"Ah, me! In less than twenty years what was left of the produce of the ticket so strangely chosen? What! except a Wedgwood dinner-service that my father had had made to commemorate the event, with the Irish harp within the border on the one side, and his family crest on the other. That fragile and perishable ware long outlasted the more perishable money!"

DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1854

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. Nixon or his written authority.

Great Conflagration.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT ONE MILLION.

On Saturday last occured the most appalling and destructive conflagrations that our city has experienced for a long time. It commenced at about 11 o'clock in the third story of house No. 91 Tchoupitoulas street, near Lafayette street. The basement of this building was occupied by W. S. Wright & Co., and the third story by E. J. Hart & Co., as a store-room for liquors. The origin of the fire was purely accidental, a bottle of brandy having been broken in the work of corking and sealing; and its contents ignited by the candle used to melt the wax; but however slight the cause, the inflammable nature of the stores in the building rendered it impossible to extinguish the flames after they had fairly obtained a hold. The adjoining building, belonging also to E. J. Hart & Co., was next seized by the increasing flames, and the few engines which had by this time arrived, finding it extremely difficult to obtain a supply of water, it became evident that the result would prove disastrous in the extreme.

The extensive warehouse of Converse & Co., on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Lafayette streets, became the next victim. The energy with which the fire raged at this point was amazing. The wind arose suddenly, and shifting from point to point enveloped the scene of ruin in impenetrable clouds of dust and smoke, through which flashed the broad sheets of flame, withering and setting in an immediate blaze every thing of a combustible nature round about. At this critical juncture the firemen, although willing and anxious to fight the destroyer, were obliged to remain comparatively idle and behold some of the most extensive and valuable commercial establishments in the city perishing in his grasp. The water had almost entirely failed; the plugs were dry. A loft in a building fronting on Foucher street gave way, and a great number of casks and barrels containing oil and perhaps liquors, were bursted by the fall; their contents poured out in torrents upon the pavement, and at once the narrow street and the gutters presented a mass of hissing, unapproachable flame. Large quantities of oil were distributed in this manner in several other places, and its traces may yet be seen two or three squares away from the scene of the fire, where it had been carried by the currents of the gutters. Reduced to the extremity of applying suction pipes to the gutters, the engines no doubt performed the unprofitable labor of casting much of this inflammable material back into the flames.

Steadily and rapidly the fire advanced along Lafayette street, crossed Foucher, and finally reached Magazine, enveloping and reducing to ruins in its terrible progress the extensive stores with their valuable contents belonging to the firms of J. W. Stanton & Co., Martin, Owen & Cobb, Shultz, Hadden & Latting, J. O. Woodruff & Co., Graham & Buckingham, Parmele & Bros., and No. 102, used as a warehouse by Shultz, Hadden & Latting.

In the opposite direction, towards the river, the buildings were all destroyed on either side of Lafayette street to Commerce, including the establishments of R. W. Millbank & Co., A. Thompson & Co., J. M. Savage & Co., Webster & Co. and Walker & Co. The wine store of Maillot & Sons, and Hanna's produce store, narrowly escaped destruction. The track of the conflagration was on each side of Lafayette street from Magazine to Commerce, a distance of three squares, and in one of the most valuable and business portions of the city. We shall not further trace its progress step by step, as we give below the names of the owners of the property destroyed. Energetic measures were taken as soon as possible to procure a sufficient supply of water, and then the firemen soon checked the progress of the flames, although their excessive heat combined with that of a meridian sun had greatly thinned the brakes and almost completely exhausted the strongest men.

The loss of property has been very great, and will, probably, not fall much if any short of a million, and, so far as we can learn, it is altogether covered by insurance. The following is a full list of the owners:

Converse & Co., corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets.
W. H. Cook, N. E. corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets.
R. W. Millbank & Co., S. E. corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets.
A. Thompson, same store as R. W. Milbank & Co.
J. M. Savage & Co., S. W. corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets.
J. W. Ross & Co., N. E. corner of Lafayette and Foucher streets.
J. W. Stanton & Co., corner of Lafayette and Magazine streets.
N. Overton & Co., corner of Lafayette and Commerce streets.
Frank & Daniel, 93 Tchoupitoulas street.
W. S. Wright & Co., 91 do do
E. J. Hart & Co., 79 do do
Keep, Bard & Co., 77 do do
Gordon & Foster, 92 do do
John Hurley & Co, 90 do do
E. M. Daley & Co., 86 do do
Haines & Co., 88 do do
Charles Hanna, 98 do do
Shultz, Hadden & Latting, 110 Magazine street.
Graham & Buckingham, 106 do do
Parmele & Bro., 104 do do
Jno. C. Woodruff & Co., 108 do do
Martin, Owen & Cobb, 112 do do
A. W. Walker, 118 do do
Webster & Co., 116 do do
Forman, Latting & Co., 102 do do
Stanton & Co., (ice-house,) 31 Commerce do
Kerr & Pomey, 11 Lafayette street.

