New Orleans Daily Crescent.

PRICE 5 CENTS. PRICE 5 CENTS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at Ten Dollars per year, including Sunday; or at Eight Dollars for six months; or Four Dollars for three months, if payment is made payable to the carriers.

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

Supplementary, two second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Contracts continued at intervals, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement of this nature will be inserted until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

Wholesale Discounts will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which is unequaled by any other morning paper in this city, and is a favorite medium for advertising, being taken at homes at an early hour, and being read throughout the day, while other morning papers, consequently articles for sale, or wanting to be advertised, are published in the evening.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning, as a rule, invariably in advance. Its circulation extends throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States. It presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square of 10 lines.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1856.

Subscribers to the Crescent who do not receive their papers regularly during the month, who desire the Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly on our specific terms, by leaving their orders and addresses at our office, No. 70 Camp street.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. A. R. Moore, clerk of the steamer L. M. Kennett, for late St. Louis papers.

☞ We return thanks to the officers of the fine steamer Republic for river favors.

B. B. or G. Y. M.—We have received a copy of the constitution and bylaws of the "B. B. of G. Y. M., Louisiana Wigwam No. 1," a benevolent association organized in this city on the 1st of January last. It is a German organization, but as the book we have received is printed in English as well as German, we presume the order is not intended to recognize national distinctions. It is a system of mutual dependence and friendship, very similar to that of the Odd Fellows. It numbers but few members as yet; but, in a city like this, where life is so full of vicissitudes, and scenes of benevolence are so necessary, we doubt not but that the order will increase and win a good name, like the other societies.

THE BALL AT CARROLLTON.—The concert and ball at the Carrollton Hotel and Garden, on Saturday night, was a very pleasant affair. We regretted not seeing a larger attendance, for the music was superb, the dancing accommodations elegant, and the restaurant rapture. Those who were on hand, however, enjoyed themselves finely, and we are of opinion that had the public generally been aware of the quality of the entertainment, the place would have been crowded. Next Saturday night the entertainment will be repeated, and, if the weather prove favorable, a gay and delightful time may be anticipated.

STEAMBOAT SNAG.—The officers of the steamer L. M. Kennett, which arrived yesterday, report the steamer David Gibson, hence for St. Louis, as having struck a snag on the morning of the 15th inst. and sunk. When the Kennett saw her the water was over her main deck. The Gibson had on board 200 tons of railroad iron for St. Louis. We understand that she was insured in Cincinnati for $15,000.

The wild woman, says the Cincinnati Commercial of the 14th inst., who has for some time been on exhibition in this city, was tried yesterday on a charge of lunacy, before the probate court, a number of physicians of the first respectability being present, and from the evidence given and the facts elicited in the examination of her person by the physicians, it appears that the largest portion of the mystery in the case is humbuggery. She is a woman of remarkable appearance, and when first brought to the city was about the wildest looking human creature that we ever saw. If her wildness has been acted, then she is an actress of no ordinary capacity. Her female attendant seems to have been deceived, and Northcote, who told the wonderful story about capturing the creature, (described as dressed in skins, sewn together with gut,) with his dogs, has suddenly departed.

Col. John P. Pryor, the editor of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, has been selected to deliver the next annual address before the *alumni* of the East Tennessee University.

ORIGIN OF THE CRESCENT.—When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon shone out and discovered the design to the besieged, who vigorously repulsed him. The crescent was afterwards adopted as the favorite badge of the city. When the Turks took Byzantium they found the crescent in every public place, and believing it to possess some magical power, they adopted it themselves.

Underwood, the Virginian who was notified by his neighbors to leave the "Old Dominion," for making a speech at the National Republican Convention, has gone to New York with his family.

Two of Hazzard's powder mills at Enfield, Ct., were blown up on the morning of the 12th inst., and three workmen dangerously, if not fatally injured.

The ship Golden Gate, from New York for Bombay, before reported at Parnambuco in distress, was burnt to the water's edge at that port on May 21st, and sunk.

