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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

[For the New Orleans Crescent.

Parting of Telemaque and Eucharis.

BY MILDRED.

"Nulla, revenant à lui, comme d'un profond sommeil, il dit à Mentor: Je suis resolu de vous suivre; mais je n'ai pas encore dit adieu à Eucharis. Ananda que je la revois encore une derniere fois, pour lui faire un éternel adieu. J'aimerais mieux mourir que de l'abandonner ainsi avec ingratitude."

My soul doth from a dream awake,
My first fond dream of bliss,
And most I then my farewell take,
Of love, and Eucharis?

Calypso, cruel, selfish, vain,
Could weave no spell to bind
My youthful heart; thy silken chain
Too closely round it twined.

I cannot go, sweet Eucharis,
Thy lovely pleading eye,
Bids me return to thee and bliss—
Parsonner would I die;

Than leave them thus—I cannot go
Until my heart may tell
Thee my fond love, and all the woe
Of bidding thee farewell.

The Gods are jealous of our love,
And force me to depart;
And I, alas! may never prove
How dear to me thou art.

O, what are kingdom, crown and power!
Or home, loved Ithaque?
I'd give them all, all for one hour,
Sweet Eucharis, with thee.

Ambition once, with charming voice,
My youthful heart could move,
And dreams of fame bade me rejoice,
But what are these to love.

WOODVILLE, July 7, 1859.

Anniversary Events—July 25.

1852—Baron Gourgaud, a distinguished French general, died at Paris, aged 69. He entered the French service in 1801, was engaged in most of the great battles of Napoleon, including Waterloo; attended the Emperor to St. Helena, and was afterwards near being involved in a duel with Walter Scott, through his fervid zeal for his master.

1840—Andrew Laughlin died at Devrock, Ireland, aged 110. He saw five sovereigns successfully ascend the British throne. The faculties of his mind were unimpaired until the last few months of his life.

1840—A couple of officers belonging to the United States exploring expedition having gone on shore at Maloio, one of the Fejee Islands, were murdered by the natives. Lieut. Wilkes immediately attacked and burnt the town and fort, killed upwards of 70 of the natives, destroyed the plantations and laid the Island in waste.

1834—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, an eminent English poet, metaphysician and theologian, died. As a poet and author he was popular, but his conversational powers captivated the most learned men of his time, who visited him to enjoy his conversation.

1833—James Martin, a soldier of the revolution, died at Knoxville, Tenn., aged 106.

1830—Charles X of France ordained that the liberty of the periodical press was suspended, and five days after was himself suspended from the throne.

1814—Charles Dibdin, a celebrated English song writer and dramatist, died. His songs amount to upwards of 1200; he has scarcely an equal in the number and merit of this species of composition.

1814—Battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane, near Niagara falls, between the British under Riall, and the Americans under Brown. It was a sanguinary action, and for the numbers engaged, perhaps unequaled in modern warfare; in which both the senior generals were wounded as well as Gen. Scott. British loss 878 killed and wounded and missing; American loss, 860 do. The battle commenced at 5 P. M., and ended at 12 in the defeat of the British, 2700 veteran regulars, exclusive of a large body of Indians.

1812—Battle of Ostrovna; the Russians under Ostermann Tolstoy defeated by the French. The battle continued two days; the loss was about 4000 on each side.

1794—Georges and 11 of his companions guillotined at Paris for a conspiracy against Bonaparte.

1799—Battle of Aboukir, in Egypt, between the French under Bonaparte, and the Turks, Arabs and Mamelukes, under Mustapha. The Egyptians were defeated, with the loss of their general and 200 taken prisoners, with all their equipage and 20 cannon; 2000 dead on the field, and about 10,000 driven into the sea and drowned.

1794—Frederick von der Trenck, a Prussian baron, guillotined at Paris. For some imprudent conduct he excited the indignation of the authorities, and was imprisoned a long time at Magdeburg. He finally escaped to France, where he became obnoxious to the guardians of the State, and suffered death at the age of 70. The account of his imprisonment and adventures, written by himself, and highly spiced with romance, is translated into English.

1790—William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, died. He was a member of the New York bar, and a warm advocate of the rights of the colonies. He removed to New Jersey, and on the deposition of the royal Governor, Franklin, he was elected to fill his place, which he held till the time of his death.

1759—General Johnson took fort Niagara in America.

1722—New England declared war against the Indians. The small pox at that time was waging a war with both.

1666—Engagement at the mouth of the Thames, between the English fleet under Rupert and Albermarle, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter. Each fleet consisted of about 80 sail. Three Dutch admirals were killed.

1653—The assembly of the Scottish church being met at Edinburgh were dismissed by Cotterel for not having the authority of the Parliament of England, and commanded that not three of them should be seen together.

