantity of rain fallen this month, 9 565-1000 inches.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

SPEECHES, MESSAGES AND OTHER WRITINGS OF HON. A. G. BROWN, a Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi. Edited by M. W. Dunlavy, Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the United States. Philadelphia: Jas. B. Smith & Co. For sale in New Orleans by J. C. Morgan & Co.

Apparently the editor of this valuable contribution to biographical and political literature has brought the proper ability to bear to render justice to the subject of his labors. The Southerner must regard his work with peculiar approbation and justly put its proper value upon it, for it chronicles clearly and systematically, from the beginning until the present middle time of his career, the public life of one who is among the most enlightened, unswerving, patriotic and influential of the champions who struggle for the rights of the South; and conservative men all over the country will consider it fitting that all worthy aids to reputation should be accorded to the man who while true to one section of the Union has been false to none, standing, like Justice, the arbiter between right and wrong, according equity to that and to this.

The biographical sketch with which the volume commences states that Albert G. Brown is a native of Chester county, S. C., where he was born in 1813, but whence he emigrated to what is now Copiah county, in Mississippi, in 1823, when the future statesman was but ten years of age, and when the larger portion of the great State in whose history he was to play so honorable a part and which was to be so proud of him, was "a howling wilderness." His father was unable to afford him the advantage of a regular college course, though he picked up a good education in Mississippi schools. At the age of twenty he got his title "General," being that year elected Brigadier-General of the unarmified militia, and the same year he was admitted to the bar, having pursued his studies to that end for one year, and getting into the fraternity, under age, only by the neglect of the bench of the Supreme Court before which he was examined to ask him how old he was. This was in 1832, and acquiring a considerable practice almost immediately, he continued to add to his business and his professional and political reputation until in 1839 he was elected to Congress. He was chosen a representative to the State Legislature at the first election occurring after he was twenty-one, one of the greatest difficulties he had to contend against being the presumed taint with which the purity of his Democracy was affected by the circumstance of his father being a very determined old Whig. From the age of twenty-five, when first chosen a member of Congress, he has been almost uninterruptedly an incumbent of the highest offices in the gift of the people of the State—as its Governor more than once, as Representative and Senator in the Federal Legislature for several terms, and as a wearer of the judicial ermine.

The book is very handsomely and substantially published, contains over six hundred large pages, and is embellished with a portrait engraved on steel in Satan's finest style.

MURDER IN NEWARK.—A dispatch of the 6th last. from Newark, N. J., says:

The body of Charles Robinson, foreman in the tanning establishment of Halsey & Tucker, was found to-day in a badly mutilated condition. His throat was cut, and there were many wounds about his head, showing that he had been waylaid and murdered. The Coroner is holding an inquest on the body.

A HEAVY FLATBOAT ROBBERY.—The Memphis Bulletin of Sunday last says:

The trading boat Minnehaha, lying at the mouth of White river, was robbed on Thursday night last of gold and silver to the amount of $1910. The stolen money belonged to Mr. Robert Nell, of Maysville, Ky., the owner of the boat, and the parties suspected of having committed the robbery are two men named H. G. Farmer and —— Cowper, the former of whom was arrested yesterday by officer Frank Gibbs and committed to jail. On searching his person, however, only about $10 were found in his possession, and the whereabouts of the remainder of the missing $1900 is still a mystery. Cowper, Farmer's accomplice in the transaction, made his escape to one of the neighboring towns, whence two special policemen were dispatched yesterday to effect his arrest, but with what success we have not learned.

A man who had brutally assaulted his wife was brought before Justice Cole, of Albany, lately, and had a good deal to say about "getting justice." "Justice!" replied Cole, "you can't get it here. This court has no power to hang you."

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY WAS a scorcher. There was considerable cloud and some breeze, also a small sprinkle of rain; but still the day was dreadfully oppressive and uncomfortable. It was enough to rouse "Sleeker" to another poetic effort.

