"You lie!" roared the prisoner. "I am not a thief!"

"Sit down," cried the President, "you are a scoundrel!"

The wrath of the accused here became dreadful and he made violent efforts to rush on the Judge, but was held back by the gendarmes. "Yes, you lie!" he cried, in a voice hoarse from rage, "you lie! It is I who tell you so! You have not the right to insult me! Do you hear, you, sir?"

"Sit down," said the President, "and hang your head with shame!"

"No!" cried the accused, in a terrible voice, "no, I will not sit down, and you shall not make me!" Here he again attempted to rush on the President, but was restrained, though with great difficulty. The man's fury became so violent that the advocates gathered around the President to protect him, and the public prosecutor sent for a reinforcement of gendarmes.

The public prosecutor then rounded up the evidence against the man, and demanded that, on account of his previous bad character, he should be severely punished. While he was speaking, the fury of the prisoner appeared to increase, his eyes became bloodshot, foam boiled on his lips, and he struggled so violently to get at the President that it was no easy task to keep the desperado in hold.

"I propose, I declare you guilty," said the President, and condemns you to eight years' imprisonment, and ten years' surveillance of the police!"

At this moment the man became frightful to behold. "Let me go, will you?" he gasped, as he struggled to break from the gendarmes. "Let me go at once!"

"Remove him from the Court!" cried the President.

But, before the gendarmes could execute the order, the prisoner by a tremendous effort broke from them, and rushing close to the bench, cried to the President, "Oh, that I were alone with you for a quarter of an hour in a corner! But I will pay you off even here!" And so saying, he rushed toward the steps leading to the bench, and as he did so pulled a knife from his pocket. But at that moment he was seized by the gendarmes and some bystanders, and borne him on the ground. He made a most desperate struggle to break from them, and bellowed like a bull. At length cords and chains were brought in, and, though with great difficulty, he was bound hand and foot.

"Take the villain to earth!" cried the President, "and let him be well secured!"

"Shall I have to earth the President, but he would with a highland cockade to the President: "Oh, that I could pay you off, you might then count for hard!"

When the sensation caused by this extraordinary scene had somewhat subsided, the public prosecutor demanded that the accused should be condemned to an additional period of imprisonment by reason of his outrageous conduct in Court. The Tribunal ordered that he be further confined for two years. (From Galignani.)

DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854.

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

The Police Board and Chief of Police.

We had prepared an argument showing the unsatisfactory nature of the reasoning of Judge Lea, in the made up case to test the legality of the action of the Police Board in abolishing the Chief of Police, but we refrain from its publication, having the pleasure of a submission of the Board to the decision, leaves the question no longer one of any practical utility. We think it proper, however, to say that the decision of Judge Lea does not, as the Board hurriedly presumed, determine the legal question in dispute, for the following reasons: First: The case was a made up one. It was concocted by the party interest. The relator was a friend of the officer who took to give warrants on him to show cause why he held the office of Chief of Police. The counsel on both sides were friends of the official, and just such arguments were presented as would tend to the object of settling the legality of the respondent's claim. The parties to the removal, to wit, the Recorders, were no parties to this suit. The issue was taken for them; the case was argued without their presence and participation, and the judgment has greatly the appearance of a foregone conclusion—an agreed judgment.

Secondly: The case was appealable to the Supreme Court. The judgment could not be considered final—as the law—until passed upon by that tribunal. The Recorders either should not have acted in the matter at all, or, having done so, they should have abided by their decision unless it was declared to be illegal by the competent authority, which, in this case, is the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The decision of the District Court was no more binding on them than the opinion of our profile City Attorney, of which it is little more than an abstract.

But, of course, the Police Board has the right to retrace its steps, so far as the resolution to abolish the Chief is concerned. It is quite another question, however, whether they may not pass a resolution declaring, in the language of the statute, this law unnecessary. *Apropos des bottes*, we are a little surprised to observe in our cotemporary of the Picayune the assertion that the recent disturbances would not have occurred but for the virtual suspension of the Chief. This declaration may be set down as one of the most extravagant of the day. It is, besides, a reflection upon our Mayor, who, it is assumed, exercised all his power to maintain order, and who was virtually head of the police, and had the aid of Mr. James, who accompanied him and asserted his power as Chief.

