New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

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BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at the only hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $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 longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or advertisements will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A 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 many hundreds of homes in an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use can be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable medium advertisers of matters their wants and commodities from home. Advertisements inserted for $1 per month, each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1856.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any specified time, by leading their orders and address at our office, No. 70 Camp street.

☞ The managers of the Young Bachelor's ball have favored us with an invitation to the second ball of the season, which will be given on Saturday evening next, at Mandeville.

ELECTION FOR THIRD JUSTICE OF PEACE.—Our readers residing in the Second District, between Canal and St. Louis street, the river and the lake, are reminded that an election will be held to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Richardson. By referring to another column, it will be seen that John W. Andrews is announced as the American candidate.

BUSINESS.—*Talk on Change.*—The stagnancy of summer was manifest yesterday, yet there was some moving of produce. Two or three boats from the West were discharging at the upper landing. The most important article of notice at this time is Tobacco. The receipts since the first September up to this time, are 48,994 hogsheads against 44,219 hogsheads same time last year, an increase of ten per cent. The demand continues good and prices are very firm. The low rates of freight which have ruled during the spring have tended to sustain the market for all kinds of Tobacco. Freights, as we noticed two days since, have improved, but not sufficient to induce captains and owners to put up their vessels for any particular port with only a part of a cargo engaged. Freights have improved in New York, and were very firm last Thursday at 3-16 to 7-32d. for cotton to Liverpool, and flour 2s. 6d. To Havre rates were ½ cent for cotton, and 62½ to 68¾ per barrel for flour. Freights to California have declined to 27½ to 62½ cents per foot.

There will be several vessels remain over in this port till fall. Even if freights were ruling at good paying prices, there is not sufficient produce to load one-half that are now unemployed, with accessions every week.

There have been some items in real estate lately; among the most important sales is that of the vacant lot of ground forming the N. E. corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, being part of the burial district, fronting 65 feet on Magazine, 156 feet on Lafayette, and 64 feet on Foucher street—price given $18,500. Property in this vicinity can be made as productive as most property in the city. If, however, owners and proprietors do not feel inclined to build and improve; take no interest in the general welfare of the city; and reside in Paris or Northern cities from year to year, it cannot be expected that permanent residents will take any interest in property thus situated. If both sides of Magazine street from Lafayette to Julia streets were to be improved by brick stores, the entire street would be benefitted thereby. Of course it is not expected that costly buildings, for which three thousand dollars or more per annum would be required would likely command good and permanent tenants. But low rents would give an incentive to the general commerce of our city which might not otherwise be realized.

The thermometer ranged pretty high yesterday, but the heat is not so uncomfortable as we read about in our Northern exchanges, for from all the information before us the hyperborean regions appear to have changed, business being incommoded with a general suspension for hours during the day. We have experienced nothing of this kind in our city, and what trade is to be got through is promptly and assiduously attended to, be it in cotton, tobacco, sugar, molasses, flour, grain, dry goods, groceries or hardware, etc.

Pass Christian Hotel.

This beautiful place of resort, under the management of Messrs. Grice & James, appears to be very popular with those of our citizens who are able to shake the dust of the city from their feet. A friend, thoroughly posted as to what constitutes a good hotel, writes us as follows:

The hotel, under the present management, bids fair to excel and throw in the back ground most all previous proprietors, very far in the back ground. The repairs to the main property, which have been thorough, have greatly improved the comforts of all the rooms. Colored waiters have taken the place of white ones, which change is truly agreeable to Southern visitors; all the wines and liquors are of the very best quality. There is neither the best fare afford which is not found upon the table, with fresh fish and oysters all served up in the most approved and artistic style. Rooms and comfortable beds are always to be finished upon last, though no least, every visitor will be pleased and gratified by the prompt and gentlemanly attention and bearing of the proprietors and their assistants.

There is already a large company at the hotel, made up mostly of gentlemen of leisure, and of the beauty and fashion of New Orleans. Thrice is a fine band of music in attendance of the evening amusements are generally closed with dances. I find myself the delightful pleasure of "a hop" with one of our fair city belles, which called to my mind the old song of "I would I were a boy again."

I have heard that the most interesting reports ever seen in the South, is to come off here about the 21st of this month; if so, I shall be on hand, and invite hundreds of others.

But I am becoming tedious, and will only add what I should have begun with: there can be no doubt of the fact that the Pass Christian Hotel, as now conducted, is far ahead, in all its appointments, comforts and attractions, of all other watering places in the South. Let those who may feel disposed to doubt this, try it a visit, and I predict that conversion will soon follow.

