

1857—Pierre Jean de Bengerat, a French lycer died, aged 77. His home was at once a store house of gaitie and miter, and the record of the history of his life.

1858—A Spanish insurrection which had broken out at Madrid, in Florida, two days before, was suppressed after a sanguinary contest of thirty hours.

1858—A day of humiliation and prayer observed at Bombay, and all over India, for the natives as well as Europeans, for the success of the British arms.

1858—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian revolutionist, left New York in the steamship Africa, for Liverpool, under the assumed name of Alexander Smith.

1849—David B. Ogden, an eminent New York attorney, died. For more than half a century he was associated with the Councils of the State and city of New York.

1843—Samuel Hahnemann, founder of the homoeopathic system of medical practice, died at Paris, aged 88 years.

1838—George Dombroger, a soldier under Prince Eugene, died, aged 90. He married for the first time when in his 100th year. He was a special pensioner of the Emperor of Austria.

1831—The German Diet, at Frankfurt, issued a special decree suppressing the liberty of the press in Prussia.

1815—Bonaparte sent a flag of truce and entered the Bellefleur man-of-war, Capt. Malinval, who proceeded with his illustrious passenger to Torbay.

1812—Colonel Cass, with 280 men, attacked and carried the bridge over the river Aux Canards, four miles from Malden. It was defended by a part of the British 51st regiment and some Indians.

1805—Battle of Eylau, in Prussia, which terminated in the defeat and capture of General Dupont and his division, one of the first serious reverses of Napoleon in the peninsula.

1799—Aboukir, in Egypt, attacked and carried by assault by the Turks under Selim Mustafa Pasha, and the whole garrison, 700 in number, put to the sword. The castle of Aboukir, with a garrison of 400, also surrendered immediately after.

1784—Battle of Wogoga; the Poles defeated the Russians.

1780—The Parliament of Paris installed the King by a vote of thanks, but communicated their resolution only to the National Assembly. The same day a great number of the nobility left France.

1786—Treaty of peace between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States.

1784—Mark Anthony Charrier, a French lawyer, born at Paris, was a member of the States General, and boldly opposed all the Americanists.

1779—Stony Point taken by the Americans. The assault was made at half-past 12 at night, when both columns rushed forward under a tremendous fire of musketry and grape shot, and entered the works at the point of the bayonet. American loss 98 killed and wounded; British loss 63 killed, 643 prisoners, with 15 cannon and a considerable quantity of military stores.

1761—Battle of Philipshurg, in the palatinate, between the allies under the hereditary Prince Ferdinand, and the French under Broglie and Schob. The French were defeated with the loss of 5000 men and 9 cannon; loss of the allies 1200.

1717—Battle under the walls of Belgrade: the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, defeated the Turks.

1710—Battle of Almansa, in Spain; Philip V. of France defeated by the allies under Stanhope, with the loss of 15,000 killed.

1647—Thomas Anello or Masanello, a fisherman of Naples, killed. He headed an insurrection, caused by the viceroys' laying a new tax on fruits, fish, &c. The sedition continued for ten days, when all kinds of barbarity were practiced, and Anello became a martyr. He died of 100,000 people. He gave himself up to the authorities, and was pardoned by his assassins and his body dragged through the streets with every mark of indignity.

1610—Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Secretary of New Netherland, at the head of one hundred men, made a rash attack upon the Indians, who lived at a small river five miles behind Staten Island; the soldiers committed excesses, which the Indians resented to the King.

1610—The first Embassy sailed from Oaxaca to the King of Spain. He accompanied his letter by a present of all the gold he had received from the King of Mexico, including the two great wheels, one of gold, representing the Mexican century, and the other of silver, representing the Mexican year, and also wrought with figures in bas-relief. His object was to propitiate the King against the representations which might be made by the Governor of Cuba.

1439—Commencement of a dreadful pestilence and famine, which scourged England and France for two years, and caused an intermission of hostilities between the two countries.

1429—The town of Rheims, in France, was taken from the English by Joan of Arc, and on the following day the Dauphin was crowned, an exploit which closed the Hundred Years' War.

1216—Pope Innocent III. died; he was a steadfast friend of King John of England.

622—The Hegira, or Mohammedan era, commenced. It was instituted by Omar, the second Caliph, in imitation of the Era of the Martyrs, beginning with the first appearance of the new moon (the crescent) thirty-eight days before the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.

524—One hour before daylight, at Babylon, the moon was eclipsed six digits on her southern disk. This is believed to be the fifth eclipse on record.

Events of July 17.

1856—A terrible fire was raging at Salinas, Kentucky, which a dispersion of gunpowder exploded, killing 200 persons, and was destroyed by whom were the Dutch, Russian and Scandinavian colonies.