We have not heard that he was not obeyed. On the contrary, we know that he has been on active duty during all the troubles. We have no desire to detract from the merits of Mr. James, but we consider it a serious error to pretend that the maintenance of peace and order in this city depends on the energy and vigilance of a single man. Even as extraordinary a man as Chief James will require assistants and subordinates. In the late disturbances he would have had the same subordinates who proved so incapable and faithless. And what additional force he might need would be selected from the same unworthy class of political tools and gin shop leaders who have so long composed the body of our police, to the exclusion of honest American citizens, who will not sacrifice their opinions for a paltry office, and consent to do the dirty work of partisans. Disposed to regard Mr. James with justice and impartiality, and to sustain him when discharging his duty, we acknowledge that we are not so sanguine as the Picayune, in expecting the reform of our police, until a higher standard of qualifications than mere partisan efficiency is adopted.

It is our opinion that the proper way of proceeding on the part of Mr. James would have been to obtain a writ of *quo warranto*, causing the Board of Police to show under what authority it acted in abolishing the office of Chief. If in that case the decision of the court had not sustained the action of the Board, the latter would now be enabled to carry the case before a tribunal whose action would be final and beyond question. The Police Board should have been represented in the trial of this cause, and the friend of Mr. James, who brought this *amicable* suit against him, should have appealed it for the purpose of obtaining the judgment of the highest tribunal, and thus putting the question to a fair test, and settling it in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

It appears from the commercial review of the trade and commerce of Cincinnati, for the year ending on the 31st ult., published in the Gazette, that the imports of the city for the year reached $65,708,629, or about $14,000,000 more than the previous year. The exports amounted to $45,462,780. The steamboat arrivals numbered 2807, against 4068 in 1853.

New York Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14, 1854.

A delightful change has passed over this city within the last week. The unprecedented drouth and long continued heat, which were more uncomfortable than any that I ever experienced in the Crescent City, have given way to cooler weather and intermittent showers, since a very grateful rain on Sunday last and with a cheering harvest prospects and brighter commercial news from abroad, have given an impulse to the spirits of business men, which the better enables them to meet present embarrassments, or provide for future ones.

The favorable indications of the Grain crop in Europe and increased consumption of cotton, with better prices, and a disposition to invest in American Securities, with the advance in Consols, have imparted more buoyancy to business than could have been expected. There is no longer a panic in Breadstuffs, and already the rise in certain stocks is hailed as the harbinger of confidence and healthy trade.

The demand for Money is active to meet payments in the dry goods trade. After the 15th inst. jobbers' acceptances will fall due in large amounts. The Banks discount to the amount of their receipts, but do not increase their loans. The rates of Money are already at 12 per cent.

Railroad Stocks, from the great frauds and mismanagement of particular corporations, have received a shock from which they will not soon recover, but measures are in progress under the best auspices to clear the wrecks and hold a survey upon them and devise the best way for repairs.

The Dry Goods men have found it necessary to curtail their credits and to crowd their stocks upon the market.

The scarcity of water and consequent closing of many mills has diminished the supplies of domestic goods, and the accounts from Boston are that manufacturing stocks, generally, are dull and inactive, with very few purchasers. Within a few days there have been sales of stock of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company at $9 25, which includes a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year. This Company has paid 7, 9 and 8 per cent. annually since 1840. Here we have a regular 8 per cent. stock selling at 10 per cent. under par. This is not an isolated case, for we found the Appleton and Atlantic dull of sale at $8, Boston $9, Hamilton Cotton $9 50, Massachusetts Mills $9, Suffolk $8, and Tremont $8, all of which paid 8 per cent. for two years past, except the Suffolk, 8 and 7, while the Hamilton has divided 10 per cent. The Hamilton Cotton Company earned 8 per cent. for the six months ending in June last, and yet the stock will not sell at par. Capitalists certainly do not regard manufacturing securities as very promising, and this must have an ultimate influence upon the price of Cotton.

