New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1859.

Review of the Markets.

CRESCENT OFFICE No. 70 Camp street, Wednesday Morning, August 24, 1859.

COTTON....Holders asked very full prices yesterday for the New Crop on the market, and only a portion of the receipts were sold. The sales embraced some 550 bales, all new, except one or two small lots, at 11½@12½c. ℔ lb. for Extremes We still quote for Old Crop:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION!

Inferior	6¾@ 7¾	Middling	11¼@11¾
Ordinary	8¾@ 9¾	Good Middling	12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary	10 @10½	Middling Fair	12¾@—
Low Middling	10¾@11	Fair	@—

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1858	bales.	50,443
Received since	1,756,767	
Received yesterday	45—1,756,812	
Made from waste, damaged, etc		10,000
		1,807,255
Exported since	1,771,274	
Exported yesterday	000—1,771,274	
Burnt		11,500—1,782,774
Stock on hand not cleared		24,481

TOBACCO....We did not hear of a sale.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1858	hhds.	28,016
Received since	73,555	
Received yesterday	277	73,832
		101,848
Exported since	79,092	
Exported yesterday	792	79,884
Stock on hand not cleared		21,964

SUGAR....About 100 hhds. were sold from first and second lands at previous rates. Fair to Fully Fair 6¾@6¾c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES....Sales 100 bbls. at 32c. for Poor Fermenting, and 33c. ℔ gallon for Choice Rebolled.

FLOUR....Superfine was firm, but Extra dull and lower. Some 1400 bbls. were sold, including 100 Superfine at $4 00, 275, in two lots, at $5 00, 450 Old do. at —, 400 Extra at $5 50, and 50 at $5 00 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN....Corn was very dull, and sales confined to about 470 sacks Mixed, in two lots, at 85 and 86c. ℔ bushel. Of Wheat 100 sacks Red were sold at 85c. ℔ bushel. The sales of Oats comprised 300 sacks St. Louis at 48 , 300 at 49, and some Northern at 50c. ℔ bushel. Of Bran 450 sacks sold, in two lots, at $1 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS....In Pork and Bacon we noticed only retail transactions at previous rates. Of Lard 50 bbls. sold at 11½c. 50 tierces at 11¼, and 30 at 11¾c.; also, on Saturday, 100 tierces on private terms.

HAY....Sales 152 bales Western at $23 00, and yesterday 500 New York at $25 00 ℔ ton.

KENTUCKY BAGGING....500 pieces Hanilloom sold at —, and 200 Powerloom at 14½ ℔ yard.

BALE ROPE....500 coils Manilloe Made brought 8c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE....500 bags Choice sold at 12c. ℔ lb.

LIME....Two cargoes of Eastern, embracing some 6000 bbls. were sold on Saturday at $1 15 and $1 25 ℔ bbl. for Rockport and Rockland.

LEAD....6 00 lbs. Mexican brought 5c. ℔ lb.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE....We noticed sales of 50 bbls. in ordinary packages at 39c., and 92 in prime packages — such as W. & R. brand — at 40c. ℔ gallon.

WHISKY....96 bbls Raw sold at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS....A ship was taken for the Mediterranean at — for Tobacco, and some small lots of Cotton were shipped, to Hull up, at ¾d. for Liverpool, and 1c. for Havre.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 21, 1859.

Arrived 499 Sheep, 280 Texas Cattle, and 10 Western Beeves. Hogs are scarce, and the market closed almost bare of Western Beeves. The supply of other stock is ample.

PRICES:

Beef Cattle, Western, first quality	10 00@—		
Beef Cattle, Western, second quality	—@—		
Beef Cattle, Texas, fine, per head	28 00@25 00		
Beef Cattle, Texas, inferior, per head	15 00@24 00		
Hogs, per 100 lbs. net	3 50@3 00		
Sheep, in lots, ordinary to good, per head	—@—		
Sheep, choice, per head	—@—		
Milch Cows, ordinary, per head	45 00@75 00		
Milch Cows, per head, choice	—@80 00		
Veal Calfs	5 00@11 00		

Shipping Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street, Wednesday Morning, August 24, 1859.

Cleared Yesterday.

Oldenburg ship China, Fehre, for Bremen and London.
Tilton & Sellg
Schr Florida, Farrer, for Mobile, Huntington & Rev

Arrived Yesterday.

Schr Sarah Bladen, Delpit, 2 days from Stockton, Ala, to master—Basin.
Schr C W Denbury, Chestnut, 2 days from Fish River, to master—Basin.
Schr Olive Branch, Smith, 2 days from Fish River, to master—Basin.

Arrivals at the Carondelet Canal.