THE RAMPANT STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL was examined yesterday. It has about 350 pupils, and is conducted by Madame St. Amant, with the aid of only three other teachers. The result was highly flattering to teachers and pupils, and afforded high gratification to the spectators present.

The elocutionary exercises, after the examination, were all satisfactory and some of them charming. The little Misses Mary Donnivan, five years old, and Marie Dupart, six years old, won most applause in this display. A dialogue in French was spiritedly and sweetly given by Misses Laurence Girard, Ambroisine Girard and Marie Bardeau. Misses Pauline Costa and Ann Eliza McCloskey gave a scene from "The School for Scandal" excellently well; as also did Misses Josephine Denot and Amelia Dreyfous, a scene from "The Robbers." Miss Fanny Balliman recited "Lucy's Lamb and the Angels" with fine effect. "Les Femmes," in French, was spiritedly spoken by two of the larger misses, Helena Courbelaine and Clemence Kitzenger.

The awards were made as follows:

First French Class.—M'me St. Amant, teacher. Prizes to Helena Courbelaine and Emma Gratard. Honorable mentions to Marie Louise Rustenholz, Emilia Dreyfous, Annie Prins, Josephine Denot, Pauline Costa, Marie Gratard, Marie Louise Lehee, Laura Prins.

First English Class.—Miss R. Wagner, teacher. Prizes to Ann Eliza McCloskey, Mary Balliman and Eliza Cody. Honorable mentions to Kate McConnell, Amelia Dreyfous, Lucy Costa, Albertine Wagner.

Second French Class.—Miss H. Roussellin, teacher. Prizes to Emilia Kantzel and Marie Bardeau. Honorable mentions to Theresa Balliman, Laurence Girard, Marguerite Antoine, Fanny Balliman, Camille Chevalier, Ambroisine Girard.

Second English Class.—Miss J. Mettaxa, teacher. Prizes to Amy Brown, Albertine Roland and Caroline Cornuehl. Honorable mentions to Victorine Dacosta, Josephine Lehee, Elizabeth Smith, Marguerite Antoine, Linda Steubenrauch.

Prize for good conduct awarded to Miss Clemence Kitzenger.

The Boys' School on Basin street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, is to be examined to-day.

MR. GILLETTE, a young merchant of respectability, and agent of the house of Bulkley, Fiske & Co., New York, met his death in a sudden and shocking manner, at the St. Charles Hotel on Tuesday night. He fell asleep in a chair, on the portico; and rising, after a while, as is supposed, in a half-waking or unconscious state, fell over the railing of the portico to the street below. He was speedily picked up and taken to Charity Hospital, where he soon died. He had received a violent concussion of the brain, and a fractured leg. He spoke a few words, which, however, were unintelligible, before dying. The Coroner investigated the case yesterday morning, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

MRS. BETTES, residing in Algiers, is missing, and is supposed to have met her death by violence. She had led an unhappy matrimonial life for several years. On Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, she was seen running to the Second District ferry landing, the ferry boat being then moored there; on her way she was struck and knocked down by some person or persons; the faint light and the distance preventing those who saw the assault from discerning whether she was assaulted by one or more persons. Her mantilla and parasol were afterward found near the spot. The last seen of her was by the collector of the ferry boat, who says she came running aboard, and that when he went round to collect the fare he failed to find her anywhere. As she has not been seen since, it is supposed that in her running on the boat she accidentally went overboard and drowned. The Captain of the Algiers police has her mantilla and parasol in his possession.

THE BODY of a negro was brought from the other side of the lake yesterday afternoon by the steamer Anna Perret, and left in a warehouse at the New Basin. It was reported that the negro had been killed by a boiler rolling over him. Deputy Coroner Weysham went up to investigate; but the boat had left, and as he could find no witnesses, he deferred his inquest until the return of the boat this afternoon.

JOHN DILLON had his right foot mashed and four of the toes cut off yesterday morning, at the corner of Canal and Fulton streets, whilst handling an iron bridge plate. He was a workman in the employ of George Naylor. He was sent to Charity Hospital.

