New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at twenty cents per week, Sunday excepted, for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly in the same ratio, or 85 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—One insertion, $1 a line; all cases, 85 cents a week.

Advertisements in the general news columns, $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or twice, and charged accordingly; no advertisement published for a shorter period than one week, or once, at the option of the proprietors.

☞ Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a family paper it circulates largely, reaching every hundred of house in the city, and, being read by all the members of business firms connectedly, renders it the medium of business firms connectedly; articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning, at $6 a year, invariably in advance. Has large extended circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 for a square, each insertion.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1856.

☞ We are under obligations to the gentlemanly purser of the steamship Mexico, for late Galveston and Indianola papers.

☞ Mr. C. L. Smith, clerk of the magnificent steamer Eclipse, will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

REGISTRATION.—Have you registered your name as a voter? If not, do not put it off; remember that you cannot vote in November next unless your name is registered seven days before the day of election.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post Office, has laid on our table Blackwood for May. It is a number of unusual interest. The first article on "England's political future is well worth a year's subscription.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through the politeness of J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following named new works: "Poems" by Richard Chenevix Trench, author of "English, Past and Present," "Lessons on Proverbs," etc. J. S. Redfield, New York.

"The Bush Boys, or the history and adventures of a cane farmer and his family in the wild karoos of Southern Africa;" by Capt. Mayne Reid. With twelve illustrations. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

"A Forest Tragedy, and other tales," by Grace Greenwood; author of "Greenwood Leaves," etc. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Bennett & Co., No. 8 corner of Circus street. Those who need from store fronts, verandas, stair cases, or fancy work of all descriptions, would do well to leave their orders at the foundry of these gentlemen, as their work is of a most substantial and workmanlike character.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The magnificent steamer Eclipse, Capt. Sturgeon, will leave for Louisville and all intermediate landings, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Messrs. Bell, Buchanan & Co., 95 Magazine street, are her agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer Ingomar, Capt. L. McDonough, leaves for St. Louis and all intermediate landings, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. She is a most excellent boat, and will, we doubt not, receive the patronage of the public. Messrs. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The steamer John Simonds, Capt. Chas. B. Church, leaves for St. Louis and all intermediate landings, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. This steamer is so well known that particularization or commendation is unnecessary. Messrs. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

☞ The agents of the splendid steamer Robert J. Ward, Capt. Silas P. Miller, have received a dispatch, stating that she will arrive in port to-day or to-night, and that she will start for Louisville on Monday afternoon, punctually, as advertised. Those desirous of securing berths would do well to make early application to the agents, Messrs. Betterton & Keefe, No. 29 Exchange place.

CANTON MATTINGS.—Todd & Co., No. 120 Camp street, have just received a new supply of white and check mattings of superior qualities, which they offer at wholesale or retail, at very low prices.

NORFOLK HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—According to a financial exhibit of this association, published in the Norfolk papers, its total receipts during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, amount to $179,238 30, of which the sum of $30,000 was disbursed for provisions, etc. Balance on hand in bank and invested for the support of the Howard Asylum, $88,836 37.

Chas. F. M. Garnett, of Richmond, Va., now chief engineer of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, has received the appointment of chief engineer of the Don Pedro Railroad, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with a salary of $15,000.

We are informed, says the Albany Knickerbocker, that pretty substantial clues have been obtained to the person who perpetrated the forgeries on the Bank of the Capitol. It is said that he is the same person who sometime since perpetrated a forgery on the Mechanics' Bank of the City of New York for $3000, for which he was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $6000. His trial was to have come off in New York city on the 17th inst., but he left for Europe in the steamer, and the amount of bail for which he was held for trial, was paid in default of his appearance, the full amount ($6000) in part by bills on the Bank of the Capitol of this city, of the denomination of $50 each. If this be the fact, as we are informed from a respectable source, there is a fair chance of his escaping the demands of justice, and the punishment he so much deserves.

Dispatches received in California by the last mail announce that by a decree issued on the first of March, Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, has been relieved from that post and promoted to the appointment of Consul General and Charge d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince in St. Domingo. There are only four Consul-Generals of France, who at the same time have the powers and title of Charge d'Affaires. In virtue of that title, Mr. Dillon will have the entire direction of the concerns of France in St. Domingo, Cuba, the rest of the West Indies, Nicaragua and Central America.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Philadelphia on the 17th inst., from Liverpool, which portshe left at noon on the 4th inst. Her news is the same as brought by the Arago.

