...ordinary services and expenses be...

...being called on the passage ... it was unanimously ...

...on Police, to whom was referred the ... of Ald. Evans authorizing the pur... of [illegible] for the use of the Police ... [illegible] ... Police, and ... [illegible] ... Districts to see the ... [illegible] ... without extra compensation.

...and says being called on the pas... of said resolution, resulted as follows:

...Bailey, Bolhonde, Forbes, ... Messrs. Burthe and Wilson—2.

On motion of the Police Committee, ... the following, the rules being sus... and the resolution was read and adopted:

...Committee beg leave to submit the following ...

H. G. STERGER,
S. W. PHILBRICK,
J. LANATA.

Resolved, That the Captain of Police of each of the four Districts be, and are hereby, authorized to purchase such articles of [illegible] expedient for the use of the Police Station-House in their charge, previous to final commitment of the Council. Also such other articles as they may require, during the current year.

Resolved, That the several Captains shall tender an account, once each month, of every thing purchased by them under the above resolution, accompanied by the proper vouchers, and approved by the Chief of Police.

Mr. Wilson moved to lay it on the table, which was lost.

The question being on the motion for its adoption, the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Lanata, Lewis, McCormack, Nixon, Shaw, Stetson and Watkins—7.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Burthe, Dolhonde, Summers and Wilson—5.

So the resident being empowered to vote under the rule, gave a vote to the majority, and the resolution were consequently adopted.

Mr. Hahn, on behalf of the Committee on Markets, presented the following report and resolution, and moved their adoption:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of Chalmette Fire Company No. 23, report the accompanying resolution, and recommend its adoption.

J. O. NIXON,
J. M. REID,
JOHN F. WILLSON.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay on the warrant of the Comptroller, to Chalmette Fire Company No. 23, seventy-five dollars (*$75*) for rent of their house from 1st February to 1st March.

Resolved, That five hundred feet of hose be, and is hereby, appropriated to Chalmette Fire Company No. 23.

The yeas and nays being called on the motion to adopt the above report and resolutions, it was unanimously carried, the rules being dispensed with and the President voting in favor of the same.

The same gentleman, on behalf of the same Committee, presented the following report, which was adopted, the vote of Mr. Forbes, on his own motion, being recorded against the same:

The Committee on Fire, to whom was referred a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, appropriating one hundred and eighty-five dollars ($185) to James Gulick Fire Company No. 17, for the purchase of a horse, have had the same under consideration, and feel bound to report against it, for the reasons hereinafter submitted.

J. O. NIXON,
J. M. REID,
JOHN F. WILLSON.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen asking for the purchase of a horse for James Gulick Fire Company No. 17 was consequently not concurred in.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Committee on Prisons and Court-houses, presented the following, which was read twice and adopted unanimously by yeas and nays:

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay upon the warrant of the Comptroller seven hundred and fifty dollars, it being for provisions consumed in the city work-house during the month of June, 1852.

The following, presented by the same gentleman from the same Committee were, on motion of Mr. Nixon, laid over:

The Committee on Prisons and Court-houses to whom was referred the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, authorizing repairs to the Parish Prison, beg leave to report the following substitute.

JNO. F. WILLSON,
L. BURTHE,
J. T. MCCORMACK.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be, and he is hereby, authorized to have such repairs made to the Parish Prison as may be necessary, under the supervision of the Committee on Work-houses and Prisons.

The Committee on Prisons and Court-houses, to whom was referred an ordinance providing for the establishment of a prison for the confinement of slaves, beg leave to report the within ordinance as a substitute for the one referred to them.

J. J. MCCORMACK,
JOHN F. WILLSON,
L. BURTHE,
J. M. REID.

An Ordinance Establishing Prisons for the Confinement and Detention of Slaves.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all slaves arrested within the limits of the First and Fourth Districts shall be confined in the Work-house and Prison of the First District, and that all slaves arrested within the limits of the Second and Third Districts shall be confined in the Police Hall of the late First Municipality, which shall be known hereafter as the Second District Prison.

Be it further ordained, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, and immediately thereafter, upon the day of there shall be appointed by the Common Council a Keeper and Assistant Keeper for the Second District Prison, that the Keeper shall receive a salary of $1,200, and the Assistant Keeper $800 per annum, payable monthly on their own warrants.

Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Warden of the City Work-house and Prison, and of the Keeper of the Second District Prison, to place such slaves as may be arrested as runaways, or for other causes, at work in the chain-gang, subject to the order of the Surveyor, and the Council shall appoint two overseers to have the said charge subject to the direction of the Surveyor of said gang, each overseer shall receive a salary of forty-five dollars each per month.