BOSTON, *Wednesday*, July 2, 1856.—About midnight a fire broke out in Cambridgeport, destroying the wharf of Gale, Dudley & Co., with a large quantity of lumber. Their loss is about $40,000. The stables of J. J. Bright, the grocery of J. Burrage, and the cigar factory of Mr. Howlett were also destroyed. Two fire engines were burned. All of the firemen escaped with difficulty, some of them being driven overboard. No lives were lost.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. The United States steamer Fulton arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on the 30th ult., in five and a half days from Key West—officers and crew all well.

The Whigs of the city of Bath, Me., held a meeting on Saturday, the 28th ult., and passed resolutions highly favorable to Fillmore and Donelson.

At Brunswick, there was also a meeting held, with like result.

Both were characterized by great unanimity of feeling.

GOSPORT (VA.) NAVY YARD.—The two new steam frigates, Roanoke and Colorado, at this yard, will be ready for sea about the first of November next. The frigate St. Lawrence is also being fitted for sea, and the Powhatan is undergoing repairs in her hull and machinery. The Portsmouth Transcript says a large number of hands are now employed in the yard.

We learn from the Baltimore Clipper that Messrs. C. Roselius and George Eustis, of New Orleans, have been retained by the city of Baltimore, as counsel to defend its rights and interests in the McDonogh bequest, in various suits now pending in the different courts, or to which Baltimore may be made a party. They are to receive a retaining fee of $5,000

From reliable information, says the Halifax Journal, we learn that there are about 25,000 children destitute of education in this Province. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and needs to be regretted. It is by no means creditable to the rules of Nova Scotia, nor flattering to the wisdom of her legislators.

ROMANCE.

It is a strange thing—this one of romance; strange in its nature, its operations and its effects. Reaching its hand through the veil of the present it grasps and draws in the occurrences of the future, or penetrating behind the curtain of the past, makes a history before unwritten. Out of nothing it creates life, with all the incidents and occurrences natural thereto—harmonizing with the most actual facts and the strongest probabilities. It prepares, first, the scene to be used, by a fact partaking the imperativeness which called this world into being; then, covers it with verdure, divides it by oceans and waters it with many mighty Mississippis—many brooks and rivulets; civilizes it, peoples it. The passions, emotions, wishes, feelings and natures of men are clothed upon and made to move corporally before the reader, as the Witch of Endor made the form of the dead King of Israel renew its life before the eyes of the startled summoner. It creates angels and calls up devils. It rules the seasons and issues commands to the Fates themselves.

The time when romance had its origin, not even Dunlap, in his great history of fiction, has presumed to determine; for before Eve had attained an age when most children are weaned, she had listened to and been begulled by a romance, the very serious effects of which her grandchildren are feeling to this day. It had its way with the seed of Abraham, and its record in the only book of that time, which passed through that greater than Deucalion's deluge. It ensnared the history of eras before Herodotus and Livy, as it has of many since, and so intermingled the false and fabulous with the true and actual that no Niebuhr, nor even Ledyard, working with an ingenuity seemingly supernatural, and unravelling great balls of fact from webs of fiction, were able to decipher decisively the real occurrences glossed by it. It put that strange light over the middle ages which subsequent ages have not been able to dispel, and even in this practical day, has found its strength commensurate to the occasion and as beautifully beguiles the beings of the present as those who sat together when the morning stars sang their first anthem.

There is a cause for this, as there is for all things, and that cause is the desire that all people, in all times and under all circumstances, have had of moving out of themselves—of going from the hardness and crudity of the real, into the paradise of the unreal, and trying to find a compensation in the latter for the sufferings in the former. The mind, too, is capable of conceiving infinitely more than the sluggish physical sense can enjoy, and strives always to equalize the gratification. It sympathizes, however, with its friend and companion, and endeavors to picture enjoyments that may be shared in their superlative by both. So outstripping the possible, it runs to the impossible, and conceives and executes in the clouds what is hostile and foreign to the earth. Therefore, this life out of life, pictures in its true state, not what is, nor what may be, nor not, perhaps, often, that which should be—if we go by the old rule, the what is—is best. It pictures, however, that which would ben seeming improvement—extracts the thorns, rolls away the rocks, fills up the chasms, or so converts them from what they actually are as to render them partially blissful and roseate. The trials have their immediate following rewards—the crimes their proper Nemesis at their heels. In fact, romance is the only possible Arcadia on earth, of which Sydney dreamed—the only Utopia of which Moore wrote. Just so long as man can by its instrumentality lift themselves into a forgetfulness of the earthing cares that surround them, and raise their heads into the clear ether lying above the clouds, just so long it will be popular. In the hands of journeymen and apprentices, the work may be tangingly done—botched—ruined. The true master, however, turns it out round and harmonious, well fitting in every part, a pleasure both to the author and reader.