We learn, from the Nashville Patriot of the 18th inst., that the river had risen a few inches at that point, and from the heavy rains which fell on the two days previous, it was expected that a further rise of perhaps some feet would occur.

John Hare Powell, Esq., an aged and well known resident of Philadelphia, a man of prominent social position and large fortune, died last Saturday at Newport, R. I., after a protracted illness.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 17th inst. relates the following as being some of the fruits of Mormonism:

Among the Mormon passengers who arrived here on Saturday in the ship Thornton, from Liverpool, was a Miss Jervis, from Herefordshire, England, who, it is said, left her husband at home, and taking her two children with her, embarked in company with the saints for the promised land. The husband, however, took the steamer and arrived here ahead of her. Yesterday he filed a complaint in one of our Courts, and a writ of habeas corpus was issued to bring up the children, and investigate the merits of the case.

NICARAGUA.

A telegraphic dispatch which appears in another column, although brief, expresses a great deal. It constitutes a fact fruitful of comment, and would warrant any amount of philosophical and general speculation.

It will be seen that Costa Rica has acknowledged the Rivas-Walker Government, and offered to become responsible for the expenses of the late war!

We doubt if, in the history of nations, after consulting the records of the ancient and the modern, such a humiliating, cowardly back-out, can be found chronicled. Let us take a brief retrospect of the past. Not many months since, the government of Costa Rica declared a war of extermination against the Americans in Nicaragua. This was done without cause or provocation, and right in face of friendly overtures from the Nicaraguan authorities. The Republic of Nicaragua desired to maintain amicable relations with all the States of Central America, and succeeded in so doing, with the exception of Costa Rica.

With Costa Rica the Rivas-Walker government was especially anxious to be on friendly terms. Amicable overture after amicable overture was tendered and rejected; until, finally, a special ambassador was despatched to ascertain if it was possible to overcome the unfriendliness of Costa Rica. All was of no avail. Every effort of conciliation failed. The Nicaraguan Minister was sent out of Costa Rica loaded with insult and contumely. And, following directly after this last uncalled-for and unprovoked outrage, came a declaration of a war of extermination—denouncing death, and nothing but death, to all Americans engaged in the military service of Nicaragua!

With much parade and pomp the exterminating army was gathered together, and sent on its fearful mission. President Mora abounded in warlike proclamations. The Bishop blessed the troops, and made them good speed. The women crowned them with garlands, and smiled them on to the commission of deeds of ruthless carnage. The whole State was alive with enthusiasm, and shouts of joy over the pending destruction of *los Americanos* were heard on every side. President-General Mora headed the troops, and under such circumstances they departed to accomplish the ruin and spoliation of a sister State.

What they accomplished, and how they returned, are matters of history, in regard to which our readers are well advised. The whole story, in substance, can be summed up in a few words. They came with banners flying and trumpets pealing, full of vain-glory, denouncing death to all who dared to oppose them. Under the conviction of irresistible might, they marched, wrote, talked and published. They entered the territory of Nicaragua; captured one of its cities; destroyed a great deal of valuable property; plundered the citizens; massacred a score or more of non-combatants, including several women and children; were attacked in their stronghold and terribly used up by the men under the heroic and glorious Walker; and then fled the country, glad of a chance for escape, their commanding officer leaving behind him a whining letter to Gen. Walker, invoking his good offices in behalf of the Costa Rican sick and wounded.

In other words, the would-be murderers of the whole American race in Central America, humbly besought mercy from their intended victims! It was extended, generously and truly, although the circumstances would have justified almost any sort of retaliation.

And at last, to cap the climax of an ingloious and disgraceful war, humiliated and helpless Costa Rica offers to recognize the Rivas-Walker Government and to pay the expenses attendant upon their own flogging. We hope the Nicaraguan authorities will insist upon a swingeing round sum, and while they receive indemnity for the past will require undoubted security for the future.

Business and Views of Trade.

There were several arrivals of steam and flatboats yesterday, bringing good loads of produce, and serving to keep up more or less activity on the levee or steamboat landing.

A large number of vessels are reported as being in the river. We regret, for the captains and owners, that prospects for employment are very gloomy. Coming here in ballast, as many will, and to go away in the same manner, will prove an unfortunate sequel to the year's business.