It is thought the new Reciprocity Treaty will tend to cheapen the price of produce and stimulate our business. The "catch" of mackerel has been very light the past season, and there are fears that the supply of this fish will entirely fail. It was stated in the "Colonial Magazine," of London, a few years since, that the use of salted manhaden to toll the mackerel, by the fishermen, who cut it up and threw it overboard, for that purpose, by producing a disease, from the effect of the bones on the viscera of the mackerel, would cause this result. This may have been the cause of their present scarcity. It is worth while to try the experiment of fishing on our Southern coast and in the West Indies. In fact, our fishermen find it for their advantage to follow the fish farther southward than they did. Mackerel, shad, herring and other fish, in the early spring, start from the great northern seas and branch off in two streams, the one of which passes along the coast of Norway, Scotland, Ireland and France—the other comes down by Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and the British provinces, by our own coast to some unknown southern point.

The cod fishermen have been very successful, and as the supply is abundant and the baited hook and line alone being employed for its capture, there is no danger of the extinction of this staple fish.

The price of coal continues high, and it has been traced to a monopoly of misers and speculators, who are holding back the supplies to keep up the price. The people generally recommend a repeal of the duty on foreign coals, and powerful efforts will be made, in that direction, at the next session of Congress. Would it not pay to ship the Breckenridge coal to Northern markets? The present depressed rate of freights and the high prices of fuel seem to indicate that it would.

Paper continues high, owing to the diminished supply of foreign rags and the stoppage of many mills for want of water. This latter inconvenience is likely to be obviated, and human ingenuity is devising various substitutes as a material. Would it not pay to establish this branch of business at your great cotton depots, where there is always more or less damaged cotton unfit for shipment, but not for paper? It might be mixed to advantage with many well known fibrous plants which abound in your soil—perhaps the cotton plant itself, which has been suggested.

The wine crop of Europe, owing to the disease of the grape, will be scanty, and this is a fortunate time to experiment in making wines from our native grapes. For some time past wine has been made from the fermented juice of the wild grape of New England, without any admixture but sugar and water. Some of its varieties resemble Madeira, Sherry and Port; and, judging from the successful imitations in this city of these wines, and Champagne and Claret from less wholesome materials, to say nothing of the counterfeits of West India Rum, Holland Gin and French Brandy from Western Whisky, it is believed that we can certainly produce better imitations and pure wines as good as the purest imported. The success in making wine from the Mustang and Scuppernong at the South gives guarantee of perfect success in your more fertile and favored clime. The rearing of grapes in hot-houses is very profitable in the vicinity of this city. One gentleman, this year, has sold grapes to the amount of $4000. The demand for this wholesome and delicious fruit is annually increasing; and even the Isabella, which is quite uncertain, owing to the frosts, is highly remunerative—more so, it is believed, than any other crop.

Peaches are suffering from the yellows, which disease has been aggravated by the drouth. Apples promise an ordinary yield. There is no indication as yet of the potato rot. The crop of Hay has been unusually large, although the aftermath has been uncommonly meager. Oats are light. Winter Rye did very well. Buckwheat is not promising, and Corn less than usual, but there is no ground for fears of great scarcity.

Accounts from the country, at large, indicate an ordinary supply of the substantial grains and provisions, while there is a prospect of no considerable call for shipments to California and to Europe.

Our hotels are filled to overflowing. The change in the weather has driven citizens and strangers to town, from the watering places and summer resorts, and Broadway presents a gay and bustling scene. The theatres and the opera are once more in full operation. Grisi and Mario at the latter and Davenport at the Broadway are the particular stars just now in our firmament. The two former have passed the ordeal of criticism, and are great favorites. Their popularity seems to increase. Davenport is even more admired than before his transatlantic success, and is said to wear his laurels gracefully. He is placed by good critics in the foremost rank of living actors.

There seems to be a general stampede in politics, and the wires seem to be not in working order, the wire pullers non-plussed. What shape things are to take can only be guessed at, till after the election.

It is to be hoped that the people, who seem to have taken matters into their own hands, will put none but good men into office, and this seems to be the general determination.

MARION.

WEATHERY.—It rained yesterday, as it rained in days previous. By reason of the leaking of the skies it came drizzling down like moisture through a watering pot. Every thing and every body suffered. Some were wet above and some below; but all who ventured out were wet in some degree. The sun did not shine; the moon and stars failed to give their accustomed light, and every body looked solemn and sad. This state of affairs is such a continuation of the preceding as might have been expected, but very far from agreeable. Leaden skies, with rainy days and nights, will do very well for an English temperature and temperament, but they decidedly do not suit here. Let it shine. Sun by all means.