As most of the insurance companies have open policies covering all merchandise in stores and warehouses, the exact amount of the insurance cannot be ascertained until all claims are presented.

The weight of this disaster will, of course, fall upon the insurance companies, but we believe it will not be sufficient to endanger any of them. The following is a list of the liabilities entailed upon them, which, with a few trifling alterations, we cut from yesterday's papers. It is nearly correct:

Merchants' Insurance Company, all on buildings	$45,000
Granite Insurance Co., C. C. Lathrop, agent	5,000
Hudson River Insurance Co., C. C. Lathrop, agent	5,000
Provincial, Toronto, C. W.	17,500
Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company	38,000
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company	15,000
Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company reported	10,000
Home Mutual Insurance Company have open policies covering $100,000, but the loss cannot be over $75,000	75,000
Sun Mutual Insurance Company, about	100,000
Crescent Insurance Company will not make a loss of over $200,000, possibly may be reduced to $175,000	200,000
Foreign offices, supposed to be	100,000
Total	$611,500

In addition to the above there are several risks in Northern offices, on stocks of merchandise; also insurances are made on forwarding goods and goods on storage, nearly all of which are also in Nothern offices. The house of Forman, Latting & Co. had the roof burnt off, but he contents were saved, partly damaged. C. Hanna's store was not burnt, but the contents were greatly damaged by water.

The heaviest losers, (if they can be called losers by an operation from which they derive benefit) we believe to be, Parmele & Bros., who are put down for not less than $85,000, entirely covered by insurance in eight different offices.

While we regard this fire as a very great calamity, we have reason to be thankful that it was not attended with a greater number of serious accidents and loss of life. Thus far we believe only one man has lost his life—Wm. Donnell, warehouseman of Dyas & Co., who fell through the third story hatchway of the building and received mortal injuries. Mr. John Prados, clerk of J. M. Savage, Mr. Josiah Converse and a negro boy, were all seriously injured by a fall of brick from the walls of the store of Mr. Savage. The two former, it is thought, cannot survive. With the exception of a few cases of sun-stroke, none of which terminated fatally, these were the only accidents of note which occurred.

We are always happy to be able to bear witness to the excellence and efficiency of our fire department generally. On the present occasion no doubt every thing was done that men could do, and when the means indispensable to success were ultimately placed in their hands, their efficiency was demonstrated at once. With their usual readiness and resolution, they endured fatigue firmly and met danger fearlessly, showing throughout the trying scenes of the day that good conduct and attention to duty which have hitherto distinguished the firemen of New Orleans and placed them above those of many other cities.

We regret to record a single exception to this general good behavior, and we believe it was the only one. During the height of the conflagration, several members of company 6, the strongest in numbers of any in the city, attacked a man belonging to company 12, and beat him a most brutal and shocking manner, knocking him down with brickbats and kicking and stamping him with murderous ferocity. This we understood afterwards resulted in a general fight between the two companies. Such an occurrence is much to be regretted. It is a bad precedent, and seems entirely inconsistent with the good character our firemen have always borne, that, at a moment when destruction threatens to oversweep a large portion of the city, and the strength of every arm is needed to avert the danger, they should desert the post of duty and engage in petty brawls, having their origin perhaps in nothing better than prejudices of creed or race. We earnestly hope that such scenes will not be often repeated in New Orleans.

That the great extent of this conflagration is mainly attributable to the extraordinary deficiency in the supply of water there can be no doubt. The Superintendent of Water Works informs us that from an early hour of the day the fire-plugs in a large portion of the First District were open, and that in consequence the locality of the fire was deprived of the necessary quantity. Not long ago an ordinance was passed expressly declaring that whenever an alarm of fire shall occur the scavengers or street cleaners shall close all fire-plugs; but it seems they seldom pay any attention to this, and in the present case had disregarded it altogether. There will be, the Superintendent states, an ample supply whenever this regulation is observed. On this occasion, while the flames were spreading more rapidly and fiercely in every direction, it was found necessary to dispatch men on horseback to close the plugs, and then await the tardy process of accumulation.