H. LANAHAN, corner of Rampart and Tonlla streets, complains that his horse, an iron-gray, with saddle and bridle, was stolen on Tuesday evening.

A GERMAN FRITTERER of St. Mary's Market, known as "Red Jacket," started with some others on a hunting excursion above Carrollton, on Tuesday afternoon. In a coffeehouse near the depot in Carrollton, he was seen to display a considerable quantity of money. Yesterday morning he was found dead, close by the Jefferson Railroad, some distance out from Carrollton. One of his legs was broken; his head was much swelled; and in his pockets there remained only sixty-five cents. It is reported that on Tuesday evening a man was seen staggering across the track, about the place named, just as the cars came along; and that he pitched head foremost into the mud and water by the track, as was supposed by those on the train, by being struck by the locomotive. All the probabilities are that he was beaten and robbed by his companions, and that his half-recovered and dazed condition, as he staggered along, prevented him from hearing or seeing the approach of the cars. The body was taken possession of by the Coroner of Jefferson, who expects to hold his inquest today.

BARNEY HOLLEY, AUGUST VALLETE AND THOMAS GOODMAN, the young men charged with the stabbing of Peter Monster, in Algiers, on the 4th inst., were examined before Justice Fortier on Tuesday. They had plenty of lawyers to defend them, and brought up several witnesses, who could only testify as to their good character. The only witness for the prosecution was the widow of the deceased; her testimony, as given before the Coroner, we gave some days ago. Counsel for the prisoners waived argument, after the testimony was concluded, and the three accused were remanded to prison to await trial before the First District Court for murder; Holley as principal, and the others as accessories.

RECORDER STEMMES' COURT.—Thos. Clark, Wharfinger of the First district, was arraigned for examination yesterday, on a charge of having, during his late term of office, issued fraudulent pay rolls to the extent of $10; the charge being made by Henry M. Bush, a discharging clerk. The case was, however, continued to the 16th inst.

Selina Ross, f. w. c., and a white woman named Lizzie Fisk, were held for a hearing of having furiously beaten and otherwise maltreated Jane Ann St. Clair, on the glorious 4th inst.; one holding her while the other pitched in. They gave bail in $250 each.

Joseph Lafon, for walking into the affections of Bernard Smith, had to pay $10.

Wm. Mantley and Louis Ernst, charged with stealing $5.90 from Mary Bondeau, at the corner of Calliope and Liberty streets, were examined and honorably discharged. The slaves Simon and Levi, implicated in the robbery, were also discharged.

An individual who occupied the lobby at the Council meeting on Tuesday night, and vented his critic isms upon the proceedings in an audible voice, with some rather wicked expletives, and even had the audacity to tell the hands one Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Campbell, when he politely asked him to make less noise or leave, that he was as good a man as him, was talked to in a fatherly way and made to disgorge ten dollars.

RECORDER WELTZ'S COURT.—That renowned scalawag, Joseph Mount, alias the Professor, for having in vestige of beauty or good antecedent about him, and thereby being dangerous and suspicious, was yesterday returned to his old quarters, the Workhouse, for three months. Mary Murphy, one of the chartered female scalawags, was also sent out for six months. Ann Sullivan, an unchartered scalawag, was required to pay $25 or go out for one month. Louis Alexis, f. m. c., was sent to the Insane Asylum. Thomas Williams, for threatening to shoot John Burrows, and having neither good name nor good character to back him, was required to pay $25 and furnish peace bonds, or go into retirement.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Wm. Pybus, proprietor of the Creole Race Course, yesterday complained that one Lucas Calderon left fifteen Mexican ponies with him on pasturage, on the 15th of May last, at the rate of $2 50 per month for each pony, and that on Tuesday, the 12th, he came and took the ponies away, representing that his friend, Mr. Van Rooten, would pay the pasturage bill, amounting to about $70, when it subsequently appeared that Mr. V. R. had never seen or heard of Calderon or his animals. A warrant was issued for Calderon's arrest. The only other mentionable cases before Recorder Long were those of George Hecker, charged with brutally pummeling Joseph Muller's wife in her face and breast, on St. Anthony street, and one Contels, charged with thrashing Louis Demeure. The one was arraigned and gave bail, and the other was sent after.