We are aware of the objections that fiction has met with from the Shylocks, Gradgrinds and Pursons of the world; but in them all, find no sufficient reason for condemning that which the reason of Scott, of Goethe, and multitudes of other illustrious men has approved. Those who wish to feed always upon flint and sand stone—can they not, in the name of all the Gods, and a diet sufficient for their digestion? Let those, therefore, who would have valleys alternate with mountain-tops, and rivulets run by the side of rivers, enjoy their lesser pleasures.

Florida Items.

By yesterday's mail we received the Tampa Peninsular, of the 21st and 28th ult., from which we extract the following intelligence.

A destructive fire occurred at Fort Dunnard a few days ago, says the Peninsular of the 21st, by which the soldiers' quarters, the stable, forage houses, etc., were destroyed.

That paper of the same date has a letter from Capt. F. Durrance, of the Mounted Volunteers, to Gen. Carter, special agent for the State of Florida, from which we learn that on the 14th June, about sunrise, the Indians attacked the house of a Mr. W. Tillis, which is situated near Fort Meade. Lieut. Carter, who happened to be at the Fort, hearing the firing, went with six men to render assistance, and on their arriving at the place the enemy fled to a thicket near by, which the gallant band charged, but were repulsed with the loss of their commander and two men killed, and two wounded.

Reinforcements were sent from the Fort, but the Indians had fled. Their trail was followed for two days, and at last they were come up with in the creek swamp, and a well contested battle fought. The volunteers fought gallantly, charging up to where the Indians were concealed, and shooting them not more than eight or ten feet from the muzzles of their guns.

Sixteen or seventeen Indians were killed and some seven or eight wounded. The volunteers lost two killed and three wounded.

The Indians fled further into the swamp after the engagement, and the volunteers, on being reinforced, continued on their trail in hot pursuit.

A public meeting, to take into consideration the bad state the frontier is in at present, was held in Tampa on the 23d and 24th ult.

They adopted a resolution to the effect that although "all confidence is felt in the disposition of the Federal Government to adopt measures for the final removal of the Indians, yet the movements are so tardy, that before this object can be accomplished, the sufferings on the frontier must be of an unparalleled nature."

They also adopted resolutions asking that more men be sent to operate against the enemy, and that the war be prosecuted in a vigorous manner.

Lieutenant Turner's detachment of volunteers were at Tampa on the 28th ult. They are for frontier service.

MARRIAGE AN EPIDEMIC.—A Pennsylvania editor says that marriage has broken out among his neighbors, and that it is spreading with frightful virulence all over the Northern end of the county, carrying off hundreds of his subscribers. Hundreds of cases, he says, have come under his own observation, all of them hopeless—once seized, the victim is a case: the only thing that can be done is to call in a clergyman to prepare him for his fate.

Having had the complaint before, he says, is no protection against it. A widow who had caught it years before, and was slowly recovering from its effects, suffered a relapse, and was now lost beyond recovery. She has married a second time. That editor is something on a simile.

A convention of cigar makers, purporting to represent the trade in all parts of the Union, met in New York on the 2d inst. The objects of this convention are—equalization of wages, to harmonize the conflicting interests of the business, and taking some action as to the existing apprentice system. There were about fifty delegates present.

A resolution was passed to the effect that each State should hereafter regulate its own prices.

GADSDEN RECALLED.—*Gen. Smith and Kansas.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says, that Gen. Gadsden was allowed to return to Mexico at his own urgent request, and for the purpose of settling his personal affairs. He has been recalled, and will carry out the notice of that fact. No successor has been or probably will be indicated, unless an exigency should occur until Gadsden relinquishes the Mission, which he has promised to do as promptly as his affairs will allow.

It is said that Gen. Smith's instructions concerning Kansas are emphatically to prevent armed invasion from any quarter, and to afford protection to peaceable settlers at any cost. Sumner will retain his present position, subject to the orders of Smith, who is intrusted with large discretion and is fully possessed of the President's views. Smith was selected for this trust with reference to his prudence, ability and firmness, as well as legal knowledge, enabling him to discriminate on delicate questions that may arise.