We believe that under the circumstances no blame can attach to the Water Works Company, but we think that steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of an affair like this. The city should, if possible, obtain absolute control of the Water Works and expend the money necessary to insure our citizens against such sweeping destruction of property. With the Mississippi on one hand and its waters flowing through our streets to immense marshes on the others, it is rather hard if we can't get water enough to extinguish our fires!

See First and Fourth Pages.

Mr. E. R. Perry, clerk of the fine steamer H M. Wright, is entitled to our thanks for the latest Vicksburg papers.

WESTERN TEXAS.—We received a call yesterday from an old friend just returned from a trip through Western Texas. He represents the country as very beautiful and settling by a most respectable body of citizens from the older States on the Atlantic sea board. Business was prosperous, especially at Port Lavaca and San Antonio. The latter place, he informs us, stands in need of a new and well-kept drug store, which would be sure to do a good business. We throw out this hint to our New Orleans business men, whose energy is sufficient very shortly to supply any such deficiencies.

RE ESTABLISHED.—Our friends Parmele & Bros., whose place of business was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, have resumed business at No. 37 Magazine street. We are requested to state that all orders in their line of business will be executed as promptly as before.

METAIRIE COURSE.—A pacing race, best three in five, mile heats, to harness, came off over the Metairie Course yesterday evening at 5 o'clock. There were three nominations, of which only two started. The attendance was very good, and the sport excellent. So long as Mr. Bishop keeps the track in its present fine order, a great many of the "crack" will drop in on their way to the Lake and take a view of the sport. We append a summary of yesterday's trot:

SUMMARY.

Sunday, August 6.—Pacing race, three best in five—Mile heats, in harness—Purse $50.

Tom Day's bl. h. *Black Boy*	1	1	2 1
W. N. Roger's r. h. *Tarquin*	2	2	1 2
B. Riley's b. g. *Orleans Boy*	dr.		

Time, 2:59—2:59—2:56—2:59.

NEW ORLEANS AND OHIO TELEGRAPH LINE.—We find the following dispatch in the Vicksburg Whig of the 3d:

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The New Orleans and Ohio telegraph lines, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, have passed into the hands of a private company at Louisville, by whom it has been leased for a term of fifteen years. The lessees are taking prompt and energetic steps to have the lines put in first rate order, and kept so. The route is divided into convenient sections, and competent and attentive assistant superintendents will be maintained on each section. The public may henceforth rely on the telegraph as a reliable and uniform medium of speedy communication.

SOUP—SOUP—SOUP.—We understand that the Judge will serve up another of those lunches for which the "Shades" is famous, at 10½ today. Turtle Soup of the genuine character is a prominent attraction.

DROWNED.—A grown boy, named Timothy Martin, about eighteen years of age, says the Richmond Whig of the 1st instant, went into the canal near the Pump House to bathe, about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, and was drowned. He swam twice across the canal, and when crossing a third time he sank and rose no more.

The opinion was that he was seized with cramp, and so disabled as to be unable to reach the bank.

An inquest was held over the body by Coroner Wicker. Verdict according to facts.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Relations of Spain and the United States,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The President of the United States yesterday sent into the Senate a message in reply to the resolution of inquiry with regard to the existing relations between Spain and the United States. He states that these relations have not assumed a more amicable posture than they presented at the time when he sent in his message asking for means to be placed at his disposal to meet any contingency that might occur during the recess of Congress. He says that Spain has assumed the responsibility for the outrage on the Black Warrior, by approving of the course of the Cuban authorities.

With regard to the proclamation against filibustering expeditions, he says that individuals cannot be allowed to assume the functions of Government in making war, etc.

The President concludes his message by repeating his call for money and provisional authority to act according to circumstances during the recess of Congress.

EXTENT OF RUSSIA.—Russia is the greatest unbroken empire for extent that ever existed—occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it was too small for the Emperor Alexander, who is reported to have said: "I insist upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian for a bathing-place, the Black Sea for a wash-hand basin, and the North Pacific Ocean as a fish-pond." He encroached on Tartary for a pasture; on Persia and Georgia for a vineyard; On Turkey for a garden; on Poland for a farm; on Finland and Lapland for a hunting-ground, and took a part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders."