Schr Alliance, from Bonfouca.
Schr Independence, from Biloxi.
Schr Mahomedan, from Biloxi.
Schr Cosmopolit, from Biloxi.
Schr Gustavus, from Pascagoula.
Schr Negrier, from Pearl River.
Schr Ursuline, from Amite River.

Steamboats.

Wm M Morrison, Boffinger, from St Louis.
Fanny Bullitt, Dunham, from Louisville.
Aline, Neal, from Washington.
California, Myers, from Mobile.

Passengers.

Per schr Star, from Vera Cruz—2 cabin, 12 deck passengers.

Exports.

BREMEN AND LONDON—Per ship China—561 hhds tobacco to London—291 hhds tobacco 3 hhds hams 22 tons lignum vitæ 1 lf do 15,000 staves for Bremen.

MOBILE—Per schr Florida—3000 brick 173 ctls 3.12 bbls pork 50 bbls potatoes 1 0 bags oats 50 bbls wine 40 boxes hay.

Imports.

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Star—$5000 specie 13 bales tobacco Avendano Rosa—$18 specie E I. Winslow—$3000 specie $4000 sold J Y de Egana—$80,000 specie Hopkins Acos—$10,215 50 J W Zacharie Acos—$425 M & L Pavos—$4,000 Manl Fayro—$3,425 20 F Gamendia—$8,236 G de Gelbiatte—[illegible] sacks coffee 64 bags tobacco Cramer Acos—204 bags tobacco F de Fuente & co—Total 45,578 70 specie.

STONE ALA—Per schr Sarah Bladen—39,000 feet lumber to master.

FISH RIVER, ALA—Per schr C W Denbury—Lot naval stores to order.

FISH RIVER, ALA—Per schr Olive Branch—500 bbls naval stores to order.

Receipts at the Carondelet Canal.

BONFOUCA—Per schr Alliance—350 bbls sand.

BILOXI—Per schr Independence—500 bbls coal.

BILOXI—Per schr Mahomedan—400 bbls coal.

BILOXI—Per schr Cosmopolite—1000 bbls coal.

PASCAGOULA—Per schr Gustavus—2000 bbls coal.

PEARL RIVER—Per schr Negrier—21 tons mdse Towne & Thomas.

AMITE RIVER—Per schr Ursuline—30,000 staves.

