STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES

Saturday, September 2.

OCEAN SPRINGS.....CREOLE, Post via Carrollton.....7½ AM
" " " " " via Pontchartrain...9 AM
POINT-A-LA-HACHE...OPHELIA, Dunney.....10 AM
COVINGTON.....AFTON, Dunnica.....4 PM
MOBILE.....OREGON, Hyer.....9 AM
RED RIVER.....SYDONIA, Kay.....6 PM
VICKSBURG.....LOUISA, Dunlevy.....5 PM
VICKSBURG.....SOUTHERN BELLE, White.....5 PM
BAYOU SARA.....CERES, McCombs.....4 PM
OUACHITA RIVER....CARRIER, Walker.....5 PM
RED RIVER.....FULTON, Lewis.....5 PM
BAYOU SARA.....BELLA DONNA, Morrison.....5 PM
ST. LOUIS.....DELAWARE, Davis.....5 PM
YAZOO RIVER.....SARAH, Briggs.....5 PM

Sunday, September 3.

COVINGTON.....AFTON, Dunnica.....8 AM
GALVESTON.....PERSEVERANCE, Thompson.....6 AM
FORT HUDSON.....GIPSEY, Uhr.....9 AM
BAYOU SARA.....LAUREL HILL, Cotton.....9 AM
MOBILE.....FLORIDA, Grant.....10 AM
ST. LOUIS.....GRAND TOWER, York.....5 PM

☞ NOTICE.—The packet schooner IMOGENE, from New York, is now discharging opposite Post 21, First District. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
sm9 BOGERT, WILLIAMS & CO, 10 Common street.

☞ The Consignee of one hundred bags merchandise marked I Z, per schooner Imogene, will make himself known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, otherwise the goods will be stored at his expense and risk.
sm9

☞ Consignees per schooner STAR, from Baltimore, will please attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee, otherwise it will be stored at their expense and risk. The schooner is discharging at the New Basin.
sm2t J. H. ASHBRIDGE & CO, 92 St. Charles street.

☞ Ship NIAGARA, Capt. Drummond, from Liverpool, is now discharging at Foot of Poydras, First District. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.
sm29 J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 41 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE—Ship ROBERT L. LANE, Cornell, master, from New York. Consignees of goods by this vessel who have not yet landed in their invoices, are requested to do so without delay to Reid & Clark, Adjusters, so that the damages (if any) can be ascertained and the goods delivered up.
sa15 BOGERT, WILLIAMS & CO, 90 Common st.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday morning on the body of a child, named Joseph Bartlett, aged seven years, a native of Louisiana, found dead at the residence of its mother, on Moreau street, Third District. Verdict, "Drowned, by having accidentally fallen into a well on the premises the previous evening."

Another inquest was held on the body of an unknown man found in the river opposite the Red Stores, Second District. Verdict, "Found drowned." The deceased was about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, spare built, had light hair; dressed as a deck hand.

FIRST DISTRICT.

SWEEPING HER OUT.—Biddy Reddy was taken into custody by the police yesterday at the request of Margaret Campbell, who complains that she drove her out of the house with the butt end of a broom-stick.

BRUTAL.—Mary McDonald, an ingenuous looking little woman, yesterday procured the arrest of a fellow named Samuel Smith, who she charges with having brutally assaulted and choked her in a house away back on Perdido street.

DISCHARGED.—Patrick Hatten, who was arrested a day or since for cutting officer Jennings over the head with an axe, was yesterday discharged—Jennings having stated that Hatten was justifiable in what he had done.

James Murphy has made an affidavit to the effect that, on the morning of the 29th ult., a man named Thomas McMahon came to him and said he wished to ascertain the amount of a note which was in deponent's possession, said note being for the sum of one hundred dollars, drawn by McMahon himself, in favor of one Hugh Ford or bearer. When he produced the note McMahon snatched it from his hand and put it in his pocket, telling Murphy that if he would go to Ford's with him he would pay it. On reaching Ford's, the accused asked them to accompany him to his house on Common street, which they did; when, finding himself cornered, he boldly refused either to pay the note or return it. A warrant was consequently issued for McMahon's arrest on a charge of swindling, hearing of which he surrendered himself, and his examination was fixed for the 5th of September.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Frank Henrietta, a dangerous and suspicious character, was arrested on a charge of robbing Michael G. Goodrich. Henrietta was seen early in the afternoon, together with an accomplice, in company with Goodrich, and after the latter found out that he was robbed, the officers arrested Henrietta.