RECORDER ADAMS' COURT.—Capt. E. Close, arrested on a charge of firing his own house, examined and committed to the First District Court for arson, and afterward acquitted by the Grand Jury, has had the witnesses whose testimony led to his commitment arrested on a charge of perjury. Their names are John Hagelberry and Samuel Elwell. Assistant Recorder Vennard, who now presides, will soon look into the business.

Latest from the Kansas Mines.

One of the coaches of the Pike's Peak Express Company arrived at Leavenworth on the 3d inst., with advices from Denver City to the 23d ult. The Leavenworth Times has the following:

Horace Greeley left Denver in a private conveyance, with a week's outfit, for Utah via Fort Laramie, on the 19th ult.

An immense conflagration commenced raging in the mountain pineries on the 20th ult. It originated on the dividing ridge between the Gregory and Jackson diggings, and soon had turned hundreds and thousands of acres of pine land into an ocean of fire, that swept away everything towards the snow range. A violent wind that prevailed for a few days increased the vehemence of the destructive element. At Denver City the existence of the fire was first announced by dense volumes of smoke that filled the atmosphere from the mountains to Cherry Creek. Many prospecting parties had been cut off from escape and devoured by the devastating flames. Suffocated and cindered bodies had already been discovered. A party of fifteen persons are known to have perished by the flames.

The Illinois Company, in one day, took out of the mountain lead $21k worth of gold, consisting of a number of nuggets, the weight of the heaviest of which was not less than fifteen pennyweights. A party from Ohio struck a second lead of solid quartz, impregnated with heavy particles of gold, at about the same time. The discovery was made twenty miles north of Gregory's diggings, at the foot of the snow range. The first day they took out $80, although they had nothing but ordinary picks to work with.

The Denver City News of the 16th ult. says:

We returned three days since from the diggings on Ralston's Fork on Vasquez river, where we have spent over two weeks.

When we entered the diggings on the 20th of May, there were about twenty men in that vicinity, only two quartz leads had been opened, and but three claims on one of those, and two on the other. In two weeks from that time, more than three thousand men were at work, at least thirty leads satisfactorily prospected, and several hundred claims opened and profitably worked. Hundreds of other claims are being opened, and new leads are daily discovered. As yet, the discoveries and mines are confined to a very small space of country. We think that not a claim has been opened outside of a circular tract having a diameter of five miles, but the area is steadily increasing, and no limit has been found on either side.

On the Gregory lead, the first opened, some ten or twelve claims are opened, several have changed hands at high figures, and preparations are being made to work large forces day and night. We know one sluice on this lead which took out in one day $455 with a force of four men, another sluice gave a yield of $100 for the past week; another, in new hands, gave $607 50 in four days. In a week, some fifteen or twenty sluices will be in operation, and $200 per day to each sluice may be safely counted upon.

After enumerating a number of "leads" that were paying heavily, the News says:

Throughout all this region of quartz lead diggings, there are small streams of water running in small gulches or narrow valleys, containing rich deposits of "lead" gold wherever prospected. We have seen eight cents taken from one single pan of dirt from near the surface in one of the gulches, and we learn from George Russell, Esq., that he has found gulch diggings which pays $40 to the man. The great advantage of those over ordinary gold washers is that water is plenty and convenient. Sluices can be set wherever desired without carrying the dirt any considerable distance, and yielding large pay where there may be but little water to the pan. From all we can see and learn, we believe that this extremely rich district of country extends to a great distance north and south parallel with the mountain chain. We are led to this conclusion from the great and general deposits of extremely fine gold which is found along the streams issuing from the mountain on the east side. Along the Arkansas and its tributaries, the South Platte, Vasques, St. Vrain and Cache-la-Poudre rivers, gold has been found at a distance from where they leave the mountains—in fact the whole country seems richly impregnated with it, all water worn and bearing evident marks of long travel, it must have come from rich deposits in the mountains.