Receipts of Produce.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Fanny Bullitt—7 hhds tobacco Hewitt, Norton Acos—6 do R Yeatman Acos—21 do 14 bags seeds Fulkerson Acos—58 do to S C Mitchell Acos—218 bbls flour 20 hhds bacon Marvin, Cobb Acos—24 bbls potatoes 1 do to R W Benton—244 do 30 bbls onions Thos Scoffe—10 tcs hams Kettner, Bond Acos—5 do 3 bbls water A H Mace Acos—10 do kraut 52 bbls potatoes 4 bbls cider J Lochner—26 do J Duffy Acos—217 bbls potatoes 5 200 bas candles H D Kenz Acos—2 boxes soap 110 bags bran 284 bbls flour 22 bbls tobacco Given, Watts Acos—8 bbls tobacco 91 bbls potatoes 4 bbls cigars 270 bbls flour on R F Bidwell Acos—19 bbls cigars 3 kegs butter Schneider & Wise—25 bbls apples 20 bbls onions Horrell, Gayle Acos—75 pkgs J Dunmiller—25 bbls potatoes Egan & Angenie—8 bbls beer T Fitch—74 pkgs J Strand Acos—100 bbls whisky C H Fuqua—35 pkgs gum Beebe Acos—40 bbls whisky Jas Connolly Acos—163 pkgs copper Jno D Bein & Sons—5 pkgs mdse 13 tierces lard—30 bales hay T McGinnis—81 bbls apples 12 bbls potatoes to order—40 dollars worth of fish Smith—70 bbls onions Stowe & Scott—50 tcs hams Hurd, Cundiff & Co—30 do A F Bashore—1 bale linens W Cox Acos—24 pkgs A Dreyfous Acos—1 do J W Burbridge Acos—40 bbls whisky J M Gibbons—20 bxs tobacco Greve & Weber—32 tierces lard 17 tcs hams 10 half bbls beef Dwight Orbell, Byrnes Acos—15 do J H Fiske Acos—20 do L Meaker—3 do O F Dudleiz Acos—6 do V Beck—24 pkgs water Pollard & Pitman—48 bbls pork F K Stevens Acos—1 pkg mdse to S Allen Acos—20 bbls potatoes 6 bbls tobacco 6 hams do Moore & Van Culin—110 bags bran 32 bbls apples 82 bags potatoes West & Neville co—1 bbl tobacco R H Short Acos—1 do 18 bbls whisky Campbell, McKee Acos—85 kbds tobacco to Jas Turner—20 rolls leather B D Kunz Acos—53 bbls whisky Robertson & McDougal—3 bbls cigars F Bell Bordis—2 bbls Bear Grahms & Boyle—30 box tobacco Given, Watts Acos—on orders to order—Total 141 bbls tobacco 13 kgs do.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Wm M Morrison—230 coils rope to Converse & Kennett—600 do Brandwell & Hayne—200 do 210 bals flax Dix & Bailey—36 boxes hats J K Pitcher—1 do J H Florence—4 bbls tobacco F Rodewald Acos—1 do Fraser Acos—8 do R H Short Acos—2 do H F Lougsdely Acos—9 do to F W Smythe—2 do H A Dunstall Acos—4 do W H Robinson Acos—5 Fellows Acos—1 do Wm Scarr Acos—10 do 126 bbls flour 142 sacks wheat Given, Watts Acos—6 bbls whisky Martin, Cobb & —70 sacks lime—8 bbls tar—50 bbls flour R Hodges—22 tcs hams 25 firkins butter 32 boxes cheese to G L Dolsen & Son—30 bales hay 89 bbls potatoes Jas Dreham—47 bbls pork un 537 sacks do Greve & Weber—197 bbls potatoes 44 bbls beer R H Kennedy & co—13 bbls pork J Sevier—16 do 151 bbls lime R W Hunton Acos—19 bbls apples Jas Pierce et al—30 boxes cheese 107 pkgs mdse J T Moore Acos—207 bbls flour A F Bidell Acos—100 bbls flour to Thos. Campbell Acos—200 do Pendennis Wise—229 bbls flour Jas Connolly Acos—200 do Mercury Acos—30 do Burlington & Jno —78 bxs wine Schneider Acos—200 tcs hams W S Wright Acos—20 bxs tobacco Meyer & Bro—25 bbls beer R Meyer—60 tcs hams Eaton, Ela Acos—30 bbls wine Hollins, Simmons Acos—17 bbls tobacco Campbell, McKee Acos—32 do to Moore & Van Culin—9 do H M Summers—24 do Jas Turner—127 sacks wheat 221 bbls potatoes 82 bbls apples A West & Nettleton—525 bbls flour 165 sacks corn Oglesby & Macaulay—100 sacks oats 5.8 sacks bran 19 tcs hams J Duffy Acos—175 bbls flour T C Winfield & co—31 sacks potatoes Robertson & McDougal—20 bbls potatoes 9 bbls tobacco to order—15 bbls cigars 47 bbls potatoes 12 bbls kraut 1 bbls apples 5 bbls 25 boxes cheese 1 keg butter 5 bbls cabbage Schneider & Wise—20 do 13 bbls cheese 16 bbls kraut 28 bbls vegetables 1 bbls eggs F Bell Bordis—10 bbls ale Bradlee & Wentworth—3 bbls vegetables 43 bbls potatoes J Sever—3 bbls cabbage—15 bbls apples J Pervier—30 do 1 do W C & A Nettleton—15 casks lead stack, Smithe Acos—27 cases mdse Rhorer, Higgins, Robins & Co—10 do S H Wheelock Acos—10 do to G L Koons & Bro—1 do Henderson, Terry Acos—7 do Gresham & Boyle—4 do Payne & Harrison—1 do G N Morison Acos—1 do A J Rigsby—1 do Jno. Mackessell—1 do Bloss & Simmons—1 do Jno Kaufer, Wallace Acos—1 do Prellers, Stevenson Acos—23 do Goodrich Acos—41 do J Jourdan—3 do J McKeever—7 do Stevens & Marshall—50 bbls potatoes to order—Total 146 bbls tobacco.

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Aline—17 bales cotton Payne & Harrison—4 J W Burbridge Acos—3 do Warren, Gillmore Acos—27 rolls leather L Bassel—10 do Blanchin & Girand—5 do J Q Quandine—sundries to Phillips, Nixon Acos—R Nugent Acos—Washington Jackson Acos—Gordon & Cassidy—Bisco & Simms—and order.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Duncan F Kenner—U S mails—1 bales cotton Hinckins & Norwood—1 do Pritchard & Flower—Total, 2 bales cotton, of new crop.