A NEW PAPER.—We find in the National Intelligence, of the 15th the prospectus of a daily and weekly newspaper called the American Organ, to be published in Washington by an "Association of Native Americans." It is generally believed that this paper is to be the Know-Nothing organ at Washington, but the following paragraph, which we cut from the prospectus, does not agree well with representations that have been made by the enemies of the order:

The "American Organ" will advocate the free and untrammeled exercise of the rights of conscience on all questions connected with religious faith, but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose foreign domination over American citizens, from whatever quarter it may approach, and as well in matters ecclesiastical as in matters political.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.—We are informed the Howard Association of this city will send off to-day two of its most active and energetic members, (Messrs. Ricardo and Dillard,) two physicians, and ten nurses, for Savannah. May success attend their efforts!

RECEIVED.—The African Repository came to hand yesterday, containing "a special appeal for funds,"—which we hope will be granted—an elaborate essay on the withdrawal of the African squadron, that has not yet been withdrawn; the history of two or three Annual Conferences and Colonization Meetings, and sundry other matter.

Colonization is the mildest possible form of Abolitionism. It is really practicable and philanthropic, and, therefore, favored by us of the South. We hope the Colonization Society will receive funds enough to transport all the free negroes in the country to climes that love them better than ours, and that they may be more useful and religious than the majority are here.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—We regret to learn, says the Lynchburg Virginian of the 14th inst., that a serious accident, resulting in the destruction of one man, and perhaps fatal injury to another, occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, above Big Spring Depot, early Wednesday morning. As the downward freight train was passing the high embankment and trestle work, a few miles above that place, it came in contact with three dirt cars negligently left on the track by the hands engaged in filling over the trestle work, by which the engine was thrown off the track, detached from the train and precipitated the distance of about sixty feet to the ground. The engineer, fortunately, succeeded in leaping from the engine on one of the freight cars; but the conductor, Mr. Conner, and the fireman, a free negro, went down with it. The latter was killed instantly, and the conductor severely, perhaps fatally, injured. The engine is said to be a perfect wreck.

MORE TROUBLE AMONG THE NEW YORK PUGILISTS.—A row occurred at a hotel on Mercer street, New York, on the evening of the 13th inst., between a small potato pugilist named John Lyng and the great champion, Tom Hyer. Lyng insulted and threatened to shoot Hyer, who in return slapped his face and was then fired at by Lyng with a pistol, the ball of which missed the stalwart target and took effect in the arm of a butcher named Lozier. Officers rushed into the room to arrest Lyng, but before they could accomplish it he was knocked down and nearly killed by Hyer. Lozier made an affidavit against Lyng, but the latter was too much injured to appear.

JOHN MULLER, THE CONFESSED MURDERER.—A letter from Capt. Harper, of the bark Charles E. Lex, states that he was present at the Consul's office, in Port au Prince, when Muller confessed to murdering a man near Burlington, N. J., and he verily believes it was done for no other purpose than to get released from a Prussian vessel on which he had shipped. This is somewhat plausible, as no such murder is known to have been committed at the time or place he mentioned. Nevertheless it is somewhat strange that a man should accuse himself for the purpose of getting rid of his duties on board a ship, and to persist in it to the last.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The British United Service Gazette, the organ of the Army and Navy, is down, like a thousand of brick, upon Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Chads. It abuses them both soundly for their inaction in the Baltic. It has no faith in the efficiency of officers "bordering upon three score and ten." It taunts the Admiral with making his countrymen play second fiddle to the French in the attack upon Bomersund. Poor old Sir Charley! he will have to come home.

SENTENCED.—Dr. J. C. Patterson, for robbing the mail, and Wm. M. Moore, for forging pension papers, were sentenced on the 14th at Nashville—the former for ten years, and the latter for six years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss Jennie Beard, a beautiful and highly respectable young lady of Bristol, Wayne county, Ohio, hung herself to a cherry tree with a chain, on Saturday week. She was disappointed in a love affair.

AN ABOLITIONIST CAUGHT.—We learn from the Jackson (Miss.) Mercury of the 16th that a man named Smellee, who was employed as principal of the public schools of that city, was dismissed recently by the Board of Trustees for writing abolition letters to the North. He immediately left the city.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Alexandria papers that William Rose (or Rolls) was badly crushed, on Wednesday last, between an engine and tender, which he was coupling. His recovery is doubtful.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A daughter of Mr. Jesse Arnold, aged five years, residing in Monroe, Walton co., Ga., was killed on the 11th inst. by falling down a flight of stairs.