1603—King James and his queen crowned at Westminster by Archbishop Whitgift.

1593—Henry IV, of France, formally renounced the protestant faith at St. Denis, rather than perish by the hand of an assassin.

1554—Queen Mary of England married to Philip of Spain at Winchester.

1535—Charles V, Emperor of Germany, having assembled a powerful fleet, landed at Tunis, and carried by assault the fortress of Goletta. This gave him possession of Barbaressa's fleet of 87 galleys and 300 cannon. Having reinstated Muley Hassan and liberated more than 20,000 slaves, he returned to Europe.

1471—Thomas A. Kempis (Thomas Hammerken of Kempen), a famous German theologian, died, aged 92. He displayed great piety and devotion, and instead of confining himself to transcribing books of devotion, like the rest of his brethren, composed works of divinity himself, one of which, *De Imitatione Christi*, has been translated into nearly all languages in the world.

1441—Roger Bolingbroke, Chaplain to the Duke of Gloucester, having been convicted of necromancy, was exposed, with his instruments, to the public finger, at St. Paul's, in London.

1261—The Greek Emperor, Michael Paleologus, expelled the Latins from Constantinople, who had taken possession of it nearly 60 years previous.

1214—Battle of Bouvines, in France, in which the forces of Othe were overthrown by Philip Augustus, and peace restored.

1139—Battle of Aurique, in Portugal; Alphonso I vanquished five Moorish kings and their barbaric heads were emblazoned in the arms of the monarchy.

811—Nicephorus I, Emperor of Rome, died. He was chancellor of the eastern empire, and seized the throne in 807, banishing the Empress Irene to Mitylene. He overcame all opposition from his own subjects, but was vanquished by the Bulgarians, and fell in battle.

306—Constantius Chlorus, Emperor of Rome, died at York palace, and was succeeded the same day by his son Constantine the Great.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY MAN.—A dispatch of the 18th from Worcester, Massachusetts, says:

John Smith, of Barre, in this county, one of our most extensive manufacturers and wealthiest citizens, committed suicide this morning, by hanging himself to the balusters of the stairs in his own house. No cause is assigned for the deed.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of the Collegiate Department of the University of Louisiana, under Prof. C. W. Sears, Dean of the Collegiate Faculty, began on Monday last and continued four days, closing on Friday evening with an exhibition and the distribution of prizes, diplomas, certificates, etc. A goodly number of the friends and relatives of the pupils were present each day, and on Friday evening the hall was crowded. In all the branches of study, the classes were subjected to the most severe and searching tests, and in general they acquitted themselves to the complete satisfaction and pleasure of the ladies and gentlemen who honored the displays with their presence. The result was such as to sustain the character which the University has borne for years past—that of being one of the best educational institutions in the United States, and an honor and a pride to our State and city.

On Monday the senior class were examined in mathematics. Problems for elucidation were drawn by lot, and the black-board exercises displayed high proficiency on the part of all the boys. On Tuesday was given an admirable display in the Greek and Latin classics. On Wednesday came the competition for the Touro prize in ancient history. Masters A. J. Lewis, W. P. Grivot and Thomas Bellow were the three competitors out of a class of twenty-five. For three hours the young gentlemen were rigidly examined in everything pertaining to the olden days; not only in the chain of events in history, but in the philosophy, mythology and manners and customs of the different ancient nations. It was a great treat to all who were present. The three youths appeared almost equal in their approach to perfection. The prize was unanimously awarded to Master Bellow. On Thursday took place the competition for the Burke prize in elocution. Twelve young gentlemen competed before a committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Glendy Burke, J. Ad. Rozier and G. Leroy. This display also was admirable throughout, and afforded much gratification to the spectators. Masters T. H. Biscoe, Alphonse Lauve and A. J. Lewis were most conspicuous for their ability, and the prize was awarded to Master Biscoe.

The exhibition and presentation ceremonies, on Friday evening, constituted a most pleasurable *finale* to the fine examination exercises of the week. Of the crowded assemblage of spectators a great part were ladies. A band of music was in attendance, and on the stage appeared a number of our first citizens and friends of education. The exercises began with the "Speech of an Indian Chief," by Master Rene Le Monnier. Master George Dupre on "Greece," Master J. B. Ganche on "The Classics," and Master W. P. Grivot on the "Platform of the Constitution," followed in succession, each in his turn displaying the most admirable elocutive ability, and drawing forth the enthusiastic plaudits of the auditory. A dialogue in French, from Mollere's "Fourberies de Scapin," was exquisitely rendered by Masters Alphonse Lauve and Rene Le Monnier. Masters Thos. Bellow and Arthur Simon were no less able and entertaining in a scene from Racine's "Iphigenie en Aulide." Master Lauve followed with the address of "Spartacus to the Gladiators;" Master Simon with a speech "Against Flogging in the Navy;" and Master Biscoe with a "Valedictory Address;" all of which were excellent, and heartily applauded by the spectators.

