NEW YORK CARDS.

FRANCES & LOUTREL—
No. 45 MAIDEN LANE, New York.
Every variety of Blank-Book, Paper, Stationery, Steam Printing, Lithographic Work and Book-Binding.
Orders respectfully solicited. jy18 1y

KEMPP BROTHERS—
GENERAL ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
54 William Street,
New York.
Bank Checks, Bills of Exchange, Fancy Envelopes, Ball Tickets and Invitations, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc., etc., executed in the highest style of modern art.
Orders from the South respectfully solicited, and will be filled with promptness and at reasonable rates.
REFERENCES:
BISHOP BRO. & SEAVER, 44 Warren street, N. Y.
NIXON & ADAMS, Crescent Office, N. O. jy18 3m

VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., etc.
Brewhill & Campbell,
—Wholesale Agents of—
THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY,
Warehouse No. 193 William street, New York.
Respectfully inform Merchants, Dealers, Jobbers, etc., that they have constantly on hand a full assortment of all the above excellent goods, together with such others as are in use for every mechanical purpose.
Special orders for any goods which are not kept on hand will receive our prompt attention.
All goods furnished at manufacturer's prices, catalogues of which can be obtained upon application, or by add ressing as above. jy18 3m

TYRES, SON & MELVAIN—
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
New York,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
GUNS, CUTLERY,
PLATED WARE, JEWELRY,
FANCY GOODS, BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
Sole Agents for Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Rifles Caps, Wadding and Cartridges, Heifer's Army Razors. jy16 6m

THE OLDEST CANDY MANUFACTORY
IN AMERICA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1806.
Ridley & Co.,
CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS,
(Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot.)
NEW YORK.
CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS, LOZENGES, etc., etc.,
Are all their variation, made exclusively from treble refined Loaf Sugar, without adulteration or admixture of deleterious substances of any kind.
Those wishing to purchase a pure article are requested to call and examine our stock, and contrast them with those offered elsewhere.
Boxes of ASSORTED CANDIES, for Families, put up to order, at prices ranging from $5 upwards.
Candies, etc., etc., packed in boxes of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., suitable for the Southern trade and shipped to order.
Orders by mail promptly executed.
Excess Cash. jy16 1y

FHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
And Combination Cushions.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856; Oct. 28, 1856; Dec. 5, 1857; Jan. 12, 1858; Nov. 16, 1858; and March 29, 1859.
For sale only by
O'CONNOR & CULLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers,
63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby street,
And the Patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
786 and 788 Broadway,
New York.
These tables are in use and may be seen at "Miller's Saratoga Saloon," 103 Gravier street, and the "Pelican Billiard Club Rooms," New Orleans. jy21 1y

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Wm. L. McDonald,
412 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The subscriber having made numerous additions to his already large establishment, and acquired additional facilities for the manufacture of his rapidly increasing business, is prepared to furnish every description of
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms, and offers extraordinary inducements to SOUTHERN PURCHASERS, equal, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory of the kind in the country.
jy16 6t WM. L. McDONALD.

SOUTHERN HAT HOUSE—
STRAW, WIND AND BLISS,
—Importers and Wholesale Dealers in—
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, etc.
Importers of FRENCH HATS.
No. 178 Murray street, near Broadway,
New York.
WM. H. STRAW.....JOHN H. WIND.....WM. H. BLISS.
BENJAMIN L. BRITTIN, Washington, Ark., Special Partner.
jy18 1y & W

WHITNEY & McDONALD—
No. 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
—Opposite the—
St. Nicholas Hotel,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
The finest importation of FASHIONABLE GOODS always on hand. The reputation our house has always sustained for the style of its productions, has secured for us a large patronage from gentlemen who appreciate elegance and taste. Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. my22 2m&W

WINES, WINES, etc—
20 ¼ casks Burgundy Port.
45 ¼ .. Royal Company Port.
24 ¼ .. Chamise Port Juice Port.
16 ¼ .. Old Imperial Port.
20 ¾ pipes Benicarlo Port.
24 boxes London Dock Port.
25 ¼ casks Harmony Nephews' Sherry.
20 ¾ .. Duff Gordon ..
20 boxes Pale ..
41 ¼ casks Cette Madeira.
60 boxes Robert Adams' 1830 Madeira.
15 .. Howard, Mason & Co. ..
10 .. Comte de Lesbo. ..
60 cases Henkell & Co. Sparkling Moselle.
60 .. .. Hock.
60 .. Leslie's Rhiers.
24 .. Hiegre Wine.
150 .. Moet & Chandon's Cream Seal Champagne.
500 .. Cerf de Perdrix ..
100 baskets .. Sillery ..
In store and for sale by S. WOLFF.
Corner of Gravier and New Levee sts.

