DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT WILL APPEAR EVERY DAY, OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Gentlemen who are now subscribers to this city and Lafayette at an annual subscription of Five Dollars, or Three Dollars for six months, in advance, and Twenty-Five Cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Will be published the following rates of charges, payable of course to the Clerk of the Office, viz:

[illegible] $1 00

[illegible] 50

[illegible] 25

Advertisements will be published a month at the rate of one dollar per square.

Those who may prefer advertising upon a medium of communication, which is large when it is known that the Crescent, which was large when it was published in the morning, now goes through the daily mail, and is read in every part of the Union, which has fostered Internal Improvements—and then let him look at his own Louisiana, with a soil the most fertile under the sun, and, by position, the ground of interchange of exports and imports for the Valley of the Mississippi.

This very day, a large portion of our former trade is being rapidly drained off, by railroads and canals, to Eastern ports. Even the tobacco trade of Kentucky, and the cotton trade of West Tennessee, is passing away from New Orleans to Atlantic ports; and, bound and chained down by our present restrictive Constitution, we are not able even to make a struggle to regain the old commercial empire, which is passing from our sway. A little while longer—a little more folding of the hands to sleep under our present Constitution—and we shall have nothing to contend for. The Mississippi river itself may yet be more appropriately termed (to us) a sluggish ditch of water than the "highway of commerce."

We are at a turning point in the history of our State. Railroads can save us; but how are railroads to be built? Not upon the credit of associated individuals, because they are not known abroad; not upon their means, because they are not sufficiently extensive, and because they would not sacrifice them, in any case, to the restrictions of our present barbarous Constitution. The State must be unfettered from the bonds of an absurdly restrictive Constitution; and then, more liberal in its grants and more energetic in its action, it may work out its salvation. The growth and prosperity of the State, and the multiplication and prosperity of the people, are one and the same thing.

☞ For the new Constitution, in French and English, see Supplement.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. T. J. Rusk and James T. Morehead for public documents.

Boats Leaving Here Coming.

For Vicksburg and all intermediate landings, the regular packet Natchez No. 2, Capt. Leathers. Agent, D. R. Carroll.

For South-West Pass and intermediate landings, the regular packet Fashion, Capt. Fagot.

For Red River, the regular packet J. M. Rolf, Captain Kimball. Agents, Spaulding & McCreary.

For Louisville, the steamer Chancellor, Captain Bacon. Agents, Strother & Brothers.

For Louisville, the steamer Lexington, Capt. Christopher. Agents, Strother & Brothers.

We regret an error which we made yesterday in our notice of steamboats leaving. Messrs. Strother & Brothers are agents for the steamer Frank Lyon, instead of Smith & Dimister.

JUDGE GUION.—We understand that this gentleman—one of the most valuable members of the late Convention, distinguished as a jurist, popular as a citizen, and generally spoken of as one of the probable candidates for Governor—is in our city, on a visit connected with the interests of the New Orleans and Opelousas Road. Our State boasts of few gentlemen of the sound intelligence and attractive oratory of Judge G., and if he comes to stir us up in behalf of the Opelousas enterprise, we feel confident of the success of his useful mission.

PLEASURE TRIP.—The steamer Ophelia, in addition to her usual Mandeville and Madisonville route, will, tomorrow, visit Pass Manchac. We hear a rumor that the sea serpent is in that direction, and is supposed to be exploring the crossing place for the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. In any case, we are sure that the trip will be a most delightful one, and that Capt. Grice will make all on board feel pleased and comfortable.

It appears we were in error when we referred to the Courier as having incorrectly published the venerable Jaques Tontant as a boiler from the regular whig nominations. Our neighbor has already a sufficiently large number of blunders of this character to answer for, without our making any unfair additions.

As long as such agitators as Seward, Johnson, Jessup, Fred. Douglas, Fogg & Foss, are tolerated at the North, and their writings, forgeries and falsehoods, are circulated and commended in the South, our citizens who go to the "higher law" watering places, must expect to be insulted. [N. O. Courier.