The contributions in New York, for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, amount to $11,000.

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE.—All the beautiful shapes that rosewood and mahogany can be contorted into for the comfort of sale, and the embellishment of the home, may be seen in dazzling array in the capacious warerooms of Mr. Charles A. Bohmer, at No. 105 Canal street, between Bacourse and Dryades. It certainly makes a single mouth—and many a pretty face, we doubt not—sight to look in there. All the articles are beautiful and fashionable; yet the variety in quality is such that every one can buy according to his purse, the prices being low for every quality. Those who propose going to housekeeping, fitting up offices, or making additions of style and fashion to the way of beautifying their homes, will do themselves an injustice if they do not visit the Mr. Bohmer and take a glance at his stock. See his advertisement.

CANTON MATTING.—A fine assortment of this useful article may be found at the store of Mr. Wm. H. Fisk, No. 105 Canal street, next to the corner of Baronne. It is offered at very reduced prices, at either wholesale or retail.

FLOOR FURNISHINGS.—A. Broussan & Co., at No. 19 Chartres street, keep up their usual supply of carpetings, mattings, and floor oil cloths. Any taste can be suited there to any extent.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.—Messrs. Lacey & Co., at No. 81 St. Charles street, have on hand a very recent and extensive assortment of leather work, in the shape of saddles, harness, trunks, etc., which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

THE BANE OF CHILDHOOD.—Worms are conceded to be the greatest ill childhood is heir to. Wistar's Canadian Vermifuge bears the reputation of an infallible antidote to worms, and J. Wright & Co., No. 21 and 151 Chartres street, are agents for the sale of it.

DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.—This renowned antidote to pain of all bodily kinds is constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, by Messrs. J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street.

BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES.—Mr. Thomas L. White, No. 105 Canal street, has received a supply of standard novels, biographies and essays, beautifully and uniformly bound, their interior merit and external beauty rendering them equally desirable as companions to leisure and ornaments to a book-case. Dickens, Scott, Irving and Cooper are in the list.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This institution, at No. 106 Canal street, begins with new classes this week. All the accomplishments necessary to a man of business or a man of the world are to be acquired there, and those who desire such accomplishments should avail themselves of the opportunity.

FARNESTOCK'S VERMITUGE.—This is a sovereign remedy for worms, and should be tried by every parent who has a child afflicted in that way. It is sold by all the principal druggists.

THREE MONTHS IN COSTA RICA.—Lieut. Tochey, the sole survivor of the Santa Rosa prisoners, will deliver a lecture to morrow night, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the above subject. As this is a subject which is well calculated to interest the public, we bespeak for Mr. Tochey a large audience.

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, ENGLISH, FRENCH, Spanish, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, etc., are taught at Dolbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal street. There is a special professor for each branch, etc.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The late Grand Jurors for the Parish of Orleans closed their labors by making a report, the full merit of which, would have been lost to us had they not seen proper to have it printed; for reports of that kind are generally so lengthy, and treat upon so diversified a variety of subjects that the local reporters do not feel called upon to devote much time to their perusal or study, when they come across the original manuscript in court.

The document before us—the production of Moses Greenwood, Esq., foreman of the jury—covers a wide range of subjects, and is elaborately gotten up and well written.

The principal theme of the report is the entire unfitness of the Court-house buildings on Jackson Square for their present uses. The Jurors regret that "they have not the power to close the buildings, put keepers over the property, and oblige those who have the authority to discharge what we believe to be their duty, for years neglected, viz.: to erect a suitably arranged fire-proof Court-house, with vaults, safes, etc., in a central position for all our courts, with all the offices of record for the parish, such as Recorder of Mortgages, Conveyance office, Marriage Contracts, Register, etc." The bad features of the Court-houses are thus set forth:

The Clerk of the Second District Court, or Probate Court, through whose offices more necessarily pass evidence of all the property in the parish, every twenty-five to thirty years, shows like many that he has not a secure place to deposit even the last will and testament of his wife or children.