Be it further ordained, That any person may place a slave or slaves for safe keeping in either of the aforesaid prisons, and the rates per quarter shall be as follows: For each slave, turnkey fee, $1 00; keeping per day, 25 cents; use of clothing per month, $1 25.

Slaves placed in the chain gang, turnkey fee, $1 00; per day, 25 cents; use of clothing per month, $1 25; and cost of advertising and reward, should any of them be recovered. The owner of each slave employed in the chain-gang to be credited with twenty-five cents for each day said slave may work; a correct account of which shall be kept by the Warden and the Assistant Keeper, and the amount of which paid monthly to the Treasurer. In case of sickness, the same shall be charged the owner of each slave, at the cost of the physician, which charge is to be in addition to the above rates.

Be it further ordained, That the Warden and Keeper of the aforesaid prisons shall immediately, upon the receipt of any slave, advertise the same in the public papers four times, both in French and English, with an accurate description of such slave, the cost of which shall be paid by the owner of the slave when claimed.

Mr. Burthe, on behalf of the Committee on Prisons and Building, presented the following, which was read and adopted:

The Committee on Prisons and Building Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Wampold, praying for the privilege to erect a house for the accommodation of the Guard of the Parish Prison, and the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, relative to the opening and widening of Bourbon street, report in favor of its adoption with the following substitute for the second resolution:

THOS. L. LIMPS.
L. BURTHE,
T. B. DOLHONDE.

Resolved, That the Mayor give notice in accordance with the laws of the Legislature, that it is the intention of the Common Council of New Orleans to open and lay out, as a public park, squares fronting on the Metairie Road, numbered 534 to 625, 626 to 676, 682 to 689, 714 to 720, 737 to 743, 755 to 758, 568 to 603, 609 to 702, 710 to 715, 744 to 747.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen was read, and as amended, adopted as follows:

Whereas, The Council of the late First Municipality adopted a plan on the 29th Dec., 1851, made by L. H. Pilie, Surveyor, under date of the 12th August, 1851, and whereas, on said plan certain squares of ground fronting on the Metairie Road, and numbered 534 to 625, 626 to 676, 682 to 689, 714 to 720 and 737 to 743, were reserved for a Public Park, and

Whereas, The present is the time when the city should provide a suitable place (and at very moderate expense) for a Park, such as the growing wants of a great city and the comfort and health of its citizens demand, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Mayor give notice in accordance with the acts of the Legislature, that it is the intention of the Common Council of New Orleans to open and lay out as a Public Park, squares fronting on Metairie road, numbered 534 to 625, 626 to 675, 682 to 689, 714 to 720, 737 to 743, 755 to 758, 568 to 603, 609 to 702, 710 to 715, 744 to 747.

Resolved, That should no satisfactory opposition be made thereto, after due notice, the Mayor is authorized to take the necessary legal steps for the opening and laying out of said Park.

The yeas and nays being called on the passage of the above resolution, it was unanimously adopted, the rules being suspended, and the President voting in favor of same.

Mr. Leeds, on behalf of the same committee, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Improvement and Building Committee, to whom was referred the message of the Mayor and resolution of the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the building of a house for Recorder's office, cells and lock-up for prisoners, report in favor of the adoption of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

THOS. L. LEEDS,
L. BURTHE,
T. B. DOLHONDE.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen being before the Board.

Mr. Bailey moved to amend by adding it is to be subject to the approval of the Council, which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Watkins, as Chairman, presented the following, which was read twice, the rules being suspended:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the claim of P. Ward, for extra services rendered by him in burying the dead during the epidemic of 1848-9, are of the opinion from the evidence before them, that he is entitled to the same. They therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

JOHN A. WATKINS,
L. BURTHE,
J. LANATA.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay P. Ward, late the warrant of the Comptroller, the sum of three hundred dollars, for extra services performed by him in 1848-9.

A motion was made for its adoption, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Burthe, Forbes, Lanata, Watkins and Wilson—5.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Dolhonde, Leeds, McCormack, Nixon, Shaw, Stetson and Summers—8.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Burthe presented the following, and the rules being suspended they were read twice and adopted:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this Council whether the house purchased by the late Third Municipality for the opening of History and Mysterious streets, has been transferred by or behalf of to the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Willson presented the following resolutions, and the rules being suspended, they were read twice and adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissaries of St. Mary's and Poydras Markets be directed, and are hereby authorized, to procure a sufficient number of substantial barrels or tubs, to consist the daily refuse of the various stalls, fruit stands, etc. of said markets, and to cause the same to be placed according to their direction, on each side of the markets.