SUGAR—ARDOYNE WHITE REFINED SUGARS, in bbls., in store and for sale by
WM. E. LEVERICH,
No. 24 Old Levee street.

SECOND HAND ENGINES, BOILERS AND MACHINERY for Sale.
One Second Hand Steam Engine, of four feet stroke and 30 inches diameter of cylinder, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with a Fly Wheel fourteen feet in diameter, having cast-iron arms and center. Together with two Pumps, all Pipes and Governor. All in complete order—very little worn and is suitable for a Sugar Mill or Drinking Wheel.
One Portable Engine and Boiler, 7½ inches diameter and 15 inches stroke of cylinder. All complete—about SIX Horse Power.
Two smaller Doctor Engines—not complete, but can be made as if new cost.
A large lot of Second Hand Hog Chains, of various sizes—from 1 inch to 2¼ inches in diameter—with Swivels, Guard Shlvaps, etc.
Two Second Hand Double-Flued Boilers, 42 inches diameter and 26 feet long, with Fire Fronts, Safety Valves, Blow Off and Check Valves for each Boiler, and can be used single or connected. They have been in use but a short time and are in excellent order.
One small Boiler for Doctor Engine, with one Flue, is 8 feet long and 24 inches diameter—with Safety Valve, Stand Pipe, Blow-Off and Check Valve.
One Boiler, without Flues, 42 inches diameter and 28 feet long—has one head only and has been put in perfect repair and is suitable for a Culvert.
GEORGE PATTERSON,
jy16 tf Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—
STOP THE MURDERERS!
The above reward will be paid to whoever will arrest and deliver to me, in the city of Jefferson, JOHN ELLEN and LOUIS, the murderers of ADRIEN CLAVERIE, who was murdered in this city on the morning of July 14, 1859.
Description.—JOHN ELLEN, an Italian by birth, sandy complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and the right shoulder is lower than the left.
LOUIS, an Italian by birth, aged about 25 or 26 years, short black hair, black mustache, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height.
A suitable reward will be paid for the arrest of either, or the above reward for both.
JOHN T. MICHEL, Mayor.
City of Jefferson, July 16, 1859. jy16 tf

MADAME UEDARD, THE CELEBRATED American Planet Reader and Fortune Teller, has returned to her old stand, 139 Poydras street, at the sign of the Moon and Stars.
Persons wishing their Fortunes read as by the
ROMAN ASTROLOGERS OF OLD,
Will find it to their advantage to call and consult her on all subjects. She will give
Information of Lost or Stolen Property!
The Madame is a Medium, and was born with a double veil over her face; she is the oldest Fortune Teller in New Orleans, and has practiced this art of Divination from childhood. She has had lawyers, doctors, and even ministers, come many miles to consult her when she was only nine years of age.
N. B. Madame U. will select Lottery Numbers for those she is lucky unto, and will draw good prizes. Also, THE GREAT ROMAN TALISMAN, by the aid of which persons in love or in business can gain success. Desolate persons of either sex can be reclaimed by the aid of this wonderful charm.
The Madame will tell the name of her visitors.
Read the subjoined—
BATON ROUGE, March 17, 1859.
Respected Madame—The Lottery number you gave me in the Havana Lottery drew four thousand dollars, but I am very sorry to inform you that I was simple enough to sell the half a five days before the drawing. I was telling a friend of mine that I had a ticket which you selected for me, and he immediately offered me the price of the whole ticket for one-half—I accepted his proposal and realized the big sum of ten dollars and four two thousand. Inclosed you will find the amount for another number. Please select with care and I think I shall be wise this time. I think you had better visit our place; we will try and give you a handsome reception. Respectfully,
JAMES FORBES, Main st.
jy11 1m

WALL PAPER!! WALL PAPER!!
D. HENRY,
Importer Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WALL PAPER, CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES
of every description,
172 Camp Street, (old number, 238) near Julia.
Being myself a practical workman, I can do none but the very best of hands, and guarantee all work done at the shortest notice, and on the best workmanlike style. jy16 1y

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY NIXON & ADAMS, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1859. NUMBER 117.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Anniversary Events—July 23.

1855—The insurgent Mexicans under General Vidauri, at Saltillo, defeated the Government forces under Generals Cruz and Guitian, and drove them from the city.

1865—Joseph C. Hart, American Consul, died at Santa Cruz, Canary Islands. He was a man of literary taste and an author.