Go ahead, neighbor. Add the two Van Burens, father and son; Wilmot, Preston King, John A. Dix, William C. Bryant, Robert Rantoul, Marcus Morton, Long John Wentworth, B. F. Butler, R. J. Giddings, S. P. Chase, J. P. Hale, etc., and then you are all right.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—At Little Rock (Ark.) on the 10th, the river was falling slowly, with three feet water in the channel, and no prospect of a rise.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 16th says: "There were three feet water in the canal last evening, and the river rising slowly. We had a very heavy fall of rain last evening, and, from appearances, we shall have more. If it should prove to be general, it may help navigation."

The Emily, White River and Memphis mail packet, was lately snagged and sunk in White River, near Jacksonport; after which she broke in two.

We learn from Captain Henry, of the brig Adams Gray, arrived last evening from Havana, which port she left on the 15th instant, that the prisons are all full, and new arrests were making every day. An accusation by a Spaniard is sufficient for the arrest and imprisonment of any Creole. The steamer Pizaro celebrated the landing of Lopez by a short cruise to Bahia Honda, returning the same day. Every vessel leaving the port of Havana is strictly searched for persons without passports.

We learn from Captain Getley, of the bark Cherokee, from Charleston, which vessel arrived in port yesterday, that on the 11th instant, off Salt Key Bank, he was boarded by Capt. Montgomery, of the bark Marmora, who reported he was from Philadelphia bound to this city, and consigned to C. J. Moeker & Co.; that she went ashore on Dog Rock, Salt Key Banks, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant. She has a full cargo of dry goods and railroad iron; her bow is about two feet out of water, and is perfectly upright, and her stern is afloat and makes no water. The Cherokee being breakmed on the 13th, was again boarded by the mate and five of the crew of the Marmora, who reported their intention of going to Key West for assistance, but concluded to go back to the bark.

INSUBORDINATION AMONG SAILORS.—The Norfolk Argus states that on Tuesday night, the 10th instant, some of the sailors attached to the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, now lying off the naval anchorage, obliterated the white streak painted around the ship by the application of an admixture of tar and black paint. After this they hoisted to the topmast an old chair, and were guilty of other fantastic tricks. Some half dozen of the crew of this vessel were tried recently before the Court Martial sitting on board the Pennsylvania for disorderly conduct while on her late cruise on the West India station.

CROPS—LOUISIANA.—The Thibodaux Minerva, of the 14th inst., says:

"From appearances, and should not a September gale blight the present prospects, the sugar crop of this year will be much larger than that of the past. H. G. Robichaux, Esq., parish assessor, yesterday presented us with two sugar canes taken indiscriminately from the field of Jean Y. Egana, measuring seven feet in height. Mr. Egana has over one thousand acres of plant cane, of which, those spoken of are a general average. We do not pretend to say that the crops of this section of the State will at all compare with that of Mr. Egana; and for the very best of reasons—his is nearly all plant cane—whilst that of nearly every other planter is principally stubble cane, from three to four years old—and much injured by a severe winter."

The Ouachita Register of the 10th inst., says:

"The corn crop in this parish will be sufficient to fatten the horses of all the candidates. In the low lands it is thought by some that the cotton crop will not be as large as last year's, but in the hills, last year's crop will be exceeded."

CROPS IN NEW YORK.—The wheat crop of New York, it is said, is all secured, and it turns out well; the yield has been good. Of rye, but little has been planted, but it has turned out well. Oats turn out pretty well; a great amount was sown. Indian corn has not yielded well, but a very large area is covered with it. Potatoes abundant and good. Hay and grass, two-thirds crop only. Fruit scarce.

STORY.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says: "The followers and disciples of Izak Walton are having a good time of it now at Black Fish Lake, over in Arkansas, about twenty miles from Memphis, on the military road. Five gentlemen caught there, the other day, in eight hours, the enormous quantity of six hundred and twelve fish, mostly perch and trout. A number of the last weighed eight pounds."