Yesterday evening, his companion, whose name is A. Whitlock, was also arrested, and both are now in jail awaiting an examination.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Madeline Keys surrendered herself yesterday, knowing that a warrant had been issued for her arrest on a charge of swindling, made against her by Mary Smith, who states that on the 29th ult., wishing to pay Mrs. Keys six dollars which she owed her, she gave her a ten dollar bill, to deduct said amount from. Mrs. Keys it is alleged, pocketed the ten dollars, and positively refused to return the balance—four dollars. This affair awaits an investigation before the veteran Recorder Bloomfield.

SECOND DISTRICT.

LARCENY.—A young man with a rather prepossing countenance but rough exterior, was arrested in the Second District yesterday at the request of Capt. J. E. Roberts, on suspicion of having stolen a coil of rope worth $10, from aboard the steamboat Frank Lyon.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Pierre Berger was examined and committed for trial before the First District Court on a charge of having assaulted and beaten Pierre Casenore, about three weeks since.

Fidelia Hart was also sent before Judge Robertson for trial, on an accusation of beating and abusing Therese Shroeder.

THAT LAST BRICK.—Jack the giant-killer and his wife were arrested and are held for examination before the acting Recorder, on a charge of having acted in a very rude manner toward Mr. Lassinott and family, and also for severely wounding one of his children by hitting him on the head with a brickbat.

THOUGHT IT WAS ONE OF THE BOYS.—The Boston Post publishes a letter from "Ike Partington," who is rusticating in the country. We make the following extract:

One day I went down to the bay alone, and see a fellow out into the water sitting cooling himself. Says I to myself, now I'll have some fun. So I hid away into the bushes where he couldn't see me, and fired a little stone so that it splashed on to him, and then I lay still a little. By'n by I fired another, that splashed on to him again. I hid down, and after a while I fired another that didn't splash, and I found out that I'd hit him right on the head. "Hello!" said he, "who's that?" and ashore he come—when who should it be but the Methodist minister. I tell you I felt cheap enough; but how can a fellow know a minister from any body else when he ain't got any clothes on? When they have the black coats and white neck handkerchiefs and them things on, then I know 'em fast enough. He told me I ought to be more careful, and looked a little mad; but I said I thought he was one of the boys, and told him my aunt was right over the wall, when he put his broad-brimmed hat on his head, took his clothes in his arms and scooted round behind a big rock, as if he'd a been shot. He was a queer looking minister, I tell you, with nothing but that hat on!

A SLAVE KILLED.—A negro boy, belonging to James Carson, Esq., of Natchez, aged about fourteen years, was killed by a fellow slave, a girl, of about the same age, one day last week, with a penknife. The coroner's verdict was justifiable homicide. [Concordia Intelligencer, 25th.

Julius Cæsar Hannibal, giving an account of his sea voyage, says: "All de passengers was neow heavin', and as if dat wasn't enough, de Captaw neow heavin', and as if dat wasn't enough, de Captain gave orders for de ship to heave too—and she hove to!"

[From the New York Tribune.

The Great Calamity

And still the sky is brass; the earth is ashes. Day after day passes, and brings no shower to lay the dust, no electric flash to purify and renovate the heavy atmosphere. We have days of murky haze, almost of cloudiness; but never one little drop of rain. Not since June, to the best of our remembrance, have we had anything worthy to be called rain, though two or three petty showers afforded some fleeting refreshment to plants early in July. Springs that never failed before are now at their last gasp; many have been utterly dry for weeks. Since the great rain which closed the month of April, we have had nothing calculated to affect the sources of springs. These, we think, have not been so low hereabout in thirty years as they are now.

We shall probably have rain soon, but to little purpose. It will be too late for Corn; too late for Potatoes; too late for Garden Vegtables; too late for Buckwheat. It will help Turnips, where there are any, be useful to Cabbage, and may give us a late and scanty supply of Fall Feed; but it cannot ensure us a tolerable product of Butter and Cheese; it cannot give us more than half a crop of Corn, nor even so large a yield of Potatoes. In spite of the bounteous harvest in Wisconsin and part of Iowa, in Texas and most of the cotton-growing region, and of the moderate yield in Southern Ohio, Northern Indiana and Northern Illinois, we shall have the shortest crop of Indian Corn grown in this country this century with two exceptions. The first was that of 1816, caused by the extraordinary cold of the entire season—for there was snow in June nearly all over New England and frost in every month; the second was that of 1836, produced by the wet, cold and backward Spring. But in both of these years, though Corn was more deficient than now, Grass was good, and Potatoes better than this year. We doubt whether the aggregate of loss in either year was greater than that which now confronts us.