The Clerk of the First District Court has no vault, or safe to deposit the jewelry and valuables, or evidences of guilt, in form of weapons of death, taken from prisoners. The remains of both are, in the second floor, in a room the Sheriff's office, damp, dark, and at times totally unbearable from their proximity to the privies. The grand, petit juries and witnesses all pass in public. In the second story there is attendance on, in danger of life or limb from the decayed condition of the floors, particularly leading to the offices of the Fifth District and Criminal Courts.

For the Third and Fourth District Courts, the clerks' offices occupy about one dark and damp room, the more partitioned off into long, narrow rooms, and totally insecure.

The Clerk of the Fifth District Court requires, without delay, a large fire-proof safe, to secure a part of the most important and valuable records in his office.

The Sixth District Court, which is another building some distance from the other, contains the records of the interior of Lafayette, but no security for them, or the evidence of other property there represented—no even the city tax bills—and on the Cabildo—or adjoining, as we are informed, no more $800,000.

These buildings in winter are partially warmed, and dried by stoves, which pipes pass through wooden partitions, and the old buildings have been on fire some four or five times in the last eighteen months.

If we should declare the whole building, with all its decayed and inappropriate arrangements, which have from time to time been forced on the courts and officers from the mere plea of temporary expediency, a nuisance, and recommend its abatement, we believe any impartial tribunal would sustain the charge.

But we would call particular attention to the room lately occupied by the Grand Jury. It is about fifteen by eighteen feet, containing one poor rickety table, not a whole chair in the room, for his there been one, as we believe, in two years. We must sit with closed doors, with the thermometer at ninety-five, and in sessions of four and five hours, without even a drink of hydrant water.

Fearing that our successors may suffer the same affliction, we do present this dark room, with its fixtures, as witnesses, and urge the abatement of the same without delay.

We can vouch, from personal knowledge, for the correctness of the foregoing statement; and the action of the present Grand Jury, a few days since, in voting their room a nuisance, and deciding not to hold another session in it, ought to be considered a clincher. The fact is, that those old buildings, as Court-houses, are a reproach, if not a disgrace, to the city. They are interesting objects to inspect, as relics of the Spanish regime in the last century; but as Court-houses, in which all the important legal business of a large and wealthy city like this must be transacted, they are altogether intolerable. We are glad to see the Grand Jury take up the matter in so vigorous a manner, and we hope that the present and future juries will keep up the complaint. We will take pleasure in seconding them, as far as lies in our humble power.

The neglect, not to say swindling, of the street contractors, in permitting the offal of private residences to fester in the sun for hours after its allotted time of removal, and the practice of scraping mud out of the gutters into heaps, and there permitting it to remain until rain or other causes heats it back again, is justly denounced. This is an evil that comes within the Street Commissioner's province; and we are confident that Mr. Guyol will abate it speedily, if he has not already set about it.

The different prisons, lock-ups, workhouse and houses of refuge are all minutely reported upon; but as the public in general are well posted in respect to those institutions, we will pass on to other heads of the report.

The First District Recorder's office is pronounced to be sadly out of repair, and its location such that it is often impossible for the Court to hear the witness, counsel or prisoner. A removal of the office to the basement of the City Hall, or to the rear end of the building it is now in, is recommended.

Of the temporary Insane Asylum, the report says: "There are fifteen male and five female patients. With one exception, all are peaceable and mild in their deportment, and under the kind and judicious treatment of the well known Dr. Sabatier. Some of them will no doubt be restored to their friends, cured, without going to the State Asylum at Jackson. This department appears to be in charge of competent officers and nurses, whose time is devoted to ameliorating the condition of its unfortunate inmates."