CAPT. MACEY'S COMMAND.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 7th inst. confirms the recent telegraphic dispatch, announcing the safety of Capt. Macey and his command. The Herald says:

Capt. Humber, Lieut. Cabell and Lieut. Black, arrived in this place, from Fort Gibson, on Thursday morning, having left that post on Wednesday morning, and bring the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Capt. Macey. We learn from these gentlemen, that a man arrived at Fort Gibson, from Fort Arbuckle, just before they started for this city, having left that post on the 29th of July, and reports that Capt. Macey and his command had all arrived in good health and spirits, at Fort Arbuckle, two days before he left, and that Capt. Macey was to have started for Fort Smith in a day, or as soon as he could make his arrangements. It appears that the report of the massacre is all an Indian fabrication. Lieut. Cabell informs us that he questioned his informant very closely, and that he felt that there was no doubt about it, and that he certainly saw Capt. Macey and his men, and that they were at Fort Arbuckle when he left that place.

For the Crescent.

The New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

On a right line from New Orleans to Jackson, Mississippi, the distance to the pine woods upland beyond the lake is thirty miles.

On the route recently surveyed, passing between Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, the distance to the like upland is about fifty miles.

From these two points to Jackson, the distances are about the same, and the facilities for constructing the railroad may be assumed as the same.

The difference, then, is twenty miles. The cost of constructing this whole fifty miles is estimated by those most competent to judge, at $18,000 per mile. If we add a liberal sum for the bridge across the Manchac, the whole cost of this most difficult portion of the work must amount to about one million of dollars.

If this million of dollars were expended upon the direct line, it would give $33 333 per mile. Or if we deduct five miles, as being similar in all respects to the route around the lake, and therefore not likely to cost more than $18,000 per mile, we should have left $36,400 per mile for constructing the road across the lake.

Let us deduct $9000 per mile for the cost of iron, (a liberal allowance) for this will be the same on all routes; and we have $31,400 per mile for constructing the track upon piles, and laying the rails across Lake Pontchartrain.

Query. Would not a contract be promptly taken at that, or a less sum?

What are the real difficulties in the way of this proposition? It cannot be denied that difficulties exist.

I answer the following. There may be others that do not occur to me:

1. The lake is a navigable water—the property of the United States.

2. The questionable practicability of making a safe and permanent track across the lake, on account of its depth and uncertain bottom.

3. The dangers to life resulting from any accident, such as running off the track with the cars.

As to the first difficulty, there would probably be no opposition to the construction of the road, provided suitable draws were made, one near each shore and one in the middle of the lake, to admit of the passage of vessels, as required by the law relating to roads across navigable waters.

It will be recollected that the lake trade is almost wholly to and from New Orleans, and its transit across the lake would be parallel to, and not transverse to the line of the road; and it would experience very little delay or obstruction in passing through the draws.

The second objection I shall endeavor to meet in another number, if this meets a favorable reception. Some works now being constructed seem to place this matter in a light altogether more favorable; and such lights must be heeded by those who conduct public enterprise.

The third objection is in a great measure removed by the simple suggestion that the track would be *straight* throughout its whole length, and therefore not likely to experience such accidents as the running the cars off the track. It is moreover obvious, that it would be much safer from the obstruction that vicious persons sometimes place upon railways. With a telegraph along the track to communicate from side to side, all risk of collision could be avoided.

What are the inducements to undertake this line rather than the land route?

The answer is, that it saves twenty miles of distance in the line, and avoids the dangers of overawe inundation.

The answer needs no elaboration.

"A MAN IN A TUB."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival at New York of the steamships Illinois and Northern Light, we have some later California items. The Northern Light brought dates to the 17th ult.

The collisions with the Indians continue, and many of the latter have been killed and captured by the whites.

There is a project on foot to expel all the Indians from Mariposa county.

The accounts from the mining regions are of a highly satisfactory character, and the yield of gold continues unabated.

It was reported that the difficulties previously existing between the Americans and foreigners in Mariposa county had been settled.