We estimate the total Corn crop of the United States for this year at less than two-thirds of an average, or not above fifteen bushels per acre. There are thousands on thousands of acres that will not yield five bushels; many, in fact, that will never be harvested at all. One heavy, general, soaking rain on the 1st of August would have added at least one hundred millions of dollars to the aggregate value of our crop for the current year. The total deficiency of the Corn crop can not fall below two hundred millions of bushels, worth one hundred millions of dollars; for much of our Corn is usually worth seventy-five cents to a dollar per bushel on the farm where it is grown; and the loss on Roots, Grass and Vegetables can not fall below another equal amount. In other words, the harvest of this year will be worth to the country two hundred millions of dollars less than we had reason to suppose it would be one little month ago. This loss will not all fall on the farmers; they will be partially compensated for deficiency of yield by enhancement of price; but that merely shifts a part of the burden from their shoulders to others. The aggregate loss is quite as severe as if fire, flood, or some other terrible calamity had swept property worth two hundred millions of dollars completely out of existence.

The magnitude of the loss can only be appreciated upon reflection and comparison. The total cost of the Mexican War was computed by Mr. Corwin, when Secretary of the Treasury, at two hundred and fourteen millions; but that was spread over several of general prosperity, while sixty millions of it, by means of a national debt, was cast upon the future. The great fire in our city in Dec. 1835 was generally held to have sensibly contributed to the season of disaster and bankruptcy which commenced the next year. The excessive importations of 1816-17 and 1836, were undoubtedly most influential in bringing on the tremendous commercial revulsion which so speedily followed; yet it may be well questioned whether the short crops of 1816 '36 were not the deeper and truer cause of those seasons of calamity. Not that the heavy importations were other than most untimely and injurious; but their ill effects were greatly intensified by the coincident deficiency of our harvests. Such importations must have caused trouble any how, but no such sweeping devastations as were actually experienced, because of the large demands to meet the cost of goods occurring simultaneously with our extreme inability to pay. We needed all the food we produced, and had but a few millions' worth of cotton and other non-edible products wherewith to pay for over one hundred and fifty millions worth of European metals, wares and fabrics imported that year. And it will be found equally impossible this year to pay for all the goods already received from Europe, or now on the way. The means of paying for them do not exist, and they must either be held over for better times, re-exported, ruinously sacrificed, or sold to consumers who will never pay for them.

In the face of this heavy visitation—of Providence, as many will say, though it might be more instructive to call it a visitation of *im*providence, brought upon us by our wretched system of semi-barbarian civilization, without half plowing our soils, just about half tilling, and not at all draining or irrigating them—the distilleries are still devouring something like one million bushels of grain per day, converting the staff of life into a deadly and crime-inciting poison. Dear as food now is, it is likely to be dearer, while million's worth per week is transformed into the most demoniac and mischief-making fluid that ever insulted the bounty of Heaven. But for this, we should even yet have bread enough and to spare, and might pay Europe promptly for all the imports we actually need. How long shall this fearful waste and devastation—this sacrifice of the sustenance of the poor to a bloodier idol than Moloch—be protected and encouraged by law?

ALABAMA ITEMS.—In speaking of the Pacific Railroad, the Mobile Register says:

"It is designed, we suppose, to unite the projected road with the line of roads from Montgomery west through this State and Mississippi. Messrs. Walker and King have gone on to Washington."

We have already published a paragraph in regard to the disastrous explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The Register gives the following particulars:

"The first serious accident occurred on the Ohio road on Monday, at Deer Park, about fifty miles from town, at which place the boiler of the locomotive Mississippi burst, scattering the fragments in all directions, killing the engineer, and frightfully wounding three others. All the afflicted reached the hospital here late at night, but the engineer, James Rogers, only survived some two hours. There was a large hole in his right temple, from which the brain exuded; it was caused, evidently, by an iron bolt, for he was neither burnt nor scalded."

At Deer Park, Henry Searles, who is employed to look after the repairs of the road, got up on the engine and seated himself next to Rogers, who was close to the throttle. He remembers seeing the steam cook tried, and that either gas or foam came from it, when Rogers turned on the water, and in an instant the boiler exploded. Searles was thrown over the back of the tender, and on the recoil of the train, his thigh was broken, though the wheels did not pass over it. Ben Buckley was also fearfully scalded, and his sight apparently destroyed; while the fourth man, name unknown, is less, though much injured.

From what is already known the cause of this sad calamity is but too plain; and though culpable neglect may have been chargeable on the engineer, he has paid for it dearly with his life.

