New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. SCOTT, WILLIAM A. SNADE.

BY NIXON & ADAMS,

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be remarkable secret to subscribers in the city at an only hour every morning, thus avoiding the $10 a year in advance; and yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching every family of note in the city every hour, and being read before the commencement of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 a year, invariably in advance. It has a large 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 per square, each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1856.

☞ Previous to the close of each day, the principal news of the Eastern States and Cities, received by telegraph, is put in type, and placed in the hands of our carriers, so that they can deliver our paper early in the morning, instead of being obliged to wait for the news until the time of their arrival at our office, No. 70 Camp street.

☞ The official proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, of Tuesday night last, will be found on the fourth page. The Board of Aldermen's proceedings will appear to-morrow.

THE UNITED STATES MAILS.—We learn that the Postmaster General has decided to receive proposals for the transportation of the mails direct from this port to California. But still, any contract entered into will have to be governed by the railroad across the Isthmus from Aspinwall to Panama; and if to avoid the Nicaragua route, will then be subject to corresponding exactions. So, although proposals may be invited, we do not discern that what the Government or who ever contracts, outside of the present line of steamers now running to Aspinwall and San Juan, will be subject to the many disadvantages which now attend the transmission of the mails.

The proposals for carrying the mail daily to Galveston via the Opelousas Railroad and Berwick's Bay, will be attended with more expense than the close or parsimonious views of Mr. Campbell will sanction. This contract will undoubtedly be proposed for at a low rate. But no mail contract will pay expenses from the mail; and whether there will be sufficient travelling on the contemplated route to enable contractors to meet the schemes of the Post-Office Department, is involved in considerable perplexity. Although we trust and hope arrangements may be carried through, so far as regards the California mails, it is a very dubious question.

MILITARY PARADE.—*The Approaching Anniversary.*—The usual parade of the First Division Louisiana Militia will be dispensed with, on the coming anniversary of the 4th of July. This is something unusual. However, Brig. Gen. Pauffey, with his accustomed patriotism and love of commemoration of the times that tried men's hearts and souls, has issued orders for the parade of the Louisiana Legion, under his command, as will be observed by formal notice in another column.

TALK ON CHANGE.—It was very quiet about town yesterday. At the upper steamboat landing there was some animation. Among the fine steamers pushing on business so as to get off last evening, was the great Eclipse. It would be almost a work of supererogation to discharge the cargo of so large a boat as the Eclipse in less than two days, with the thousands ranging about ready, as it is manifest now, but the sons of Africa can withstand the great heat on the levee. At the lower landing there were hhds. of sugar and barrels of molasses awaiting buyers, at the very highest prices. That independent and useful body of citizens denominated the gimlet or sugar rangers do not work all day this warm weather. We have not their regulations before us, so we cannot say whether the want of life and animation observable on the levee about 5 o'clock was from the rules adopted, or the total absence of demand for sugar and molasses. According to the views of the sugar planters the gimlet rangers are a queer association.

On the streets there was but little activity, though the state of trade is by very far, from its lowest summer depression.

There is something about building and improvements. In scanning the city here and there, we observe many additional buildings, both for dwellings and commerce, being erected. The most important in the business section of the city are the five four-storied stores being built on the corner of Bienville and Royal streets. This will be one of the most magnificent blocks in the old square of the city. The owner is Mr. Romango W. Montgomery, ex-President of the Canal Bank, ex-hardware merchant of the house of Richard Montgomery & Co. The stores are 20 feet front by 115 feet deep, and are adapted for the furniture trade of our city which is about as important business as any enrolled on the statistics of our city.

We learn that the corner store is rented at the rate of three thousand one hundred dollars per annum, and the others, fronting on Royal street, at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars—all leased to dealers in furniture. If our good city had about a thousand more of the same class, it would prove a real blessing to its general welfare. In the meantime it is suggestive, there is a net for agitators and croakers to crack, from the fact that these stores were all rented before their foundations were laid. This is significant that one very lucrative and important branch of trade of our city is not on the decline. Our limits at this moment will not permit us to go into further details of the buildings and improvements going on, and which are talked of at the daily convention at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, St. Charles street.

The mails are very regular, is often remarked on 'change. Later accounts from Liverpool will be due to-day by the Asia of the 18th from Liverpool for New York. The next steamer will be the Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton of the 18th, but her advices may be anticipated by the Canada, of the 21st, due at Halifax.