MORTALITY OF NORTHERN CITIES.—The total number of deaths in Boston during the week ending on the 28th ult. was 180, one-third of which were said to have been from cholera. The cholera at the Massachusetts State Prison is subsiding. No case has yet proved fatal. The prisoners, to the number of 112, have been attacked more or less violently.

The number of deaths in New York for the same period was 1140, of which 242 were by cholera.

The deaths in Philadelphia during the week were 500, about 100 of which were from cholera.

The cholera is prevailing with considerable severity, the Baltimore papers state, among the paupers in the Alms House of that city.

A dispatch from Rochester, dated July 30, states that the propeller Boston, Capt. McNett, was run into by a schooner on the night of the 28th off Oak Orchard, and sunk. She went down in fifteen minutes after being struck. The propeller had a full cargo of pork, wheat and corn, and was owned by the Ogdensburgh Railroad Company. The passengers and crew, twenty-five in number, arrived at the mouth of Genesee River about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, having been on the lake in an open boat nearly twenty-four hours.

William Arrington has been committed for trial in Baltimore, charged with the murder of Michael Higgins, watchman at the Alexandria cotton factory. The cause of the murder was that Arrington had been removed, and Higgins appointed watchman in his place.

This is, of course, not the same Wm. Arrington who sent the torpedo in Cincinnati.

The cost of cleaning the streets of New York city during the three months to July 1, was $88,804 77. The Commissioner asks for an appropriation of $100,000 to carry him through the year.

A Crystal Palace is to be built at Naples. The King has approved the plan, and pointed out the Villa Reale, close to the sea, as the site. The intention is to devote the building to works of arts and science, and thus to form a permanent depot for exposing the industry of the country.

The Toledo Blade gives the particulars of a murder committed in that city, on the 26th ult. about midnight, under the following circumstances: The parties were John Maloney and Michael Preston, both belonging to the schooner Dawn. Preston claimed that Maloney had insulted him, and hinted at satisfaction. Maloney, on the night of the murder, was seen to sharpen a sheath knife and conceal it about his person. A dispute arose at the time in question, when Preston slapped Maloney in the face, upon which Maloney drew the knife and stabbed his comrade to the heart. It seems that they had been friends for a long time; more intimate than is usual. They shipped at Toledo, and positively stated that one would not go without the other. Maloney, who appeared horror stricken after the commission of the deed, is in custody.

Mormonism is said to be making great progress in Denmark; there are now Mormons in the smallest hamlets. In the Isle of Amack, which is situated quite close to Copenhagen, almost all the women have adopted the worship of the Mormons. Five hundred Jutlanders, recently converted to Mormonism, are about to emigrate to the Mormon colony in the United States. The great ecclesiastical commission at Copenhagen has received orders from the Government to make researches as to the propagation of Mormonism in Denmark.

MEMENTO MORI.—A dead horse was found some days ago lying in Fulton street, New York, to which was attached the following significant inscription:

Died suddenly at 9 A. M., and as no person has the power to remove me, I am suffered to lie here and stink. I hope the neighbors will forgive me. OLD HORSE.

A HARD HIT.—The New Bedford Mercury, alluding to the Greytown affair, says that the Administration has shown more magnanimity than could have been expected by its most ardent admirers. It has felt obliged to thrash some body, and it has *taken one of its size!*

The Baltimore Clipper of the 31st ult. publishes the following statement of brutal treatment of a deserter, which we are inclined to believe exaggerated:

CRUELTY.—We learn that a man made his appearance on Friday night at the Middle District watch station, and claimed shelter for the night under circumstances of a peculiar nature. His head was completely shaved, not a vestige of hair upon his cranium, in fact nothing visible but the bare scalp. His back was one mass of coagulated blood, caused, he said, by fifty stripes being inflicted upon him at Fort McHenry. In answer to questions, he stated that he had been a soldier in the United States army, stationed at Fort McHenry, and that he had deserted, and on being arrested, was sentenced to have his head shaved, to receive fifty lashes upon the bare back and be drummed out of the service, which had accordingly been done. The name of the mutilated man is Patrick Kelly. He also states that the two buglemen who were detailed to lash him are now under arrest because they did not lay on the lash with more severity. It is said they will also be punished.

A STEAMER BURNED.—*Hartford*, July 29.—A small steamer plying on the Connecticut River, between this city and East Haddam, called the Agawam, was burnt at her wharf at the latter place, last night. Loss, $10,000; insured for $6000.