Resolved, That as soon as the requisitions of the preceding resolution are complied with, all vendors of meat, fish, fruits, etc., within the limits of said markets, shall be required to throw the daily refuse of their stands into the barrels or tubs so provided; and that the Constables for cleaning the streets of their District, shall cause the same to be disposed of as in the case of other daily offal.

Resolved, That any vendors in said markets who shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, whether decayed or otherwise, into any street, or gutters adjoining said markets, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five, or more than twenty dollars, for each offence, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of which shall be paid to the informant, the balance deposited in the city treasury.

Resolved, That the Surveyor report to the Council upon the expediency and probable cost of placing on the gables or ventilators in the roof of Poydras Market, the same to be constructed and placed so as to afford all possible ventilation to said Market.

Resolved, That leave of absence be and is hereby granted to Mr. W. H. Peters, Secretary of the Board, until the second Tuesday in September next, provided he leave a competent person in charge of his office during his absence.

The following, presented by Mr. Watkins, was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings:

Resolved, That permission be granted to the Lafayette and Pontchartrain Basin and Canal Company to deepen and enlarge Gennerly's Basin in the Fourth District, and by a canal to connect said Basin with the new canal at or near the toll-gate on the Shell road, the route for the same to be designated by the City Surveyor.

The following, offered by the same gentleman, was referred to the Committee on Improvement and Building:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be requested to furnish plans and specifications for a wood fence, and also an iron railing, to enclose Clay Square, in the Fourth District, together with the costs of the same, respectively.

The same gentleman presented the following, and the rules being suspended it was read twice and adopted:

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby, granted for the erection of a statue to Henry Clay in the centre of Clay Square, Fourth District.

The following, presented by Mr. Forbes, was read a second time, the rules being suspended, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be required to cause the maintenance of the Carrollton Railroad Company, at the Horse Station, to be removed forthwith.

Mr. Bailey presented the following, to lie over:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be, and he is hereby, authorized to pave St. Mary street and Front street, between Poydras and Peralde streets, with the round stones taken from Tchoupitoulas street, two-thirds of the expense to be paid by the property holders on said streets.

Mr. Summers offered the following, and the rules being dispensed with it was read a second time and adopted:

Resolved, That the owner or owners of Annunciation Square be, and are hereby, instructed to have a close fence, at least six feet in height, built in a substantial manner, placed around said square, which fence is to be finished on or before the first of September next, and should the owner or owners of said square fail to comply with the above resolution, that they be subjected to a fine of ten dollars per day until said fence is erected.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be, and is hereby, authorized, to dispose of in the best advantage, the remnant of the fence now partially surrounding Annunciation Square.

Mr. McCormack offered the following, the rules being suspended, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, There is no adequate provision made for the relief of the poor of the city, in the event of an epidemic this summer, and whereas, such precautionary measures should be adopted (as past history teaches us) as may be meet and proper. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated to the purpose of relieving such of the indigent poor of the city as may be attacked with disease this summer, and that said sum be placed in the hands of the Mayor for that object, to be distributed at his discretion.

Mr. Willson moved to refer it to the Committee on Charity, which was lost.

And the question being on the motion for its adoption, the yeas and nays were ordered and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Burthe, Dolhonde, Forbes, McCormack, Nixon, Shaw, Stetson, Summers and Watkins—10.

Nays—Messrs. Lanata, Leeds and Willson—3.

The motion was consequently lost, the law requiring that all resolutions appropriating sums exceeding one thousand dollars shall be passed by a majority of the members elected in each Board.

The following, presented by Mr. McCormack, was, on motion of Mr. Burthe, referred to the Police Committee:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans is under to better carry out the operation of the Day Police of said city, has ceased to wear the large brass crescent badge by said police upon the outermost part of the lapel of the coat; and whereas, the experiment having been tried, it is believed by the majority of said police that a better substitute can be made in place of said crescent badge, therefore—

Be it resolved, That his Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans be hereby respectfully requested to consider the propriety of no longer requiring the use of said badge by said Day Police, and that his Honor be requested to substitute in place thereof a mace, which shall be made of some hard and substantial wood, which shall be about 18 inches in length, 1½ inches in diameter, and on one end of which there shall be a brass ferrule about 2 inches in length, on which shall be stamped the words "City Police," with the respective numbers of said police; on the other end of said mace there should be a hole, in which may be placed a cord for the purpose of hanging it inside the coat or pants, in order that no exposition of said mace be made, until it be necessary as a mark of authority in making an arrest, quelling difficulties, mobs, etc. Said Day Police shall have the power to use said mace in defending themselves while making arrests from dangerous attacks with deadly arms, but in no other case shall said mace be used as a weapon of defence.