Railroads.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

MOBILE—Per steamer California—[illegible] to J R Hyde Acos—R. Leigh Office.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD—From Canton, August 23—2 bales cotton to Calvin, Hughes Acos.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1859. NUMBER 144.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Seizure of Church Property—Excommunication by the Archbishop of Mexico of the Liberal Party—Fanaticism of the Priests—Death to Foreigners—Biography of a Terrible Rascal—An Incident of Life in Mexico—Contrast between Mexico in 1859 and Spain in 1808—Catechism of the Monks—Another Contrast—Sale of Padres.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

VERA CRUZ, August 11, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: The complication into which matters seem to be gathering in this capital would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. The Government seems to be energetically at work carrying out the decrees of the 12th and 13th of July; and already over half a million of Church property is in the hands of the commissioners. The Governors of Oajaca and Tobasco have signified their willingness to abide by the law; and from Tampico the intelligence is good. The decrees were published there with all the ceremony observed in Vera Cruz, and the firing of cannon and flaming lights at night attested that the people either felt some interest in the law or were playing the hypocrite very extensively. The *Progreso* says that the Government is in possession of news from all parts of the Republic calculated to impress it with the popularity of the law; but as this is the Mexican side of the story, I prefer to take a common sense view of the case. Three hundred millions of dollars worth of property is at stake; large revenues, great power and the actual livings of thousands of people are put in danger of total revolution. Will all this property, revenue, power and living, be allowed to subside from one set of hands into those of another, without very bitter strife, particularly when the national army is at the command of its present holders? Juarez not only revolutionizes the position of the priests and the Church, but he also threatens to reform the army in a manner almost as summary. This consolidates the Church party and the army on a common ground of self-defense, and the war has already commenced. The only drawback upon the Church at present is the stupid head it has. Miramon is too heavy a load for any party to carry, and until he is thrown overboard the Church will do nothing energetic. Several attempts have been made to accomplish his downfall, but the absence of Marquez from the capital has frustrated every attempt. This latter seems to be the only remaining officer in whom the padres can confide; and if he had not been kept off in Guadalajara, the revolution would have overthrown Miramon long ago. In fact, Miramon is frightened, and this has paralyzed him; he can do nothing, for he knows not who to put faith in. His residence is fixed at the Castle of Chapultepec, where he keeps his guards, and makes himself a despot because he is too craven to be a ruler.

As I said, the Archbishop of Mexico, who exercises the same power in this country as the Pope, on account of a quarrel had with the Holy See long ago, has formally issued a bull of excommunication against all the Liberal party, its aiders, advisers, sympathizers and supporters. It is now heretical to feed, clothe, house or bury President Juarez, or any of his faction. This solemn act was consummated on the 24th of July (Sunday), in the Grand Cathedral in the City of Mexico, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the presence of thousands of people, and with the utmost gloom and reverence. The holy father rehearsed the acts of heresy, and the manifold sins of the guilty schismatics, and then deliberately gave them over as worthy of the kingdom of darkness. Poor fellows! they must feel very bad, thus shut out from the light of that rich living promised to the faithful hereafter, and without the chance of investing five dollars in an indulgence which would be more powerful than the nay of St. Peter. I really feel for them.

When the ceremony of excommunication was over, the monks and friars circulated freely amongst the lower orders, and by distributing money rather liberally, they soon managed to raise quite an army of the leprous devils who rob and steal in the city, and at the head of this disorderly crew they spread themselves over the city, crying out "Death to the Liberals! Death to the strangers!" Hearing this cry, and seeing that crowd, many foreigners locked their doors and shut themselves out the way of the mob, while others left the city. At length Miramon caught the idea that this might terminate in a *pronunciamiento* and he gave orders to a corps of the army to march in and keep the peace. The lazzaroni, who only hoped for plunder, fled from the prospect of a fight, and thus, says the letter I have read, another St. Bartholomew was averted. That such might have happened is not hard to believe, when we consider the character of a chief of police in the city of Mexico.

BIOGRAPHY OF MANUEL LOZADA.