1838—Frederick Cuvier, the well-known French naturalist, died at Strasburg.

1832—Battle near Coimbra, Portugal, between the forces of Don Pedro, 8000 men, and those of Don Miguel, 12,500, in which the latter were defeated.

1816—The Enterprise arrived at Charleston from Savannah; being the first steamboat ever seen in that city, it excited a great deal of curiosity.

1794—Alexander Beauharnais, a French General, guillotined. He served in the American war under Rochambeau, was some time President of the National Assembly of France, afterwards commanded the army of the Rhine, and in 1793 was Minister of War. He was condemned on a false accusation, and perished at the age of 34. His widow, Josephine, was the first wife of Bonaparte.

1793—Roger Sherman, one of the signers, died.

1780—Battle in North Carolina, between three hundred militia under Colonel Lock, and the British and tories under Moore. The latter proposed a cessation of hostilities for one hour, which being agreed to, Moore decamped with his army.

1779—The Minisink settlement, in Orange county, New York, attacked by the Indians under Brant, by whom it was also plundered and burnt, and the inhabitants either killed or carried away.

1773—George Edwards, styled the father of ornithologists, died, aged 81.

1755—In Lapland, one hundred and twenty reindeer were struck dead by lightning.

1758—Battle of Sangershausen; the Hessians defeated by the French under Soubise, who, although victorious lost 2000 men.

1756—Zittau, in Saxony, bombarded, taken and destroyed by the Austrians; the inhabitants, as well as the Prussian troops who defended it were put to the sword.

1741—Battle of Willamstadt, in Sweden, between the Russians and Swedes.

1692—Giles Menage, a learned French author, died. He acquired the title of the Varro of his time, and became so popular that Mazarin even was jealous of him. He left numerous valuable works.

1002—The lacteals discovered by Caspar Asselli, while dissecting a dog. The discovery was accidental.

1588—Date of the oldest preserved newspaper in England, the English Mercurie, by Queen Elizabeth. It had been printed at intervals before, as this was the fiftieth number, and is still preserved in the British museum. It is printed in the Roman character.

1584—John Day, an eminent English printer, died. He was the first who printed in Greek and Saxon characters in England.

1401—The city of Bagdad sacked by the Tartars under Tamerlane (Timour the Lame,) who erected on her ruins a pyramid of 90,000 human skulls.

EVENTS OF JULY 24.

1855—Violent and repeated shocks of an earthquake destroyed the Swiss villages of St. Nicholas and Viege, during this and the preceding day.

1854—The American fishing vessel Ellen Morrill, was captured by the British cruisers, and carried into the port of Bathurst, causing much excitement among the fishermen.

1834—Henry King, a British General, died, aged 77. He had been a soldier for sixty years, serving in the West Indies, Egypt, Walcheren and the Peninsula. In Egypt he lost a leg, but that did not prevent him from subsequently taking part in the war.

1849—John L. Lawrence, died, aged about 67. He was one of the secretaries who assisted at the treaty of Ghent; well known in the councils and commerce of the State, and at the time of his death Comptroller of the city of New York.

1848—An intended insurrection at Cuba; the Government becoming apprised of it, General Lopez, the head conspirator, escaped to the United States.

1833—Lisbon surrendered to the army of Don Pedro, under the Duke of Terceira.

1830—The thermometer at noon in Boston stood at 95 deg., at sundown at 50 deg., and fires were made.

1817—About mid-day, after a long detonation, the Lake Canterno, or Porciano, in Italy totally disappeared. A large opening was discovered in the bottom, through which the waters were supposed to have escaped into the sinuosities of the neighboring mountains.

1813—An attempt made by several United States officers to blow up the British ship Plantagenet, in Lynnhaven bay, with a torpedo. It exploded without effecting their purpose, though so near the vessel as to injure it.

1304—Adolphus Charles Adam, afterwards a distinguished musical performer, born at Paris.

1797—Unsuccessful attack of the British upon Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. Lord Nelson lost his right arm.

1779—An expedition fitted out by Massachusetts to take a British post at Penobscot totally defeated by the unexpected arrival of the British fleet. The troops were dispersed in all directions, and found their way home with difficulty; nineteen vessels were taken or destroyed, and twenty-four transports burnt.

1759—Battle of Niagara. The English under Sir William Johnson defeated the French and Indians with great slaughter, and took Fort Niagara. The loss of this fortress effectually cut off all communication between Canada and Louisiana.

1755—Elisha Williams, President of Yale College, died; esteemed for his learning and great moral worth.

1722—The wearing of broadswords prohibited in Edinburg.