The import at the Custom-House have been much larger this month, thus far, than for the same month last year, or any previous year; in fact, there are reasons for belief that the importations will this month exceed any month of June before. Heavy quantities of railroad iron, for Western roads, have passed through our Custom-House for account of Western railroads—the duties on which are paid at the several inland ports of entry. The imports proper will make up a heavy increase of duties. The imports of salt since the 1st of September, are 1,014,560 sacks from Liverpool, against 589,740 sacks last year—an increase of 75 per cent. Of Turks Island, Binane, Cape de Verds, 694,791 bushels, against 358,072 bushels last season. Now this is a solid confirmation of an increase in the trade of our city, and cannot be gainsayed; though in the fashionable world, and in the footing up of balances, salt does not count up so imposingly as silks, millinery, fine broadcloths, perhaps French patent leather, and gewgaws generally; yet it shows that the revenue of the country is not wholly made of fancy, and, in many instances, useless, articles of imports. The duty of 20 per cent on salt ought to be forthwith abolished. It would prove to be highly advantageous to the general good of the nation. Can any argument be adduced why the duty should exist. We think not, and if, perhaps, a congress of wise and patriotic men ever meet again at Washington, the interests and welfare of the country may be taken into consideration.

There was but little animation in produce yesterday. The stock of cotton has got to be too low to create any excitement either one way or another, consequently advices may come of advances or depression on the other side, but there will be only a few thousand bales on which there can be any influence; and the facilities for holding for higher prices are so great no decline can be expected should foreign advices be even so depressing, unless was should terminate the questions in dispute between England and the United States.

The following extract from the London Telegraph, received yesterday, gives us an English view of a war with this country. Comparing the late war with Russia with a war with the United States, it says:

A war with the United States would be a very different kind of affair. In that republic we have a powerful foe—the American flag floats in every sea. The Americans are, and we may call our own in tonnage. There is no cooping up her ships in a Sebastopol harbor, for the American harbors are numerous, and her steamers and ships are the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat. It was all very well our "battling big" and jugging in the Sacramento style when war with the United States was only an idle rumor. We could then afford to welcome a joke with our cousins, who talked of "whipping all creation," and raise an about humbugging the Atlantic cities. That is all, however, very "big talk," and is much easier said than done. In the war of 1814 we never succeeded in firing a broadside into an Atlantic city, nor any hostile approach to such mischievous work as New Orleans, the remembrance of which should teach our high-flown ideas of battering down American towns. It should, further, see to forgotten that there is more than one on the Atlantic coast, which could not easily be closed to all approach from the sea, and that as officially as a substantial harbor was rendered impassable to our fleet.

And as to any hope from the diversion in our favor of the slaves in the Southern States, we must not forget that in 1814 the slaves remained true to their masters, and we do not swear that the "darkie" element is one what more enlightened now than it was then. A war with the United States would in fact be a civil war upon the score. Her ships would prey upon our commerce, and countless privateers would swarm the ocean seas. In fact, claim that war, all our commerce would be at an end. Our hills in the north would stop flow the raw materials, the cotton of Louisiana would be wanting to feed our factories, thousands of millions would be thrown out of work. Then, as for our colonies, the first act of war would be to unfurl the "declaration of independence" for Canada, the West Indies, Australia and the Cape. The Canadians would rapidly suit a tainted atmosphere of blood. Persia with the Russ would then defend have a fair chance of an invasion of India, and could we then hope that our gallant ally will remain faithful to England in the immensity of her fresh warlike entanglements. The idea is absurd. No one expects it. A war waged upon the great powers of the earth must necessarily place France in antagonism to England. Then let us see how we would stand—England versus the world. The struggle would be a fearful one, and we trouble to contemplate the calamities of a bad termination to it. To expect that our own stores would never experience the horrors of war would be to hope for too much. Half a million French soldiers would, unless, indeed, we interfere, viewing the battling fields of England only from the Napoleon Continental boundary.

A WARLIKE PEOPLE.—The people of the United States are really and unavoidably more warlike than any other nation, not even excepting the French. They were obliged to hew their way through hosts of savages in gaining a foothold on this continent, and they have since been compelled to defend their liberties against civilized foes, by the most daring acts of heroism. Their instincts are all bold, courageous, and if you please, proud as well as manly. They would not tolerate for a day the pretensions or the presence of a king, and they would annihilate in a month, without one great or important battle, the largest army that could be thrown upon their shores. While such a race exists, wherever it may adventure, it will be invincible and irresistible.