Great Fillmore and Donelson Mass Meeting at Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, 2d inst., one of the largest meetings ever held in the city of Philadelphia, met in Independence Square. Four stands were erected in the square for the accommodation of speakers, which were decorated with flags, transparencies, etc.

Speeches were made from each of these stands, and to all appearance they each rendered an independent meeting.

At the main stand was a banner on which was inscribed: "Fifth Ward—We go for the whole Union and nothing but the Union. No North, no South, no East, no West." Henry White, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Upon taking the chair, the President said speaking was not in his line. He had been out of politics since the death of his friends, Clay and Taylor, and would not participate in this demonstration had he not been so great an admirer of Millard Fillmore. Eight years ago he aided in nominating that man for the Vice Presidency, and now as then, he said, Fillmore is a truly national man, and as such he was prepared to give him his hearty support.

John P. Sanderson, Esq., was then introduced, and, after congratulating the mass upon the prospect of the Fillmore cause in Philadelphia, and the certainty of the city being carried for the American nominees, submitted the annexed resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as National Americans, we disclaim all sympathy with any political movement not embracing the whole country within its scope; that the Union is as worthy of homage and veneration now as when our fathers first drew the sword to achieve it; that, as in past times, it has been the cause of our prosperity, happiness and greatness, it is the only sure pledge of their future preservation; and that every instinct of patriotism, and every consideration of regard for our own welfare, and the universal triumph of liberal principles, urge us to resist the schemes of factious and designing men, who, under specious party cries, seek to lure the credulous and unsuspecting to their country's ruin, and the frustration of the hopes of mankind.

Resolved, That all sectional parties are revolutionary in their aims and tendencies; that appeals to local passions and prejudices against the people of other parts of the country are incitements to violence, anarchy and civil war; and that no party triumph can be an honest or patriotic one which would restrict the Government to one portion of the American people, and exclude all others from a participation in its honors and responsibilities.

Resolved, That the National American Party, while it opposes every species of foreign influence, whether it be civil or ecclesiastical, over our domestic politics—while it holds that the diplomatic representatives of America should be American born, and that the Government will at least confucated by the sons of the soil, who have been reared up to its proper understanding and appreciation, it at the same time avows its determination to protect the constitutional rights of all classes of citizens and to resist the introduction into free America of the religious intolerance and bigotry which gave birth to the Spanish Inquisition, and which now disgraces the Christian States of Southern Europe.

Resolved, That as the administration of Millard Fillmore gave peace to the country, stilled the voice of factious agitation, and maintained the integrity of the Union, when assailed by Northern and Southern Disunionists, his re-election to the Presidency would be attended by the same happy effects; and that we have the fullest confidence in the fitness of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency, as well from the illustrious political teacher by whom he was educated, as from his own generous and patriotic impulse.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the principles of James Buchanan—his doctrine of low wages for American mechanics, and his opposition to the war of 1812-14, in which the thunder of the American Navy first broke the charm of British invincibility on the high seas, and in which our military fame was raised to the highest pitch by the immortal achievements of Jackson, Scott and Harrison. That we hold the piratical doctrines of the Ostend circular, to which his name is attached, as a libel on a Christian people, which, if practically carried out, would rule us out of the pale of the civilized nations of the world—and that therefore, we will oppose his election, because he is pledged to a continuance of the filibustering, imbecile, and corrupt practices of the Administration of Franklin Pierce.

Resolved, That, while we deprecate the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as the primary cause of the present troubles in Kansas, we likewise condemn the promoters of violence on either side in that Territory; and that we call on our Representatives in Congress to do all in their power, irrespective of party considerations, to uphold the rights of the legal voters, and to secure to the people a fair expression of their opinions on the subject of slavery, and on all other questions.

Resolved, That we invoke the National Americans, and all the friends of Fillmore and Donelson throughout the States, to thorough organization and active canvass of their respective districts, and that we pledge them our hearts and hands in the coming struggle against Sectionalism and Filibusterism, and to a preserving effort to rescue the Union and the Constitution from the perils that surround them.

Resolved, That we would have union and concert of action "for the sake of the union," and are ready and willing to make any concession except that involving a sacrifice of our cherished principles; but if expected or called on to do that, and to yield up a sacrifice either our principles or the chosen embodiment of them, we say now, as we shall ever say hereafter, "AMERICANS NEVER SURRENDER."

At the stand on the southern end of the main avenue, a transparency with an inscription—"1776 revived"—was placed. Wm. B. Lewis, Jr., called the meeting to order by nominating Col. A. G. Waterman as Chairman, and a large number of Vice-Presidents:

Col. Waterman on taking the chair, said he felt a satisfaction in presiding over the meeting, as it reminded him of the days of Henry Clay. This party was no longer the dark lantern party, but the out, with Fillmore at its head; they expected to save the country from the evils which threatened it.