1856—The steambot Norwalk Indians was burnt on Lake Erie, and over thirty persons lost.

1856—A collision occurred on the North Pennsylvania railroad, near Philadelphia, when a Sunday School excursion on one of the trains had sixty killed and seventy-eight wounded.

1854—An insurrection broke out at Madrid, and barriers were erected by the people in all parts of the city.

1854—George C. Washington, a nephew of General Washington, died at Georgetown. He had been twice a member of Congress from his district in Maryland, was President of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, and Commissioner for the settlement of Indian claims. All his duties were performed with fidelity and the greatest ability.

1854—The first party sent out under the auspices of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society left Boston for the territory of Kansas.

1853—An exhibition of relics was made at Aix-la-Chapelle, when more than 60,000 pilgrims attended the city to see them.

1813—A small number of volunteers, with forty soldiers from Fort George, in two rowboats, captured at the head of the river St. Lawrence a British gunboat, mounting 24 pound and 14 heavy iron with 220 barrels of pork, and 200 heads of bread, and took four officers and sixty-nine men.

1812—American privateer schooner Dolphin, two guns, Capt. Boscawen, captured a British ship of four tons guns. She took six other prizes.

1783—Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Arman, the assassin of Marat, executed. She gained admittance to the prison, and when she was declared sense of his bloody designs, she was in danger to his heart. She was twenty-four years of age, possessed rare charms of person, united with great courage, and was actuated by a sense of duty in ridding the world of a monster, at the expense of her own life.

1782—Marie Joseph Chastel, a French revolutionary general. He was an admirer of the singular character of Marat, whom he determined to imitate at Lyons, where he was a merchant. He executed a guillotine, and had already marked 500 victims for sacrifice, when he fell into the snare himself.

1780—Thirteen elm trees removed by a storm in Devonshire, England, to a distance of 200 yards where they afterwards took root.

1759—Battle of Valencennes: the Prince of Conde defeated the French under the French general Turenne and La Ferte; the latter was captured. The French army was saved by the masterly maneuver of Turenne.

1753—The British East India ship Duddington lost, and only 20 out of 243 persons saved.

VOLUME XII.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1859.

NUMBER III.

Telegraph to the New Orleans Crescent.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

RAILROAD VOLUNTEERING FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

Dual between Messrs. Wise and Aylett.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

New York, July 15.—The British Colonial papers exhibit much alarm at movements of French men-of-war along the Gulf coast.

The Halifax Sun of the 10th instant says that an unusual number of French men-of-war are cruising in the Straits of Belle Isle and along the coasts of Newfoundland.

Numerous rifle companies are forming in Nova Scotia, in consequence; and a large number of sailors are volunteering for the English navy under Government bounty.

The Richmond Deal.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15.—Messrs. Wise and Aylett, who were reported as having left to fight a duel, met this morning near Danville, Va.

After taking positions the word was given to fire, when Mr. Aylett about Mr. Wise, but missed him; Mr. Wise discharging his pistol into the air.

Domestic Markets.

New York, July 15.—The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 100,000 bales, the sales to-day amount to 100,000 bales; Middling Uplands are quoted at 11 1/2.

The Flour market closed with a declining tendency, with sales of 10,000 bbls. Western Measur is quoted at \$13 5/8 to \$16. Lead closed steady at 11 1/2.

The Sugar market closed dull. Porto Rico quoted at 7 1/2 to 8; Manzanillo 7 1/2. Coffee closed steady at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The Flour market closed with a declining tendency. Superfine is quoted at \$4 80 to \$5 00. Corn closed firm. The provision market declined steady.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The Flour market closed dull at \$7 10 to \$7 15. Wheat closed dull at \$1 10 to \$1 16. White Corn is quoted at 95c. Oats closed dull at 40 to 50c. Whisky is quoted at 25c.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The Mississippi river at this point has fallen six inches during the last twenty-four hours.

VIENNA, July 15.—The steamer Grand Duke passed down at 5 o'clock, and the Imperial at 6 o'clock this evening.

For the New Orleans Crescent.

HONORABLES' KNELL.

BY BILL ARMONNETTE.

Toll, church bell, toll a knell

For the maiden that's gone to rest;

Ring out a solemn peal, old bell,

For she lies with a painless breast.

Toll, old bell, send forth on the air,

That sighs so gently from the dead;

A requiem dirge, then a prayer

In your deepest and saddest sound.

A prayer for the wee that parents know,

For brother, for sister's despair;

Ring out, let the sound to heaven go,

Ring out on the cooling air.

And then, church bell, when you've toll'd a knell,

And a prayer for each grief-stricken breast,

Ring out a glorious peal, and tell

That our soul is with the best.

A SHOT AT PUPPY POINT.