FALL OF A GAS HOUSE AND LOSS OF LIFE. On the afternoon of the 29th ult. the building of the Manhattan Gas Works at the foot of Fourteenth street fell to the ground, killing four persons and severely wounding ten others. The building was commenced about a year ago, and was in progress of construction at the time of its fall. It consisted of three oblong halls, each covered with a peaked roof, so arranged that they were in reality one roof, and any defect in either would operate upon the others. The roof was supported on the ends by a 16 inch brick wall, and at the outside by 23 columns of brick on both sides, each of which were 20 feet high, and 2 feet by 18 inches thick. The two centre gutters were each upborne by 12 cast iron pillars. In this extensive roof were 312,000 pounds of wrought iron, while the cast iron gutters and pillars weighed 268,000 pounds more. The roof of the building towards Fifteenth street had been entirely slated, the centre one was about two-thirds finished, and the roof of the building next to Fourteenth street had not been touched. The aggregate weight of the slate upon the two roofs amounted to 200 tons.

In and about this building were employed some one hundred and twenty men, together with horses. Soon after the workmen had returned from their noonday meal, the accident, if such it can be termed, occurred. The first indication was the falling of a scaffolding, that had been erected against a line of condensing pipes, one end of which rested on the slated roof; then the centre roof was observed to suddenly twist around, fall, and drag the two outside roofs in upon it, throwing the rows of centre pillars in opposite directions, the outside brick pillars on each side towards the centre, and precipitating the end walls inward upon the roof frame.

The noise of the fall is described by eye witnesses as resembling the sudden escape of a large volume of steam, instantly followed by the groans, shrieks and imprecations of the wounded and dying. As soon as practicable, after the stupor which such a catastrophe naturally produces had worn off, prompt measures were taken to rescue the suffering from the wreck. This, however, was no ordinary task. The great iron bars had twisted themselves into every conceivable convolution, and in many places presented the appearance of impracticable mazes of iron rods. Beneath these, men were suffering in excruciating agony, while in other places the falling brick walls had caught those who had escaped the meshes of the iron avalanche. In one direction was a carman whose humanity for his horse prevented him from securing his own safety. While endeavoring to save the poor animal, he himself sustained a fracture of his thigh and arm; while his efforts to save his horse were futile, a heavy mass of metal having broken its leg, causing the bone to protrude through the skin. In another place was a laborer standing unharmed in stupid horror, between the irons, his wheelbarrow dashed from his hands and transfixed by a girder. Another man, engaged in slating the middle roof, fell with it, sustaining no other damage than the tearing off of the leg of his trousers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JERSEY.—We learn from the New York Tribune that one of the most destructive fires ever known in Jersey City occurred on the 30th ult., destroying property variously estimated from $200,000 to $400,000. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock, in Henderson & Wilson's store yard, near John Black's trunk factory on Washington street, between Steuben and Wayne streets. The fire department were soon at work, but the fire spread with great rapidity, and was not got under until two entire blocks, and the half of another, bounded by Washington, Wayne, Steuben and Greene streets, were destroyed.

MURDER.—A German, named Francis Fisher, was arrested in New York on the 29th ult. for having killed a girl named Caroline Ruff, by shooting her in the back with a pistol. The origin of the bloody crime was not stated.

ANOTHER POWDER EXPLOSION IN WILMINGTON. On the evening of the 29th ult., one of Garnesche's powder mills, about a mile and a half from the town of Wilmington, Del., exploded, killing James Lynch, the watchman, and injuring Dennis Connor, the engineer. There were three heavy explosions which shook the city much. The mill was totally destroyed.

CHOLERA.—Four members of one family were interred in Wilmington, Del., on the afternoon of the 30th, having died on Friday and Saturday.

FIRE IN LOWELL, MASS.—A fire broke out in Lowell, Mass., on the night of the 28th ult., and consumed property to the amount of $150,000. A little girl, five years of age, perished in the flames; and James Lovett, a fireman, was terribly, if not fatally, injured.

EN ROUTE.—It is stated on the authority of the Universe that M. Abbe Lucien Bonaparte received the tongure at Rome, on Trinity Eve, from the hands of Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. This is the Bonaparte who is said to be *en route* to the Papal throne.