1712—Battle of Denain; the French under Villars defeated the Allies under Albemarle, who was taken, together with four German Princes, and many other prisoners.

1595—Charles de Loraine d'Ammale, a French nobleman, broken on the wheel at Paris, in effigy. After the assassination of the Duke of Guise, he became the head of the league against the Calvanists, and secretly aimed at the throne. He even took possession of Paris, sent the members of the Parliament to the Bastile, and compelled the King to fly. But meeting with reverses, he joined the Spaniards, was outlawed, and the Parliament being unable to take him, executed their sentence upon his effigy. He resided principally in Flanders, till his death, which took place at Brussels, 1631, at the age of 77.

1567—Queen Mary, a prisoner in Lochleven Castle, subscribed the instrument by which she resigned the Scottish crown in favor of her son, James VI, afterwards King of England.

1520—Henry Stephens, a celebrated French printer, the founder of the family of that name, died at Lyons.

1411—Battle between the Gaelic and Lowland Scottish factions, led by the Earl of Mar, and Donald of the Isles. This battle was of the highest importance, since it decided the superiority of the more civilized regions of Scotland over those inhabited by the Celtic tribes, who remained almost as savage as their forefathers.

1332—Bruce, after ravaging the Western marches in England during twenty four days, returned home with his wagons filled with plunder.

634—Abubekir, father-in-law of Mohammed, the Arabian prophet, died. He was elected Caliph, and supported with energy the fabric already erected by the founder of the new religion. He subdued the disaffected tribes at home, and turned his arms successfully against foreign invaders.

The battle of Magenta was celebrated at Athens, Greece, by 10,000 persons, carrying lighted tapers, preceded by a carriage in which were two boys holding portraits of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, crowned with laurels.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Confusion in the Affairs of the Tehuantepec Company—Incompetency of its Agents—The Transportation Department—Want of a Proper Head—The Chief Engineer in the Wrong Employment—Reforms Required—The Contract System—Labor to Build the Road—What Ought to be Done.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINATITLAN, July 17, 1859.

Editors Crescent: The derangement of the affairs of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company has grown to be much worse than I at first supposed it was possible the officers would allow them to come to, and I do not see much hope for a change that will benefit them unless the company undergoes an entire revolution in its mode of management. I had much rather praise than censure at any time, but the interests of the people and the welfare of the Tehuantepec Company require that I should lay aside the character of a panegyrist and descend with the caustic of a critic to announce certain apparent evils which require to be remedied, and that quickly, if this enterprise desires to thrive in its prosecution. And I distinctly desire to be understood as not at all disparaging anything which I may have written heretofore from the Isthmus, for sensible men will well understand how I can praise a route and yet find fault with its management. The Tehuantepec Transit is superior to all the others, but it is badly managed, and the proprietors, if they are not parties to this censure, should feel grateful to any one who may come forward and with a bold hand point out the mistakes in special terms, that the world may understand on whom to rest the responsibility of faults which all can detect, but which few will have the nerve or the sagacity to locate.

In the first place, the affairs of the company on the Isthmus have heretofore been trusted into the hands of men who considered that the route was made for their profit, and not that they were made for it. In what is called the transportation department, the abuses were of the most flagrant character. I am warranted, I believe, in charging the present disasters in which the company finds itself involved, almost entirely to this source, for that department has been made a means of individual speculation from the time it was organized until the operator ceased to haul over it, about six weeks ago. The hotels and stores on the transit-line were half-owned by him, and consequently whatever delay he could interpose to prevent passengers from making the connection, were employed, thus throwing them upon his hands to board. The stores sold goods to the employees of the company, and the means which he should have used to transport material necessary for the company, were perverted to his own uses. As an instance, when on one occasion the camp equipage of the engineer department should have been sent forward, he loaded up his mules with looking-glasses and fancy articles, for no other purpose but to speculate upon. And while the company was lavishing money on that department, the passengers were badly treated and the service illy performed. So much for the most important branch of the enterprise.

In the next place, the entire management of the company's affairs on this Isthmus, instead of being trusted to the hands of a practiced man who would have attended to them exclusively and zealously, were put into the keeping of Mr. Sidell, the chief engineer of the company, who possesses no more qualifications for business than any other really scientific man, whose mind is, as it should be, wrapped up in his profession. I cannot, as I would not, say aught against Mr. Sidell as an engineer, for, apart from my incompetency to discuss his merits in that respect, I believe the scientific world has settled his *status* to be that of a first-class engineer. And in that department I am altogether willing to leave him; but so long as the company retains him at the head of its practical business department, its affairs are certainly bound to mismanagement. An officer who will allow half a dozen employees to wait for orders, while he explains the geological character of a stone, courts an idle throng, and fosters laziness about him. It is certain to be always the case, that when the chief neglects his duty, all his subordinates are infected by the bad example. Mr. Sidell has a mind too much devoted to science to descend to the drudgery of business, or even to apply himself sufficiently to understand the relations he holds to the workmen around him. Any other man would have long since detected the incompetence, not to use any harsher expression, of the transportation department.