We were visited on Monday night with one of the heaviest thunder storms we have witnessed this season. The display of celestial pyrotechnics was exceedingly grand and beautiful, and the frequent and heavy thunder peals seemed to make the very earth to tremble. We have rarely seen the atmosphere more thoroughly pervaded with electricity and with the deluge of rain which accompanied it. We think it ominous of good to the continued health of our city.

During the storm the house of Mr. Ellsworth was struck by lightning, but no one was injured, and not much damage was done.

Dr. McDonald, of Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, was barbarously murdered by one of his own negroes on Friday night last. The circumstances as reported were these. The doctor having a call during the night to see a patient, ordered his boy Gilbert to bring his horse. This the negro impertinently refused to do. The doctor gave him a slight flogging with his whip, and finding the boy intractable, passed out to get his horse himself. He was followed and waylaid by the negro, armed with a huge cudgel, who felled him and deliberately beat out his brains. The negro did not attempt to escape, but confessed and boasted of the deed of murder. The doctor was an old citizen of Mount Meigs, and was justly esteemed for his many amiable and excellent qualities. Great excitement existed in that section on Saturday, and a meeting of citizens was held to determine whether, as a necessary example, to execute summary vengeance on the murderer or await the slow process of the law. We have not heard the result of the deliberations of the meeting.

A slave, the property of L. H. Seawell, Esq., of Marion, had a preliminary examination on Saturday last, on a charge of attempting to poison the overseer, Mr. Pope. The slave, from the evidence before the Justices, was fully committed to jail, for a hearing before the next Circuit Court.

Dr. Burleson, of Decatur, has resigned the Presidency of the Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad, and Col. T. A. Nelson, of Athens, has been elected to the place. The President of the road has been directed to procure suitable persons to survey the entire route from the Tennessee line to Montevallo.

TOBACCO.—The St. Louis Republican says:

Importations of manufactured tobacco are growing less and less with us every year. Our city manufacturers, with the advantages of the excellent leaf raised in the State, are able to compete with the celebrated Virginia brands, or any other, both as regards quality and price. We have heretofore noticed several houses engaged in this business, and to the list will now add that of D. KIRKHAM & BROTHERS, corner of Elm and Commercial streets. These enterprising young gentlemen are worthy the attention of the public. Their brands are manufactured from the best material in the market. We were particularly pleased with the "Know-Knothing" twist presented us, a description esteemed by connoisseurs as remarkably fine.

ELOPEMENT—DISTURBING THE LODGERS.—A well-dressed, young appearing lady, accompanied by a small child, arrived at the Union Depot by the Hudson Railroad train on Tuesday about noon, and made inquiries for the Mansion House, where she said her husband was to meet her. A porter in attendance directed her to the Mansion House. She had not been long there when, on the arrival of another train from Albany, she was joined by the "husband," and the two were glad to meet each other, as husband and wife should be. Passing the afternoon to themselves, at proper time in the evening they retired.

On the arrival of the 10½ o'clock, P. M., train, two gentlemen alighted from the cars, and, as luck would have it, one of them approached the same porter who at noon had kindly directed the lady to the Mansion House, and inquired if, during the day, he had seen a lady about so tall, and dressed so and so, and having in her arms a small child—if he had seen a lady of that description on any of the trains during the day. The porter remembered at once the story of the lady who expected to meet her husband at the Mansion House, and recalling her size, dress, etc., he told the inquiring gentleman that he had seen such a lady as he described, and that he would find his wife at the Mansion House. In this "Jack" told the truth, as the sequel will show.

Proceeding to the Mansion House, the two gentlemen made known their business to the gentlemanly proprietors. The story was one of domestic unhappines, fruitless efforts of friends for reconciliation, finally the desertion of the husband by the wife, and now of conjugal infidelity on her part. Word was sent to the woman that a person was in the house who wished to see her immediately. She declined seeing any body. Upon this the husband and his friend repaired to the room, demanded admittance, which was refused, and immediately burst open the door. In the room was discovered the woman's paramour and the child. No sooner did the real husband see the pretended one, than he proceeded to administer to him an definite number of dry knocks, much to the injury of his personal appearance. The woman rushed from the room, and proceeded in her night dress down stairs, crying: "Fire!" at the top of her voice. This, with the pommeling operation which was going on up stairs, aroused the guests and boarders in the house, who proceeded to "conquer a peace" by main force. The affair ended by the pretended husband taking a sudden leave, and the departure of the real husband and his truant wife, and his innocent little one, in the 4 o'clock, A. M., train for New York. [Troy Whig.