Kansas, says a witty exchange, must have been the country in which the boy resided, who wrote home to his father in Pennsylvania as follows:

"Dad, dad, move right out here quick, for mighty mean men get elected to office in this State."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.

RECEPTION OF MR. FILLMORE.

(BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.)

NEW YORK, June 23.—An extract from a private letter, dated Granada, June 1st, and published in the New York Herald, says that Costa Rica has acknowledged the Rivas-Walker Government of Nicaragua, and offers to become responsible for the expenses of the late war.

Storm—Loss of Life.

A severe squall occurred at New York on Sunday afternoon. Many boats were capsized, and several lives were lost. Several buildings in the vicinity of Brooklyn were blown down, and others damaged by lightning.

The Fillmore Reception.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Ex-President Fillmore, who came passenger on the Atlantic, has met with a most enthusiastic reception. The St. Nicholas Hotel, where he stops, is besieged by large crowds, anxious to welcome him.

Guns were fired from the landing of the steamer on Sunday evening until daylight this morning.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, June 24.—State Flour, $5 15 to $5 25; Mess Pork, $20; Whisky, 30 to 31c.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour, $5; Whisky, 28c; Mess Pork, $18; Sugar, 9½ to 10c; Molasses, 51 to 52.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—The river is falling with three feet seven inches in the canal.

VICKSBURG, June 24.—The R. J. Ward passed down at 11 A. M.; the Flying Cloud and Natchez at 1 P. M.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION IN THIBODAUX.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CRESCENT.]

THIBODAUX, June 24th, 1856.

Dear Crescent: Our town has been the theater of the most awful conflagration that has ever befallen it. Two of the principal business squares now smoulder in ruins. The fire broke out at a few minutes after nine o'clock last night, (Monday,) in the rear of Ferantti's grocery, between St. Louis and Green streets, and the surrounding buildings being entirely of wood, they were soon enveloped in flames, setting at utter defiance all human efforts to arrest their progress. The scene though sublime—the bright glare illuminating the country for miles around—was awful, and the loss falls very heavily on the proprietors, and those doing business within the burnt district; none or them being insured, with but one single exception—and singular to say, it was on his premises that the fire originated. The principal sufferers are, J. Augier, confection and fruit store; Drs. Durac & Bordes; C. Ferantti, grocer and baker, two stores; C. & J. Gautrean, Railroad Exchange; A. Weissenhanner, confectioner; C. Keller, tailor; J. T. Dawnis, J. Tilliliew, W. C. Horton, Mechanic's Hall; J. Sage, gunsmith; J. E. Lemouraux, grocer; V. Richard, merchant, destruction of warehouse and contents. The loss cannot fall much short of $50,000.

The stage driver is now tooting his horn, and I am compelled to close. Yours, in haste,

INGOMAR.

The Clipper ship Mandarin, of New York, is reported as having made the trip from that city to Melbourne, in Australia, in the unprecedented time of 77 days. This is the shortest trip on record by several days.

Local Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Charles Perrow, charged with assault and battery, was yesterday discharged by nolle prosequi.

Antonio Cuglaski, charged with larceny, was tried and acquitted.

Patrick Doyle was tried for assault and battery. The jury failing to agree, were discharged, and then the prisoner was discharged by nolle prosequi.

John Haley was tried for larceny and found guilty.

Daniel Gill was tried for assault and battery.

Charles Fey was tried for assault and battery and found guilty.

Owen Carrigan was tried for assault and battery and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The Grand Jury appeared in some, answered to their names, and were discharged till Saturday.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Pierre Rodin, whose drowning at Milneburg, on Sunday evening, while bathing, has already been mentioned. As a result of accidental drowning was rendered.

Also, an inquest on the body of Jacob Lutz, a German, forty years of age, found dead in the city Work house. Verdict, delirium tremens.

POLICEMEN SWORN IN.—The following newly-appointed policemen were yesterday sworn in at the Mayor's office:

First District—Day Police: Wm. Gaw, F. Grace, William Rhodes, Junius Steel. Night Police: Joseph Anderson, P. Hussey, T. G. Hall, T. Coughlin, J. T. S. Collins, Wm. Dixon, Samuel Brown, F. J. Hyatt, Joseph McCloskey, G. W. Place, E. Howell, J. Higgins, M. Kennon, J. Lackey, T. Mansfield, E. Burbet, Wm. Rumney, C. Spurway, W. J. Hocet, Thos. Williams, J. M. Williams, D. M. Phillips, Hiram Fancett, Thos. Thomas, Louis Duplessans; J. H. Hall, watchman of the City Hall. Supernumerary: Wm. O'Donnell.