After the elocutionary exercises came the distribution of prizes, diplomas and certificates by the Board of Administrators. It was as follows:

The degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred upon T. H. Biscoe, Leonce Soulat, A. J. Lewis, Antoine Bozonier and J. W. Labouisse, members of senior class. Certificates presented to Arthur Simon, E. S. Lewis, Thomas Bellow and Horace Bellow, members of the Commercial Department. "Burke Prize in Elocution," gold medal worth about fifty dollars, awarded to T. H. Biscoe. "Touro Prize in Ancient History," gold medal worth about thirty dollars, awarded to T. Bellow. Students prize, awarded by vote of students for deportment, industry and success in studies to T. H. Biscoe.

Collegiate Course.—Prize awarded to William P. Grivot, for high standing among the Seniors in classical studies and modern languages, and among the Juniors in mathematics, civil engineering and architecture.

Freshmen Class.—1st. general Prize to Henry Renshaw, for high standing in English branches, mathematics, Latin, Greek and French. 2d. to James Allain, for high standing in English French, Latin, and Greek. 3d. to Geo. Dupre, for high standing in mathematics and French. 4th. to Alphonse Lauve and Rene Le Monnier for high standing in mathematics and elocution.

Commercial Department.—1st. general Prize to Emile Gauche for high standing in mathematics, French, German, Spanish and penmanship; 2d, to Auguste Jure for high standing in mathematics and Spanish; 3d. to William Fell for high standing in mathematics.

Grammar School.—Students' Prize awarded by vote of students for deportment, industry and success in studies to Gustave Lefleuriel and Albert Ferrier.

First Class.—1st general Prize to Emile LeMesnil for high standing in English, arithmetic, French, Spanish and penmanship; 2d. to Bertier Zeringue for high standing in English, French and penmanship; 3d. to Claude Tiblier for high standing in English, French and penmanship; 4th. to John Ganche for high standing in English elocution, French and penmanship.

Second Class—1st General Prize to James Renshaw, Gustave Lavie and William Lewis for high standing in English branches, arithmetic, French and penmanship; 2d. to Gustave LeBreton, for high standing in pritbmetic, French and penmanship.

Third Class—1st Prize to Albert Fevrier for high standing in English, French and penmanship; 2d. to Gustave Baybi and Michel Hochendel, for high standing in English branches; 3d. to Raoul Dupre, for high standing in arithmetic; 4th. to Jules Dufau, for high standing in English and French.

Fourth Class—1st General Prize, to Adolphe Rosenberg, for high standing in English, French, arithmetic and penmanship; 2d. to Paul Marquis, for high standing in arithmetic, French and penmanship; 3d. to Thomas Collens for high standing in drawing; 4th. to John Collens and Lionel Rivière, for high standing in French and penmanship.

Prizes awarded for Honorable Mentions obtained during the two sessions of the Academic year 1858—1859:

Collegiate Department.—William P. Grivot, 25 mentions; Henry Renshaw, 18; Alphonse Lauve, 15; Rene Le Monnier, 11; James Allain, 10.

Commercial Department.—Emile Gauche, 15; August Jure, 15.

Grammar School.—Albert Ferrier, 19; Gustave Lavie, 18; Emile LeMesnil, 11; John B. Ganche, 11; James Renshaw, 9; Bertier Zeringue, 9; Gustave LeBreton, 8; Gustave Baybi, 8; Jules Dufau, 7; Joseph Miguagaray, 6; Vincent Riviere, 5.

The classes of the Grammar School are to re-open on the 1st September, and the Collegiate Classes on the 1st October.

IMPROVED SCALPING.—In an Indian fight those who are killed, or believed to be, and those who are "got" by the whites, are put in different classes. The Belton (Texas) Independent gives an account of an affair in which the hair of a red skin was taken, and the probability is that the owner did not survive, though his body is not mentioned. As it seems, a party of Indians came down into Burnett county, on Morgan's creek, nine miles above Hamilton, and killed a man named Adams.

The Indians at once took flight and left. They were pursued by a company of men, but, as is usual, to no purpose. But another company of four men left the salt works in pursuit of the same Indians, and in a short time came in sight of them. One of the company, Gib. Gowan, having a swifter horse than his comrades, was soon on to the Indians, and endeavored to shoot but his pistol snapped. One Indian perceiving this, turned upon him with his bow, and shot Gowan through the side. Gowan then sprung upon him, caught him by the head, and with his knife—the weapon that never snaps—cut the Indian's head off.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CONDUCTOR KILLED. The Owensboro (Ky.) Democrat says:

On the night of the 8th inst., a man by the name of Benjamin Moflit, was shot near his house, in this county, seven or eight miles from Owensboro. Moflit was employed by Dr. Gault as an overseer on the Doctor's farm. The ball entered the right hip or thigh. The surgeon has failed to extract, and pronounces the wound a dangerous one, if not mortal.