The Charity Hospital draws forth all the encomiums that are the due of a noble and well-managed institution of the kind. The jurors took the trouble to procure the statistics of the institution for nine years past—since 1847—which we append as interesting:

Admissions—	Natives of the United States	74,732
	Foreigners	124,198
	Uncertain	1,115
	Total	196,055
Discharged		115,527
Deaths		21,030

—of which 17,625 have been buried by the institution, and 3,582 by their relations and friends. The shares an average annual admission of over 19,000; annually discharged 12,900; and annual mortality of over 2,300. The annual disbursements are about $250,000. The income the last year was $65,004, viz.: from interest (we say about $32,000) balls, concerts, etc., $8,000; hay—patients, $2,000; rents, $4,000; fines, $2,300; and various other sources, the remainder.

The Seamen's Home receives a very high tribute of praise; and so do the Orphan Asylums in general. The Female Asylum on Camp street, under Sister Regis, has 245 inmates in good condition, aged from one month to fifteen years. Some little repairs are needed, as well as $600 which the city owes the institution. The Boys' Asylum on Josephine street, in the Fourth District, has 100 boys from two to fourteen years old. Health, good, education excellent, but sleeping accommodations bad.

The Orphans' Home, near Magazine, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in the same district, contains 115 children, orphans and half-orphans, of both sexes, brothers and sisters not being separated. The children get their education at the public schools, the same as those who have parents. The institution is highly spoken of in every respect, and a compliment awarded to Mrs. Lowe, the Governess.

The St. Elizabeth Female Asylum, or House of Industry, on Magazine street, contains seventy girls, aged from nine to eighteen years. These girls are graduates from Sister Regis' Asylum, and are here "taught the useful and ornamental branches of house-keeping, and thus fully prepared for the actual duties of life." Their sewing and embroidery is pronounced fine.

The Immaculate Conception Asylum and House of Industry for Orphan Girls, at the corner of Desire and Love streets, in the Third District, has sixty-one girls, aged from three to eighteen years. It was commenced in 1851, with five little orphans. It is a model of comfort, cleanliness, and good management.

The St. Mary's Asylum for Boys, in the Third District, contains two hundred and seventy-two boys, from infancy to fourteen years—who "to all appearances are much better off than many who have parents in our city." The school-rooms are too small, and badly ventilated.

The St. Anna Asylum, or Home for Widows and their Children, at the corner of Prytania and St. Mary streets, in the Fourth District, contains forty-eight widows and fifty children; some of the widows being quite old and infirm. The children go to the public schools, and are well provided for. The widows are engaged in useful employments. Mrs. Barr is the Governess.

The Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans, on Jackson street, in the Fourth District—which was organized in March, 1855—contains three widows and nineteen orphans. It is an excellent institution, in every respect, and has a good school attached.

The Ladies of Providence Asylum for Widows and Children, on Laharpe street, in the Third District—incorporated in 1852—contains thirty-eight widows and twenty-one children. It is in a quiet, retired spot, and in good condition. "The main building contains the chapel, school-room, directresses' room, lady superior's, etc. Most of the inmates are located in clean, neat cottages and a row of buildings which nearly surround the main edifice; the space between, containing half to three-quarters of an acre, being cultivated as a vegetable garden, with borders of flowers, shrubbery, grape-vines, fig and peach-trees—thus affording exercise and industry to the inmates."

The report sums up that the entire number of persons depending upon public charity, including the officers and attendants of the different institutions, is 2,700. We regret that our space will not permit us to extract from the report more largely.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON!

TREATY OF ENGLAND AND HONDURAS!

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Havre and Southampton screw steamship Fulton has arrived at this port.

The Fulton brings no later dates than already received, but her mails bring intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty between Great Britain and Honduras, by which Bay Island is restored to Honduras, (on condition that the arrangement is acceptable to Mr. Dallas,) as removing a great obstacle in the way of a new Central American treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. W. H. Talbot, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

By the Louisiana we have Galveston papers to the 17th inst.

The following is all the intelligence which we could glean from our exchanges regarding the crops in the State:

The Columbia Planter, of July 8th, says: The weather is still, as a general thing, dry, though some planters are complaining of too much rain. The rains have been exceedingly partial. Nothing has suffered for want of rain but corn. The cotton prospects are very fine.