The Freshman class just beginning its course at Harvard College numbers one hundred and five, which is extraordinarily large.

From the St. Louis Republican, 15th.

The Late Massacre at Fort Laramie.

AUTHENTIC DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT SARPY'S POINT—DEFEAT OF THE TROOPS FROM FORT LARAMIE—GOVERNMENT GOODS CAPTURED—BORDEAU'S STORE PILLAGED.

SARPY'S POINT, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, 8 miles E. of Fort Laramie, Aug. 21, 1854.

Editor of the Missouri Republican:

SIR: An affair has happened here between the soldiers and the Indians, which ought to be properly noticed by the United States Government. Having been an eye-witness to the battle, I consider it my duty to furnish a strict account of it and its causes. In the first place, on the 17th of August a train of Mormons passed this place. The Indians, who were encamped here waiting for their payment from Government, had no provisions, and were of course anxious for some thing to eat. As the Mormons were passing, a lame cow, belonging to a man in the rear of the Mormon train, became frightened and ran into the Indian camp. The Mormon left the cow behind, and so one of the Indians, a Minnecoshe, shot it down, and with his companions ate it up. The Mormons then went to the Fort and reported that the Indians had killed one of their cows. On the 19th, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Lieut. Grattan, with a command of twenty-seven soldiers, and Auguste Lucien, interpreter, arrived here to arrest the Indian who had killed the cow. I accordingly sent for the chiefs to go with the Lieutenant and make the arrest. They accompanied him, but the Indian was not willing to give himself up, saying that he would die first. While the Bear Chief of the Wazagies was standing with three other chiefs, the Little Thunder, the Big Partizan and the Man who is afraid of his Horses, among the soldiers, the Lieutenant ordered his men to fire. They did so, and wounded the Bear Chief and his brother. But one round was fired, when the Indians in turn charged, and succeeded in routing the soldiers, and killing all of them with the exception of one private, who is not expected to recover. Lieut. Grattan and two of his men were killed while standing by their cannon, the Lieutenant receiving twenty-four arrows, one of which passed through his head. As soon as the soldiers saw their commander fall, they took to flight, but were all killed within half a mile of this place. The Ogalallah camp was about one mile distant, and a white man named Seyfroy Iott was staying there at the time. Being a Sioux interpreter, the chiefs requested him to stay between the camps to prevent the young men from charging on the soldiers, but he could not succeed, and barely escaped with his life.

At my house, we were placed in a bad situation. There were with me, Mr. Antoine Reynal and Mr. Samuel Smith, with five others, and all we could do was to stay in the house, and try to keep the Indians out. As Mr. R. was standing in the doorway of the house, an Indian rushed on him, and tried to kill him, when another Indian, the Quick Bear, tried to kill the first Indian for rushing on a white man—but some one caught Quick Bear's gun, and its contents went into the wall of the house. By this time a party had collected outside of the house, who tried to force their way in, but some of my friends, the Quick Bear and others, stopped them. After the battle, the Chiefs came in my house, and said that as the young men had killed all the soldiers that had come to fight them, they would now go and slaughter the rest of the soldiers at the Fork, burn all the houses, and kill all the whites on the river; but I told the Chiefs to stop them from so doing—assuring them that since the soldiers had commenced the quarrel it would be overlooked by Government. But they then rushed in the house, and demanded of me to give them every thing they wanted. To save our lives, I gave them every thing that I had in my store, to the amount of two thousand dollars.

The next day they went to the post of the American Fur Company, took all the goods that were sent to them by Government and pillaged the store. The situation of the traders and of Fort Laramie is perilous in the extreme. I was requested by the Commander of the Fort to bury the dead soldiers, since he had not men enough to detach a party for that service, and I succeeded in doing so.

As far as I knew any thing about Indians, I think that our Government ought to send five hundred well mounted men, veteran troops, to keep the Indians in subjection; and one company of infantry to guard the fort. The Indians in the recent battle, after killing all the soldiers, broke their cannon to pieces, and carried off their muskets and animals. As for placing the infantry on a prairie to fight with Indians, it is just the same as putting them up as targets to be shot at. There were about one thousand Indians in the battle.