QUEER SCENES.—Some of the New York papers pity the South. Here is a picture, from the Journal of Commerce, which would excite the sympathy of the meanest slave:

A number of hotels and restaurants make a practice of distributing the fragments of food collected from the tables, to the poor, at regular hours, every afternoon. By observing how this is done, any curious person can readily obtain some insight into the miseries of the city. By the same process, a partial one may be had to the so called "mysteries" of New York, which have always afforded a prolific theme for scribblers. The place where these are to be dispensed is indicated some time in advance by the throng of wretched looking people who eagerly crowd around, with baskets, aprons, etc., in which to bear away the expected gifts. The bloated inebriate, tottering creatures enfeebled by disease, as well as many young girls, acting as agents for others who remain in their own garrets and cellars, all are represented. On the first appearance of the provisions, which form a complete chowder of bread, meats, pastry, lobster, fish and vegetable, a general rush is made which has often to be forcibly repelled. With a large scoop, broken plate, or some thing of the kind, a quantity of the mixture is thrown into each vessel or other receptacle extended to receive it with all possible rapidity, the crowd meanwhile pressing closer and closer, until again forced into the back ground. Every device is resorted to, in order to secure a double portion. A common trick is to have a basket placed one side, into which each fresh instalment is deposited, until no more can be procured. Another will have a capacious apron or bag suspended from the waist, secure from observation, while the contents of the extended basket or dish are slyly thrust into it unnoticed. Some, in this manner, obtain the lion's share, while the weak, sick or decrepid, are turned off empty. The scene would bear to be transferred to canvass with an artist's pencil.

A scene of another kind occurred recently in Philadelphia. It is as remarkable as the above, and is described as follows:

On Monday, an old and highly respectable gentleman, while passing along the street, becoming bewildered by a rush of blood to the head, staggered and fell. Several young rowdies in the neighborhood saw him, and supposing him to be drunk, seized him, and putting a cord around his neck, began to drag him through the streets. The poor man seized the cord and winding it round his thumb and fingers, could only prevent it from choking him to death. At this juncture two men, one a father of one of the boys came up, and would you believe it, took hold of the rope and dragged him along, calling him a "drunken old fool." The old man was finally released, not, however, until his thumb was cut through to the bone. And all this happened on a bright morning in the proud city of Philadelphia.

THE SUCCESSFUL BARRISTER.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Atlas, a young English barrister had succeeded in marrying Mdlle. R——, the wealthiest heiress in Paris and connected with one of the highest families. The young lady was known to possess an undistinguished weakness for a well-dressed man, and by loudly expressing this opinion, had been of more service to the tailors of Paris within the last year than Count d'Orsay in double the space of time. The barrister had many rivals, but the most formidable was a gentleman acknowledged to be the most approved dandy in Paris. The lady selected these two to decide from, and invited them both to her chateau. The Frenchman declared to his friends that he meant to cut the matter short at once by so outshining the Englishman by his dress that the latter would retire from the field crushed to atoms by the superior skill he was determined to manifest on the occasion.

The Englishman said nothing, made no boast, but accepted the invitation, and, together, by the same train, the two rivals proceeded to the seat of war. It so happened that the French dandy had furnished himself with a regular *trousseau* for the occasion at the great English Taylor's in the Rue du Helder, and the English tailor out of sheer compatriotism had told Mr. H——, of what it was composed. A sudden idea flashed across the brain of the barrister. His servant, one of the sanctified, hypocritical *roue* valets for whom London was always famous, is something about the height and size of the French *pretendu*. Mr. H——immediately ordered for this ally the exact counterpart of every suit already ordered by the Marquis de la B——. The first day at dinner the poor young marquis was rather disconcerted, when upon entering the dining room his glances alighted upon the very counterpart of himself standing stiff and self-centered behind the Englishman's chair; and he looked angrily at his rival to see if any insult was intended, but the Englishman was too intent upon making himself agreeable to the lady to notice his ruffed temper. The The second day the same scene was enacted, although our hero had completely changed even the style of his whole *tournure*, and then again was the same ill-humor displayed during the whole dinner, while Mr. H——was profiting by the silence of his witty rival. The third and fourth repetitions were too ridiculous. The young marquis, too clever, and too much the man of the world not to feel the absurdity of his position, prudently withdrew.