There are several milk and water steamers, paddle-wheels and screw, English, French and Bremen, pretending to run between New York and Europe, but they come and go according to the weather; and as the great steamer Persia is undergoing repairs, we must wait till the month of August to see what the great American Collins' steamer Adriatic will do. It is the opinion that she will show the world the way over the broad Atlantic. This was part of the talk on change yesterday.

BLADON SPRINGS.—By referring to the advertisement in another column, our readers will learn that this great resort of our citizens during the summer solstice, is now open for the reception of visitors.

Bladon has become an "institution" in the South and South-west, enjoying a reputation equal to any watering place in the country, not only for the medicinal qualities of the waters, but as a place where one is sure of finding good company, a well kept hotel, and polite and attentive servants. You run no risk here as at Newport, Cape May and Saratoga, of having impudent negroes insult you and your family, or of losing your servants through the interference of fanatics, and it is high time that all of the traveling portion of the South should hear this in mind.

Bladon Springs are easy of access to the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity, and going there is attended with very little expense of time or money.

HOSIERY, FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.—The attention of buyers is called to the sale of hosiery, fancy articles, etc., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at H. Peychaud & Co's. auction rooms, No. 28 Old Levee street. Terms, liberal at sale.

The trial of Rudolph E. Lassla before the U. S. Circuit of New York for an infringement of the acts of Congress prohibiting the employment or fitting out of vessels by citizens of the United States for the purpose of the slave trade, was concluded on Wednesday the 18th inst., the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

MR. BUCHANAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Yesterday's mail brought us Mr. Buchanan's acceptance of the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, which we append below, deeming it of sufficient importance in the approaching canvass to render it worthy a place in our columns. The letter taken as a whole, is a good letter, very characteristic of the very old statesman. We bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers, as in it he lays down the doctrine that, as the nominee of the Democratic Convention, he has no right to answer interrogatories pending the canvass. Well, if we are to have no letters from him during the canvass, we must perforce have recourse to his previous epistolary efforts for his views on the topics that will occupy the public mind during the canvass.

We do not approve of the custom which has heretofore prevailed to some extent, in many parts of the country, of vilifying and traducing the personal and political characters of the nominees for the Presidency, nor in the canvass which is before us will the Crescent in any manner take part in such a course of proceeding. We recognize in MILLARD FILLMORE the beau ideal of an American statesman—the Chevalier Bayard of politicians—and with what ability we possess, shall advocate his claims to the chief magistracy of the nation; but in doing this, we do not deem it necessary that we should attempt to prove that Buchanan is better fitted for the State prison than for the office for which he is supported by a number of intelligent and patriotic citizens. The past history of the country has given us enough in all conscience of that system of political proselytism. Mr. Buchanan occupies such a position before the world, that every patriot should take pride in his character, and look upon it as one of the jewels in the national diadem of glory. True, his political career has been somewhat erratic—true, his antecedents are somewhat sectional, yet he has attained to a ripe old age without having perpetrated any thing very flagrant—not even matrimony!

But to his letter, which was addressed to the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, }
June 16, 1856. }

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the fifth instant, informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. A deep sense of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis, forbids, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination for myself, or from giving a pledge, if it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to render my fellow-citizens such a response as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept it in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance would survive for a period of the duration of the Roman Empire, or a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the duty, manly and generous, and happy results will ever follow, if the dissensions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of the Union, and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it can seem to be all resolved down to the Territories; and proceeding from its nature, guarantees, I claim that we may safely assume that it is simply propagating a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the constitutional and rightful exercise of the political power possessed by the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as the government itself and in accordance with them, it has wisely decided that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not be established within their limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of the law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." The principle will surely not be controverted by any friends of popular government. Besides, how can slavery ever gain a foothold in a Territory, that does not, and will never, adopt the Constitution? This is impossible in the first instance by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from, either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation, out of the District which properly belongs to it, should cease. Political good is very human being, whilst it has been the source of much evil and unpleasantness. It has alienated and estranged so portions of the Union from the other, and has even sometimes threatened so very evidence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced, in the minds of many foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does no great injury, because well-informed power and stability always cannot be represented; and, as among the best securities against unjust aggression and the favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, erelong to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the good feeling and fraternal affection which existed in the Union, until the time, among the different members of the confederacy. The character is strictly national, as it is there for asserts no quarter for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by the members in each and every State. For this reason it never can be, that any one determined foe of sectional parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country, "from the very nature of a political party, can ever succeed in a consultation and a union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the patriotic, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by, and who will not permit party forces, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I meet cheerfully pledge myself, should my nomination of the convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence, constitutionally possessed by the Executive, shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the United States which prevailed before this agitation of slavery, in the form of abolitionism, had disturbed their peace. Let the members of the family assign from intermeddling with the domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality in maintaining, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the great work will be speedily accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication, it is quite impossible for any human foresight to predict with positive certainty, the course to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government possesses the right to pursue a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but, this, under the great responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will, therefore, excuse me for not entering into resolutions; while I assuredly concur with you in the general sentiments, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to secure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are always fully and boldly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the Executive chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, by fixing this to be our highest policy as well as our most important duty; but at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now anticipate, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, I can humbly implore his continued blessing upon our country, and that no man, even from the humblest station, shall justly deserve for being disconsolate and ungrateful, while enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 19th inst., says:

We learn that Gen. Whitfield, and the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Oliver, Howard and Sherman, came on in the Western train this morning as far as the Relay House, and thence went on to Washington. They are accompanied by Messrs. Joel Walker, Dr. Armstrong, and Mr. John Barker, a deputation of Wyandotte Indians, also from Kansas. We are happy to learn that the affairs in the Territory are by no means in as bad a state as has been represented, and that such representations will be made to the Government at Washington as will soon put a stop to all further difficulties.

The New York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting on the 17th inst. After the usual business had been transacted, Lieut. Strain read a very interesting paper on his famous Central America Exploring Expedition. Mr. Bancroft moved a vote of thanks to the gallant officer and to Messrs. Avery and Trautan, two of his comrades, who were introduced and enthusiastically applauded. The foreign Corresponding Secretary was also directed to open a communication with M. Carl Ritter, of Berlin, to explain some erroneous impressions that have gone abroad in Europe about Strain's expedition.

INTERESTING RELICS.—Two medals were lately found in the grave of an Indian Chief, upon the eastern border of Illinois. One is American and the other English, and are such as was presented by the two governments to Sachems whose friendship they desired to conciliate. The American medal is eliptic in shape, and four by five and a half inches in dimensions. Upon one side it has engraved a figure, intended to represent Washington in conversation with an Indian warrior. They are smoking the calumet, the tomahawk is on the ground, a tent in the rear, and a yoke of oxen in the back ground. The inscription is "George Washington, President, 1792." Upon the reverse is the American eagle. The English medal is circular, four inches in diameter, and was evidently struck with a die. It has the King's head, with also inscription "George III. dei Gratia." On the reverse is the British arms. The medals are of pure silver, weigh each about four ounces, and were found together with a number of trinkets in a grave in one of the most extensive Indian cemeteries in the west.

The city of New York owns real estate to the amount of $42,984,760 90. Although the corporation owns this vast amount of property, says the New York Express, the city last year paid $20,000 for rents.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1856.

The Black Republican Convention in Philadelphia has, as you are already aware, nominated for the Presidency Colonel John C. Fremont, of California. This nomination is regarded here by all parties with supreme indifference. Indeed, nothing could better illustrate their own desperation, than the nomination of Colonel Fremont by this hybrid collection of evil and dissatisfied spirits. To suppose that a young man like Fremont, a clever gentleman in his way, but with no record as a statesman, and no familiarity with the practical working of our institutions, should receive the suffrages of any considerable portion of the people, is something almost verging upon the absurd. Fremont is a gallant and hardy adventurer and explorer, and when that is said, all is said. Were he the representative of the popular impulse of the nation, these qualities would go far to reconcile the people to his lack of the attributes of a statesman. Standing as he now does, in the character of an exponent of sectionalism and fanaticism, and on a platform which, if carried out, must inevitably lead to a disruption of the Union, he who supposes that he has even a remote prospect of success, must first lose all confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Banks, who was nominated by the seceding Know-Nothings, at New York, will decline in favor of Fremont—and Commodore Stockton, who was nominated by the other branch of the seceders, will decline unconditionally, and his friends will go for Fillmore. This secures the State of New Jersey to the American candidates.

As I said above, the nomination of Fremont is viewed with entire indifference by both parties. The Democracy, failing in the attempt to produce a stampede among the Americans and Whigs of the South, by conjuring up dreadful visions of their own creation, have altogether abandoned the idea. The feeling is general that by the first of September only the two tickets of Fillmore and Buchanan will be seriously considered, and that the Black Republicans will not obtain even a plurality in a single State.