A rumor was current in San Francisco at the time the steamer sailed, that Georgetown had been destroyed by fire.

THE FISHERY DIFFICULTIES.—A dispatch to the Charleston Courier, dated the 14th inst., says:

Advices received at Boston state that the schooner Pilot, of Gloucester, had been seized on the fishing grounds.

The schooner Ellen Mar, previously captured, had been released.

A hail was given last Thursday night at St. John, in honor of Commodore Perry.

The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Commodore Perry, sailed for Halifax on Friday.

A British war steamer had appeared off Bathurst.

The St. John papers say that the British Government had taken the fishery question out of Mr. Crampton's hands and would stand by the colonies.

In Washington, it is said, that the prospect for an early and amicable adjustment of the question brightens, and that no misunderstanding had occurred between Mr. Webster and the President.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.—The Savannah Republican of the 16th inst., publishes the following letter from Mr. Fillmore to the Hon. A. H. Chappell, President of the late Constitutional Convention in Georgia:

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1852.

A. H. Chappell, Esq., Macon, Ga.—Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st ult. enclosing a copy of resolutions adopted by the Constitutional Union party of Georgia, in their recent Convention, expressing their approbation of my course in reference to the great question upon which the Union party of Georgia was organized, and inviting me to visit that State. I am happy of the opportunity to assure you, sir, that the unexpected expression of approbation from so distinguished and disinterested a source, could not fail to elicit the grateful emotions of my heart, and I will myself, at the occasion to tender to the members of that Convention my sincere thanks.

That the Union party in your State rendered most important service to the country, in a most critical juncture in our public affairs, none can justly deny. I can never forget the anxious solicitude with which I watched its progress in 1850, and the relief which I felt when I saw in its triumph that it had given the death-blow to the treasonable doctrine of secession, and had raised an impenetrable barrier to the spread of that dangerous heresy. But the necessity for such a party is deeply to be regretted, and I shall be happy to learn that it no longer exists. I have long felt and deplored the sad, yet, I hope, temporary circumstances beyond my control have hitherto prevented me. I now hope to enjoy that pleasure soon after retiring from public life; and if anything could add to the inducements to do so, it would be the cordial invitation thus extended from the "Empire State of the South." The time, however, is yet quite uncertain; but when it shall arrive, I hope to have the satisfaction of meeting many of those kind friends who have so generously given me their confidence and esteem in advance.

I am your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Letter from Gen. Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR.—Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that anything connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the Southern Press. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the Republic. The proceeding report is, and I presume was designed to be an entire misrepresentation. The newspapers quoted, the Independent Democrat, published in this place, and the Democrat, published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions have been uniform for years, and I am sure the captain, mate and four men remained for forty-eight hours, without anything to eat or drink, the sea breaking over them continually, until rescued by Capt. Cope. The mate of the Stella, named David Murry, subsequently died from the exposure on the wreck.

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We are indebted to Major J. A. Jackson, of Helena, who came up on the mail-boat yesterday morning, for the following particulars of the extensive conflagration which visited that town a few days since.

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Many of the goods in the stores were saved, and also nearly all the books and papers in the two Land offices. Messrs. Norton, Fuckler & Co. were insured to the amount of $20,000, and Messrs. Hicks & Bumpass for $5000. The entire loss. It is estimated, will net full short of $65,000 to $70,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but as yet no clue has been discovered as to who was the perpetrator.

The Savannah Republican states that a monster shark was caught recently, off Tybee. It measured fifteen Providence was given in placing death at the end of life—thus giving one time for preparation. This was almost as profound a remark as that of another person, who thought "it was lucky that Sunday was placed at the end of the week, instead of in the middle, as it might have been if placed elsewhere."