The estimable wife of the Rev. Mr. Z——, having been recently invested with the joys and responsibilities of matrimony, received a congratulatory visit from a friend who resided in the neighborhood, and who, after the usual common-places, asked, of course, to see the little stranger. Just at this moment, a servant chanced to pass through the apartment, bearing in her arms an infant of light complexion, but "slave of the manor born," nevertheless, which our friend, mistaking it for the babe she was so anxious to behold, proceeded forthwith to admire, and turning to the invalid mother, exclaimed, "Mrs. Z——, you have indeed cause to be proud and happy! what a sweet babe! such a heavenly countenance, and *so strikingly like the Parson!*"

LIVING SKELETONS.—Last week Mr. J. T. Potter had on exhibition at Norristown, two living skeletons, both from Bristol township, Bucks county, named Joseph Brown and John Hansell. The first one is about thirty-eight years of age, is over six feet in height, and weighs some seventy-eight pounds. The other is about twenty-five years old, five feet six inches high, and weighs fifty-seven pounds. We found that Brown measured six inches around the thick part of the arm near the shoulder, his arm being of the usual length. Around his chest he was full thirty-two inches, showing that he had a large frame. His legs were not so reduced. He is evidently a complete wreck. When he walks his figure is very crooked, much like an S in shape, and he appears to walk with pain. Hansell's ankles are only about seven inches in circumference. They both eat and sleep well, and are cheerful, as a general thing, and not often indisposed. What is most singular is, that they have both been much larger, the one having been a carter on the road, while the other worked at farming. Brown thinks his present condition was induced by an injury he received, while the other's thinness came on without any apparent cause. They are now about as small as they have ever been, and both now and in former times used tobacco. They are singular looking objects, and it is painful to see them on their feet. They were personally acquainted with each other before they started traveling. One looks as though he might regain his flesh, while the other is a broken down man, and entirely devoid of flesh or fat except the calves of his legs.

THE JUDGE, THE ACTRESS AND THE JEHU.—On the 16th of the present month a warrant was issued by Justice Curtis, of this city, for the arrest of Alfred A. Phillips, Esq., Judge of the Marine Court of New York, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Patrick Byrne, a hackman. The assault, as alleged, occurred at the entrance of Greenwood Cemetery on the 15th inst. The warrant was placed in the hands of constable Bradly, of the Second Ward, and he gives the following account of the affair: "On the day mentioned, Mr. Phillips, who was accompanied by a well-known theatrical lady (Mrs. Shaw, we hear,) attached to a New York theatre, hired a back of complainant, and were taken about the Cemetery grounds. On returning and coming out of the gate, the lady requested the coachman to drive right back the same route they had been. He told her that his horses were too jaded and could not be driven any more; as it was, he had been out two hours longer than agreed upon. She called him a drunken loafer, and told him to drive back, when the coachman replied, 'If you call me a drunkard you are a liar.' Upon this, Phillips reached the whip of the driver from the socket, struck him on the head, and knocked him from the box. The driver, it is alleged, was completely stunned by the blow. The case was set down for a hearing on Saturday, but the defendant appeared some time after the time set, when it was adjourned till Tuesday. Then it was adjourned till next Monday. Whether he will appear or not remains to be seen. Chauncey Schaffer is counsel for complainant." [Brooklyn Eagle.

A landlord having the misfortune to admit as a lodger into his house an individual, named Bell, of doubtful reputation, turned him out the other day with the remark that he would not keep a bell in his house that wanted hanging.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, September 2, 1854.

COTTON....There was some inquiry yesterday, and the sales embraced 1600 bales at irregular but mostly easier prices. Some new Middling sold at 8¾@8¾c and new Good Middling at 9¼c. We however yet retain our quotations:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5 @6	Middling Fair	9¾@ 9¾
Ordinary	6¾@7¾	Fair	10 —@—
Middling	8 @8¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	9 @9¾	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhds
Stock on hand Sept	26,678	23,712
Received yesterday	742	14
	27,420	23,726
Exported yesterday	000	000
Stock on hand not cleared	27,420	23,726

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

SUGAR AND MOLASSES....Sales confined to small lots at previous rates.

FLOUR....Market quiet. Sales 150 bbls St. Louis Superfine at $8 ⅌ bbl. but other lots were offering at that price without buyers.

GRAIN....Corn was firm with sales of 1120 sacks Yellow in two lots at 80, and on Thursday 700 Yellow Mixed at 75c ⅌ bushel....Oats were still higher, and 500 ⅌ bushel offered and refused for St. Louis.

PROVISIONS....We noticed only retail sales of Mess at $15 50 ⅌ bbl....Of Bacon, 60 casks were sold, including 20 St. Louis at 7¾, 20 at —, and 20 Cincinnati at 7¾c ⅌ lb.....Nothing doing in Lard.

HAY....A flatboat load of 100 tons was sold on Thursday at $32 50 ⅌ ton.

WHISKY....Retail lots of Extra were selling at 35c ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS....A ship was taken for Havre at $16 for Tobacco, and 1¾c for Cotton.