Second District—Day Police: V. Decoux, A. Perron, J. Hudson, W. Mullen, M. Brown, John Mercier, Joseph Gunst. Night Police: A. Abadie, T. Dudley, A. Bailey, P. Bonnet, J. Laffarendie, J. A. Martin, A. Mallo, A. Poynot, Jean Rapos, J. Arch, E. Plentin, L. F. Fallron, L. G. Bourgeois, J. M. Gross, O. A. Poynot, A. H. Hatier, A. Dunand, P. Boxell, F. Prados, P. Rumon, X. Sauer, Wm. P. Fowler, H. F. Brenet, A. Brunet, Ar. Rolin, O. Bezell, John Smith, A. Brugier, Chas. Simon, Adam Morrison. Supernumeraries: E. Crevon, Thomas W. Furror.

Third District—Day Police: Wm. Richardson, Austin Johnson, James Brooks, B. Sickenaydre, Wm. Theard. Night Police: Wm. Austin, R. F. Devoe, Felix Gillier, Manuel Marrero, J. C. Rousseau, S. Mello, Edward Fagot, A. Dussing, G. H. Jenkins, John Kingsmen, J. Salvatory. Supernumerary: Wm. Holmes.

OUTLIERS PARDONED.—Louis Outlilier, who was recently convicted in the U. S. District Court, of opening a letter addressed to another person in Madisonville, has received an unconditional pardon from President Pierce. There were palliating circumstances in this case, upon which the pardon was granted.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—H. L. W. Phillips was arraigned yesterday on a charge of having assaulted and beaten Jno. J. Daniels with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill, at 12 o'clock Monday night, at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles street, from the effects of which Daniels is confined to his room. The accused was admitted to bail of $500 for his appearance on the 27th.

As we happened to be witness of the above affair, we can give the particulars of it. Phillips and Daniels met in Hofe's saloon-house, and had a hearty altercation about some old matter, which ended in Phillips striking Daniels twice with his fist. Daniels took the thing quite coolly, telling Phillips that his being a cripple protected him, he has a stiff bone knee, and walked with a cane, and that he would not resent anything he might say or do; he, however, repeated his previous remarks, upon which Phillips denounced him as a d——d liar, and continued so to pronounce him. Daniels still declined resenting his epithets, and refusing to molest him. Finally, Phillips called him a "cowardly son of a b——h." At that, Daniels backed him up against the wall, and raising his hand in a menacing manner, told him to take back the epithet, waiting some time for him to do so; Phillips steadily refused to do it, and finally, Daniels slapped him over, left with him, and gave him a blow or two more, during this, Phillips got out his knife, let it drop in his mouth, and gave him a terrible blow. Daniels came to him up, and was cut off on Gravier street. Some eight or ten persons witnessed the scene, but none offered to interfere.

About ten or fifteen minutes after wards, while Daniels was at the corner, talking the matter over with his friends, Phillips was seen coming hurriedly down Gravier street, with his hand in his pocket. Suspecting that he had a pistol and intended to shoot Daniels, some of the parties rushed up to him, and endeavored to get him to go home. Whilst they were still trying to do so, they saw him, Daniels came up; upon that, with the quickness of thought, Phillips jerked some weapon from his pocket and gave him a desperate blow on the head with it. Daniels reeled round the corner, bleeding fearfully—the wound was called, and Dr. Collins taken to the lockup. As the police came up, he dropped his weapon in a doorway; it was pickaxing, and found to be a small blacksmith's hammer, but sufficiently heavy to break the strongest skull in christendom, with a fairly-planted blow. Owing to the hammer giving Daniels a glancing blow, on the slope of the crown, his skull was not injured, but his scalp was split to the bone, making a very ugly and bloody wound. The attack with the hammer was the suddenest and most murderous thing ever saw.

W. H. Hunt was arraigned on the affidavit of Mrs. Virginia Burk, charging him with having aided Charles Jones to steal his trunks out of her boarding-house, at the corner of Lafayette and Rampart streets, on Saturday. He was docketed for a hearing on the 28th, and sent to prison to keep company with Jones.