A NEW PLANT.—A plant of a most remarkable and beautiful habit, character and species has just been discovered in Downieville, California. It is a fibrous rooted plant, of succulent growth, throwing up a spike of very rich crimson flowers and fruit, and giving forth a pleasant odor. The spike of flowers is about fifteen inches long, and contains within the flowers about sixty berries or fruits, the size of a filbert, inclosed in a covering similar to a filbert, but of deep crimson.

Dr. Gordon, the health officer at Norfolk, states in a card, in a Norfolk paper, that he visited the French steamer Chimera and found her in a clean, healthy and well-ventilated condition. He also states that he disapproved of the action of the Board of Health in sending the steamer to quarantine; and states that, in his opinion, the Board had no right to issue such an order without his consent.

A Penobscot Indian was treated to ten or fifteen glasses of liquor by some lumbermen near Oldtown, Maine, a few days ago, and was afterwards found dead. The jury did not know what killed him.

THE SLAVE BRIG SOLD.—The brig Glamorgan was sold in Boston at auction, on Friday, the 28th ult., by order of the United States Marshal. It brought $4700 cash. Capt. William C. Smith, of East Boston, was the purchaser.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On the afternoon of the 28th ult., a German who was employed in a distillery at Canton, Md., while engaged at work near a large vat containing scalding still slop, by some unaccountable means, slipped and fell head foremost into the burning liquid. Being a large and powerful man, he succeeded in getting out before assistance reached him. He was immediately taken to his residence in the neighborhood, and the professional services of Dr. A. J. Dalrymple were called into requisition. When stripped the body presented an awful sight, the skin and flesh actually peeling from the bones, and the unfortunate man died soon after, leaving a wife and five small children.

MURDER.—On Wednesday, the 19th ult., at Rum Creek, Logan county, Ohio, a man named McCleary, in cold blood, fired upon and killed Stephen Glick, a young man eighteen years of age, who, with his brother, was sitting on a fence resting himself. The murderer fled, but was taken about five miles from where the murder was committed. No cause was assigned for the bloody deed.

Admiral Smith, in his "Mediterranean," says that the star-fish has been drawn up alive at the depth of 340 fathoms; while the weight of water collapses a copper tube at 200, and crushes it flat at 800 fathoms.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Toucey, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for temporary accommodations for the United States Courts in Massachusetts. The bill was returned from the House with an amendment authorizing the President to contract for suitable sites and the construction of proper buildings for United States courts and post-offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The committee recommended a concurrence in the amendment, with a proviso that all such contracts shall be conditional upon the approval of Congress. The amendment to the amendment was adopted, and then the House amendment was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company to extend their road into the District of Columbia, at or near the Aqueduct at Georgetown, and thence to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot. This bill had been returned from the House with an amendment authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a branch of their road through the eastern part of the city, and over the Eastern branch, to a point on the Potomac opposite Alexandria.

The question pending was on concurring in this amendment of the House.

Messrs. Bright, Rusk, Toucey, Bayard, and Cooper, opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Pratt, Dawson, and Pearce, supported it.

Mr. Brown moved that the bill be laid on the table; lost—yeas 14, nays 28.

The Senate then, by yeas 7, nays 41, refused to concur in the amendment by the House.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay John Charles Fremont for the beef furnished to the California Indians, was passed.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr Stewart, proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for repair, preservation and completion of certain public works herein-before commenced under the authority of law.

Mr. Toombs moved to amend an amendment of the Committee, by inserting at length after the word "so," the words "except a want of constitutional power to appropriate money for the particular object suspended," which was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 19.

Mr. Stewart moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "Secretary of War," and inserting "President of the United States;" which was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 22.

The amendment as amended was then debated for a considerable time, by Messrs. Benjamin and Stewart in its support, and by Messrs. Seward, Clayton, Butler, Fessenden, Toombs and Mallory in opposition.

It was then rejected—yeas 14, nays 35.

Mr. Rusk moved an amendment appropriating $44,000 for the improvement of the Brazos River in Texas.

This was debated till 3 o'clock, when Mr. Brown, with a view of testing whether the Senate intended that the debate should go on or not, moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost—yeas 16, nays 32.

Mr. Bayard said that he believed the bill, if passed now, would be vetoed, and as there would be no time at this time to discuss it, he moved that it be postponed till next session.

On this motion a debate ensued, during which repeated motions to adjourn were defeated.

The motion to postpone was rejected—yeas 15, nays 32.