SHIPWRECK OF THE BRIG STELLA, OF ST. JOHNS—*Sufferings of the Crew.*—The bark Aaron J. Harvey, Capt. Cope, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday the 12th inst., from Palermo, reports having, on the 6th inst., fallen in with the brig Stella, of St. Johns, N. B., Capt. Kenney, from Savannah, water-logged, having sprung a leak during a gale on the 30th ult., and being half full of water her cargo shifted, and she nearly filled and sunk till her rails were even with the water. The top of the house alone remained above the water, and on this the captain, mate and four men remained for forty-eight hours, without anything to eat or drink, the sea breaking over them continually, until rescued by Capt. Cope. The mate of the Stella, named David Murry, subsequently died from the exposure on the wreck.

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CHOLERA.—Several deaths of cholera have occurred at Vincennes and Princeton, Ind., and Hickman, Ky.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur arrived at New York on the 12th inst. All hands well.

DEATH.—Benjamin Mathias Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Senate, died on Saturday, the 14th inst.

SAILING OF THE GLASGOW.—The steamship City of Glasgow sailed from Philadelphia on the 14th with 73 passengers.

LONGEVITY.—In the town of Conway, Mass., there are now living eleven men, the aggregate of whose ages amount to *nine hundred and thirty-three years.*

TWENTY HORSES BURNT.—Last week, the stables attached to the Hamilton House, Canada, were destroyed by fire, and twenty valuable horses burnt to death, a number of which were destined for the American market.

STEAMER BURNED.—The steamer Ireland was burned in the St. Lawrence river, near Quebec, on the night of the 9th inst. She had a valuable cargo, none of which was saved. No lives were lost.

EARTHQUAKE.—An earthquake was was experienced at Bathurst, New Brunswick, on the 2d inst. The main wall of the court-house separated nearly half an inch in the upper story. Considerable glass was broken in various buildings.

SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—An attempt to fine parties for selling liquor in Brooklyn, in violation of a city ordinance, has failed, the magistrates deciding that the ordinance was in conflict with the State law for regulating the sale of liquors.

ARKANSAS.—C. C. Danley, State Auditor, informs the editors of the Democrat, that, by a distribution of the Internal Improvement Fund, made a few days since, each county in the State is entitled to a distributive share of $450 60.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 12th inst. says that city had been crowded with strangers for some days previous. They are in attendance on the Agricultural Fair being held in that place. The display is said to have been fine.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Hagerstown Mail states that the fourteen slaves of Mrs. Pendletown, of Washington county, Maryland, who absconded a few days ago and made tracks for Maryland, have been captured and committed to jail at Harrisburg.

RAILROAD ORGANIZATION.—The Savannah and New Albany Railroad Company was organized on the 10th inst. The following Directors were elected: James P. Screven, William Duncan, John W. Anderson, Hiram Roberts, of Savannah; Abbot H. Brisbane, Charleston, S. C.; James M. Mercer, Nelson Tift, Albany, Ga.

A FALSE WIFE.—The wife of a newspaper-carrier in Pittsburgh recently decamped, carrying off with her the sum of $1000 belonging to her husband, being the proceeds of many years hard labor. She was arrested at Hollidaysburg, Pa., by means of the telegraph, but the money had been disposed of in some way.

SPIRITUAL RAPPING INSANITY.—Mr. Orville Hatch, a farmer, of Franklin, Conn., has become insane, he having devoted considerable attention to the subject of Spirit Rappings. Mr. Hatch left home on Saturday last, and his friends fear that he will commit suicide, as he, previous to his departure, represented that he had received a message from the spirit of a man who had committed suicide, urging him to quit the world forthwith.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—Gen. Blake has arrived at Tampa Bay, having had a talk with Billy Bowlegs for four or five days. General Hopkins left Tampa on the 5th inst. to see Billy, by appointment, on the 10th. It is anticipated Billy will emigrate with his people, and it is said that General Blake intends to give him only until next month to agree to go, after which, if they tarry, he will call upon the sharpshooters, under General Hopkins, to displace them.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—Gilbert Jacobs, of Springfield, Ohio, was struck by lightning a few days ago. The fluid singed the hair of his head considerably, burnt a whisker completely off his cheek, blistered his neck and back, and tore open the lower part of one of his boots and left him apparently dead. There were three men with him at the same time who were more or less shocked; they immediately went to work at their comrade, and with the aid of cold water and rubbing for about half an hour, revived him.