This man was born in the town of Tepic, and early gave evidence of the depravity which has since made him a terror. His first act of barbarity after being expelled from his native town for his manifold villainies, was to organize a party of bandits, and at the head of them he one day captured the Governor of the town. Conveying him to an out of the way house, he ordered him to be thrown down and bound securely. Then taking a knife, he scarrified the Governor's feet until the soles were penetrated in a dozen places to the bone. In this condition he was forced to dance before Lozado, and when he flagged, his tormentor would urge him on by pricking him with a sharp sword. Then he hung him up by the feet until he was dead, after which the body was hewn to pieces and thrown to the dogs. Riding away from the scene of his cruelty, he called at the house of a widow woman, and because she shut the door when he brandished his bloody sword, he burst into the house and run her through the body. His next act of cruelty was committed at the farm called "Magaras," when he burned down the houses, killed eleven persons, and violated three girls, one of them the daughter of the overseer. This last named person was called out and made to deliver all the valuables about the place, which he was told to carry to the edge of the wood. This service done, Lozada actually had the poor fellow seized, and then scarrified his feet so that he could not walk. This ranch belonged to the brother of Don Carlos Rivas, who is now Lozada's military chief. His band augmented to eighty men, attacked the village of Santiago, which contained three thousand people, when he surprised the town, the people fled, with the exception of a few men who made a stand in a strongly built house, and who at last succeeded in driving the robbers out. The whole District of Tepic became alarmed, and the terror was not decreased when a few days after he attacked the village of Rosa Morada on the borders of the State of Jalisco, when he burned all the houses, and did not cease to destroy the people until all were fled to the mountains. Gen. Blanco was at that time Governor of Sonaloa, but he made no movement to arrest the bandits. San Blas was twice visited by the robber, and the inhabitants only saved themselves by flight to the shipping in the harbor. At last the public appeal for safety reached Guadalajara, and a column of 300 men was sent to put an end to the confusion and robbery. Col. Lleras, the commander, attacked the mountain stronghold of Lozada, and counted himself victorious because he took eleven of the robbers prisoners. Lozada fled, but immediately after he recruited his force up to one hundred and fifty men, and threatened Tepic with its twelve thousand souls. The alarm spread in every direction. All classes took up arms, and a force of two thousand men took the field. They had no flag, for at that time the Republic was struggling between the Church and the Liberals, and Comonfort had just run away. Jalisco pronounced in favor of Juarez, and Tepic, in its extremity of danger from the thieves, unfurled the Liberal banner. Lozada, almost caught in the toils, retreated, joined the Conservatives, flung out the flag of the Church, and thus became a soldier of the nation. He is known as "the Tiger of Alica," and his reputation has not improved since he naturalized himself. He is now a chief of police in the capital, under the command of Gen. Lagarde.

WHAT OF LAGARDE?

A private letter from Mexico furnishes me an account of a transaction in which the police of that city were engaged, which reflects the character of Lagarde as very similar to that of his lieutenant, Lozado. It is said that Senor Zarco, a distinguished Liberal, supposed to have had some connection with the *Constitutional* newspaper, was secreted in the city. On the morning of the 11th of June a guard of twelve policemen was stationed to watch a certain house, the name of whose owner is not given. The police discovered nothing from the outside, and, becoming impatient, on the morning of the 12th they broke into the house, masked in such a way that they could not be identified. They searched in every direction, but then nothing could be found. They next broke into the residence of Senor Domingo Cabrera, which was next door, where they proceeded to an indiscriminate pillage of the place. Four thousand dollars in money, all the family jewelry and most of the clothing, were taken off. Complaint was made to Lagarde, but he only replied, "You deserve your fate for harboring such bandits as Zarco." The Liberals in the city are frightened, because with such men as Lozada and Lagarde at the head of the police they think they are in a fair way of being robbed systematically.

MEXICO IN 1859—SPAIN IN 1808.

You will remember that when Napoleon invaded Spain in 1808 he made immediate war upon the Inquisition and upon the dark and loathsome privileges of the Church. That war so provoked the religious class that even the monks and priests took up arms and mingled in the frightful tumult in Madrid on the 2d of May, in that year. The hatred of the Church was so great that it became a creed of religion; and the following catechism was taught in the schools by the priests and in families by thousands of mothers:

Priest—Tell me, son, who art you?
Child—Spanish, by the favor of Heaven.
Priest—Who is the true enemy of religion, of the country and the King?
Child—The Emperor of the French.
Priest—How many natures has he?
Child—Two, the human and the diabolical.
Priest—How many Emperors have the French?
Child—One only, in three persons.
Priest—What are they called?
Child—Napoleon, Murat and Manuel Godoy.
Priest—Which of the three is the worst?
Child—They are equally bad.
Priest—Of whom came Napoleon?
Child—From Sin.
Priest—And Murat?
Child—From Napoleon.
Priest—And Godoy?
Child—From the other two.
Priest—Who are the French?
Child—Ancient Christians, who are to day heretics.
Priest—Is it a great sin to kill them French?
Child—No, holy father, to kill them is to gain heaven.
Priest—What punishment merits a Spaniard who forfeits his promises and his duties?
Child—Death, and the infamy of traitors.
Priest—Who will liberate us from our enemies?
Child—God.
Priest—By what methods?
Child—By prayer, by arms, and by vengeance.
Priest—Go, then, my child, pray, take vengeance, and kill.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, after referring to this formula, asks: "Is not the same catechism introduced amongst us? Do we not see the bishops uttering their pastorals and censures against all who support the Constitution? Do we not see multitudes of priests, preachers, and friars, with arms in their hands? Do they not call all Liberals heretics, and consign us to assassination, as enemies of religion? Do they not deny us the sacrament and the last rites of sepulchre? And do we not see many mothers teaching their children to disobey their fathers and make war upon their brothers because these latter are not so fanatical as they?"