The question was then taken on Mr. Rusk's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 24, nays 24.

Mr. Gwin moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the survey of harbors and rivers in California.

Pending which the Senate, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Upwards of an hour was consumed in proceedings relative to a correction of the journal.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. English in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

The first clause having been read, "For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and back, $858 000."

Mr. Olds moved to strike out the concluding part of it, as follows:

"And that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed forthwith to give the notice provided in the first section of the act entitled 'An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853,' approved the 21st day of July, 1852, to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, in the Collins line of steamers, as therein provided."

He said he was not in favor of the increased allowance. The Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads early in the session reported a bill, not only giving notice, but putting an end to the contracts for carrying the mails in steamers. This bill was on the calendar, but could not be reached this session. His purpose was to act on it at the next session, in time to give the proposed notice.

Mr. Skelton argued that it was expedient, proper and necessary, and for the interest of the country, that the contracts shall be abolished; and, therefore, he hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio would not prevail.

Mr. Walbridge was in favor of the amendment, but not for the reason assigned by Mr. Olds. He said that there was no power at this time to terminate the contract, and defended the proposed appropriation.

Mr. Mace moved to strike out the appropriation, but the question was decided in the negative.

Mr. Clingman moved an amendment in the form of a proviso, that the President of the United States shall endeavor, by treaty or otherwise, to induce the British Government to abandon in a similar manner the subsidy paid to the Cunard line, in which event the Post-master General is instructed to take the necessary steps to get rid of all existing contracts for the transportation of the mails. He advocated his amendment, saying he believed this object could be accomplished.

Debate ensued, involving the merits of the contracts and the capacity of the vessels for war purposes; and also the faith of the Government to sustain the present arrangement.

Finally, the amendments of both Mr. Olds and Mr. Clingman, together with others, were rejected.

On motion of Mr. Haven, the first section of the bill was amended—yeas 82, nays 61—striking out the word "forthwith," and inserting the "31st of December next," as the time for the Secretary of the Navy to give notice to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, in the Collins line of steamers.

Several other amendments were made, which, when the Committee rose, were concurred in, and the House adjourned.

DEATH OF THE SCOTCH GIANT.—We learn from the Laporte Whig, of the 19th ult., that the well-known Scotch Giant, who has traveled through the country for some years, for the purpose of exhibitions, died at that place the day previous. He had stopped at the Teegarden House with his wife, somewhat overcome with the heat and dust. During the evening he asked for some water and immediately fell dead upon the floor. His remains were taken to his residence in Wisconsin.

WHITE BLACKBERRIES.—The New Albany (Ind.) Tribune says: "Now, don't laugh at the seeming incongruity of the thing. A friend of ours, from Franklin township, laid on our table yesterday a fine specimen of *white* berries, gathered from the common blackberry bush. They are equal in flavor to any blackberry we ever ate, and would make a splendid preserve."

WORDSWORTH.—"I quoted his own beautiful address to the stock-dove. He said once in a wood, Mrs. Wordsworth and a lady were walking, when the stock-dove was cooing. A farmer's wife coming by, said to herself: 'Oh! I do like stock-doves!' Mrs. Wordsworth, in all her enthusiasm for Wordsworth's poetry, took the old woman to her heart; 'but,' continued the old woman, 'some like them in a pie; for my part, there's nothing like 'em stewed in onions!'"

Jeems, my son, keep away from the gals. Yen you see one coming, dodge. Just sich a critter as that 'un cleanin' the door on the other side of the street, fooled your poor daddy, Jemmy. If it hadn't been for her, you and your dad might have been in California, huntin' dimuns, my son.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—*Hartford*, July 29.—Two or three days since a very exciting town meeting was held upon the subject of appointing town agents to sell liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes, under the prohibitory law, which goes into effect on Tuesday. A resolution was finally presented declaring it inexpedient for the meeting to take action on the subject, and the question on the adoption of the resolution was ordered to be taken to-day, by ballot, the polls remaining open twelve hours. The result shows 937 votes in the affirmative, and 1036 in the negative. The resolution being lost, another very exciting time took place, and a vote was finally adopted requesting the selectmen not to appoint agents. This is a movement of the opponents of the law, designed to embarrass its operations and render it unpopular. The excitement here on the subject is greater than upon any subject which has come before the town for years.