EXCHANGE....Market dull. We now quote:

Sterling	109½@110
Francs	5f.10@5f.22½ ⅌ dollar
New York Sixty-day Bills	1½@2 ⅌ cent discount
Sight Checks on New York	⅞@ ⅌ cent premium

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET

JEFFERSON CITY,
Friday Evening, September 1, 1854.

The market closes to-day with about 70 head of Beef Cattle, 500 Hogs, 500 Sheep, 40 Milch Cows and a moderate stock of Veal Cattle and a good supply of Attakapas and Texas Cattle. Prices at the end of the week are a little easier for Western Cattle and close at our quotations.

—PRICES.—

BEEF CATTLE. Rough Western	—@8½	⅌ lb net
" Fine to Choice	@9	⅌ lb net
" Texas and Attakapas	4½@6	⅌ lb net
" Choice	@7	⅌ lb net
HOGS	6@7	⅌ lb net
SHEEP (in lots)	$2 50@$3 25	⅌ head
" (Choice)	$3 50@$4	⅌ head
MILCH COWS	$26 00@35 00	⅌ head
" (Choice)	$60 00@75 00	⅌ head
CALVES AND YEARLINGS	$6 75@$10 50	⅌ head

LEMON SYRUP.—100 boxes Underwood's and Wells & Prescott's, in store and for sale by
se29 A. D. GRIEFF & CO., 40 and 42 Old Levee.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. } WILLIAM ALEXANDER vs. J. KENNY. No. 15,823.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Gaiennie, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, September 13th, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises of J. Kenny, defendant, on Mazeppa street, near Dryades street Market, the contents of a Grocery Store, seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash. [s1] J. J. HOPPE, Constable.

GUNNY CLOTH—150 bales, very heavy, to arrive, for sale by
s1 GEORGE W. HYNSON & CO., 72 Camp street.

YEAST POWDERS—10 cases Preston & Merrill's, for sale by
s1 A. D. GRIEFF & CO., 40 and 42 Old Levee.

SUGAR—250 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, in store and for sale by
s1 A. D. GRIEFF & CO., 40 and 42 Old Levee.

LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS—100 cases assorted, for sale by
au15 CONVERSE & CO, cor. Canal and New Levee sts.

FLOUR—1000 bbls Myrtle street and Bayou Sara Superfine landing, ex steamers Crescent City and Uncle Sam, for sale by E. M. DALEY & CO, 86 Tchoupitoulas st. au1

PIMENTO—25 bales, for sale by
1y39 E. J. HART & CO, 72 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY CRESCENT,
Saturday Morning, September 2, 1854.

[There were no Clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.]

ARRIVED.

[There were no arrivals from sea yesterday.]

Steamboats.

Louisa, Dunlevey, from Vicksburg.
Alex. Scott, Sellers, from St. Louis.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VICKSBURG—Steamer Louisa—31 bales cotton Caddy, Crutcher & co—21 do Ward & Jones—54 do John Watt Jr. & co—48 do Beck & Rucks—10 do Stacey, Grace & co—40 do Wright, Davenport & co—95 do W E Lewis & co—40 do Buckner, Stanton & Newman—54 do Curry & Parson—15 do Brander, McKenna & co—17 do Powell & Hopkins—38 do Thomas Hendricks & co—17 do Martin, Owen & Cole—14 do Richard Nugent & co—14 do Page & Bacon—14 do A J Wright & co—13 do Oakey & Hawkins—12 do Miles & Adams—11 do McDowell, Mills & co—10 do G W Shaw & co—10 do Turnbull & co—8 do Mandeville & Lizotte—4 do George Connelly—4 do Kohn & Allen—3 do Fellowes & co—6 do Cleveland, Brothers & co—6 do Purvis, Gladden & co—5 do Davis, Jenkins & co—5 do Carroll, Pritchard & co—39 bbl pork Carroll & Bro—14 do Richard Nugent & co—9 hide sides, 1 hide steers skins, 1 lot loose and 1 lot wet hides A Read—sundries to order—Total, 505 bales cotton.