But apart from Mr. Sidell's incapacity to manage business, he is wholly unfit to superintend the disbursements of an extensive system of works over which he cannot exercise a direct supervision. Being unacquainted with the details of business, he cannot discriminate when and where to make his payments subserve the most judicious purposes; and it is on this account that the workmen on the line clamor that he has paid out lavishly to those employees who never *earned* a dollar, while he has entirely omitted to advance a dollar to honest workmen who had no time to hang round Chivela for a settlement. He has been subjected to the grossest impositions in this respect, and the best evidence of the truth of these disparagements is the large expenditures of money on the Isthmus, and the present indebtedness of the company, and the meagre amount of work to show for it. Men have been paid large salaries for doing nothing, while those who have been faithful have had to go to New Orleans for a settlement. In fact I am told that certain employes have even made it profitable to discount the accounts of their less favored companions, on the plan of drawing and paying a man from his own wages.

The company holding the franchise can go on and build the road, and it can charge such passage and freight money as will make it profitable; but the actual work must be done by contractors who will take the transportation at 25 or even 50 per cent. less than the company charges, thus leaving the company nothing to do but to assume the responsibility to the public, while it holds private parties responsible to it.

At any rate, I insist that the company neglects its own interests so long as it blends all the great works in progress under one head. The engineering department, of all others, should be left unembarrassed with accounts and settlements, for I contend that in a negotiation which claims so much and such assiduous attention as the examination and allowance of claims on this Isthmus, will not allow the head of the engineer corps a moment to devote to the business he understands. And if he directs his attention to accounts, why should he be perplexed with engineering or *vice versa*. It is a mistaken notion, and the company has lost thousands of dollars by this attempt to make the chief engineer the chief book-keeper.

But I have found fault sufficiently, let me turn the tune and become a lecturer on amendment. With the amount of money the company has expended here, a business man at the head of affairs would have made a good road to Tehuantepec, would have maintained confidence amongst the natives, (which is now entirely lost,) and would have had the transit in such condition that had the company ever come to need assistance, the employees here would have been satisfied to wait for their pay until such time as it could be given to them without inconvenience to the general office in New Orleans. No aggravating suits would have been hanging over its affairs, no embargoes would have been laid upon its properties, no perils would have threatened the certainty of its regular semi-monthly connections, and it might have bid defiance to the intrigues of its enemies. And this is what is absolutely necessary. It must change its employees on the Isthmus, it must enter more largely into the contract system with responsible persons, and it must insist on contractors paying the natives what they owe them. For instance, in the transportation department the same system might be adopted here that prevailed in Nicaragua, which was to issue tickets to passengers for land transportation, which ticket should represent so much cash, that anybody may enter into the passenger business, and when a person has been transported across, the driver to whom he gave his ticket may present it and get his pay. Or, a better plan would be to make a contract with certain well-known parties on the Isthmus to carry the mails and passengers through in a given time, they finding the animals and wagons. I know of persons here who will take the mails across now for a sum infinitely less than that paid, or promised, by the company; but they will require their money paid on the spot. It is impossible that the company can ever make it profitable to keep their own animals and have their own hauling done. In so extended a concern there will always be wholesale robbery and destruction, for who will be sufficiently interested to hold every teamster and every laborer responsible for the animals or properties delivered into his keeping.

I have spoken of the contract system, and I desire to allude to it in another connection. Gentlemen of wealth and probity, who can give any security for what they undertake, are willing to take contracts on the road to do work to any amount at reasonable rates. It is a mistaken notion that there is no labor here, for parties acquainted with the subject have told me better. Ten thousand laborers can be got at any time, provided the proper persons are trusted with the work and are allowed to regulate their own laborers. A very wealthy man from the State of Chiapas is willing to contract to put upon the road any number of laborers, provided the company will give a contract and allow him to work away from white men. Indians do not continue steady, honest and industrious, long after they are brought into contact with dissolute white persons, and therefore the contractor asks to have his workmen exempted from such influences. Good animals can be had cheap, too, on this Isthmus, but they must be bought by contractors and not by the *agents of the company!* It would take the revenues of the Bank of England to sustain the road if ignorant, consequential or selfish agents are to be employed to make purchases and regulate expenditures. But I have written enough for one letter, and will save some of my advice for another occasion.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF TWO PERSONS.—An inquest was held, since our last report, at the Gravois Coal Mines, on the bodies of John Willman, an Englishman, and John Pachs, a Scotchman, who, by the breaking of a chain, while they were being lowered in a pit seventy-five feet deep, were precipitated to the bottom. Pachs was literally empaled by a pick going through his body, but lived several hours notwithstanding. His comrade died immediately from fractures and contusions innumerable. The same chain had the day before been used to hoist eight hundred pounds of coal, a sufficient test, it was thought, of its strength. Verdict was rendered in both cases in accordance with the facts. [St. Louis Republican.