Yours truly, JAMES BORDEAU,
per Samuel Smith.

Witness that the above is correct, the undersigned being eye-witnesses:

Antoine Reynal, Samuel Smith, Tufiel Groph, Paul Vial, Peter Pew, Antonio Lahone.

Copy of a letter from the commander of Fort Laramie to James Bordeau:

FORT LARAMIE, Nebraska, Aug. 20, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th has been received by me, and in reply I say that I am unable to take further notice at present of this unfortunate transaction; and I wish you to speak to the Bear and other Chiefs with reference to the matter. Make the best terms you can with them for the present, for your own safety and the safety of others likewise unprotected in the country. I wish you to use all means in your power to procure the restoration of the bodies of those who have been killed.

Your ob't serv't, H. B. FLEMING,
Second Lieut. Sixth Infantry, Commanding.
To James Bordeau, Sarpy's Point, Nebraska.

BANKING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Notices are given that application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to charter new banks in Wilmington, Newberne and Beaufort. The Raleigh Star says it is probable that a memorial will be made in that city, also, for the establishment of a new bank. Besides these, the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and the Bank of Cape Fear, have given notice that application will be made for an extension of their charter.

AN AFFRAY.—Monday evening, September 18, at the coffee-house at the foot of Laurel street, Baton Rouge, a difficulty occurred between Bob White and a man on the State boat, when Mr. John Kenner, who interfered for the purpose of preventing further difficulty, was shot in the hand. No other damage was done although eight shots were passed between the beligerent parties.

TERRIBLE MARITIME DISASTER.—*Loss of a Vessel and all her Crew.*—The Wilmington Herald learns that the schooner John P. Brown, Capt. Collett, from Charleston, bound to Philadelphia, went ashore near Lockwood's Folly, during the late gale, and that the Captain, together with his family, several passengers, and all the crew, with the exception of the second mate, perished. The vessel and cargo are supposed to be a total loss.

SPANGLED JACK.—After robbing a jewelry store in Boston, the thieves chalked on the wall, "Your store was robbed by Spangled Jack and his companions; catch us if you can." They were caught.

KILLED.—J. C. Ivison, a well-known bookseller at Auburn, N. Y., was killed on Monday afternoon week, near that city, by an accidental discharge of his gun when out shooting.

WONDERFUL CHICKEN.—A chicken with four legs is on exhibition in Petersburg. If it lives (says the Southside Democrat,) as we have every reason to believe it will, we understand it is designed to exhibit it at the ensuing fair, and we hope the intention of the owner to make public this four footer will not be de-*feet*-ed.

SAD.—A man killed himself in Savannah on the 13th inst. by cutting his throat during the delirium which usually precedes death in cases of yellow fever.

Wm. M. Harrison has been appointed Collector of the Customs at Richmond, Va., vice John Lynch, deceased.

The crops in North Carolina promise to yield abundantly. The wheat harvest is said to have been large, and the cotton and tobacco crops look well.

The Hartford (Ct.) Times of Friday week announces that five deaths from cholera had taken place in that city.

David Strawn, the largest farmer and cattle dealer in the United States, has been nominated by the Fusionists of Illinois to the Legislature.

A rumor prevailed at Boston on Saturday that a Government officer of that port was implicated in a smuggling transaction.

A party of about one hundred and fifty persons from the Eastern States passed through St. Louis on the 9th instant on their way to Kansas.

Captain Tucker, of the steamer S. T. F. Trabue, has placed us under obligations for late St. Louis papers containing interesting news matter.

The wife and daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel P. Dorden, of Fall River, died at Boston of cholera between Saturday morning and Sunday night.

David Dean, a youth of 15 years, was instantly killed on the 11th inst. in Canton county, Miss., by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in his own hands.

The trustees of the St. Louis Catholic Church at Buffalo met on Saturday to consider the proposition for a settlement of their difficulties from Bishop Timon. The Bishop's overtures were rejected unanimously.

Nearly $3000 have been forwarded from New York City for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Savannah, and arrangements are in progress looking to still larger results. Philadelphia is also moving in the matter.