Mr. McCormack presented the following:

Whereas, the Board of Aldermen, by a resolution transmitted to this Board, voted the sum of nine hundred dollars per annum as salary for each of the second or Assistant Clerks of the Recorders of the First and Second Districts of this city, and the action of this Board on that subject has left the salary of these offices unfixed, and therefore the act of the Comptroller powerless, leaving those offices without a salary, although their services are requisite and arduous.

And whereas, by an ordinance of the late Municipality No. One, the salary of the First Assistant Clerk of the Recorder of the Second District was established, and has never been repealed, and that said salary has been regularly paid said officer, and that all other manner but these have been fixed by a late ordinance of the Common Council, and by it now the salary of the Assistant Clerk of the First left unsettled.

Be it resolved, That the salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Recorder of the First District, and that of the Recorder's Assistant Clerk of the Second District be, and the same is hereby, fixed at ($900) nine hundred dollars per annum each, from the date of their several appointments by the respective Recorders of the First and Second Districts.

Mr. Willson moved to lay it on the table indefinitely, which was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Burthe, Dolhonde, Forbes, Leeds, Nixon, Shaw, Stetson, Summers, Watkins and Willson—11.

Nays—Messrs. Lanata and McCormack—2.

And on motion of Mr. Nixon, the Board adjourned to Tuesday, September 14, at six o'clock P. M.

WALTER H. PETERS, Secretary.

DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 95 ST. CHARLES STREET.

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The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dullest season, (October 15, 1851).

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1852

New Orleans Clay Monumental Association.

We are requested to give publicity to an idea which prevails very generally in this community, and which only requires an opportunity to find full and substantial expression. It is a noble, a lofty, a patriotic idea, one borrowing inspiration from a sacred admiration of genius and finding the truest and holiest of echoes in every American heart.

It is this: A great and noble patriot has but recently been taken from us, and, ceasing to labor, he has yet left his mark, broad and deep, upon the American history of the last half of a century. Of that history he was a great part—a full compendium—a splendid embodiment. American genius, American enterprise, American necessities, found in him a true representative—a man who dared speak what faith was in him, who fearlessly "blazed" his path in the as yet almost unbroken wilderness of American politics, who, with the boldness of a Richard Cœur de Leon, the chivalry of a Bayard and the unselfish patriotism of a Washington, stood bravely up between contending sections, spoke to them the words of truth and wisdom, and by persuasive eloquence preserved and cemented what Washington won into existence by wisdom and the sword. His whole life showed him the truest type of the American—quick, fearless, wary, generous and impulsive. He never faltered before and he never trampled upon a foe. He had the soul of a lion, and withal there was than his no kindlier or more forgiving heart. He spake like a political apostle, full of faith and inspiration, and yet he calmly heard reason and wisely compromised results. He would "rather be right than be President," and yet his soul was all on fire with the kindling of the most honorable ambition. Emerging from the wildwoods of the West, he was an able and unsurpassed negotiator at Ghent, a superior Speaker of the House of Representatives, a splendid Secretary of State and a magnificent Senator of the Union. Always, he was the patriot and the statesman—always, he was Henry Clay, making his life a model for imitation, his name a watchword of political struggle, his memory a thing of national religion, and his fame a monument in American history. So it stands, and so it will stand—that magnificent national memory—through all coming ages, massive and imperishable. If the statue of the Roman was curiously sought, from the very fact that he was absent, it can not be so, in the future, with Henry Clay. His live is American history, and the record of the last half of a century must enshrine him as in a Pantheon of fame.

Political selfishness can write no epitaph of hatred upon the tomb-stone of the patriot and statesman. Political struggle can seek no contest with the illustrious dead. Political prejudice or passion cannot deface or soil a national memory. All men of all parties will unite in honoring the great dead, and when it is proposed to erect in New Orleans a monumental statue to Henry Clay, whig and democrat, native born and naturalized, will eagerly hasten, as the Druidical cairn was piled up, to place stone upon stone, until the raised monument shall tipify, however feebly, the loftiness of departed greatness and the solidity of undying fame.