A TOUGH SOLDIER MAN.—Private Hand, of Company B, stationed at Fort Tejon, Lower California, some weeks since shot himself with a Sharp's carbine, the ball entering just above the left nipple and coming out at the lower edge of the shoulder blade. He is now fully recovered and returned to duty.

THE PRIZE RING IN ST. LOUIS.—We take extensive satisfaction in announcing that a prize fight has been made up between Jem Burns, of New Orleans, and the illustrious Shanghai Conner, of this city, for $300 a side, the battle to be fought "within forty miles and not less than twenty-five miles of the city of St. Louis," on the 9th prox. [St. Louis Republican.

A SHORT BRIDAL TRIP.—The Milwaukee News is responsible for the following story:

On the 4th of July, a heavy business man of Boston—one of the wellest merchants of that city—was married to a handsome young lady, of Boston. He was rich, doing a good business, and forty years of his life had passed before he saw Miss ——, the daughter of his lawyer, and married her. On the morning of the 5th, they started on a western collecting tour, and last week arrived in this city and put up at the Newhall. On this short trip the rose had greatly faded from her cheek, and sadder had turned her eye. No one knows the cause, but last Monday they visited a lawyer of this city, and signed papers agreeing forever to separate—each to go where fancy or inclination might lead, and henceforth to be as strangers to each other. He settled upon her Boston property to the amount of $20,000, gave her besides $1000 in cash, and yesterday she left for Boston. Both parties were well educated, handsome, and apparently well fitted for each other's society, but some cause, unknown to outsiders, led to the above results.

Noticing the reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, Porter's Spirit very aptly and sententiously says: "If the unfortunate lady, who still bears his name, did nothing which Mr. Sickles could not forgive, then Mr. Key did not deserve his death; and such, we believe, will be the verdict of the country."

At Acqui, in Piedmont, there are now 2000 Hungarians, picked out of the captured since Montebello, and their organization is nearly complete, but they will not be brought up in line unless required. They are mostly "Honveds."

These gentlemen will have but an alternative in battle—either to fight hard or run first, for they will never do either again, or anything else, if the Austrians get hold of them.

The Lynchburg Republican says they have no recollection of any year in which such unanimous testimony was borne in relation to the abundant return which has rewarded the labors of the farmer.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—We learn from the Key West Key of the Gulf that when the schooner Fashion, from Jacksonville, was near that port, bound in, the jibing of the foreboom knocked overboard one of the passengers, who was drowned. The person's name was Outcault; he was a native of New Jersey, and a photographist by profession, and his wife and child witnessed the disaster which cost them a husband and father. His age was twenty-seven years.

KEY WEST.—We learn from the Key of the Gulf that the many buildings destroyed by the fire which half devastated that inland city are being rapidly replaced by new and improved erections.

THE WESTERN GRAPE CROP.—The fear that the grapes were destroyed in Ohio by the green frost is, so far at least as the country about Cincinnati is concerned, unfounded. The vine growers there are most certain of a good crop. It is estimated that there are 2000 acres of grapes in the neighborhood of that city, which should produce 400 gallons of wine to the acre—800,000 gallons of wine. If it can be afforded cheap enough, it must affect the importation of foreign wines.

Two little girls, daughters of Philip Dunn, of Boston, were drowned in a sewer on Tuesday.

Eggs are selling in Minnesota at five cents per dozen, and potatoes at forty cents per bushel.

There is a negro in Philadelphia whose feet are twenty-one inches long.

The population of Texas, as given by the late census, shows a total of 458,620, of whom 138,265 are slaves and 1280 free negroes. In 1850, the total population was 212,492. The whole number of acres under cultivation is 1,918,215.