RETALIATING UPON GREAT BRITAIN.—The U. S. House of Representatives, recently, on motion of Mr. Evans, of Md., adopted an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, imposing the same high tonnage duties on English vessels entering our ports, which American vessels are compelled to pay in English ports. One leading object, suggested by Mr. Evans for this measure was, that it offered means for retaliation upon Great Britain in respect to the late orders for the exclusion of our fishing from the waters where they have been accustomed to fish. The light-house dues paid by our vessels in British ports amount to two millions of dollars a year. Grinnell & Minturn, of New York, have paid two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MURDER.—The Memphis Eagle, of the 13th instant, says that a man named Johnson shot a Mr. Fulton, a few days since, at American Bend, near Egg Point, Miss. Fulton was crossing the river in a skiff with some ladies, among whom was Mrs. Johnson, when Johnson came to the bank and told the former he would shoot him. He immediately leveled his gun at and shot Fulton, wounding him mortally, from which he died in a short time. They were related, but there had been an old difficulty standing between them for some time. Johnson fled, and had not been arrested at the last accounts. A letter from the Sheriff of Washington county, Miss., stated that a reward would be offered by the Governor for his arrest.

ARREST FOR SMALL POX INOCULATION.—A. J. Keleman, a pretended Hungarian doctor, has been arrested at Newark, N. J., charged with causing the death of two of Frederick Buhr's children by inoculating them for small pox. The affidavit states that Keleman pretended that the operation, which was performed about the last of May, was vaccination, the vaccine matter being taken from the arm of a child which had been vaccinated with matter from the arm of Keleman's own child; whereas it has been proved the child from which he took the matter in the second instance, had the small pox and died of it. The second child of Mr. B. took the small pox from the one vaccinated, and both died. Keleman was committed to answer for manslaughter.

KILLED BY HIS STEP-SON.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Banner says that on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., H. C. Boyd, living about eight miles below that place, in the river bottom, was killed by his step-son, John Marlow, a lad about thirteen years of age. It appears that Boyd and his wife had been to town during the day, where Boyd had procured whisky and got drunk, and after their return home had fell upon his wife with all the force of a brute, and while thus unmercifully beating her, the boy with the natural instinct of a child for the protection of his mother, drew a pistol and shot Boyd in the left side which resulted in his immediate death. The boy was lodged in jail on Friday, but bailed on Saturday.

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City Intelligence.

INSANE.—Patrick Rider was yesterday taken before Recorder Winter, on an affidavit stating that he is insane, and disposed to do promiscuous injury to every one he meets. There being no asylum for the insane in this city, the Recorder committed Rider to the Parish Prison for the term of six months.

THAT SLAVE CASE.—In the case of the slave David, who is charged with having made the murderous assault on sundry persons on Wednesday night, watchman O'Neil yesterday made an affidavit. He states that, at the time mentioned, he was unprovokedly assaulted and beaten by the slave David, belonging to Mr. Lemare, while he, deponent, was in the discharge of his duty and attempting to arrest the accused. Deponent further charges that David was armed with an axe, with which he threatened to kill any person who should approach him, and that he wounded several white persons with bricks and other missiles thrown by him. The examination of the case has been fixed for the 27th inst.

MAD DOGS.—The lower portion of the Third District seems to be the chosen abode of mad dogs. Poisoned sausages have been distributed in great abundance in that region, but the dogs of that District have a contempt for sausages and will taste never a one. They are too well educated in the ways of the police to be taken in by their poisoned provender. A negro boy named Justin, was on Thursday bitten by one and was taken to the Hospital of Dr. Durell. A horse was bitten in this District a few days ago, by one of these rabbid curs, and gave such unmistakeable evidences of hydrophobia that he had to be shot. The free colored man who was bitten several weeks ago, on Union street, and noticed at the time, has been under medical treatment and restored to health. What means were resorted to for averting the terrible effects of the malady has not transpired.