The other business of the court consisted in binding over and fining pugnacious customers, Work hearing hard old customers, and dismissing amateur customers.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—The slave man Henry, belonging to Mr. W. O. C. Claiborne, was yesterday examined on a charge of murder in stabbing a free colored woman named Adelaide Laurent Tabeney, at No. 226 Toulouse street, on the 20th of May, from which wound she died a week afterwards. It appeared from the testimony that Henry went to the house of the deceased to claim a female child of his which the deceased had been taking care of since the death of his wife, and which she refused to let him have—the child being attached to her, and not to go with him. On the following day, he went again for the child, and, being unable to get it, flew into a rage, kicked the deceased several times, and finally drew a knife and stabbed her. Upon this, the accused was remanded to prison to await a trial in the First District Court for murder.

Sebastian Boyce was arraigned on a charge of knocking down F. Burel, and cutting him in the face with a knife on St. Peter street, on Monday evening. He was remanded to await a hearing.

Wm. Johnson, residing at the corner of Main and Gulver streets, inside all drink that a certain neighbor of his stole some clothing and a counterpane out of his yard on the night of the 8th inst. A search warrant was issued.

George Schalk complained that John Odom, a sailor, had assaulted him out of $25 by refusing to ship for France, after receiving the said amount upon signing articles to do so. A warrant was issued.

Warrants were issued also for the arrest of Charles Michaels, charged with beating Margaret Lovell on Barracks street, and Wm. Sullivan, charged with beating Rebecca Henry in the Vigo table Market and robbing him of his hat.

James Sullivan was arraigned on a charge of beating and kicking Josephine Pigeon at her residence on Basin street. He gave bail to appear.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Juan De Silvard and Juan Pereira were yesterday sent before the First District Court for an assault and battery upon Manuel Delano.

R. P. Sunderland was sent before the same court for carrying concealed weapons.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening according to adjournment, Hon. H. M. Summers in the Chair—nine members present.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

A message from the Mayor, concerning the approaching election for Third Justice of the Peace and recommending some action in reference to celebrating the Fourth of July, was read.

The first portion of the message was laid on the table, subject to call; the second portion was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Landry, Vennard and Gemmill.

A message from the Mayor, containing memorials of——Infranko and Antonio Cusano, asking remuneration for fruit and fruit stands destroyed by mobs on the 2d and 3d instant—referred to Finance Committee.

A memorial from the painters of this city, praying the Council to use the services of the public printers at rates at most liberal and reasonable, was, on motion of Mr. Place, laid on the table subject to call.

A number of petitions from various persons were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Landry offered a resolution to grant Sister Regis of the Camp Street Female Orphan Asylum, permission to keep a cow instead of 2, as a former resolution required.

Mr. Vennard moved, as an amendment, "Provided, it is necessary for the maintenance of the orphans." Which amendment was accepted, and the resolution was adopted and sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

The report of the Finance Committee was read, and accompanying resolutions, which had passed the Board of Assistants, was concurred in, after the rules had been dispensed with.

The Committee on Streets and Landings brought in their report, which contained sundry resolutions, which had been adopted by the Board of Assistants; the report was read, and seven pressing resolutions concurred in, after the rules had been dispensed with.

A resolution from the Board of Assistants was brought up, asking this Board to meet them at half-past eight, for the purpose of electing city officers. Concurred in.

A resolution from the Board of Assistants concerning the term of certain officers. Concurred in.

The Board then went into executive session, and after a session of about five minutes, took a recess until half-past eight o'clock.

After their return, from joint session, a motion was made to adjourn until Tuesday evening, which was carried.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body held its weekly meeting last evening; Mr. Hall in the chair, and twelve members present. Two more members subsequently entered.

The Mayor sent in a message announcing an election on the 10th proximo, for a Justice of the Peace in place of Mr. Richardson, deceased, also recommending the commissioners thereto be appointed; also, suggesting that some measure be taken for appropriately celebrating the coming national anniversary.

Mr. Holland moved that a joint committee of the Council be appointed to make arrangements for the celebration suggested by the Mayor, provided the cost shall not exceed $1000.

Mr. Fleming moved to fix the amount at $2500.