In this faith, we present to the citizens of New Orleans the suggestion of raising to Henry Clay a monument in one of our public squares. The outlines of the project are the formation of an association, the payment of an initiation fee and of so much every month, the employment of an American sculptor to carve a colossal statue of the great American. The chief portion of the contributions to be given towards the sculpturing of the statue, and some such artist as Powers to be called into requisition. We are advised that, to carry these views into execution, a public meeting will be called at an early day.

New Orleans, we are confident, will not fall behind her sister cities of the Union, who are preparing to pay a similar mark of honor to the memory of the great old statesman, dead. Henry Clay was, not only a distinguished statesman and a large-hearted patriot, but he was a warm and fast friend of the city of New Orleans; and the record of our gratitude should be solidly made in a testimonial as enduring as marble or granite.

A marble statue is recorded history, when raised by a grateful and affectionate people. It is a symbol of the power which worked to great ends, a type of the patriotism which won and held national gratitude and historic fame. The statue of Henry Clay in one of our public squares will be sculptured history to all who look upon it—a sacred memory to the present generation, and a beautiful and patriotic suggestion to all who may come after the contemporaries of to-day have passed away into the silent cities of the dead.

The List of Letters will appear in to-morrow's Crescent as usual.

MESSRS'S BAND.—This fine band, (the head-quarters of which are at the Pearl,) after playing very handsomely at Pitcole's last night, gave us a very beautiful serenade. Thanks, gentlemen, for your fine music and kind feeling.

COOL AND CAUTIOUS.—We have had on hand some time a very good joke on a democratic friend and editorial contemporary, who wears the honors of a seat in the Convention. Returning from an electioneering tour, he encountered a whig procession, and very innocently, very gravely, and with the utmost dignity, he took position and marched steadily at its head. Some rather unexpected cheers for his competitors broke suddenly upon his ears, and the member from Jefferson suddenly bolted from the whig ranks. We half suspect that unwonted march in such good company elected him.

That operation was bad enough, but some of our democratic friends in the Custom-house go a bow-shot beyond the joke. They have whig campaign papers regularly sent them to the Custom-house, and four times as many copies of democratic campaign papers sent to them at their residences.

"Cool and cautious Reuben," who endorsed for all his friends by signing "Reuben, Test," at the left hand bottom of the notes is scarcely a circumstance to them.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Gaitty N. O. and Ohio and People's Line.
(Office 11 St. Charles Street.)

Further by the Baltic—Movement of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 29th.

The Baltic reports that the Cunard steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

The Pacific mail steamer Thames arrived at Southampton on the 13th, bringing one million four hundred thousand dollars worth of gold.

French Clergy.

A recent decree exempts the clergy of France from the obligation of taking the oaths, [of allegiance, we presume,—Eds.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 27th.

The cotton market is rather quiet, and prices unchanged. Flour in good request at $4 25@$4 12½ ₰ bbl. for Ohio. Corn is still improving, and mixed Western has sold at 64½ ₰ bushel. Mess Pork slightly advanced, with sales at $19 75 ₰ bbl. Lard firm at 11¾ ₰ lb.

Lundy's Lane Celebration.

BUFFALO, July 27th.

There is a tremendous gathering at Niagara, and hundreds are arriving by every train. The camp ground is already covered with military from different points of the country, and every place is crowded with the visitors.

Protection to the Fisheries.

BOSTON, July 27th.

The U. S. steam frigate Saratoc, and the sloop-of-war Albany are ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of the American fishermen.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, July 27th.

There is now scant two feet one inch water in the channel and the river falling slowly.

CINCINNATI, July 27th.

The river here is yet falling. Markets quiet, and prices unchanged.

Another Naval Movement.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The steam frigate Mississippi sailed this afternoon from this port. Her destination is not made public, but she is supposed to have been ordered to the Fisheries.

Steamboat Burnt.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 28.

The steamboat Henry Clay, on her passage from Albany to this city, took fire this afternoon on the North river, a few miles above the city, and was destroyed. She had on board one hundred and fifty passengers, many of whom were lost by being burned or drowned. The boat is a total loss.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 28.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market to-day, and the sales embrace 2000 bales. Prices are without change. Flour has been in fair request, and 11,000 barrels have sold at $4@$4 12½ ₰ barrel for State, and $4 25 for Ohio. Corn is steady, with sales of 40,000 bushels at 64c. ₰ bushel, for Mixed Western. Pork is still advancing, and 1200 barrels have sold at $20 for Mess, and $17 50 ₰ barrel for Prime.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.

The river here is falling slowly, with two feet water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, July 28.