Fremont, as is well known, is a son-in-law of Col. Benton. Some one asked Old Bullion, a short time ago, what he would do if Fremont was nominated. "Drop him, sir—drop him like a hot potato, sir—like a hot potato!"

Mr. Clayton, on Monday last, introduced in the Senate a bill supplementary to that reported from the Committee on Territories, providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The principal provisions of it are, that all the obnoxious laws of the Territory shall be repealed; that slavery shall be protected in the Territory until it becomes a State, and then that the question shall be decided by the people, and that in estimating the population it should be done by *federal numbers* and not according to the wholesale mode of Douglas' bill. It is said that the Senate will reject it, though it seems to me that it is more favorable to the South than even the Committee's bill. Mr. Clayton made a strong speech in defence of his proposition, and concluded by saying that having no longer any political aspirations, and being attached to no party, his only ambition was to serve his country and restore peace and fraternal concord to the different sections of the Union.

On the same day Senator Adams, of Mississippi, made an able speech in favor of his bill extending the period required for the naturalization of foreigners to twenty-one years. He introduced tables showing the progressive increase of foreign immigration, and demonstrating that unless it were checked, the foreign element in this country would, in a few years, become fearfully strong. He quoted largely from the old fathers of the Republic, warning us against the dangers of immigration, at a time when the annual increase of foreigners did not exceed ten thousand—and he then showed, from official statistics, that at the present time they were coming in at the rate of *nearly half a million a year!* Mr. Adams then proceeded to show the disastrous effects of this immigration more particularly upon the *South*. In 1800 the South had as many members in the House of Representatives as the North. In 1850 the North had *fifty-four more* than the South. Supposing that the natural increase of population in the South is equal to that in the North—and I believe the census returns show that it is—we thus have, by incontestible figures, the main reason of the present numerical superiority of the North—for at least four-fifths of the foreigners settle in the non-slaveholding States. Mr. Adams then showed that if the present rate of immigration continued, in fifteen years the North would have just *double* as many members in the popular branch of Congress as the South would. Surely, these are considerations which ought to startle the people of the South! What guarantee will they have for the protection of their rights when they shall be borne down by the overwhelming numerical superiority of the North?

Mr. Adams' bill also proposes to take the naturalization of foreigners out of the State courts altogether, and vest it exclusively in the Federal Courts—and another section provides for the entire exclusion of all foreign paupers and criminals.

To all reflecting men it *must* be apparent that our own safety and protection require some immediate remedy against the fearful increasing evils of foreign immigration, and yet, such is the vigor of party obligations, that I doubt if the dominant party will ever bring Mr. Adams' bill to a vote, much less pass it. Truly has it been said that party spirit is the cause and bane of a republic.

The Democratic associations had a grand rattification meeting here last night, in front of the City Hall. Cannon were fired, bonfires burnt, rockets sent off, and various other demonstrations of joy made. The speakers' stand was decorated, not with American flags altogether, but with the flags of nearly all the nations of the earth. Considering that the people of this District have no vote in the election of a President, it seemed to me to be quite an unnecessary waste of patriotism. But the secret of it is explained in the fact that the leaders and gettersup of it are intent upon a portion of the spoils of office, and they take this method of bringing their names before the candidate of their party.

It is said that Mr. Marcy has given official notice to Denmark that we will continue the payment of the Sound Dues for one year longer. Last year we gave the same notice, and the time expired in April. But, as I predicted, Mr. Marcy has concluded to leave this matter as a legacy to the next administration. Mr. Marcy, like Major Joe Bagstock, is "deep." He is not disposed to annoy himself, for the remaining brief period of his official existence, with the distracting cares of State. All he asks is to be allowed to remain in the quiet, serene, and uninterrupted enjoyment of his beloved spoils. ESSEX.

The Boston Bee is responsible for the following shot at old "Buck:"

Mr. Buchanan has a "bachelor's hall" in Wheatland, but is not altogether inconsolable on that account. A letter writer states that "a pretty, most amiable and very agreeable lady of twenty-three" is a part of the establishment. No doubt "old Buck" regards this as the real *wheat* of the place. Shy individual, the ex-minister.

In the city of London—without any increase of population—the number of lunatic poor has doubled within the memory of some of the guardians; and the cause has baffled their inquiries. Some are inclined to attribute the increase of this frightful malady to excess and strife in commercial pursuits; others to dict; and some to the effect of railway traveling.

Col. Sam Colt has just been married. With all his revolvers he could not defend himself against the little boy with the bow and arrow.