Messrs. Lebeau and Fleming objected; Mr. Bailey moved to strike out the $1000, voted upon and lost by 5 to 6; Mr. Holland's resolution was then voted upon, with the result of 5 yeas to 3 nays. Mr. Bailey declared the resolution to be null and void, as all expenditures of over $500 had to be sanctioned by a majority of the Board—5; and the President thereupon decided the resolution to be lost.

The Mayor transmitted a letter from the Surveyor, relative to the destruction of the dredging machine near the New Canal, and measures to be taken to prevent an overflow in that section. Referred.

The Mayor also transmitted a letter from parties claiming indemnity for damage done to fruit stands in the Second District, on the night of the 2d inst.; also, two letters in reference to lamps in which the city is concerned. Referred.

The Comptroller sent in a list of checks drawn by him on the Treasurer. Referred.

The Treasurer reported a fund on hand of $23,457 52, and a list of licenses issued. Referred.

The Street Commissioner sent in a book, containing lists of landlords in which live several who have not paid their licenses; the said book being compiled from the returns of the census taken by his department. Referred.

The Board of Aldermen reported concurrence in sundry resolutions; and rejection of the remonstrance against assessing Randell Hunt and the City Attorney, in the sum of New Orleans vs. Baltimore, relative to a partition of the McDonogh estate. The Board persisted in the resolution, and a committee of conference was appointed.

A long letter was received from the authorities of Carrollton, in reference to the loan of $12,000, obtained from the city a few years ago, for the purpose of building a new town in that place; expatiating that taxes for the payment of the loan had been levied and collected from year to year, but appropriated to the other necessities of the town; that the tax payers had refused to be taxed further for the payment of the loan; that a balance of $2,500 was all they had to tender in payment of the loan, and asking a release from the remainder of the debt, on the ground that many of the residents of the town had suffered the alienation of the house, and that much of the property taxed had ceased to reside at the city, etc. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Holland offered a resolution for having the Board of Aldermen go in joint session, in order to elect city officers. After some opposition by Mr. Bailey, it was adopted and sent up.

Mr. Bailey offered a resolution for amending the terms of those officers whose terms are not prescribed by law, to depend upon the pleasure of the Council. Adopted and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Holland concurred that at the next meeting he would move a concurrent declaration of the votes in favor of the above resolution, that he had voted yes for the purpose of making the amendment, by believing that the members did not understand the resolution.

Mr. Bailey, who had opposed Mr. Holland's resolution for going into an election of city officers, (on the ground, as he thought, that the Assistants had not given the rules the 24 hours,) thereupon announced that at the next meeting he would move a reconsideration of that resolution.

A resolution for appointing Sister Regis to keep six cows, instead of two, at her Orphan Asylum, was, after some discussion between Messrs. Bailey and Holland, referred to the Committees on Streets and Landings.

Petitions were read by title and referred appropriately.

A memorial from journeymen printers, in reference to the low rates paid for the city printing, in requiring bids from them in certain ways, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Holland offered a resolution for authorizing the surveyor to use two carts and the chaining gang in opening Repandy street in the Second St. John. Adopted and sent up.

A resolution calling upon the several Superintendents of the Public Schools to furnish school statistics to the Committee on Education, was adopted and sent up.

The ordinance for fastening on the City Work house, adopted by the former council, and vetoed by the ex-Mayor, was called up, read, and adopted, a section at a time. It was then adopted as a whole.

A resolution creating the office of Assistant Chairman of the Finance Committee, was adopted.

The ordinance regulating the city printing, and fixing the rates at twenty cents per square, was taken up and adopted.

The Board of Aldermen informed a section was made to the three members of the Board of Health, that "Nothing in the law on the subject is to be considered obsolete. A motion was next made to elect a City Attorney.

Over two different scattering of the city courier—one member contending that the election could not take place till July, and another contending that the Assistant Recorders should be elected first, when it seemed to be admitted that the City Attorney was to be elected first, and, etc.—quite a jungle took place. Two members of the Board of Aldermen moved to withdraw, but the motions did not carry. Mr. Chaffraix of the Board of Aldermen thought that, under the charter, certain officers could not be elected till July. Mr. Bailey was made to elect those officers whose election was not fixed for July. A motion to elect a City Attorney, was next made.

Mr. Bailey declined taking any part in the election.

Different members participating in the different motions, another motion for the withdrawal of the Board of Aldermen was made and carried. The Aldermen then retired.