Col. Waterman was followed by some half dozen speakers.

At the stand on the western side of the square a meeting was organized by calling William Bowers, of the Twentieth Ward, to preside.

Several distinguished speakers addressed this meeting. At the stand on the eastern side of the square, a number of speeches were made. Among the speakers were Hon. Henry D. Moore, Geo. W. Reed and the Hon. C. C. Lathrop, of Louisiana.

The U. S. Gazette of the 3d inst., says that Mr. Lathrop made a powerful speech in support of the American Nominee. He commenced, says that paper, by remarking that the question had been asked of late where "Sam" was?—not the indications before him assured him that "Sam" was alive—that the pulsations of his heart could be felt, if not his kicks. If, he said, coming events cast their shadows before them, the opening of the canvass clearly indicated what was to follow. He asked for what purpose the meeting had been assembled?

At no time in the history of the country had it been so necessary to place at the head of the government a man free from sectionalities—a man in whom the whole country—North as well as South—could confide—one who knows no North, no South, no East and no West. Mr. Lathrop then proceeded to draw a comparison between the three candidates now before the country, as standard bearers. Mr. Buchanan was first noticed, and his character, as a statesman and a man, strongly commented upon.

He said that he is favorable to war, to the extension of territory, and to the principles set forth in the Ostend Circular. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, his Secretary of State would be that dangerous demagogue Pierre Soule, who had to fly from a foreign country, and who formed one of the Conference at Ostend. In referring to Mr. Fremont, Mr. Lathrop paid him a high compliment as an explorer, but said he had no experience as a statesman. He too is a sectional candidate, and his election would be a death-blow to the Republic.

Mr. Fillmore was referred to in conclusion as the man of all others most fitted to grace the Chair of State. Pennsylvania was to be the great battle ground—as she goes so goes the country—and all eyes are turned to her.

Before dispersing, this immense assemblage formed a procession, and marched through the principal streets of the city.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig W. D. Miller from Havana, we have intelligence to the 27th ult. Nothing of importance had transpired since our last dates, and the only item of interest which we find in the papers is an account of a very narrow escape from death made by an arrant named Bouderas. It seems that he had made a balloon ascension from the Campo del Marte, and after attaining a considerable altitude, his balloon suddenly burst, and he began falling with terrific velocity; fortunately his balloon caught on a cocoanut tree, and he thus escaped without loss of life or limb.

The Diario has a very malignant article, in which it seems to congratulate itself upon the fact, that Walker's army in Nicaragua, will be entirely destroyed by disease during the approaching rainy season.

The Americans of Jersey City have formed a Fillmore and Donelson Club.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—The river is still falling, with three feet eight inches in the canal.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Flour is firm at unchanged prices. Wheat is easier, but not quotably lower. Mess Pork, $20 87½; Lard, 12½; Whisky, 32½c.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Flour, $6 10 to $6 50 for superfine; Whisky, 28 to 28½c.; Mess Pork, $18 50.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—By previous understanding no members were present in the Senate Chamber this morning, and the President adjourned the body over to Monday.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave notice that he would call the Sumner assault case up on Tuesday, and move the previous question on Wednesday. The vote rejecting the bill for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution was reconsidered and that bill passed—ayes 100, nays 97. Adjourned to Monday.

At Cincinnati on the 3d inst., the thermometer stood at 100 degrees above zero, in the shade.

☞ A telegraphic despatch in the New York Times of the 2d inst., says that Governor Shannon, of Kansas, has been induced by his friends to withdraw his resignation.

WHEW!—The Washington Union, of the 3d inst., says that six thousand new names were added to their subscription list during the last week. *Rather Palatiffian.*

The underwriters of New York have carefully compiled a list of the vessels and cargoes lost and damaged from January 1st to July 1st, 1856, the total of which, foots up to nearly $16,000,000.

An exchange, commenting on the fact that a number of Cincinnati young ladies have lately been married away to other places, says no city has a better claim to supply spare ribs for the universe.

A very destructive fire occurred at Corning, New York, on the night of the 30th inst., by which some $50,000 worth of property was destroyed. The origin of the fire was not known, but supposed to be accidental.

The report made by Messrs. Howard and Sherman, the majority of the special committee that was sent to Kansas to examine into the state of affairs in that Territory, occupied the House two days in reading, and it is said that the accompanying documents were three times as lengthy. The House decided that it would not pay to read them.