The Lavaca Herald, of the 12th, notices the arrival at that town, on the day previous, of the first bale of new cotton of the season. It was from the plantation of R. B. Walford, of Dewitt county. The weather, says the Herald, continues extremely hot and dry, the mercury in the thermometer rising to 94 during the middle of the day. The health of the citizens, however, remains good.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 10th, says:

In many parts of Western Texas there will not be gathered over half a crop of corn on account of the dry weather. The cotton crop will be about an average yield.

The same paper has the following news from the frontier:

Maj. R. S. Neighbors, our Indian Agent, arrived in San Antonio a few days since.

The Indians under his charge on the "Reserve lands" at the present number 1,510, and are all quiet in their homes and doing well.

The Comanches under his control number 109, and they have 200 acres of corn, and they will raise tolerable crops. The other Indians, numbering about 1,400, have 800 acres of corn; they will have an average yield.

Many of our surrounding Indians are extremely anxious to join those on the reserve, and efforts are being made to receive them soon.

We learn that negotiations have been made with the Cheetaws to procure of them a reserve of land East of Red River, for the Northern Comanches, and other Indians.

Maj. Neighbors is well satisfied that an extension of the system will soon give quiet and safety on the whole frontier.

We learn from the Austin State Times that the disturbances on the Sabine, are assuming an alarming aspect. The state of affairs as related by the correspondent of the Times, is as follows: A large body of lawless characters have associated themselves together under the name of "Regulators," for the purpose of killing some of the good citizens of Orange county, and compelling others to leave, requiring all citizens of the county to join them under penalty of death. They have already killed Dr. Mages, Burwell Alexander, Charles Sexton, John Fielden and —— Baxter, and some five or six others. The Sheriff of the county has been forced to leave, his deputy, Burwell Alexander having been killed. Among those who were killed was two travelers, strangers in the county. About thirty of the most respectable citizens of the county had left it from these causes, and every thing was in a state of anarchy. The last outrage which had been committed by these regulators, was the attempt to assassinate Mr. Hugh Ochiltree, a quiet and most respectable citizen, living at Grex's Bluff, for refusing to join them in their violent career. He had saved himself up to the last accounts, by taking a bold stand and barricading himself in his own premises.

The Governor has been appealed to by the citizens of Orange county for aid, and it is expected that he will send a body of men to the scene of the disturbances, to put an end to them.

The San Antonio Texan relates the following:

During the past week a Mormon missionary has been holding forth in Gonzales. At his last meeting there, he "pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves"—which, also, caused a stampede of the lady part of his audience. Soon after he was escorted around the town to the music of tin horns, cow bells, etc., and told to leave ere the dews of night were kissed by early dawn, and he did not linger shorter.

The Richmond Sun says that the Brazos river is said to be lower just at this time than it has been known to be for several years. It is forded with ease at many places near Richmond.

Mr. Fillmore's Speech at Albany.

We copy the following communication from a late number of the Baltimore American, and commend it to the careful perusal of our readers. The writer but echoes the almost universal sentiment of the country, in his commendation of Mr. Fillmore's speech at Albany. No speech has ever been delivered in the country that has so fully occupied the attention of the people—so thoroughly reached the hearts of all patriotic men, irrespective of party. Buchanan papers, Fillmore papers, and neutral papers, have vied with each other in commending its spirit and tone. But to the remarks of "An Old Line Whig:"