Such is the sad picture of church morals, drawn by a paper whose editor is himself a Catholic, and who is too sensible a man to allow that the church which pretends to save the soul hereafter shall also damn the body in this world to slavery and the mind to ignorance. He follows that prophet whose sacred creed disclaims all earthly kingdoms, and sets its dominion in the world where the vice of ambition and the lust for power shall not distract the holy offices of adoration.

A CONTRAST—SALE OF PADRES.

I have an extract from a paper published in the State of Zacatecas, which offers quite a ludicrous contrast to the fanaticism of the priests. It appears that when the officers want money they catch half a dozen padres and sell them out to some zealous follower of the church. Last year, when Gen. Blanco passed through San Juan de Largos, he caught four curas in the act of inciting rebellion; they were arrested and imprisoned, but a zealous Catholic took them out and gave in exchange twenty-eight pack mules. Another batch were arrested a short time since, and exchanged for $4,000; and now Gen. Zuazua has arrested the bishop of Poton, and only consented to release him on the payment of $10,000. This seems to be making a good thing out of the padres, but the fashion is rather peculiar.

Letter from Thomas Carlyle.

Mr. Carlyle has written the following letter to Mr. Allibone, Philadelphia, which is perfectly characteristic, and will be read with interest:

ASCHERSON PLACE (for Chelsea, London,) 16th July, 1859.

SIR: A good while ago (I am ashamed to acknowledge my neglect by saying so, but it was not intentional, nor is it quite without excuse,) your massive, impressive volume [Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors] was duly handed in at Chelsea; nor did I fail to look a little into it, though exceedingly busy then, and now.

I can truly say the labor you have gone into (which appears to be faithfully done, wherever I can judge of it,) fills me with astonishment; and is indeed of an amount almost frightful to think of. There seems to be no doubt the book will be welcome to innumerable reading beings, and tell them much that they wish to know; to me the one fault was, that, like the Apostle Paul's sheet of Beasts, it took in "the clean and unclean," and thereby became of such unmanageable bulk, to say no more. Readers are not yet aware how fast the fact is of daily increasing magnitude, and already of terrible importunity to readers, that their first grand necessity in reading is to be vigilantly, conscientiously *select*; and to know that everywhere that Books, like human souls, are actually divided into what we may call "sheep and goats"—the latter put inexorably on the *left* hand of the Judge; and tending, every point of them, at all moments, whither we know; and much be avoided, and if possible ignored, by all sane creatures!

This is candidly my verdict; and I regret to think you cannot well like it: nor, as you practically, I fear, any wish to produce it, till summoned.

With many regards and acknowledgments,
Yours truly, T. CARLYLE.

S. A. ALLIBONE, Esq., etc etc., Philadelphia.

RIDING ON THE COW-CATCHER.—Since Willis' description of his cow catcher exploit on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, many foolhardy passengers have solicited the conductors on that great thoroughfare, to allow them to try the sensation. A day or two since a lady and gentleman insisted upon taking a jaunt on the cow catcher of a train coming West. Their request was granted at last, and the train being slightly behind time, they were carried along in this unprotected way at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. When relieved from their position they could not have been persuaded to try the sensation a second time. The train had not gone two miles until the pilot struck a cow and shouldered it. If the passengers had continued to occupy their situation, they must have been killed. [Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

FROM SALT LAKE.—A dispatch of the 18th from Leavenworth says:

The Salt Lake Mail has reached this city.

The sales of Government mules at Camp Floyd were finished previous to the departure of the mail. Very high prices were obtained.

W. H. Hooper would be supported for Congress by the Mormons.

The Democratic Territorial Convention, which convened at Topeka yesterday, nominated S. W. Johnson, District Judge in 1856, as a delegate to Congress from Kansas.

CROPS IN YALOBUSHA, MISS.—The Grenada Republican of Saturday last says:

Our planting friends in this region do not report so favorably this week of their cotton prospects. Some have had too much rain—some complain of their cotton shedding too much—some the appearance of rust—some of the rot—some of the worm. As yet, however, none of these destroyers of crop or harvest prospects have assumed a disastrous phase. Our planting friends have been in the midst of fodder pulling, and report having pulled a bountiful supply, and that of excellent quality.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Administration is arranging measures for the more efficient prohibition of the foreign slave trade.