CHIVALRY.—After the battle of Solferino, the Emperor Napoleon rode to Cavriana, where he lodged in the same room which the Emperor Francis Joseph had occupied the night before. On his way thither, with several of his staff, he saw an Austrian Lieutenant lying dying by the roadside. He ordered his wants to be attended to, and the dying man having taken his watch from his neck, placed it, together with a locket and a ring, in the Emperor's hand, and begged him to send them to his young wife, according to an address which he gave. The Emperor promised to do so, and sent them by a special messenger that very evening to the nearest outpost of the Austrians.

Since the beginning of the war, forty different pamphlets and books, containing biographies of Garibaldi, have appeared in Paris. The cheapest of these works, which is sold at the price of ten centimes, has already been purchased to the extent of more than 200,000 copies.

At a recent exhibition of paintings, a lady and her son were regarding with much interest a picture which the catalogue described as "Luther at the Diet of Worms." Having discussed at some length upon its merits, the boy remarked, "Mother, I see Luther and the table, but where are the worms?"

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

Armistice until the Fifteenth of August.

STRONG HOPES OF PEACE.

Excitement on Paris Bourse—Liverpool Cotton Market—Loss of the Ship Sarah Minot—General Commercial Intelligence—Domestic Intelligence—Minister Argentine Confederation—Central American Mission Declined—Cincinnati Markets—Stage of the Rivers—Advance in Cotton.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—The British and North American Royal mail steamer Africa, Capt. Shannon, has arrived at this port, bringing dates of the 9th instant from Liverpool, consequently two days later than the intelligence brought by the City of Washington.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The cotton market closed with an advancing tendency. An advance of 1-16 is quoted, and holders demand an advance of ¼. The advance has been mostly on Middling qualities. The sales of cotton for the week ending Friday, 8th, amounted to 70,000, of which about 5000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency at the following quotations from the Brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans	8¼d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	7d.
Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool amounts to 725,000 bales, of which 633,000 are of American production.

HAVRE, July 9.—The Cotton market closed firm. New Orleans *Tres Ordinaire* is quoted at 108 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The advices from Manchester are of a favorable character, and all qualities of cotton goods have considerably advanced.

The ship Sarah Minot, from New Orleans to this port, has been destroyed by fire at sea. The officers and crew were all saved, and have arrived at this port.

[The Sarah Minot was an American ship, of 1095 tons, cleared, by Messrs. Creevy & Farwell, from this port, on the 23d of May last, for Liverpool, loaded with 3424 bales of cotton and 4800 staves.—REP. ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, July 7.—Consols have advanced, and are quoted at 95 to 95⅝.

The market for Provisions and Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency.

Political Intelligence.

LONDON, July 9.—Intelligence has reached here to the effect that a suspension of hostilities between the contending powers has been agreed upon until the 15th of August.

In consequence of the armistice, strong hopes are entertained of peace.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch from Paris states that there was great excitement on the Paris Bourse, the effect of the late news.

LONDON, July 9.—The armistice which was signed on the 7th at Villa Franca by Generals Hess and Vallant, stipulates that all commercial vessels shall navigate the Adriatic unmolested.

The Austrian Federal Diet has proposed to mobilize the whole of the Federal Contingent, and have requested the Prince Regent of Prussia to take command.

VIENNA, July 8.—The French frigate Imperanse bombarded Sara yesterday, but upon the fire being returned the frigate withdrew, and appeared to have suffered considerable injury.

A large French fleet was seen near Venice, and another fleet of ten sail was seen from Trieste bearing towards that place.

LONDON, July 9.—Letters from Persia state that she is making great preparations in anticipation of a war with Turkey.

Domestic Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—J. A. Cushman, of Mississippi, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, vice Yancey, resigned.

The President has tendered the Central American mission to D. N. O. Barringer, of North Carolina, but it is thought that he will decline.

An important dispatch from Minister McLane has caused the Government to order the sloop-of-war Savannah again to the Gulf of Mexico.

Our war vessels on the Brazil station have been ordered to the river La Plata, to remain there during the unsettled condition of affairs.

NEW BEDFORD, July 20.—The ship Atlantic, which cleared from this port for the Indian ocean, has been seized on suspicion of being a slaver.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton closed with an advancing tendency; sales of the day 3000 bales. Middling Uplands quoted at 12c. Flour closed with a declining tendency; sales of the day amounting to 6000 bbls. Sugar closed buoyant, with an advance of an ⅛ to ¼. Orleans quoted at 6⅞ to 6¾. Muscovado 5½ to 6½c. Coffee closed firm. Molasses quoted at 40c.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour closed buoyant at $5, but meager after steamer's news; Corn closed steady at 80 to 85c.; Whisky closed at 24c.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Mississippi river has fallen at this point five inches during the twenty-four hours.