The river here is still falling. Flour is selling at $3 20, and Whisky at 15½c ₰ gallon.

THE MAILS.—The eastern mail, which only came through from Charleston on Tuesday, failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. That the great and almost only channel of communication between the North and South, should be managed in the manner it is, is an outrage too gross to be borne by the most patient and forgiving public in the world. We are not inclined to find fault, but we are perfectly conscious that there is not the slightest excuse for the numerous failures of the mail which occur between here and New York.

We are indebted to the officers of the mail steamer Florida for Mobile papers.

SCOTT RANGERS.—There will be a meeting of this body of whigs to-morrow night, at their Hall, over the Post, to make arrangements, for as many as may please, to attend the great Whig State Ratification Meeting at Baton Rouge on next Monday. The occasion is an interesting one, the trip will be delightful, and it would be well to combine and make arrangements in common.

BENEFIT OF AN AMATEUR.—The performances at Placide's Varieties last night, for the benefit of an amateur, were conducted on the advice of Shakspeare—"if 'twere well done, it were well it were done quickly." So far as they went they were excellent, and we regretted that unavoidable circumstances brought them to so sudden a close. The beneficiary deserved a fuller attendance.

DOGS.—We were informed yesterday that a person down town had been bitten by a dog, and it was feared that the animal was rabid. This fact has again called our attention to the subject of allowing the numerous worthless curs which infest nearly every part of the city, to run at large unmuzzled at this season of the year. Ordinances sufficiently strong and explicit are in full force, and it is made the duty of the police to carry them into effect. The horrors of hydrophobia need not be commented on, and one human life is certainly worth more than all the curs which swarm in the streets. In New York the practice of killing dogs in the streets has been abandoned, and a Pound established, where all the unmuzzled and unmarked curs are sent. We will not attempt to say how such a plan would work here, but something should be done.

FIRES AND INSURANCE.—The frequency of fires, and the losses incurred by the Insurance Companies of Philadelphia, have induced them to increase the rates of premiums to be charged upon fire risks. It is said that within the last few years, every insurance company in that city has diminished its accumulated fund, consequent not only upon the occurrence of very so many unaccountable fires, but upon their extent, from the unsafe nature of the buildings which have been lately erected.

COTTON WORM.—The Alabama Standard, (Butler, Clarke county,) says that the cotton worm has made its appearance in vast numbers in that county. One planter has had his crop almost entirely destroyed.

FLORIDA WHIGS FOR SCOTT.—The Savannah Georgian says: "Verbal information from Florida tells us that the Whig Convention, which met at Tallahassee last Wednesday, to take action in relation to the Presidency, etc., has declared in favor of Scott and Graham, and nominated George T. Ward for the Governor.

LARGE DONATIONS.—A lady of Charleston, Mrs. Rouse, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has left upwards of $30,000 to religious and charitable purposes, besides $70,000 in bequests to relatives, servants and friends.

CHOLERA IN ALABAMA.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate states that the cholera had broken out at Tuscumbia, in that State, on the 15th inst., and that there had been ten deaths from it, among whom were Col. Jonas J. Bell and Mr. Grey. The rest were mostly negroes.

NAPOLEON'S HAT.—A hat which the Emperor Napoleon wore during the Russian campaign, was sold at Chateau Thierry for 4,000f. The hat belonged to Everard, one of the Emperor's *valets de chambre* who lately died.

GENERAL HAMILTON.—General Hamilton has addressed a second card to the creditors of Texas, in which he states that he was in error in supposing that the Senate Committee had decided the question, as to the liability of the United States for the debt of TEXAS.

MR. PARDAU, the eminent Irish railway contractor, has placed in the hands of the Royal Dublin Society $100,000 for the purpose of an exhibition of the manufactures of the three kingdoms, to be held in Dublin in 1853.

GOOD REGULATIONS.—In Paris and London when a house is pulled down and a new one put up, only two feet of the sidewalk is allowed to be taken up, and the space enclosed in a high board fence. The building is taken down and the rubbish immediately carried off, except what may be wanted in rebuilding, which is piled upon the premises, and not in the middle of the street as with us. Materials for the new building are brought as they are wanted.

A London correspondent of the New York Sunday Times says: The French army at Rome will, in all probability, soon return home. The Pope is seriously attacked with dropsy, but every care is taken to prevent the disagreeable fact becoming known. The Italian patriots are not idle. They have issued proclamations against the Romans paying taxes to the Pontiff, and the advice is being acted upon more generally than might have been anticipated. The emperor of Russia has bestowed the order of St. Anne on General Gemeau, the French commander-in-chief at Rome.