Capt. Elkins Scarmon, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and Second Lieut. Morrison, 3d Infantry U. S. Army, have been sentenced to dismissal from the service for drunkenness on duty, by a Court Martial recently held in New Mexico, and the sentence has been approved by the President, to take effect from the 6th of June.

The National Era, the Black Republican organ in Washington, refuses to support Fremont, and says that he considers the nomination "unfit to be made." It says further that Fremont is a young man; a successful explorer; unfamiliar with politics; without experience as a statesman; without antecedents or records of any declared opinions on the great question which agitates the country.

WHAT ENGLAND IS WORTH.—The material wealth of England is set down in value at $1,447,030,000. Its cultivated soil is valued at $1,700,000,000; its mines at $120,000,000; its dwellings and factories at $450,000,000; agricultural implements, live stock and manufactured goods each over $300,000,000; and its mercantile shipping at $400,000,000.

We have seen the above paragraph in a number of our exchanges, but it is no criterion of England's wealth. The only true wealth of nations is "industry wisely directed." The most fertile soils and the richest mines would be but barren wastes without labor.

WILLMORE IN INDIANA.—The Vevay Reveille says: "In the State of Indiana there are twenty-three American or Fillmore papers. Five of these are dailies, and among this number are many of the leading journals of the State. We believe these papers to be strong in faith—not craw-fish kind. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Fillmore stock is still above par in Indiana, and thousands of noble and true men will cast their ballots for Fillmore and Donelson in November next. Black Republicanism is fast dying out in Indiana, and we long the leaders of it will deny that they ever 'belonged to such a party'."

THE SLAVER BRAMAN.—On this subject the New York Daily Times, of the 3d, says:

Mr. Joseph Pedro da Cunha, who has been under examination several days before U. S. Commissioner Morton, on a charge of being engaged in fitting out the brig Brigan as a slaver was yesterday committed and held to bail in the sum of $8,000. Of this amount, $3,000 was to answer upon the criminal charge of being engaged in the slave trade, and $2,000 upon a civil commitment for assisting to fit out a vessel.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 2d inst., says:

It will be recollected that a bill for incorporating a Transatlantic Telegraph Company, designed as an opposition to the New York, Newfoundland and London Transatlantic Telegraph Company, projected by Peter Cooper, W. Field, Wilson G. Hunt, and others, was defeated in the New York Legislature last winter. An attempt has recently been made to push the same through the Canadian Legislature with a like result. The bill passed one branch of the Canadian Legislature, but was defeated in the legislative or higher branch.

A SCANDALOUS STORY.—The Boston correspondent of the Pawtucket Chronicle tells the following story, which, if true, cannot fail to throw additional lustre upon the foreign appointments of the present virtuous administration, as well as the Sanctuses and Sickleses who rose into consequence with it:

There is a secret about the course of the New York Herald, which you will not probably see in the papers for a long time, if at all. Bennett has a personal grudge, not perhaps so much against Mr. Buchanan as against the boys, careless way in which the legation in London was managed, under the chaste influence of Dan Sickles and George Sanders. A woman of other than the Lucretia species, and well known, at least, to Daniel, obtained a passport from the Columbian embassy, in the name of Mrs. J. G. Bennett, and with the same old paint it over Europe, on a tour of pleasure and business. She was from New York; and our Democratic friends will find in this drole circumstance, with its drollier subsequents, a confirmation of the theory that a woman is at the bottom of all mischief.

"One of the Brooklyn Justices recently fined his own brother $10 for intoxication." Perish, on reading this, said that one was a brute and the other a Brutus.

CLOTHING, SHIRTS AND DRY GOODS.—The attention of buyers is called to the sale of clothing, shirts and dry goods, to take place this day at 10o'clock, A. M., at H. Peychaud & Co.'s auction room, No. 25 Old Levee street. To the liberal sale.

☞ **Cramps—The most efficient remedy for** cramps in the stomach, Cholera Morbus, or any other stomach complaint, is the free use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The cooling action generally relieves in violent diseases, after which one application by timely use of these Bitters, Therefore, every family should be supplied with them before hand. As a family medicine they have no equal. Their medicinal virtues have been tested by our most eminent physicians, and adopted in their practice whenever a tonic is required. For sale by druggists generally. Sold wholesale by E. G. Hart & Co., No. 10 Tchoupitoulas street, Alex. de Mun, No. 30 Camp, and Jos. J. Hagan, No. 2 Poydras street.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY—*Pro Bono Publico*—"Every mother should have it in the house ready in 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 old sores of every kind; for fever sores, sheets, itch, scald head, nettle rash, tetters, sore nipples, (recommended by nurses,) wildfires, stiff joints, flesh brises, spider stings, frost bites, cut chests, sprains, sore and cracked lips, noses, ears and feet, wounds, 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, sea captains, 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 horseand a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & Co. Pike, sole by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman and all druggists. feb1 eodtuAW

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 28, 1856.