Colonel Thurston, John Sharp, and Dan. Monarch, were present when Moflit was shot. It is believed that one of the three men shot him. Two of those gentlemen have informed us that they were present, and that Moflit was just in front of Col. Thurston's negroes how to make his escape to Canada. One of the party commanded Moflit to stand; they all three showed themselves, and Moflit ran, and one of the three fired on him, wounding him as stated.

CATCH THEM!

The trans-Atlantic slave trade between the United States and Congo is undoubtedly in a very active and prosperous condition at this time, according to the New York Herald, and if its statements are correct—and were the Herald's ever otherwise?—no repealing action in reference to the statutes prohibitory of the slave trade is necessary to the solution of the "labor problem," for the events are in progress which will solve it without difficulty or agitation, and in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner, by the supply of any desirable quantity of those useful coadjutors of the cotton planter's enterprise, the iron-muscled and heat-defying natives of Congo.

The Herald is good authority, and we shall cite it to show that our commercial relations with Congo are in a state of very remarkable and gratifying prosperity. The Herald of the 13th inst. says:

We are told, by a careful correspondent, that since May, 1848, between sixty and seventy cargoes of wild Africans have been introduced into our Southern States, and that twelve different slave vessels, whose names are known, are expected within a few weeks along our Southern seaboard.

The "careful correspondent" who is so busy about what is not his business, and whose name and address we should like to know with a view to securing his services as item-discoverer for the Crescent, should also have given the Herald the names of the vessels and the landing places at which their cargoes are to be disembarked. If the slave trade is to be carried on in this fearless and wholesale manner, Government will have to increase its navy so as to blockade the whole of our own coast with steamers of war, and it should at once recall that steam squadron which it has ordered to the coast of Africa, and station it along the shores of the South to catch "the twelve different slave vessels, whose names are known, which are expected within a few weeks along our Southern seaboard." They will have left Africa before the steamers can get out there, and the best plan will be to intercept them on our own coast. Let's see: the African steam squadron is composed of four vessels, and as the Southern seaboard is only about twenty-five hundred miles in extent it might possibly contrive to be everywhere at the same time and prevent the slavers running in, for each steamer would only have to guard about six hundred miles of coast, and run down and board every one of the many sail daily discovered on the populous waters "to ascertain her intentions," even as a solicitous parent does those of the young gentleman who is "flying round" his heiress. There is every probability that every one of those twelve different slavers whose names are known will be nabbed if the Administration will take our strategic advice.

The New York Tribune having expressed a doubt of the correctness of the Herald's "careful correspondent" as to the highly flourishing condition of the slave trade, Mr. John C. Underwood comes out in the former paper and states over his own name that it is all too true, as he knows of his own knowledge, having "just returned from a tour and sojourn of some weeks in the South." He fully substantiates the Herald's "careful correspondent." The Hon. Underwood says that "the opening of the slave trade is a thing already accomplished, and that the traffic is brisk and rapidly increasing; in fact the most vital question of the day is not the opening of this trade but its suppression." Underwood further says—having lately sojourned in the South and knowing what he says—that "the arrival of cargoes of negroes, fresh from Africa, in our Southern ports is an event of frequent occurrence."

Furthermore, Mr. J. C. Underwood kindly explains how it is that these terrible doings are kept dark, and no notice given through the newspapers of the arrivals of the cargoes, but in so doing he charges some of the publishing fraternity with pusillanimity, being opposed to the business but afraid to say so for fear of consequences. This is bad—very. Here is what the particularly well posted Mr. U. says:

The arrival of cargoes of negroes, fresh from Africa, in our Southern ports, is an event of frequent occurrence. Many of the public journals of that region are supposed to be in the interest of the traders, and the publishers of others are prevented from announcing such arrivals by well-grounded fears that such action would expose themselves to the vengeance of the brutal and barbarous men engaged in this business.

Whereabouts in the South did Mr. John C. Underwood sojourn? Will hotel keepers in different cities be kind enough to overhaul their registers and report who ran away without settling his bill?

THAT REMARKABLE JOURNALIST.

That audacious and mendacious libel on American newspaperdom, the "Constitution," which is the only paper in Washington, or scarcely anywhere else, so poor as to do the Administration reverence, seems to have adopted a rule of action that may be embodied in the following formula, which it has probably "unanimously adopted:"

"*Whereas*, We see nothing in the papers that we wish to believe—

"*Resolved*, That we, the editor of the Constitution, will not believe aught but that we wish to."