There was a hen of wondrous wit,

Who, when she closed her labors,

And laid her egg, would squall a bit

To wonder at the neighbors.

A turkey said to her,

You'll tell me what's the matter,

That always when you have laid an egg

You cry "I wish you were a hen!"

Quite safe, "When my egg I lay,

'Tis not enough to do it,

But to keep the poops of the day,

I tackle it with a prayer."

New York Items.

We clip the following items from the letter of the New York Times, published in the Charleston Mercury under date of the 7th instant:

The birds in our local Democratic nest continue to disagree. The ex-Congressman people demand that immediate decapitation shall be inflicted on the denizens of the Post-Office, in an appropriate recognition with the thinking of Schell's brigade. It is the old story of misery loving company. Neither the latter, nor the former, are to be trusted.

There is a rumor in Paris, where it is said to be confirmed by the Administration, that the intention of molesting them to gratify the envious whims of a few unhappy souls. More certainly, however, it is said to be the 31st instant—rumor says a hundred at least.

It is interesting to observe that Raymond, of the N. Y. Times, is going to be so far away, accompanied by W. E. Johnson, Esq., who will write up a history of the Franco-Spanish struggle, from its inception down to the achievement of the Peace of Madrid. Mr. Johnson is well known in the South, at least among journalists. He was, for many years, connected with the Charleston Mercury, and the New Orleans Times, and probably under other names, but is now a resident in Paris, where he has been several years, and is said to be a correspondent of the New York Times. He is a man of letters, and is well known in the South, at least among journalists.

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Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY WAS HOT.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE Free Dispensary of the New Orleans School of Medicine, situated on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Patients treated: Monday, July 13, 51

Tuesday, July 14, 51

Wednesday, July 15, 51

Treated previously, 12

Total, 165

THE PRIVILEGE OF MRS. BLOOM'S school, on the Bayou Road, have complimented Mr. Ganong, the Superintendent of the Second District Schools, with a present in the shape of a handsome set of gold and enamel obelisks.

Yesterday, at the close of Madame Dubois' examination, a committee of the girls presented the same gentleman with a beautiful gold pen and holder.

The pupils of the Barracks street Girls' School have presented their principal, Miss M. D. Cooper, with tokens of their regard in the shape of a gold chain, two silver goblets, and a brocade silk dress.

Acts like these speak well for the pupils, and their parents who back them, as well as for the recipients of the compliments.

THE ROBERTSON GIRLS' SCHOOL was examined yesterday. It is largely attended by girls of nearly all civilized nationalities; the exact number we forgot to ascertain. The high estimation in which Madame Dubois, the principal, has been held for many years, not only by successive School Boards, but by the friends who cherish the teachers, led all to expect the usual high display yesterday, and none were disappointed. Her girls were perfect, so far as girls of their age could be, in the different branches of study allotted to them. The examination of her own particular class, the first in English, afforded the complete satisfaction of all, and drew forth those compliments which we have never yet known the ladies of her pupils fail to receive.

The first French class, under Madame Mender, made a most creditable showing, and with their teacher were warmly lauded. The four other classes, taught respectively by Miss Lewis, Miss Vignand, Miss O. White, and Miss G. White, made displays satisfactory to the spectators and honorable to the teachers. From first to last, the display fully sustained the high reputation of the school.

After the examination came a number of recitations by the girls. Florence Becke led off with a "Soliloquy of a Young Lady," which she gave with grace and spirit. Miss Julia Solomon, Mary Jane Lowry, Ellen O'Brien, and Sophie Droze, held a pleasant chat on the subject of "The Better Land." Miss Anna Hoffman said something supposed to have been written for an old lady, to-wit: "When I was sweet sixteen, Miss Jane McCulloch recited an extract from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Miss Marie Bonnet recited "La Lulladee or a pot au lait," very spiritedly. "La Guenee, le Singe et la Noix," was spiritedly given by Miss Kate Ritz. The last recitation was "Les Femmes savantes," by Miss Esther Brander.

Then came the distribution of prizes and honorable mentions. They were awarded as follows:

Metal for good conduct and application, awarded to Miss Josephine Lindeker.

First English Class.—Miss J. C. Dubois, teacher; prizes to Josephine Lindeker and Julia Solomon; teacher's prizes to Jane McCulloch, Anna Hoffman, Sophie Droze and Ellen O'Brien. Honorable mentions to Mary Ann Smith, Isabel Grimes, Elizabeth McDonald, Annette Rabel, Mary Ann Martin, Rosa Maria Hagan, Catherine Duran, Charlotte Drouin, Florence Beebe, Mary Jane Lowry and A. Slack.

First French Class.—Miss Mender, teacher; prizes to Josephine Lindeker and Julia Solomon;