RUSSIAN NAMES.—If any Anglo-Saxon author is in want of apt names for the characters of a farce or a burlesque, let him resort to Russian Geography and the Russian Army List, and save himself the fatigue of invention. He will there find appellatives expressive of almost every thing that is ridiculous. For example, at the late grand review held by the Emperors of Russia and Austria on the plains of *Ponemonsk*, near Warsaw—to which the approach is by way of *Mydewitz* and *Czernhausen*—Lieutenant General Count *Clem-Gallus* is stated to have cut a distinguished figure. Clam-Gallus! "Phœbus, what a name!"

WHISKY-FED HORSES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that some of the horses employed on the Harlem Railroad may have been noticed as having a peculiarly "hard look," and a few may be considered as regularly installed into the fraternity of "bruisers." It appears that during this hot weather, they are each in the habit of taking their "drap" of whisky, and water, in order to better qualify them for labor. This mixture is regarded as an improvement on the usual beverage of horses in its native state, and as protecting the animals from the heat of the sun. Wall swhile, says the Journal, and you shall know whether this opinion is correct. For ourselves, we very much doubt its correctness.

Arrival of the Pampero.

The steamship Pampero, Capt. McCorren, arrived yesterday from San Juan, which place she left on the 21st inst. She brought four $1,000 in specie on freight.

The Pampero left, in the port of San Juan, the bark Elizabeth and the brigs Fashion and Mechanic. Steamship Prometheus left San Juan on the 21st, for NewYork with 150 passengers.

The following deaths occurred on board the Pampero during the passage from San Juan:

J H Bell, of Delaware county, Ohio, on the 16th instant, aged 42; Daniel Foster, of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 24th, aged 48; J W Sight, of Charlton county, Mo, aged 28; also, Joseph Helms, aged 28; Hugh McGonegle, of NewOrleans, a fireman, on 24th inst., aged 28; also, Isaac Rogers, of Baltimore, on the 25th, aged about 30.

The following is a list of passengers booked at San Juan. It includes the names of those who died during the passage:

Dr Rodrequis, D B Good and family, D F Thomas, G Carpenter, N M Gerrett, A E Sloum, C Davenport, T McDaniels, Mrs McGovern, B Holcomb, E Soule, W A Costley, J Galloway, B Hazelwood, G Barton, Wm Robinson, A Upchinch, W Forester, J Gable, J D Reville, T S Howard, H F Peterson, Capt Cook, Mrs. Hooper, L Levy, J Bloomberg, Mr Reese, J Cole, J Chapman, J Archey, J Holmes, H Hinaks, J W Sight, R J Avery, J Gully, A D Watson, J S Arnold, L W Gill, H T Drake, J H Hays, D Foster, C Green, M Williams, J H Bell, H Spurlock, J Stuby, J Wiedig, J Picher, H Vilga, J Burgin, S Scott, J Schicklin, J Norman, lady and two children.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PORTNER BY THE BALTIC—LIVERPOOL MARKET—*Liverpool, July 14.*—The Flour market has had a rather drooping appearance, and closes at 19s. for Western Canal, and 20s. per bbl. for Ohio. There has been a fair demand for Corn at last week's prices. Yellow is quoted at 31s. 3d., and White 29s. 6d. per quarter. Provisions are steady at previous rates. Lard is in good demand, but without change in price. Lard is scarce, and there is a good call for Eggs at 27s.@28s. per cwt. Coffee steady. Very little doing in Carolina Rice. Sugar is steady at former prices. Linseed Oil is quoted at 29s. Wheat has declined 3d.@3d. per quarter.

LONDON MARKETS—*London, July 14.*—The Corn market has been dull, and prices for all descriptions have declined one shilling. The Cash of Lard is small, and prices very full. Bacon has met with a limited demand, but prices are without material alteration. Sugars have declined—Coffee flat.—Tallow quiet, and quoted at 37s. 9d. per cwt. Cotton inactive and unchanged in price.

MONEY AND TRADE.—Money has been easy, and the English funds active. Consols are quoted at 100¾ to 100¾. Trade in the manufacturing districts has been satisfactory.

RIOT IN PIEDMONT.—There has been a great riot in Piedmont, between the troops and the populace. Many lives were lost on both sides.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—The returns of the election, so far received, show the election of 137 members favorable to the Ministry, 190 of the opposition, and 42 neutral. Five Dots.

Foreign Miscellany.