But it is not eminently successful in carrying out this platform if we may judge by the spasmodic venom with which it breaks out about every day, leveling its thunders at some public character or some editor who has the presumption to think that Mr. Buchanan is not a second Washington, thus baffling its own attempt to seemingly ignore the unpopularity of the Administration. It has habitually charged all newspaper reports of disaffection as mere falsehoods, and so dismissed them with a column, good measure, of vituperation in most instances; but the telegraphic reports of political events and governmental action were thorns in its side which ranked painfully and which it did not know exactly what to do with. It might charge editors of opposition journals and hostile politicians with unscrupulousness, and find some credence with its readers, but it hardly know how it would do to denounce the telegraphic reporters and charge them with being all enemies, for that circumstance would be at once an admission of the general unpopularity of the Administration. But it has finally had to come to it, and is down on the telegraphic agents of the Associated Press in the following bitter style, the sweeping accusation thus including nearly all the telegraph reporters in the country:

The telegraph agents of the Associated Press, with their wonted talent for misrepresentation of facts, and the organs of Botts and his confederates, with their usual sagacness to bear false witness against the Democracy, have not contented themselves with putting a false construction on the opinions of the Government, but they have also manufactured a vast amount of popular opposition to those opinions, a large proportion of which is sheer fabrication.

The subjoined is one of the Constitution's celebrated refusals to believe or to see. The "Botts organs excepted," means about nineteen-twentieths of the papers in the country, the proportion of the press at large which differs with the Administration on the naturalization question. We like the vigorous coolness of the assertion that "native and foreign-born citizens are and will be perfectly satisfied," etc., etc. It shows a plucky, stick-at-nothing spirit, and great physical powers of eructation, for, if the maker of it did not possess them, such a statement would have stuck in his throat and choked him to death; but it is harder for others to swallow it than for him to throw it off, to disgust the public with its bare-faced recklessness of fact:

Native and foreign born citizens are and will be perfectly satisfied with the just and dignified course pursued by the President and his Cabinet on this subject, and the press, so far as we can see, (always excepting the Botts organs) seems to be quite satisfied that the doctrines and position which are declared in the dispatch to Mr. Wright are just and correct.

"What did you give that blood-mare of yours the other day when she had the *bots?*" asked a Wall street broker of a friend from Long Island. "A pint of spirits of turpingtime. Good morning?"—"morning;" and they separated. Two days after the same parties met on the street. "Say, look o' here, I gave my mare a pint of turpingtime, and, by Jove, it killed her." "So it did mine!" was the reply. "Good morning"—"morning." And straightway they departed.

"Husband, you should kill that hen; it is too lazy to scratch up." "Oh no," was the reply, "let her live till she becomes too lazy to lay."

Louisiana Historical Society.

[From the Baton Rouge Gazette, 23d instant.]

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 18, 1859.—Pursuant to adjournment the Society met in the State Library at 11 o'clock A. M. Amos Adams, Esq., was called to the chair. The proceedings of the primary meeting were read and approved.

F. M. Kent, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed to procure a room, and furnish the same, made the following report:

To H. W. Allen, President, *pro tem.* of the Louisiana Historical Society:

SIR—The committee appointed by you to secure a room for the meetings of the Society over which you preside, respectfully report: that through the kindness of Mr. Henry Droz, State Librarian, the West room of the State Library can be used for the meetings of the Society until such time as a room can be permanently secured by Act of the Legislature.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. M. KENT, Chairman.

The report was received and adopted, and the committee discharged.

An election for officers, to serve under the Constitution until the annual meeting in February, 1860, was then held, with the following result:

HON. CHARLES GAYARRE, President.
HON. JOHN PERKINS, JR., 1st Vice President.
HON. D. D. AVERY, 2d Vice President.
REV. THOMAS CASTLETON, Corresponding Secretary.
GEORGE A. PIKE, Recording Secretary.
F. M. KENT, Esq., Treasurer.
HENRY DROZ, Curator.
AMOS ADAMS, H. J. HIAMS, Rev. ELIJAH GUION, Executive Committee.

Hon. Daniel D. Avery, 2d Vice President of the Society, was called to the Chair by Amos Adams, Esq., who returned thanks for the honor conferred.

By resolution, the thanks of the Society were tendered Messrs. H. W. Allen and Amos Adams, for the faithful and impartial manner in which they discharged their duties whilst presiding over the primary meetings of the Society.

It was resolved that the gentlemen named in the act of the Legislature of 1859, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Louisiana Historical Society," shall be admitted to this Society, on complying with the articles of the Constitution.

A letter from G. Dubroca, Esq., relative to a mound now being opened in the parish of Pointe Coupee, was read and filed; also a letter from F. E. Macmanus, Esq., who, on his petition, and sufficient recommendation, was elected a member of the Society. The Hon. John Perkins was elected.

The meeting adjourned.