The St. Joseph West publishes the statement of Mr. Harry McCoy, who went to the mines in February last, and who left Denver City on the 24th ult. The West says:

He left because he could'nt make money enough to induce him to stay; says that there are only eight or ten claims that pay for working at all; that these are in the Gregory diggings; that all the reports about the richness of the mines are absolutely false, and that these eight or ten leads or claims pay, on an average, about $40 per day to the man.

Mr. McCoy thinks that there were, when he left, as many as twenty five or thirty thousand people in and about the mines, most of whom were not, of course, making anything. The whole face of the country had been turn up by prospecting parties, most of whom had become discouraged and quit. All the diggings except Gregory's, viz: Jefferson, Jackson, Boulder, South Platte, Cherry Creek, etc., had been deserted, and the miners were leaving in great numbers. Not less than 2500 or 3000 wagons, Mr. McCoy thinks, are on the road home, most of them making for St. Joseph. Very many, however, have gone in other directions, some to California and Oregon, and not a few to Sonora, though these last will hardly be able to pass the several tribes of savage Indians—such as the Apaches and Mohaves—who are showing a disposition to be very troublesome. Many of those who remained at the mines were working for what they could get—generally for their board—two meals a day.

In regard to the character of the leads which have been found to pay, Mr. McCoy says that they are quartz leads, running southeast and northwest, and have been traced as far as nine miles. They can be traced by a blossom of a chocolate color, and in the form of boulders. The gold is formed immediately on the lead—outside of the lead it is impossible to find even the color of gold. The dirt and quartz is the color of yellow clay, and when it has been found to pay, pays handsomely; but as a general thing few are successful—not more than one out of five hundred. There is a great scarcity of water, which makes mining very difficult and expensive.

A new town had been laid out at the foot of the mountain leading to Gregory's diggings, by a company of Yankees, called Rocky Mountain City. Lots were selling at $10 apiece, $1 down, and the balance in twelve months.

Mr. McCoy thinks that the mines that have been found to pay will support a settlement of about 5000 persons—not more—and he advises everybody to stay at home.

THE UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AT PORT DEPOSIT. We have already stated that Mrs. John Frost and two children, and a daughter of Mr. Lawrence, were accidentally drowned opposite Port Deposit, Md., on the 4th inst. The body of the daughter of Mr. Lawrence was recovered soon after the accident. Since then the citizens of Port Deposit and Havre de Grace have been untiring in their efforts to recover the bodies of the others, but without success until yesterday. They procured a cannon from this city and commenced firing it yesterday morning, and while firing so the body of Mrs. Frost floated to the surface on the Cecil side of the Susquehanna, at Heckartstown, and that of her youngest child was found opposite Havre de Grace. The unfortunate accident occurred while a party of ten persons were enjoying a sail on the river, the boat having struck on a rock and sunk, drowning four of them. [Baltimore Sun.

A BACK HANDED CONFESSION.—Little Lizzie, five years old, is a very good little thing; but one day she was provoked by an elder sister's refusal to surrender a rocking chair to her, and hit her, for which she was punished. Shortly afterwards she came to her father, who looking up in his face said timidly:

"Pa, I'm sorry."

"Sorry for what, my dear?" asked her parent, softened by the appeal of humility, as he took it.

"Sorry Emma wouldn't give me the rocking chair," replied the child.

Papa's countenance took a sudden change at the "soft" plea.

From the South Pacific Coast.

Advices from Valparaiso are to the 1st, and from Callao to the 12th ult. From the Panama Star we extract the following:

CHILI.—The revolution is entirely at an end. Copiapo is in the hands of the Government, and the last of the insurgents crossed the Andes about 500 or 600 strong, and reached San Juan, where they laid down their arms before the authorities of the State.

Gen. Vidaurre, Commander of the Government forces in the North, returned to Valparaiso on the 27th, and was received with great enthusiasm; the troops are also returning home