A FIENDISH ACT.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) Democrat says that on Wednesday last, a man residing in the vicinity of Chatham, Canada West, drove a yoke of oxen upon the track of the Great Western Road, fastened them head and foot, and then throwing them on their backs, tied them down and left them. The train which next passed the spot was thrown off, several persons were injured, and great damage was done to the cars. The wretch who perpetrated the act has fled, but a large reward is offered for his apprehension, and we trust he will not escape.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—While a small child of Mr. Mahoney's was playing upon the piazza at that gentleman's residence, corner of Church and Cumberland streets, about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the little creature stumbled against the railing, which broke, and precipitated it backwards into the street, a distance of some eighteen feet. The child struck upon its head and shoulders on the pavement. It was severely bruised, but fortunately broke no bones. [Charleston Standard, 1st inst.

TALLEYRAND.—Jeffrey told me a capital story of Talleyrand at a public dinner. His health was drank. Before the noise was over he got up, made a mumbling, as if of speaking, spoke nothing, made a bow and sat down; at which the applause redoubled, though all those about him knew he never said a word.

Obituary.

Died, of congestive fever, on Saturday, the 5th inst. at his residence on Johnson's Bayou, Parish of Jefferson La., after a lingering illness of about fourteen days, ROBERT JOHNSON, aged 42 years, a native of Baltimore, but for the last sixteen years a resident of the Parish of St. Mary, La. His remains were deposited temporarily in the Lafayette Cemetery; in a short time they will be transfered to their final resting place in Franklin La. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and a man noted for his honest and upright character. He leaves a wife and three young children, besides a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss. Peace be to his ashes! W. A. F.

☞ Franklin, La., and Baltimore papers please copy.

Died:

Yesterday, at half-past 12 o'clock, JEREMIAH DONOVAN, aged twenty-one months and six days, son of Cornelius and Mary Donovan.

☞ Those of his father's friends are requested to attend his funeral, at half-past 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, from the corner of St. James and Religious streets without further notice.

☞ Dr. JAMES having returned from his Northern tour, is now ready to resume the practice of his profession at 52 Customhouse street. an2 10t2p

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 19 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. febr23 ly

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease, and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except where some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. Consultations and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE, Office, 38 St. Charles street.

New Jersey Zinc Paints.

☞ The Subscribers have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied, direct from the manufactory, an assortment of Zinc Paints, as made by the celebrated

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

which they offer to the trade and consumers on accommodating terms. The SNOW WHITE is now universally acknowledged to be superior to lead in whiteness, brilliancy and durability, either for inside or outside use. It will cover a much greater surface than a equal weight of lead, thus rendering it more economical; while, being free from all poisonous substances, on the score of health it must recommend itself to every one at all familiar with the deleterious quality of paint manufactured from lead.

The BROWN ZINC possesses peculiar protective and adhesive qualities, and is especially recommended for iron and other metallic surfaces. The STONE COLOR possesses similar properties to the Brown, but the color is better adapted for painting out-buildings, decks, bridges, etc. The Company WARRANT the Paints manufactured by them to be PURE, and to keep fresh and soft, for any reasonable time, in any climate. To be used precisely like White Lead.

☞ Ground in oil, in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., in store and for sale by ROGERT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
je28 3tipst 70 Camp street.

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An entirely different article from the Crème de Bouzy of other brands.

☞ NOW LANDING, 100 baskets of the above and other brands in quarts and pints, and will receive, in the course of a few days, another fresh supply.

This Wine is decidedly superior to any other Champagne imported into this market, as is well known by all who have tried JACQUESSON & FILS Brand of either CREME DE BOUZY or FLEUR DE SILLERY.

☞ Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

jan18 2ofd SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street.

Joseph Hutly,

20 CAMP STREET, 20

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, RICH FANCY

AND

STAPLE GOODS,

No. 20 CAMP STREET, under the City Hotel, New Orleans.

Respectfully invites the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers and purchasers to his VERY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which is freshly imported, and constantly supplied throughout the year.

SHELL COMBS.

IMITATION SHELL AND BUFFALO COMBS, of every style and variety.

BRUSHES, of every description, of his own manufacture, and at the lowest Northern Factory prices.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Such as PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, HAIR PINS, POMATUM FANCY SOAPS, etc.

FINE FANS, PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, WORK BOXES, PORTABLE DESKS, together with an endless variety of FORTE MONNAIES, etc., of every style and shape, and at unusually LOW PRICES.

GUNS, PISTOLS, KNIVES, COLTS AND WARNER'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, LIFE