AMOS ADAMS, Chairman.
DANL. D. AVERY, Vice President.
GEO. A. PIKE, Sec'y.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Greensburg Imperial, of Saturday last, says:

We have had another week of warm, sultry weather with plenty of rain and but little sunshine. Although there has been so much rain lately, we learned yesterday that many farms in the parish were nearly burned up. In some places there has been no rain for several months. The health of our parish continues good.

From the Clinton Patriot, of Saturday last, we extract the following:

The weather continues very warm, with rain every day or two. The corn has been greatly improved by the recent showers. Cotton is doing well, and planters are in fine spirits.

The columns of papers from every grain-growing section of the country contain the most favorable intelligence of the development of the crops, and there is no room for doubting that the grain product of this will exceed that of all previous seasons. More land was put in seed, and notwithstanding all croaking and predicting by speculators, "late frost and worm vil" prognostications, the yield will be enormous, exceeding that of late years, though of favorable character.

The Iberville Sentinel of Saturday last says:

Weather warm, but seasonable at present in this vicinity, with occasional delightful showers, making the sky brighter, the grass greener, and all nature to wear a more cheerful aspect. Health continues unabated, and the season looks propitious for agricultural interests. Thus far in the year we are blessed and should be a happy and thankful people.

Our town was visited by a storm on Monday evening last, which, although sufficiently furious to be alarming, was not so terrific as the dark and ominous sky indicated. Limbs, however, were torn from trees, the trees themselves bent and twisted by the gale, and one old land mark on the opposite side of the bayou (we know not how many more) about two feet through, was leveled with the dust. The cornfields no doubt suffered greatly, the cane probably not so much.

The Madison Gazette of the 21st says:

Late corn is suffering considerable for the want of rain, in fact some plantations, we are informed, are almost entirely ruined for the want of it.

MORE ARMES DE PRECISION.—Some interesting experiments were made at Vincennes, says Galignani, to ascertain the accuracy in firing and the distance traversed by a new musket bullet proposed to replace the bullet fired from the rifles with which the Chasseurs and Zouaves are armed. It is said that this new ball, independently of its superiority both in precision and distance, offers the remarkable advantage of being fired from a smooth barrel, by which the rifled barrel may be dispensed with, which is so troublesome to keep clean during campaign, and so difficult to load. General Courtigis, Inspector-General of the Imperial School for teaching to fire, who has given a favorable opinion as to the merits of the new ball, directed the experiments, of which the following are the results: Of 100 balls of the old fashion fired from a rifle at 600 yards distance, 43 struck the target, and 14 balls at 800 yards. Of 100 newly invented balls fired from a smooth barrel, at 600 yards, 65 struck the target, and 39 at 800 yards—being a difference of 25 per cent. in favor of the new ball. A still more extraordinary fact is, that the new ball will kill a distance of 1500 yards, while a rifle ball is not effective at more than 1000 yards. Major Nessler, the present director of the Imperial School of firing, is the inventor of the new bullet.

HON. J. F. CUSHMAN.—This distinguished gentleman, says the Oxford (Miss.) Mercury of the 21st, has been appointed by the President Minister to the Argentine Confederation, South America, and has accepted the appointment. This intelligence will be received with universal satisfaction throughout the State. He eminently deserves the station, and will fill it with honor to himself and the whole country.

Judge C. is thoroughly versed in international law, and knowing the rights and immunities of our citizens, he will have the boldness to demand them. He will make one of the best ministers that our country has ever had.

He left yesterday for Washington City, but will return in the course of two or three weeks.

LYNCHED.—A negro slave was hung by the citizens at Arrow Rock, Mo., on the 18th inst., for committing a rape on a white girl 14 years of age.

GEORGIA GOLD.—Yesterday we were shown by Mr. George Magruder two bars of gold, which were taken from his mine, "Auriferous Hill," in Lincoln county, near the line of Wilkes and Lincoln, and distant twelve miles from Washington. The bars weighed twelve hundred pennyweights, and are the product of the labor of fourteen hands for seven weeks.

[Augusta Chronicle.

FORMS OF LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Saturday evening, the lightning darted into the Norfolk Telegraphic office, on Second street, went through the magnet, destroying its operation, melting the wires, burning the table, setting the dispatch paper on fire, jumping into the battery, melting the platina places upon several of the cups, and going out by one of the connecting wires into the ground, leaving the apparatus for the time being, "hors du combat." Mr. John White, recently of the Washington Telegraph office, was writing at the table upon which the magnet was fixed, within less than six inches of it, and Mr. Courtenay, the operator, was sitting a few steps off, neither, however, felt the shock. The ethereal visitant came like the crack of a rifle and lit up the office momentarily, to a degree almost blinding.