☞ **Notice is hereby given, that from and** after the first day of July next, there will be kept open at the Mayor's Office, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., a COMPLAINT BOOK, for recording complaints of municipal abuses of all kinds.

The undersigned, Mayor, invites all persons to avail themselves of this mode of communicating to him all violations of the city ordinances, all nuisances, and any dereliction of duty on the part of any of the officers of the city, so it is his intention to use all legal means in his power to cause the laws to be enforced and the public interest protected.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN,
jy23 2p Mayor.

Local Intelligence.

HOT.—For the benefit of our readers who may have been in suspense about our opinions as to the recent weather, we will state that our opinions have been, is, and will be, that "weather has been hot—quite hot—very hot—exceedingly hot—superlatively hot and unbearably hot—in short, piteously hot. Perspiration and prickly heat have become epidemic, and fans, tubs, and cold fountains are in a perfect fever of excitement.

NEW DEPUTY CORONER.—We are pleased to see that Mr. Olivier has sealed a new degree to his present force, in the person of Mr. B. F. Leggett. Mr. L. possesses all the requisites for the responsible post to which he has been appointed, and will, we are sure, win popularity, if not wish dead men, at least with the friends of the dead.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner yesterday concluded the investigation of the killing of George Klank, at the Pavilion Garden, in Algiers, on Saturday night last. The testimony disclosed nothing essentially different from the particulars already published by us, and a verdict was rendered to the effect that the fatal wound was inflicted by one of the four men in question, to wit: James Lang, Andrew Rainey, Anton Pino and George Wood. The examination of the dead will come off on Saturday, before Justice Pottier.

An inquest was held at the Charity Hospital, on the body of Michael McDonald, aged about 26 years of age. Verdict, died of some natural cause, and by falling into a second flue sunk way to a house on New Levee street, while in a state of intoxication, on the evening of the 5th instant.

Also, an inquest on the body of an unknown white man, found in the river opposite Post 20, Third District. Verdict, found drowned. Deceased was about 30 years of age, about feet, 5 feet 9 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, and had on nothing but a red flannel shirt, blue pants, and brogans.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—In sudden disasters on rivers and railroads, it is seldom that the caprice of fate is not shown, dispensing death to those who would appear to have been most entirely absorbed, and life to others who seemed most in danger. A curious of this kind occurred in the accident on the Jackson Railroad on Monday, by which Mr. Beasley was killed.

Mr. Crane, travelling agent of the house of Scovil & Mead, in this city, came down on that train. He knew was in a freight car, next to the tender. Just before the accident, he and Mr. Beasley were sitting together on a platform car, next behind the one containing the horse. Mr. Crane was in bed, the car by one how his horse feared, and which in there, the accident took place. He says he felt the shock caused by the train running over the horse; the car felt as if it was off the track; and before he had time to get out of the car, or even think what to do, he found himself and his horse pitching and tumbling together, and never knew what was the matter until he found himself sprawling on a woodpile, his horse lying beside him, the car smashed all to pieces, but the frame reversed and inverted with two of the lines which hanging by a fluid tense directly over the horse. The car was only turned round, but turned over, by landing on the woodpile. Strange as it may seem, the horse was not in the least disabled, and Mr. Crane's injuries consisted only of a slight contusion on the head, and a scratch on one of his legs.

Mr. Hendry's place was one of comparative safety. The car was thrown off last and wrecked like the other, and it is supposed that Mr. H. met his death by jumping out when he was thrown he was not in any way damaged, nor was any part of his wreck in contact with him.

RECORDER SUTTE'S COURT.—Charles Sackett, *alias* Shelton, was yesterday sent before the First District Court, to be tried for vagrancy.

Alcee B. Tassin, accused by Mrs. Pouilliot of making violent demonstrations upon her, and by Dr. Faust of being a vagrant, was discharged from both accusations.

Quincy Stanin, arrested by Lieut. Hunt as a dangerous and suspicious character and well known that, was sent to the Work House for sixty days, in default of his demand for a trial by a jury, and his order of bail.

John Marks, for shooting in his house on the square of Xavier, Forster and Chartres streets, was bound over in $250 not to do so again for 12 months.