MESSRS. EDITORS: I read with sentiments of mingled pleasure and admiration Mr. Fillmore's speech at Albany, published in the Patriot of the 28th of June, and hope it will be published in all the papers in these United States, for I venture to assert that every friend of the Union, whether he be Democrat, Whig, or American, will approve the sentiments therein expressed. I had a high estimate of the speaker before, as an independent, upright and true-hearted patriot; but this speech, delivered, under the circumstances, in a free State, by a candidate for the Presidency, has raised Mr. Fillmore greatly in my estimation, and placed him by the side of the immortal Clay, as a man who will not disguise his opinions for the sake of popularity. Mr. Clay would have been President of the United States long ago, but for the honest avowal of his sentiments, without considering whether they would be popular or otherwise. The trickery of Mr. Buchanan in regard to the charge of bargain and corruption, and his falsehoods in Pennsylvania, in saying that Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay, could not have kept him from the White House. The avowal by Mr. Clay, of his opinions on all occasions, combined with the tricks of such men as James Buchanan, defeated him. Is there an American citizen who will reflect on the speech of Mr. Fillmore who will not say that he would make the safest President of any man now a candidate? Can any Southern Whig or Democrat calmly one sentiment contained in that patriotic speech? Can the old Line Whigs entertain a single doubt as to the course which they ought to pursue. The writer at one time doubted whether it would not be better for Mr. Fillmore to retire and leave the contest between the Democrats and the Republicans. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan, the traducer of Henry Clay, and the demonstrations everywhere in favor of Mr. Fillmore have convinced him, as an old line Whig, in no way attached to the American party, that the old Whigs will do dishonor to themselves should they not vote for the man whom they once elevated to office, and who proved himself worthy of their confidence. Why should they now turn their backs upon him? Are his opinions at war with the best interests of his country? The true-hearted man of the Whig party, and there are many such, can not admire the stand that Mr. F. has taken; and the writer will be greatly mistaken if some of the patriotic States of the North do not roll up for him a handsome majority. In all sincerity, the writer believes that Mr. Fillmore has a better chance for an election by the people than any other candidate. Conservative men of all parties, and especially the old Whigs, will support him, however some of them may disagree with the American party on some points. The author of these remarks does not agree with the American party on some points in their creed; but he thinks duty and patriotism call upon him to cast his vote for the American candidate.

AN OLD LINE WHIG.

GEORGE LAW NOT A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.—The New York Express, of the 12th instant, says:

As the Black Republican journals are attempting to make something of a recent letter of Geo. Law, as a member of the American party, it may be useful to state that at a meeting of the American Council, Monday evening last, in the Twenty-first Ward of this city, Mr. Law was *unanimously expelled*, and with him Mr. Mott, of that ward, who recently attended the Fremont convention in this city.

It seems of the ninety-one counties in Indiana, the inhabitants of eighty can leave home in the morning, go to Indianapolis by railroad, attend to business there from two to eight hours, and return home the same evening.

The crops, both of corn and cotton, in North Mississippi and West Tennessee, are said to be in a most promising condition. Several heavy rains have fallen recently, which greatly improved them.

The wheat crop in Tennessee this year, says the Nashville Union, is larger than that of last year.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY.—We rambled around yesterday, but found little worth taking up a pen about. In the morning the streets had an air of city look. In the afternoon they had a decidedly country look; in the afternoon, they had a dull and sleepy look—though there was some bustle around the railroad depots, which sent out crowded and lively trains—the commercial streets looking so particularly sleepy that it wouldn't have astonished us much to have them snore. In the evening, after a slight sprinkle of rain, the grand humors of the population took place, and the balconies, pavements and public squares teemed with life, liveliness and gaiety. The health of the city continues most excellent for the season, and the only thing we have to complain of is the heat.

The police had quite a holiday—nothing worth notice turned up in their line.

There was, however, a terrible excitement on St Charles street, at eight o'clock last evening. Through reckless driving on one side or the other, one of Pat. Irwin's omnibuses and a buggy came in collision on St. Charles street, as Lafayette Square. Nobody, fortunately, was hurt; but the smash severed the tempy horse from his vehicle, and finding himself at liberty, the beast took a most eccentric and startling advantage of it. He took the sidewalk on the river side of St. Charles street, and smashed it like another Leviathan all the way to Camp street, on the sidewalk, without touching anybody, or anything except the flags of the banquette, which resounded with a most infernal clatter. Lieut. Hunt offered to arrest him, for a violation of the city ordinances; but he never accepted the offer, and it is expected that the horse will be up before the Mayor to-day for defying the police.