The Norwalk Gazette learns that Noah Lee, who has been extensively engaged in counterfeiting in the vicinity of Norwalk, has turned State's evidence and implicated a number of persons heretofore of high moral and social position, in his operations.

The British Government has notified the State Department that the Queen has ratified the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, and that orders have been sent to Canada for the immediate admission of our fishermen to the unrestricted freedom of the fisheries, provided for in that instrument.

Francis Dick, who was hung at Dayton, Ohio, on Friday week, not only confessed to killing his mother-in-law, but also to having murdered his father-in-law, by purposely making him drunk and then throwing him into a canal. He denied of having killed his own brother, of which he was suspected, but acknowledged that he was poisoned, though by the hand of another person, a boy.

It is stated that Mr. Marcy estimates the deposits of guano in the possession of Peru at 50,000,000 tons. The exports to the United States in 1852 he states at 47,000 tons. The cost of this quantity to our farmers in that year was about $2,600,000. The Secretary supposes that if existing disabilities were removed, it might be offered in our markets at $30 or $35 per ton.

Among the passengers by the last Liverpool steamer is Captain Lefebvre of France. He visits New York for the purpose of completing arrangements and contract for a number of steamships to be built for the Great Transatlantic Steamship Company, organized in France about one year since. This line is intended to run semi-monthly between Havre and New York, and it is expected that the company will commence operations about the 15th of November next, with the screw steamers of the Cunard Steamship Company.

Capt. D. E. DeRusey, chief of the Engineering Department at Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to superintend the fortifications at San Francisco.

Capt. Brown, just arrived at Newburyport, from a sea voyage, fell from the platform of the cars on the Eastern Railroad at that place, on Wednesday morning the 18th, was run over and cut in two. He was on his way to Scabrook, where he resided.

The young State of Wisconsin is represented to be in a highly prosperous condition. With the liberal aid of Congress, the school fund is estimated at five millions of dollars, and the revenue from it alone this year is $150,000. The State debt is limited by the Constitution to $100,000. This debt has been created by the issue of 8 per cent. bonds, $50,000, and 7 per cent. bonds, $50,000.

Lord Elgin's address at the opening of the Canadian Parliament appears in the Northern papers. He says that some changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council seem to be imperatively required; that the final and conclusive adjustment of the Clergy Reserves should take place without delay; that there are questions affecting properties held under the Seignorial Tenure which cannot be kept in suspense without detriment to the interests both of the Seignors and Consitaires; that the Municipal Institutions of Lower Canada should be assimilated to those of Upper Canada; and recommends a reduction of the Tariff, in consequence of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, OFFICE No. 20 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.—Applications for Relief of Indigent Persons sick with the Yellow Fever, will be received at the Office of the Association DAILY from 8 to 9 and from 4 to 5 o'clock.
s22 2p2w D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—Capt. JOHN A. JAQUESS is a candidate to represent the First Representative District in the State Legislature, to fill vacancy by the resignation of Hon. H. M. Summers. s11

JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Broad. s2 td

CARD.—We miss some of our Books and Papers, which we feel satisfied were saved by some of our friends. Any person having them will do us a great favor by certifying us where they are in order that we may send for them. A Liberal Reward will be paid in all cases where the parties will accept it. E. J. HART & CO., 107 Tchoupitoulas st. au21

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, 16 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. feb18 1y

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 when 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. F. 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, s p11 2p1y Office, 38 St. Charles str st.

Floor Oil Cloths.

We have on hand a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of the best and ordinary qualities, from 4 to 12 feet wide, which we cut to any size room or hall. We are enabled to offer to purchasers unusual advantages in quality and price.

.... ALSO ....

TABLE OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, etc., etc.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
s22 2p1w 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse streets.

Carpeting! Carpeting!!

We are receiving a large and choice assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELLS, THREE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING.

.... ALSO ....

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 4 to 12 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
s22 2p1w 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse streets.

Mrs. Southworth's Works.

COMPLETE IN ONE VOL. 8VO., CLOTH. Just received and for sale by

J. B. STEEL,
s21 2p1 Bookseller and Stationer, 80 Camp street.

J. D. Henriques,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, ETC.

NO. 14 ST. CHARLES STREET, Three doors
s20 7p3m below Varnish Hotel, New Orleans.

Thomas L. White,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
105 CANAL STREET.