F. De Wint was arraigned on a charge of having sold to David B. Gelwicks for $185, by giving him for that amount of borrowed money, orders on the Collector of the Port, which were worthless by reason of his having drawn all the lines himself. Case fixed for the 16th. Bail of $1000 given.

Patrick Kerrigan was arraigned on a charge of having wounded Mr. Ch. Cuis, Professor in the Jesuit College, with a knife in the neck, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. In a house on Dryades street, on Tuesday. Bail not given.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—*Warning to Dogs.*—Yesterday morning, sitting in the Third District on the forest two miles of Carondelet street, as to inside the door of a Hans house, other he didn't kick, in passing him on the street. The man would probably have other personal satisfaction on the spot, but that the dog proved to have a master who very unkindly and rudely for him. The consequence was, that the latter man had both Sandow and his master in custody, taken before the Recorder. The fact of the dog, and the unmerciable nature of the bite, were clearly proved, and as a punishment to the owner of an unmuzzled dog, Sandow should be inflicted on the dog, and what satisfaction should be inflicted to the latter man. There being no law to compel the dog, the Recorder decided it upon its merits, and with an ingenuity and justice quite worthy of his ancient namesake, who decided the case of the lady with two mothers. For weak, creeping, cur like, "mad when forced, make a man or dog."

The latter man before Recorder Solomon, by the Recorder, and there he was discharged, and remanded to their home to ask satisfaction in better behaved manner. The animal was a large and valuable bull mastiff, serious as a lion, and as nobody can make master could take him home, or his master had to bind him to the scene of execution in a cool temperate review. And there, without having had a trial by jury, or legal counsel to defend him, or even a new hound in his ears defence, he was sent to cool hours, where he could reason by means of moral force, drawn of power and cold steel.

Poor dog! It is a misfortune that he had heard of the passage of the sausage ordinance, or had took the name of that bill for an alderman. We sincerely regret the sacrifice our country not to get rid of a cur, which, if not, and certain the city's sake of morality, appeal to a Christian constitution, etc. The poisoned dogs will be found, and before long, and the law will be done, or the those who have matters to close, as fears as with lanes of steel, and for the free portion to adopt russian measures as possible, or emigrate.

The only other matter of note before the Recorder, was John Scally, charged with picking somebody's pocket of $25, in that delectable retreat known as the Small Amsterdam. He was sent to prison.

RECORDER FARRE'S COURT.—Francis Miller was examined yesterday, or rather, and discharged for want of evidence.

Francisco Sullivan, the Frank, a Sicilian, was arraigned on the charge of assaulting Mr. Chapman, who with his wife, was on a visit in the Orleans street drainage, and while being one of his party who shot and killed Mr. Trepagier. He was held for a hearing, and, by direction of Judge Robertson, was admitted to bail of $1000.

Joe Donnelly was arraigned on a charge of being Alphonse Fonlon, a fellow-vender in the Vegetable Market. He pass bail.

1. Colgrave was arraigned on a charge of beating N. J. Hockey on the levee, near the foot of St. Louis street. He pass bail.

Catharine Bourman was arraigned on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, at No. 371 Burgundy street; also, with having kept there, for unlawful purposes, a little girl named Rose Wheler, the latter years of age, the same being under 21 by the girl's brother-in-law, Frederick Smith, residing on Dryades street, in the Third District. Catharine gave bail to appear for examination.

Prof. Mohr's

GERMAN FLY PAPER,

For the sure and certain destruction of FLIES, ROACHES, ANTS, BUGS, MOSQUITOES, ETC. This valuable article is offered to the public as a

DEADLY POISON

for the above named pests to all HOUSEKEEPERS AND FAMILIES.

It is perfectly simple and safe, yet sure and certain in its action. There is likewise no danger to be apprehended from the insects poisoning anything they may come in contact with, after leaving the paper; and it possesses a great advantage over all other poisons, in that it is not a fluid to be mistaken, thereby preventing those serious accidents so frequently occurring.

It can be hung on the wall of the room, or in the window, out of the reach of children—although little care need be taken in this direction.

For sale, by the quire or single sheet by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 23 Chartres street,
where full directions will be given for its use. jy12 2p

Bargains! Bargains!!

SUMMER CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
32 Magazine st. (corner of Gravier.)

Bargains can now be had at the above house. Call and examine. Only a slight advance overcoats on the cost, choice coats, and many styles of pants BELOW THE COST.

Among the immense real French Merino Dress GOODS at 30, 40