Mr. Holland offered a resolution for notifying the Board of Aldermen that the Board of Assistants were ready to proceed to the election of Assistant Recorders, Fiscal Agent, and Bank of Deposits. Adopted and sent up.

Mr. Fleming offered a resolution asking Trustees and Commissioners for the election of Justice of the Peace, vice Judge Richardson, deceased. Adopted.

The Board of Aldermen returned the resolution for going into an election of Assistant Recorders, etc., with an amendment for electing a number of other city officers. The amendment was concurred in.

The Board of Aldermen thereupon again entered. The election then proceeded, with the following result:

Fiscal Agent—Citizens' Bank.

Bank of Deposit—Louisiana State Bank.

Assistant Recorders—First District, Alderman Summers; Second District, Assistant Alderman Holland; Third District, Assistant Alderman Burke; Fourth District, Assistant Alderman Hoey.

Keeper of Dock-House—Lewis Adams.

Keeper of Theater Magazine—Simeon Horn.

City Attorney—J. A. Eustis.

Printer of City Half—W. W. Rendall.

City Physicians—First and Fourth District, Dr. Alex. Hart; Second and Third District, Dr. E. Schaller.

Assistant Physicians—First District, J. B. Horton; Fourth District, H. D. Keen; Second District, E. Dupre; Third District, C. V. Gaillard.

Weighmaster—Second and Third Districts, J. B. Skenner. (No election for the First and Fourth Districts.)

Sextons of Fourth District Cemetery—Philip Rudy.

Commissioner of House of Refuge—(To fill a vacancy)—Henry Thomas.

The Board of Aldermen then retired.

An ordinance regulating the Surveyor's and Street Commissioner's compliments was read, and, on motion, laid over and ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned, none of the Committee business having been taken up.

☞ Almost every paper in the Union is commenting upon the good qualities and great benefits derived from the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the immense piles which have been made by the agents in our Southern and Western Cities is conclusive evidence of its virtues, and cordial is called for by the thing for this climate, and should be in every family by old and young, before meals, during the extreme warm weather, as a preventative against all stomach diseases rife at this season, when not only the weather but the diet has a controlling influence upon the system. For sale by E. H. Hall & Co., 79 Chippewa street; Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. jn24 6d&W

A PERPLEXED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" its abomination would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your toothbrush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price, only 50 cents. Partridge & Co., proprietors. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman, and all druggists.

feb5 d&Weod6m

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—*Pro Bono Publico*—"Every mother should have a box in the house ready to case of accidents to the children." Redding's Russia Salve is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for burns, piles, boils, corns, felons, chilblains, and all sores of every kind; for fever sores, ulcers, itch, scald head, nettle rash, bunions, sore nipples (recommended by nurses), whitlows, sties, festers, tha bites, spider stings, frozen limbs, salt rheum, scurvy, sore and cracked lips, sore nose, warts and fish worms. It is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, ex-governors, nurses and others who have used it themselves and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & Co. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman and all druggists. feb6 eod&6mW

Self-Sealing Air-Tight Cans.

For preserving in a perfectly fresh state, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; and requiring the use of any kind of cement. The above articles, both of Burnett's and Ludlow's patents, constantly for sale at

HENDERSON & GAINES',
99 Canal street.

☞ Also, the celebrated Rapid Water Purifiers. je24 2p3t

Canton Matting.

Messrs. Todd & Co. No. 120 Canal street, have just received 500 pieces 4-4 WHITE AND CHECK CANTON MATTING, which they are prepared to sell at wholesale and retail, at very low prices. This Matting is of very superior quality.

TODD & CO.,
120 Canal st., Touro Buildings,
near Royal street.

je23 2p3t

New Books—Harper for July.

—For sale by—

THOMAS L. WHITE,
BOOKSELLER,
No. 105 Canal street.

HARPERS' BOYS' STORY BOOK FOR JULY—No. 20.
THE HUGUENOT EXILES; or the Times of Louis XIV.
HARPERS' PICTURE BOOK.
HASWELL'S MECHANICS' TABLES.
LIFE AND TRAVELS OF HERODOTUS. je24 2p3t

Fourth of July Festival.

GRAND PIC NIC PARTY.

The Ladies of the Temperance Association of the Third District will give a splendid PIC NIC AND COTILLION PARTY on FRIDAY, FOURTH OF JULY, at McCarthy's Plantation, near Independence street, Third District. Entrance on Greenleaves street. To commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A good Cotillion