The Kings of Bavaria, Holland and Belgium are to meet the King of Prussia in a few days at Schlangenbad.

The canton of Neufchatel, Switzerland, has given fresh proof of its enmity towards royalty by electing seventeen republicans out of 23 councillors.

Two Indies, Mademoiselles Meyer and Vondermanne, have been imprisoned in the free (?) city of Bremen for political writing.

The inheritance of Mehemit Ali has been settled—the Viceroy of Egypt consenting to pay the heirs twenty-three millions of francs.

An address, signed by 3200 inhabitants of Cuba, has been presented to General Concha at Madrid. The Spanish Government has authorized 200 convents to receive novitiates. The total number of the latter allowed to be received will be 6018.

An excellent piece of sculpture, "Daniel in the Den of Lions," has been found in good preservation in the old abbey of Saint Germain, at Auxerre.

A statue to Charlemagne, who in 807 was the founder of the Post-office, is about to be erected in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Paris.

It appears from a letter of Mr. Moxon, the publisher, that the cause of delay in the erection of the statue to Campbell, the poet, in Westminster Abbey, arises from his being unable to obtain the dignitaries for permission to erect in Poet's Corner, viz.: £388—a monstrous and exclusive sum.

City Intelligence.

A SPECTRAL VISITOR—ANTOINE DELISLE.—"His form you may trace, but not his face;
'Tis shadowed by his cowl.
But his eyes may be seen from the folds between,
And they seem of a parted soul."

The recent impressive man-choking, wherein Delisle and Adam were fated to suffer a double death—being hung twice—was attended with so many circumstances of horror, that the memory of it—of the legal butchery—will rest on them wearily. The ghastly form of Delisle, as he stood upon the scaffold, his sallow features muffled in a white napkin, a white blouse dangling from his angular shoulders, his elbows pinioned and crimped backward, his shrinking body quaking in the agony of fear, his hollow cheeks and leaden, lack lustre eyes—furnishing a picture that was so daguerreotyped on the imaginations of many as never to be effaced. Many a nervous woman has since fancied this bloody hand dangling at midnight with the folds of her curtains; children in their dreams have been haunted by his grinning visage, and even hardy men have not hesitated to admit the deep impression which his "taking off" has left upon their excited and zombre fancies.

This much by way of prologue:

A few nights since, a party of seven were wending their course homeward from a hilarious assemblage, and their way lay through the shadowy precincts of the Merchants' Exchange. It was the very "noon of night," when fairies play pranks with unwary mortals, and witches gallop astride on broomsticks, and goblins take their airings by the dim light of the stars. It was a dusk and gloomy hour. A heavy mist enveloped the lower atmosphere, through which the lamps glimmered with a yellow, dead and unearthly light. The walls of the Exchange frowned gloomily above the party; Echo, grown sullen, refused to give back the sounds of their heavy foot-falls, and the aspect of the place gave to their imaginations the tints of its own sombre coloring.

Suddenly, on nearing a niche in the massive walls of the Exchange, where the glare of the distant lamps served only to make the "darkness visible," the party were simultaneously startled with the view of a fearful apparition. Under the arch, and right as a stone, dressed in the habiliments of the grave, with eyes fixed on vacancy, in them no speculation or hint of intelligence, arms seemingly pinioned back, fingers rigidly distended like birds' claws, body awry, neck turned asKance, knees half bent, mouth wide opened and teeth exposed, grinning horribly—stood the apparition, as it seemed, of a ported soul.

There was no time for contemplation or parley, for the whole party rushed back, startled by a sudden fear, and exclaimed in one voice, "Delisle!" All seemed stricken with the horrid fancy, that Delisle, the homicide, Delisle, the gibbeted felon, had either come back as a disembodied ghost, revisiting the upper air to horrify the vision of his destroyers, or that by some new-fangled invention of the doctors, he had been resuscitated, to anticipate the agonies of dissolution yet once again. For there stood the shape—so like a phantasm—in form and feature so like Delisle, that none of the party doubted its identity. All exclaimed "Delisle"—for the shrinking form, the twisted neck, the bandaged head, and even the blood spot on his shirt—the crimson witness of his first plunge from the scaffold—all presented an exact semblance of the entombed fellon, Delisle.

To say that the party exhibited signs of perturbation, or that they ran, might in these days of "pistols and coffee for two" be considered slanderous; but that they made tolerably fast time in the way of tall walking, we will assevserate without fear of contradiction. Stationed at a convenient distance, the party had leisure to contemplate the vision. None doubted that it was Delisle, resuscitated and resurrected,