The squadron on the coast of Africa is to be largely increased, and to consist of the United States war steamers Mystic, Sumpter, San Jacinto and Mobican—also, the sloop-of-war Constellation as the flag-ship of the squadron, with the sloops-of-war Portsmouth, Marion and Vincennes.

These vessels have been assigned to this duty because of their light draught, which enable them to go farther up the country and nearer the coast.

Although the joint treaty with England requires us to keep but eighty guns on the coast of Africa, the Administration proposes to increase the number of guns to one hundred and sixteen.

The naval depot is to be removed from Port Praza to San Paul de Lander.

In addition to this increase on the African coast, the United States war-steamer Crusader, Mohawk, Wyandotte and Fulton are to cruize in the neighborhood of Cuba, for the purpose of capturing such slavers as may escape the vigilance of the African squadron.

HALIFAX, August 23.—The stable belonging to N. B. McKay, of this city, was destroyed by fire last night, together with the express horses used to convey the foreign news from here to Sackville.

The fire was the work of an incendiary, and is supposed to have been instigated with the design of embarrassing the Associated Press in forwarding the Canada's news, which is momentarily expected at this port.

LEAVENWORTH, August 23.—The notorious Montgomery is again in the field with his band of outlaws.

A "jayhawker" has been forcibly taken and carried into the Missouri Reserve, and there is every prospect of the old difficulties being renewed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—The advices from the Pike's Peak gold mines continue favorable. New discoveries of rich gold mines have been made about one hundred miles northeast of Cherry Creek.

Seven passengers arrived at Chilson a few days since with one hundred ounces of gold taken from these mines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Cotton market closed quiet, generally at the closing quotations of last week. The Flour market closed firm; sales to-day 12,000 bbls. Eastern Mess Pork has declined 15c. Beef closed steady. Sugar closed firm and unchanged. Coffee closed firm at previous quotations. Stocks generally closed buoyant, and prices have an advancing tendency.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—The Flour market generally closed dull at an advance of 5 to 10c. per bbl. Superfine closed at $4 60 to $4 65. Corn closed quiet at prices ranging from 77 to 85c. Whisky has advanced ½ and closed at 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—A serious riot occurred at Tacony yesterday, accompanied by an attack upon the Franklin Rifles, a German military company.

They were attacked by a band of rowdies and three of their number were seriously injured.

The riot was finally quelled.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., August 23.—The Denver City Express arrived here to day, bringing $15,000 in gold dust, taken from newly-discovered mines.

Some of the richest discoveries have recently been made on Cape Lepandre, near Cheyenne Pass. Rich quartz are found in abundance all through this region.

Provisions at Denver City were cheap and business was brisk.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Cotton market closed dull—the sales to-day were 600 bales, at previous quotations. The Flour market closed firm, sales to-day 11,500 barrels—quotations are nominal. Corn closed firm, sales to-day 13,000 bushels. Yellow Corn is quoted at 85c. Pork closed buoyant, sales to-day of 4000 bbls. of Eastern Mess at $15. Whisky has advanced ½, and closed at 28½c. Sugar closed buoyant; Havana Sugar 6¼ to 6½c.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 23.—The steamer Natchez passed down at noon to-day, Emma Bett at 1, and the Champion at 6 o'clock this evening.

Flora Temple and Princess.

From the New York Herald of the 17th we extract the following account of the match on the previous day between these famous trotters:

First Heat.—Princess won the inside position, and when the word was given went off with the lead around the upper turn. At the first quarter pole she was about half a length ahead of Flora in thirty-five seconds. Going down the back stretch Flora made a desperate brush and succeeded in drawing a little closer, Princess passing the half mile pole a neck only in front—time, 1:11. On the lower turn Flora showed her head in front, but coming on the home-stretch Princess got ahead of her again about half a length. The contest up the homestretch was the most beautiful ever witnessed. Flora gained on the California mare, inch by inch, until at the drawgate their heads were parallel. From there to the score Flora outfooted Princess, and was clear of her as she passed the stand, making the first mile in 2:23. Going round the turn into the second mile, Flora crossed in front of Princess a little too soon, and threw her back a couple of lengths, which never afterwards was she able to make up. Flora kept up her gate all the way round, and came home a winner of the heat in 4:50½, 8 seconds and a half faster than it was ever performed before. Princess, in rounding the lower turn on to the homestretch, broke very badly when three or four lengths behind, and lost so much, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of her driver to force her along, that the crowd supposed that she was distanced. The distance judge, too, getting into the mile distance stand instead of the right one, dropped the flag in her face; but this had no effect with the decision.