EXPENSIVE SWINDLING.—Affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genis, by Henry Billard, in which he charges that on the 28th of May last, he received a letter from his nephew, who resides in Havre, giving information that he had made collections amounting to 20,000 francs, and that, as soon as practicable, a draft for the amount would be sent to this city for deponent. Deponent heard no more of the matter until ten days ago, when a lad about twelve years of age went to him on Mr. Lobman's plantation, below the city, and informed him that the Swiss Consul had asked him to say that a draft for 20,000 francs had been received by him (the Consul,) in favor of deponent, and that it was necessary for the deponent to go to the said Consul's office in order to take measures for its collection. Deponent, not suspecting any thing wrong, on hearing the above statement, went with the lad, who conducted him to the upper story of a house on Exchange Alley, between Court-house and Bienville streets, and from there was introduced, in the second story, to an individual whose name he does not know, but whom he will designate to the Police, and who represented himself to be the Swiss Consul, and who exhibited to him the said draft, and then asked deponent to endorse the same, it being necessary, as he stated, to the payment thereof. After he had affixed his signature, the aforesaid individual gave him a due bill, which is attached to the affidavit.

Afterwards deponent returned to the said house, and has not only been unable to see the said person styling himself the Swiss Consul, but has further been informed by persons occupying the same house, that they knew not who deponent meant. From the above stated facts, deponent has reason to believe, and does verily believe, that his signature has been fraudulently obtained, and that the draft he was to have received has been feloniously obtained by the above described individual. Wherefore deponent charges said person with having committed the crime of swindling, and the within mentioned lad with having aided and abetted him in the same, etc. Deponent further states that he does not know by whom said draft was signed, nor to whom the payment thereof was to be made, and that he signed his name on the back of said draft. The due bill annexed reads thus:

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1852.

I will pay to Mr. Henry Billard the sum of 20,000 francs, after the date of eight days.

(Signed) S. V. FAUCIE.

THE SPIRIT THUMPERS—*Fresh Developments.*—These interesting celestials have widened their field of operations to a great extent during the past week. From a few solitary individuals, who first made themselves manifest in the Fourth District, they have rapidly spread around to all parts of the city, and number now a legion. Toothless old women, and the ignorant and superstitious are not now the only ones whom they condescend to visit. They have become aristocratic in their notions, and dwell in the palaces of the "merchant princes." An eminent merchant has been visited by one, which professed to be the guardian genius of the merchant's young daughter. This same goblin assumed to be skilled in nativities and other occult sciences, and went so far as to inform another eminent merchant—a visitor at the house where the spirit happened to "hang out"—of the exact date of his birth, age, etc. The same "thumper" being asked where a friend of the gentleman was, at a certain date, answered that he was in the city of New York—the questioner being morally certain that he had gone to England. So sure was he of this fact, that he at once set the ghost down as a humbug; but, to his astonishment, when he went to his office the next morning, he found a telegraphic dispatch from this same friend, dated at New York the previous day! Thereupon he concluded that the ghost was an honest ghost, and in every way to be credited. Much annoyance was experienced by the owner of the house, and by the members of his family, at the constant "thumpings" of this strange visiter.

The gentleman went so far as to have the weather boarding, or plastering of the room where the noises occurred taken off, in order to see whether any hidden machinery had caused the disturbance. The ghost treated their demonstrations with contempt, continuing the rappings on different parts of the walls, and in the middle of the room. The rappings were accompanied by a slight hissing sound, like a whisper, as if the supernatural was making an effort to speak. Finally the rapper "vamoosed," much to the regret of the family, who had become accustomed to its demonstrations, and rather liked them than otherwise.

On Carondelet street, they raised a "spirit" in the family of a "Spanish man!" The lady of the house was the first to discover it, and the first intimation she received of the presence of the spirits, was communicated by a belligerent wash-stand, which flew after a very angry fashion at her head. This was the signal for a general row, and chairs, tables, sofas, broomstick and tongs at once commenced a grand gallopade around the room, to the music of their own thumpings. By degrees these articles of furniture became more civil in their movements, and now assume the active only at the word "go!"