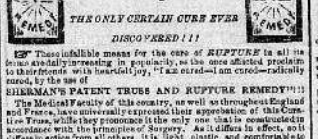
SS LOUIS—Steamer Alex Scott—548 bbls flour Oglesby & Mackaley—100 do Keep, Ford & co—169 do, 44 bbls bran J Connelly & co—236 sacks do bbl and 19 half bbl lard, 40 tierces hams, 300 boxes candles, 200 half boxes do W S Wright & co—4 coils rope Parmele & Bro—100 half boxes candles, 81 tierces hams Stubbs, Hudson & Letting—167 coils rope Smith, Miller & co—84 half bbls flour F Kennett & co—10 do pork S H Kennedy & co—18 bbls tobacco W G Robinson—44 do lard, 3 sacks beans, 15 bales hemp Kennedy, Dix & co—83 firkins butter J T Moore & co—56 tubs hemp J Sutton & co—40 hids beeves J O Woolfolk & co—26 do sides A Flash & co—30 do 1 M Savage & co—10 do J Sager & co—104 sacks potatoes, 28 bbls apples, 2 do mackerel A Thompson—25 dozen brooms Turner & McPherson—32 kegs lemons Wood & Low—55 do lard, 98 bbls apples James Dunbar—26 firkins butter J J Adams & co—50 bbls apples Monestie—2 do cider T C Twichell & Hurley & co—189 kegs butter A D Grief & co—21 firkins butter G L Dolson—450 head of sheep Wm Wilson—20 head do Wm Wilson—10 do Fowler—20 head do Chas Wilkins—100 head hogs, 35 head cattle and yearlings Mr Nale—26 bales cotton Wright, Davenport & co—14 do Byrne, Vance & co.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT NOT CLEARED.

Ships.		Barks.		Brigs.	
Algoderoes	44,62	Sultana	94,63	Angle Hanco	16,42
Clara Wheeler	45,08			Bruce M Roberts	31,43
Cromwell	29,61			Kite	91
Chaos	34,61			S J Peters	90,63
Ellerslie	56,62	Alnira	83	Thos Allibone	Point
Fanny McHenry	42,61	Avalanche	56,61	Tartar	50,61
Geo Green	51,61	Sir Grant	39,63	Telegraph	LPT
Hellas	39,61	Funny Exlar	96,62		
Manchester	55,62	Julia Dean	55,61	**Schooners.**	
Julia	53,62	Green and	53,61	Aparacida	LPT
Lone Star	46,62	Greenhorn	43,61	Esperanza	61,62
Mariner	55,62	Isle Dem	55,61	Ed Dorsey	LPT
Mediator	38,61	Lowell	19,62	Ed Bernard	Point
Meridian	49,62	Margaret	41,63	John J Taylor	LPT
Middlesex	55,63	Mary Susan	53,61	L F Rogers	LPT
Polar Star	38,62	Rose Standish	42,61	Mary Caroline	LPT
Richmond	38,62	Stella	55,62	Mary	LPT
Robert L Lane	41,61	Virginia	32,61	Red Fox	LPT
Sofia Poig	61,64			Star	OS

Beware of Strangulated Hernia, with all its Horrors!!

☞ Fearfully security- the only efficient means of *RELIEF and CURE*—is the use of the following described PATENT TRUSS:



THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE EVER DISCOVERED!!!

☞ These infallible means for the cure of *RUPTURE* in all its forms steadily increasing in popularity, as the once afflicted proclaim to their friends with heartfelt joy, "I am cured—I am cured—radically cured, by the use of

SHERMAN'S PATENT TRUSS AND RUPTURE REMEDY!!!

The Medical Faculty of this country, as well as throughout England and France, have universally expressed their appreciation of this Curative Truss, while they pronounce it the only one that is constructed in accordance with the principles of Surgery. As it differs in effect, so it differs in action from all others, like light, gentle, and comfortable to wear, closes completely the hernial ring, and perfectly retains the rupture under any exercise. But here let it be observed that it is not alone in the construction of the Truss that the unfortunate must look for a cure; they must look equally as much to the correct application by a person familiar with the anatomy of the body, for the proper adaptation of a truss, on their good will result from it, as Dr. Lawrence, the celebrated Surgeon of Hernia, ably argues, it is one of the nicest operations in mechanical surgery.

☞ The RUPTURE REMEDY is an external application, which is taken up by absorption, facilitating and adding permanency to the cure. It acts in a certain prevention of the rupture, when there is weakness in the lower abdomen, or a predisposition to rupture.

The experience of the proprietor of this popular Truss and Remedy, who has devoted many years to the study and treatment of Hernia or Rupture, enables him, on examination, to select accurately each of the right size and shape to promote a speedy and radical cure.

☞ Particular attention given to Ruptured Children.

PLANTERS and others may have their SLAVES CURED, without interfering with their business, and obtained in VALUE and USEFULNESS.

☞ Persons to secure the Patent Curative TRUSS and RUPTURE REMEDY, and to avoid worthless imitations, must be particular to remember the name and observe the number of the store, and to inquire for and have a personal interview with

DR. SHERMAN,
70 St. Charles St.

SWEDISH AND HUNGARIAN LEECHES, Wholes