[Lynchburg Virginian.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce vouches for the truth of the following incident in Jersey City:

Three young men, with a dog, were passing along, when the dog attacked a young kid that was browsing on the other side of the road, biting it quite seriously, and it limped away, bleating. Presently, the kid came at full speed down the street, accompanied by a larger one—supposed to be its mother—and overtaking the dog, gave him such a punching as made him turn tail in a twinkling. The kid told its mother of its injury, and of the cause; while we can easily fancy the dam exclaiming: "Where is that dog?" as she followed in avenging pursuit.

Particulars of Foreign News.

PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Advices by the steamship City of Washington are to the 6th instant from Liverpool. We extract the following intelligence:

EVENTS AS DETAILED BY THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

MILAN, Friday, July 1.—The legion of Gen. Garibaldi and the division Cialdini are maneuvering to close up the valley of the Adige in order thus to render themselves masters of Lago di Garda, and to isolate Verona from the Tyrol.

BERNE, Saturday, July 2.—A body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5000 strong, has arrived at Tirano under the command, it is said, of Gen. Garibaldi himself.

BERNE, Tuesday, July 5.—The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio, abandoning their provisions, chests and cattle. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

BERNE, Wednesday July 6.—Advices from Corvicore of to-day, state that an express arrived yesterday evening at Tirano, from Bormio, with the intelligence that a corps of 3,000 to 3,500 Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelline, but the several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdini's corps had repulsed them from Bormio, and driven them as far as the first Canton of the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians, it is stated, suffered severely. Gen. Garibaldi's loss was ten severely wounded, and Cialdini's three killed and four wounded. Advices have been received from Locarno up to yesterday, the 5th inst. The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore have been given up, on condition of their being employed for mercantile purposes only; and they liberated vessels which quitted Mogadina to-day with freights and passengers.

TRIESTE, Tuesday July 5.—An Austrian Prize Court has been established at Yarma, the appeal from which is to be the Court at Trieste. Gen. Clam-Gallas, the commander of a corps d'armee, has arrived here from Verona.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that private letters from the head quarters of Prince Napoleon state that another great battle is expected on the banks of the Adige, and the Austrians were believed to have about 200,000 men in line.

Reliable information had reached Vienna that Garibaldi's men had violated the southern Tyrol by entering the Tonal Pass. Prince Windischgratz is reported to have been sent to Berlin to acquaint the Prussian Government with this fact.

A Frankfort letter announces the Austrian Government having been compelled, by the battle of Solferino, to dispatch to the theater of war those troops which it had in reserve in the Tyrol, and that province being consequently menaced by invasion by Garibaldi's corps, it intends to propose to the Diet, in virtue of the treaty of Vienna, which requires of the German States to guarantee each other's German territory, to send a German army into the Tyrol.

An address to King Victor Emanuel had been signed by upwards of five hundred civil dignitaries and functionaries among the clergy in the province of Milan, who thus renounce the Austrian Concordat and adopt the legislation of Piedmont.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, in speaking of the battle of Solferino, says: "The soldiers displayed much courage and steadiness, but, as usual, some sad blunders were committed. Two corps, the second and tenth, were not brought into action at all, and for some unknown reason the reserve artillery of 104 guns was not moved forward from Volta, although the Allies had many more batteries in the field than the Austrians. It is a delicate matter to touch on, but I feel bound to state that it is generally believed there would have been a drawn battle on the 24th if the Emperor had not been with the army. It is not exactly known what took place, but his Majesty is said at a critical moment to have ordered Gen. Benedek, who commanded the eighth corps, to fall back. The gallant commander, who had half annihilated the Sardinians, obeyed the order, but with evident reluctance. Count Schlick wished to send a convenient bridge of boats for the French army, but not could obtain permission to do so. The Emperor, who behaved with the greatest possible coolness during the battle, called out 'Fie! You ought to be ashamed of yourselves,' to some troops which displayed a strongly marked dislike to the close vicinity of a shell. Almost all the correspondents estimate the total loss of the two Austrian armies at from 20,000 to 250,00 men; but is certain that the slaughter was not so great on the 24th on the Mincio as it was on the 4th, on the Ticino, if the number of men engaged is taken into consideration."

The London Times' correspondent with the Austrian army estimates the Austrian loss at 12,000 to 15,000 killed and wounded. No Generals were killed, but four or five were wounded. Prince Charles Wimpffen's chief of staff was dead. Several Colonels and numbers of other officers were killed or wounded.

Another account says: The total loss of the Second Austrian Army at Solferino was 250 officers and 9000 privates killed and wounded. About 4000 were missing, most of whom have already returned. The French employed a balloon to give the signal that the Austrians were advancing.