Has for sale—

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THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, arranged in Historical and Chronological order, with Notes and Copious Indexes. By Rev. George Townsend.

CLARKE'S COMMENTARIES ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS—6 vols., 8vo.

CALMET'S DICTIONARY OF THE HOLY BIBLE. By E. Robinson.

BROWN'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.

THE PRONOUNCING BIBLE. By J. Alger. s18 3dp5t

Carpet Warehouse,

22 CHARTRES STREET.

We are now receiving by fresh arrivals from England and the North, a large assortment of the following viz: CARPETING—Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, A Lecaon, Imperial and Superior Three-Ply, Superior and Common Ingrain Venetian, Hemp, etc., etc. Floor Oil Cloth of the patterns and various qualities. Cut to suit all sizes of apartments. Matting, Table Covers, Window Shades, Druggets, Stair-rods, etc. All of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
s19 1p No. 26 Chartres and 21 Customhouse street.

Window Draperies at Cost.

We have a very large assortment of RICH SILK AND WOOL AND WORSTED DAMASKS, of new styles and quality. As we shall decline keeping this description of goods after this year, we are induced to offer them AT COST, to insure a ready sale, for cash.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
s18 1w2p No. 26 Chartres and 21 Customhouse street.

Southern Yacht Club.

PASS CHRISTIAN REGATTAS.

.... THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21 ....

Free for all PLEASURE YACHTS, to be divided into two Classes: First Class over 25 feet measurement, and Second Class under 25 feet.

.... FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 ....

ANNUAL SAILING MATCH for the SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

.... SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 ....

Free for all PLEASURE YACHTS of the First, Second and Third Classes.

All the above Races will be triangles of 9½ miles twice around, and under the rules of the S. Y. C.

Appropriate and elegant Prizes will be awarded to the winning boats of each Class.

In all these races no boat can win a prize unless there are two or more boats in each Class.

It is expected that several Matches as well as a Sweepstake Race will come off during the week.

s9 1f H. RARESHIDE, Secretary.

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

185 CAMP STREET. 185

The Undersigned informs his friends and the public generally that he has now in store a large and beautiful assortment of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

all of which are offered at the LOWEST PRICES.

DOTTED and FIGURED SWISS MUSLIN;
NEW STYLE BAREGE and MOUSLIN DELAINE;
PLAIN JACONET and PLAID MUSLIN;
SUPERIOR FANCY SILK BAYADERE ROBES;
BROCADE and PLAIN BLACK SILKS;
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, CHEMISETTES and SLEEVES;
RICH VALENCIA and THREAD LACES;
LATEST STYLE HONITON DO;
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS of every quality;
SWISS and JACONET EDGING and INSERTING;
EMBROIDERED BANDS, LINEN CAMBRICK HANDKERCHIEFS, etc., etc.

.... ALSO ....

A large and well assorted stock of FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS and DOMESTIC.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

RICH EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS;
FIGURED SATIN DAMASK, all qualities;
RUSSIA LINEN SHEETING, DIAPERS and NAPKINS;
IRISH LINENS; HAMILTON COTTON SHEETING, TOWELING and TABLE LINENS. Also—A complete assortment of HOSIERY, etc., etc., etc.

s7 2p1m HORACE HARBY.

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

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

NOW LANDING, 150 baskets of the above and other brands, in quarts and pints, and will receive, in the course of a few days, a still larger 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.

ja19 2p1f SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street.

Joseph Hurty,

20 CAMP STREET 20

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

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 through out 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 PORTE MONNAIES, etc., of every style and shape, and at unusually LOW PRICES.

GUNS, PISTOLS, KNIVES, COLT'S AND WARNER'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, LIFE PRESERVERS, FISHING REELS and TACKLE, of every variety, to suit the most determined Angler.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc.

The Stock in this line, consisting of the T. T. COOPER, M. J. TOBIAS and REAL JOSEPH JOHNSON MOVEMENTS, with a fine assortment of SWISS and ENGLISH LEVERS, together with a very stock of fine and EASTERN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc., have been selected with great care, by F. ROBERTS, for many years engaged in the Wholesale business, and having been purchased exclusively for cash, great inducements will be offered to purchasers.

Every article WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED, or the MONEY REFUNDED.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc., CAREFULLY REPAIRED and WARRANTED. ja15 6m

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*,