Chevalier Hulseman was among the visitors at West Point during the recent examination. The Chevalier should be cherished by Americans, as the man who increased the reputation of two of our greatest statesmen—Daniel Webster and Edward Everett.

The Boston Bee notices having been shown a kitten with but one head and two bodies. We have for some time been of the opinion that heads were becoming scarce in that neighborhood, but thought that the deficiency only existed among the *genus homo*.

The land office hitherto located at Lebanon, Ala., is to be removed to the town of Centre, in that State, after the 31st July next.

The Hon. John M. Clayton has bought the residence of the late Mayor Nicholson, in Washington.

Yellow fever was prevailing in Jamaica, at the latest advices.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was another scorcher. There were no cases of sunstroke that we heard of, but there was a tender-foot of a little exhibition of hot blood between two ordinarily peaceable legal gentlemen in the Third District Court. One opened the case, by calling the other a nuisance; the latter prepared to reply with a loaded cane; the aggressor then got ready with a pocket knife upon-hole; but before either gentleman got to his persuasion, other gentlemen interfered, and no bones were lost. Judge Kennedy reprimanded the belligerents and threatened punishment. The aggressor apologized, offering to pay a fine of any size in preference to going to prison. The other party refused down, and interceded for his assailant. The assailant turned upon him, and, with the mild severity of a street-tiff, informed him that he didn't need his intercession, and that their little affair was not over yet. And that was all, so far as we heard. Thermometer at Lilly's 96 in the shade.

FIRE.—A kitchen at the corner of St. Andrew and Rousseau streets, in the Fourth District, caught fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before much damage was done, and the family had their breakfast as usual.

ANOTHER.—A chimney in a sailor boarding-house, on Hospital street, exploded last evening, and set the attic on fire. The roof was damaged somewhat, the flames put out, and the sailors all went to bed as usual at night.

ACCIDENT.—A portion of a portico or gallery at the Jesuits' College, on Baronne street, fell down yesterday afternoon, while some boys were playing beneath it. A son of Mr. John Freret, and another boy were injured, but not badly.

POLICEMEN SWORN IN.—The following additional policemen were sworn in yesterday:

First District.—Day Police: A. G. Morgan. Night Police: Thomas Love, G. W. Craig, G. Elderkin, H. M. Schorn, J. McCollum, Jno. Place, Geo. Crawford, G. M. Harrison, H. Pick, James Wise, P. H. Flood, W. P. Houron, G. W. Rhenn, W. C. Rockwell. Supernumeraries: F. Kipp, B. Eiol, W. G. Thompson, Chas. Feller, Robert Bade, E. Hall.

Second District.—Day Police: Philip Lenfant, A. Tarrade, J. B. Chevalier. Night Police: P. Morias, J. Tourney, J. A. Bertin, E. Trepani, R. Rousseau, H. Austin, E. Roch, J. H. Smith, H. Aubert, J. Marques, P. Gros, F. Jastrance, Philip Swanton, J. Rivard, C. Merlout, H. Martinoli. Supernumeraries: A. Sonlon, M. Brown.

Third District.—Day Police: Chas. Morel, N. Theard, Lewis Trigant. Night Police: G. Hairgrice, J. K. Williams, F. Macias, V. Hernandez, J. Sanchez, L. Lambert. Supernumeraries: J. Maccoar, L. S. Lambert.

This nearly completes the appointments for the First, Second and Third Districts. All the appointments for the Fourth District are yet to be made.

BURGLARIES.—The grocery store of Charles J. Allsayn, at the corner of Liberty and Calliope streets, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of a miscellaneous assortment of goods; a portion of which, however, was found in the street, next day, by the morning. The rascals got in through a window, which they pried open with a chisel or jimmy.

The fancy store of T. Merfin, on Royal street, near the St. Louis Hotel, was also entered by burglars, at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of a portion of its most valuable contents.

A coffee house at the foot of St. Louis street, was also burglariously entered and robbed during Tuesday night. The robber, who must have been a very small man or a boy, got in by breaking out an iron bar, from the arch over the door, and carried off all the valuable articles he could find, to wit: a dime in cash and one-fourth of a Havana lottery ticket.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Mrs. C. Widoman, Uriah G. Roberts, Larry Hoart, and Geo. W. Pinco, severally accused of assault and battery, and George Bowen, accused of being a dangerous and suspicious character, were all discharged.