"BARBARISM IN ILLINOIS."—Many of our readers are aware that under what are known as the "blue laws" of Illinois, no negro or mulatto, whether bond or free, can go into that State and remain there ten days, without committing a high "misdemeanor," and being subject to a fine of fifty dollars for the first offense. This is the "Democracy," the Douglas "Democracy" of Illinois.

[Detroit Advertiser, (Rep.)

Under a law recently enacted by the Republican Legislature of Michigan, any white man who brings a slave into that State is guilty of a criminal offense, and liable to ten years imprisonment in the State's prison. This is the Republicanism of Michigan!

[Jour. of Commerce.

THE LARGEST HARVEST ON RECORD.—The Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the yield of the crops, has the following:

Now, that the world is apparently about to take leave of tranquility for some time to come, at least we are to be made more sensible of the loss we are to sustain, though having, by way of a parting gift from the goddess of peace, the largest harvest on record—the largest wheat harvest probably that ever was produced upon the earth. There has certainly been a greater breadth of wheat laid out, and nearly all seems turning out unusually well. In all the old countries of Europe about the usual crop seems to have been sown, and the harvest promised exceedingly well at last accounts. Within the last ten years Ireland has multiplied its production of wheat amazingly, and so has France under its more scientific modes of agriculture—so much so, indeed, that within but a short period quite a quantity of the very finest wheat arrived in New York, which was readily sold at five cents per bushel more than our best, on account of its quality and cleanliness. In Canada, as in this country, every year adds to the quantity of land cultivated, and this year, with the exception of a single night of frost, injuring the crops of a few counties of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the ground sown in wheat has yielded most abundantly. From New York to Arkansas and North Alabama, and from California through to the Atlantic, more land has been thus cultivated, by far, than ever before. The season has been very early, no weevil, nor rust, nor smut seems to have marred the prospects of the farmer, and this State certainly has experienced such a return for the labor of the husbandman as it hardly has received since 1850.

A machine for the manufacture of ice is now in operation in London, which turns out three tons of the commodity daily. It is the invention of a Mr. Harrison, of Australia. The refrigeration, as we learn from a recent number of an English journal, is produced by the evaporation of ether in a vacuum.

Local Intelligence.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN divided yesterday between them. The heat, however, was the same throughout, and living things perspired freely. As we write this, we are in all sorts of a way. We can't roll up our sleeves to cool the prickly heat on our arms for the thousand hungry mosquitoes that are in waiting to become our blood relatives. It is dreadful; but as we enjoy good health, and as the town enjoys a superfluity of health, it would ill become us to formally anathematize the heat and the mosquitoes.

THESE LINES are the first written with a new and beautiful gold pen, presented to us by Mr. Larose, the gentlemanly and appreciative clerk of Recorder Long's Court, for our own exclusive use whilst reporting in that Court. We have never experienced anything but kindness and attention during our business visits there; and this present of a gold pen is about as far as we could wish the compliments to go. We have no doubt we shall write of many a rich and exciting incident with our new pen, and should the donor unhappily die before his time comes, we shall hold ourself engaged to write an obituary, the perusal whereof will make every reader of the Crescent shed tears for a week.

OUR REPORT of the examination of the Second District Girls' High School is unavoidably crowded out.

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

Patients treated Saturday, July 16th	39
" " Monday, " 18th	57
" " Wednesday, " 20th	69
	165
Treated previously	12,491
Total	12,657

RECORDER LONG'S miniature ship, the "West Wind," is up for raffle; chances, two dollars and a half each. The Recorder has no use for her; to any one fond of aquatic sport or wishing to take an independent cruise around the lake shores, she will be an acquisition and a perpetual sensation. She is coppered and copper-fastened, has stout anchors and chains, and is strong enough every way to cross the ocean or defy a hurricane. Notice of the raffle will be advertised in this paper three days before hand.

THE EXAMINATION of the Collegiate Department of the University of Louisiana took place during the present week, and ended with the usual exhibition last night. A full report of the proceedings will appear in Monday's Crescent.

JOHN C. ECKERT had his little affair with Anton Witz looked into yesterday by Recorder Long. John had knocked Anton down and kicked him in the mouth, in a shop down on Greatmen street. John got off by paying $15 and signing his name to that respectable and largely-signed document, the roll of the Peace Society.

JACOB KOCH had a man with a paper in his hat after him yesterday, in the Old Third. He was charged with ungallantly proposing to run a pitchfork through the fair corpus of Theresa Topfer, on Clonet street near the woods. Theresa said he put the points of the fork against her body, "out make me shump so!" springing back as she spoke.

WM GELABERT