The *Monitor* says the Sardinian loss was 49 officers killed and 167 wounded; 642 men killed, 3400 wounded, and 1250 missing.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: It is believed that if the Emperor Francis Joseph had not been present at the battle of Solferino it would have been different.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on Monday evening, says:

It is reported from Milan that a smart encounter has taken place at Villafranca between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter took 600 prisoners, among whom were several staff officers. A dispatch, dated July 2 (not yet inserted in the *Moniteur*) has been received from head-quarters, stating that at seven in the morning of Saturday the Emperor left Volta, crossed the Mincio, and established his head-quarters at Valleggio, which is not more than four leagues from Peschiera. The Austrian advanced posts were but a very short distance from Villafranca, which was occupied by Marshal Niel. In the present disorganized and discouraged state of the Austrian army, it was doubted in the camp whether they would offer battle. The information collected as the French army advances confirms the accounts of the extraordinary exasperation of the Emperor Francis Joseph when he retired from the field of Solferino. The French say that the Austrians were so panic-stricken at the end of the day that they replied by threats to the attempts of their officers to rally them.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says: "The only incident reported from the quadrangle or quadrilateral scene of war is the balloon ascent of M. Godard before Peschiera, who has accurately inspected the present state of the works, the distribution of the garrison, and the nature of the approaches on every side. Gunboats, brought up from Genoa in compartments, had been launched on Lake Garda, (30th June.)

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Monday evening, says: "I believe nothing of any importance has come to day from the theater of war. I only hear of a telegram from the Emperor to the Empress, received at 12 o'clock, merely announcing (what, by the way, is not news in Paris for the last few days) that the heat was most intense, and that there was nothing new. Another imperial dispatch asks for a fresh supply of linen, as the Emperor and the officers of his personal staff had given their whole stock to make lint for the wounded.

A report was current at Castiglione that the Austrians had retired into Verona.

Seven hundred French prisoners of war passed through Trieste on the 2d for Nabrisina.

Commandant d'Ardeu, one of the Emperor's orderly officers, has arrived in Paris from the army, and presented to the Empress the Austrian colors taken at Solferino.

It is a singular fact that on the day of the great battle on the banks of the Mincio, a noble Spanish lady, bearing the titles of Duchess of Solferino and Countess de Fuentes and Centellas, died at Barcelona.

A letter from Desenzano, 24th June, explains why Durando and Gen. Fanti alone seems to have led the Piedmontese to the assault of the Austrian right wing, the overwhelming force of which they confronted with vastly inferior numbers. Cialdini should have figured as usual, but he had left the day previous, not expecting the night return of the foe over the Mincio, and had gone to join Garibaldi in some secret maneuver, which the correspondent is not at liberty to disclose. It is Paul d'Ivry who writes.

It would seem, says the Paris correspondent of the Globe, on the 3d, that Peschiera is a bone thrown to the Sardinians to pick, as the French are about to make a simultaneous onslaught on both Mantua and Verona; while the troops of the late Carlo Alberto, having already found an entrance in 1848, are left to demolish this corner of the quadrangle, aided by the Lord of the Lakes, Garibaldi. The Largo di Garda does not glide smoothly into Peschiera, but forms a sort of Niagara, which enables the garrison to flood the dykes. Rumor to-day in Paris had it that the place had been suddenly evacuated.

On the 26th June, when the news of Solferino's triumph had electrified Milan, forth from his calm retirement came Italy's foremost writer of romance, Count Alessandro Manzoni, and presenting himself before the Municipal Council begged to congratulate his country on its glorious deliverance and its coming destinies. The retrograde faction had long claimed the author of the Promessi Sposi and also Silvio Pellico as accomplices in the degradation of modern Italy; but though Pellico was in his dotage before he died, Manzoni, the kinsman of Terenzio Mamiani, is not so, and fully sympathizes with the Cavour, Poerico, the Globertis, the Farinis, and Azeglios, who have breathed a new life into the Peninsula.

A down-East girl being bantered one day by some of her female friends in regard to her lover, who had the misfortune to have but one leg, she replied to them very smartly: "Pooh! I wouldn't have a man with two legs; they're too common!"

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

FARTHEN POINT, July 24th.—The Montreal ocean steamship North Briton, Capt. W. Grange, passed this point to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 13th inst., four days later than those received by the Africa at New York.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—The cotton market closed firm, with an advance in and upon the quotations per Africa.

The estimated sales of the three days amounted to 32,000 bales.

Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 1-16, and Middling Uplands at 6 13-16.

LONDON, July 13.—The funds continue to improve, and a further advance noted. Consols for money closed at 96.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—The market for breadstuffs closed dull. The provision market closed with a declining tendency.

Further by the Steamship Africa.

LONDON, July 9.—Letters from Rome and Florence state that the excitement in the Papal states still continues, in consequence of the massacres at Pergia, Ancona, and other cities.

Investigations have been ordered as to the origin of the popular movements.

It appears