RECORDER SIPPI'S COURT.—James Fitzpatrick, Corey McCarty and James McGuirk, were arraigned yesterday on a charge of having broken into James M. Weldon's house on Dryades street, on Monday, during Weldon's absence, and carried off a bedstead and bedding worth $100—which were found in Fitzpatrick's house on the same street. All the accused were sent to prison, to await a hearing on the 1st prox.

Patrick Walsh was arraigned on a charge of having forcibly entered and searched James Lindsay's house on Liberty street and abused persons therein, on Tuesday evening, under the pretence that he believed a runaway slave was being harbored there. Case fixed for the 1st.

John Kilham was arraigned on a charge of having cut down Martin O'Connell's fence on Palmyra street and exposing his unwatchy effects to the mercy of depredators. He was held for a hearing.

Mary Scally was overhoused at the instance of her husband, Patrick Scally, of Jackson street, on account of her being fonder of whisky than of him.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—W. H. Nichols, f. m. c., was yesterday sent before the First District Court for perpetrating an assault and battery upon policeman Ferdinand Schmidt, on Burgundy street, on the night of the 6th of April last. No bail—sent to prison.

Elien Dunning, f. w. c., was sent before the same court for remaining in the State in contravention of law, after being notified to leave. She gave bail to appear before that tribunal.

Vincent d'Hemeuville, charged with swindling Eugene Collet, a commercial keeper, on Moliere street, out of 20 francs, by passing upon him a fraudulent bill of exchange for the amount on a house in Paris, was examined, and discharged for want of evidence. John Oden, charged with swindling George Schalk out of twenty-five dollars, was discharged for a similar reason.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Harvey Brooks was examined yesterday, on charges of having stabbed William Hyde at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, on the evening of the 19th of April last, and committing an assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Mackey, who was under Hyde's protection. Mr. Hyde swore that he was coming from the back yard, to his wife, his wife, and Mrs. Mackey in his charge, and that Brooks' wife was sitting drunk on the rent behind them, deliberately put his hand on Mrs. Mackey's bonnet, and pulled it off her head; that he (Hyde) thereupon took Brooks by the throat, and pushed him over the back of his seat, when he was taken off by the crowd; that on arriving at the depot and getting out of the cars, he heard a scream from his wife, and turning, saw Brooks with "that upon which he went to him and said, "I am the man you want" and that Brooks then drew a knife and stabbed him. All except that in reference to the stabbing, was corroborated by Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Mackey.

Witnesses for the defence testified that Brooks was very drunk and insanely in his seat, and that his knocking or rubbing Mrs. Mackey's bonnet from her head was an accident; that Hyde had drawn $25 on Brooks, and gave him a bloody face; and that, upon answering Brooks' inquiry after his wife, Hyde said "yes, Hyde went up to him, beat him again, and then ran out past the passenger house. This all happened after dark—about eight o'clock—and no one saw Brooks stab Hyde, or have a knife in his possession. Brooks was taken to the Eclipse House, where he was arrested while having his face washed, and Hyde was taken to Lapham's drug store, and thence to his home in Algiers. The wait was in the afternoon, and overthrew him to his bed for some time.

The foregoing is about the substance of the testimony adduced. The Recorder took the case into consideration, and will probably render his decision this morning—that part in reference to the alleged assault and battery by the accused, upon Mrs. Mackey, in removing her bonnet from her head, requiring most deliberation. Mr. Plaucheé, Jr., Esq., appeared in behalf of Mr. Brooks.

Benito Richard, residing on the levee, near the Barracks, made affidavit that about the 1st inst., a Mrs. Marlan stole from his house a silver watch, diamond pin, and other trinkets, amounting in value to $48. A warrant was issued.

☞ 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 sales which have been made by the agents in our Southern and Western Cities is conclusive evidence of its virtues, and cordially we look for the time when the Bitters will be used in every family, by old and young, before meals, during this extreme warm weather, as a preventative against all stomach diseases most prevalent at this season, when not only the weather but the diet has a controlling influence upon the system. For sale by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. je30 6td&W

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, they could 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. Pear a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush 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.

feb15 d&Weoftfsm

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This distressing complaint in all cases proceeds from a want of a proper evacuation of the bowels. The foul humours, instead of being thoroughly expelled from the body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold, is the cause of that vexatious complaint called Piles; and it frequently neglected until it ripens into a most horrid form of disease, called Fistula.

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A good Cotillion Band is engaged for the occasion.

Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished free of charge.

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To be under the management of—

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