These spirits seem to have a notion of music. (It would be well if they would consult their elops.) A piano store, a few doors from our office, has been infested by them. The gentleman who sleeps in the store has been during the past week nightly awakened by their fingering of strange tunes. Several times he has arisen from his bed to ascertain the cause of the piano notes that have startled him from his midnight slumbers. At first he thought that the instruments might have been left open, and that the noises might be created by rats running over the piano keys; but, wisely judging that a dance of rats would create a rattling, he looked into the thing, and found the lids of the instruments all closed down. He is satisfied that the spirits are up to the "concord of sweet sounds," and that they thump this nightly melody.

A Gothic medium has been sorely beset by the spirits. They thumped around his domicil until they forced him to take refuge in another house, where they thumped worse than ever. He became "mad as a March hare," from which it seems possible that they thumped him on the head.

We heard some alarming "thumps," just now, opposite our office, which, on inquiry, we discover to be caused by a watchman thumping on the pavement. What next?

TO PERSONS RUPTURED.—The many permanent and effectual cures made by Dr. Sherman are deserving of more than a passing notice. For particulars see his advertisement on next page.

☞ FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—We are requested to announce F. BOULIGNY as a Candidate for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE of the Fourth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Thos. Willis. Election Sep. 6, 1852. au20

☞ The regular weekly packet steamer FRANK LYON, Capt. Stone, will leave for PRICETON THIS DAY, and EVERY FRIDAY thereafter. Shippers may rely on the F. L. continuing to the end of the season.

au20 2p1 STROTHER & BROS., Agents, 45 Poydras street.

☞ PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. ELECTION AND ANNIVERSARY.—The members of this Association are requested to assemble at Dr. Alexander Fenelon's Coffee house, corner of Canal and Bienville streets, on SUNDAY, August 29, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of Celebrating the Fourth Anniversary of said Association, and electing their officers for the ensuing year.

At 5 o'clock p. m., precisely, the Election will be formed at the above place, to receive a new and beautiful Banner and a new Portuguese Flag presented to the Association by several of its members and a few of their partizan friends.

A Salute of thirty-one guns will be fired in honor of the celebration of the day.

After which, the Association will march through the principal streets of the city, and then to the Hall of Polar Star (Masonic) Lodge No. 1, situated No. 31 Levee street, where the exercises of office and a Digest dinner will take place, terminating the said Anniversary with a Banquet, which will be ready at 5 o'clock p. m. for the members and invited guests.

The President hopes that every member will be present on this important occasion. [au18] ANTONIO VIEIRA, Jr., Secretary.

☞ PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Young men in want of business are referred to the advertisement of Mr. RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal street. au16

☞ JACKSON RIFLES, ATTENTION!—You are ordered to assemble for Company Parade on SUNDAY next, August 22, at 4 o'clock a. m., in full uniform, (white pants.) Punctual attendance is expected of every member.

☞ You will also take notice that the regular Drills of the Company are resumed EVERY MONDAY EVENING, at the usual hour. By order of Captain Forte. [au18 3t] C. H. TORNO, Orderly Serg.

To the Holders of City Obligations

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1852.

☞ Notice is hereby given to the holders of the matured obligations of the old city, of the late Municipalities and of the late city of Lafayette, that the Treasury is now prepared to cancel matured obligations, and that no interest will be allowed on matured obligations from and after the 27th instant.

au19 2p1 WM. H. GARLAND, Treasurer.

Aux Detenteurs de Bons de la Ville

BUREAU DU TRESORIER, VILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, 18 Août, 1852.

☞ Avis est par la présente donné aux détenteurs des bons échus de l'ancienne ville, des ex-Municipalités, et de l'ex-ville de Lafayette, que le Trésor est maintenant prêt à payer toutes les obligations dues, et qu'aucun intérêt ne sera alloué sur les bons en défaut échus, à dater du 27 de l'courant. [au20] WM. H. GARLAND