Second Heat.—After two or three ineffectual attempts the nags were started, Princess leading a length or more, which enabled her at once to take the pole, holding which she reached the inside pole in twenty-six and a quarter seconds. Going down the back stretch Flora made up a little and hung on the flank of Princess at the half mile pole—time, 1:11. On the lower turn the struggle was fierce in the extreme. Flora closed until they were head and head as they were turning on the home-stretch. From the three-quarter pole to the stand, Flora increased her speed, and by the greatest exertion beat Princess one length to the stand, making the first mile in 2:21. Soon after passing the score both mares broke up, but Flora recovering first, dashed away from the other some forty yards, which she managed to hold to the end, coming home the last two hundred yards on a jog, making the heat in 5:05. The following is the summary:

Entered Purses, L. I.—Trotting; purse $1,000; two mile heats in harness.

J. Watson named b. m. Flora Temple	1	1
J. L. Kolf named b. m. Princess	2	2

TIME.

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First mile	2:23	2:21
Second mile	2:26½	2:44
Total	4:50½	5:05

AN AMERICAN PEARL.—The Xenia (Ohio) Torchlight says:

We were shown one of the largest and handsomest pearls on Thursday last that it was ever our privilege to look upon. It weighs twenty grains, and perfect shape for a set. It is white with a bluish tint. The value of it we know not. It was found in the Little Miami river, between Mt. Hollyland Waynesville.

THE GOLD SNUFF-BOX PRESENTATION.—The gold snuff-box, designed by Gen. Andrew Jackson to be presented to the American soldier who should acquit himself with most valor in the late war with Mexico, and which, it will be remembered, was sometime since awarded to Gen. Ward B. Burnette, of New York, will be formally presented at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock, this morning. Andrew Jackson, Jr., being absent, the presentation will be made by Dr. John M. Lawrence, of the Hermitage District, and the award will be received by the Hon. Gid. J. Pillow, for transmission by him to the legal voters. [Nashville Gazette, Aug. 18.

BLONDIN'S LATEST FEAT.—A dispatch of the 18th from Niagara Falls says:

Mons. Blondin crossed Niagara river on his rope, yesterday, with a man on his back. During the performance a row occurred, and a man sixty years of age was thrown over the river bank and killed. The deceased's name was Colwell.

A histrionic party, who has heard a great deal about the "Theater of War," suggests the back seats must be desirable.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was a sunny but breezy and pleasant day. A heavy thunder storm and deluge of rain in the early morning hours drenched the streets and purified the atmosphere.

THE PELICAN CRICKET CLUB intend to display the skill they have attained in the game by a grand match of elevens, which will commence at their cricket ground to-morrow afternoon. We acknowledge an invitation to be on hand and see the sport, and diluting the compliment into the shape of a general invitation to everybody, we announce the wish of the Club that the public at large be on hand likewise.

THE COWHIDING AFFAIR of Sunday morning, on Dauphine street, between Barracks and Esplanade, which we reported yesterday, was not correctly or fully reported by us; a fault attributable to our not meeting the right informants. We omitted the name of the young quadroon dandy who was punished, because we knew nothing of him personally; knew his father, an extensive grocer and property owner in the Third District, to be a well-behaved and respectable free colored man; and feared that the details of the case might have been exaggerated to us, to the prejudice of the young man punished.

But yesterday, we got posted to our satisfaction. We found that this Adolphe Lacroix, whom we never knew by name, was the same elegant darkey dandy whom we had often noticed for his elegant appearance and dress, and of whose impudence, in ogling and sometimes following white ladies, we had often heard well-authenticated stories. We knew him by sight and by reputation, but never knew his name; and little fancied, in writing our report, which appeared yesterday, that he was the very same quadroon whom we had often watched, to observe his demeanor toward white ladies within our sight. As he was one of quite an extensive class of free-darkeydom in the lower end of the city who are in the habit of congregating about certain corners and certain churches, and about the French Market, on Sundays in particular, and who have reduced their impudence to the science of jostling and staring at white ladies, and making blackguard remarks intended for the ladies' ears, only when no white man is in sight, we never caught this precious Adolphe Lacroix or any of his kidney off the line of their good behavior. Ladies insulted by such fellows are generally alarmed, and cannot afterward point out or identify the dusky scoundrels to their husbands or brothers, and so the said scoundrels, in the long run, get off unpunished. This grievance is one to which hundreds of respectable white people in the Second and Third Districts will readily testify.

To correct our yesterday's report. Lacroix did not sign his name to the letter he sent the white married lady, nor did he indicate his residence. He stated in his letter that the old negress, his slave, who delivered the letter, would show the lady to the rendezvous hinted at by him; and simply signed the letter with his first initial, A. The lady did not know the fellow; never had known him; and only found him out, by pretending to accept the