Crossing Canal street, the animal again took the banquette at Reilly's corner, kept it to Exchange alley, down which he turned, taking the street at full, and when last seen was sticking out a straight tail for the Third District. The stampede of the foreigners on St. Charles street is made to have elicited a degree of human agility which, considering the weather, was but little short of the miraculous. This, we believe, was the only event of the day.

SPICY INCIDENT.—Very recently a fast young man, of the stylish class, thought he would try the pleasures of love in a cottage; and accordingly he hired of a what poets and sonnet-writers call a bit of life's lost joy furnished cottage in the Fourth. He accordingly bought a stylish lot of furniture, and all the necessary house keeping appurtenances, with which he embellished a cottage in the back part of the city, after the most approved fashion. In selecting a queen for his heart and home, however, he made a sad mistake, of a kind which last young men have fallen into before. His choice was neither a blushing lass nor a beaux widow, nor anyone, indeed, who might assume the noble title of wife. She was a handsome, dashing creature, of whom any fast man might say, as Iago of his spouse—

"Pleasant, 'tis said, and has been slept in thousands."

All went well for a little while. The young man had occasion to leave the city on business, and while absent, succumbed to good impulses, and fell in love with a beautiful and respectable girl, who reciprocated his passion and consented to marry. Returning to the city, he visited his cottage and queen, and, for the most delicate and gentlemanly reasons possible, intimated to her that he was about to marry another woman and would have to break off with her; but that as a compensation to her disappointment, he would make her a free gift of all the furniture in the house. The queen of course not lovely indignant and proportionately proud, to hold so, in fact, that she sold the furniture, cut up the furniture, and swore she would never demean herself by keeping a dollar's worth of it.

The young man finding her resolved, put her from us as fast as possible and left. He went to the dealer of whom he had bought his furniture, and desired him to take the furniture back—it was good as ever, he said, and he had no further use for it. In consideration of a liberal discount being allowed, the dealer consented, and the young man back into the cottage with his wife. Arrived there, they found the queen in possession of things, but not in possession of herself. As soon as she saw her recreant lover come back with the furniture carts, she seized a hatchet, and began to play havoc with the furniture. Crash went the mirror; the marble slabs of the bureau and centre table followed the same and fell in fragments around. On went the hatchet, as if a thousand furies were wielding it; polished mahogany in bedpost, table and chair, caught the fierce blows and fell all their beauty. The tigress then brandished the hatchet at her appalled lover, and with the most dreadful oaths and imprecations, told him to leave, and swore that if he ever crossed her path again he would be manifested worse than the furniture.

The furniture man now backed out of his agreement, stating that the furniture would not be of any possible benefit to him. The young man exclaimed, "Well, d——n it, take this stuff away, any how and for God's sake keep this matter quiet!" That finished the experiment of "love in a cottage," and the young man is doubtless by this time searching country sides with the virtuous and lovely choice of his heart. It will, doubtless be some satisfaction to him to know that his adventure has been kept quiet ever since his departure; as it is going the rounds only in confidential whispers, and in that way reached us.

WINE, WOMEN AND BLOOD.—A party of fast young men and frail women took a moonlight drive to the Lake, by the new Shell road, on Thursday night last. They indulged, of course, in the high wanton peculiar to the place and the hour, and in due time arrived at that refined and intellectual state of mind when mole hills look like mountains, and fierce dissensions arise about nothing. At that hour—two o'clock in the morning—two other young men named George McDaniel and Edward W. Duffee, became involved with the party, and got into a little altercation with them. This was in front of Applegate's restaurant. In the course of the difficulty—so the report goes—McDaniel had his face slapped by one of the women, a desperate measure named in the Sheriff, with the significant alias of Bridget Fury—a murderess—and an escaped convict from the Ohio penitentiary. McDaniel retaliated by striking a gentleman's whip and driving one several rods with it. At that time a dagger was drawn or thrown, and stabbed him in the back, hip and head; the stab in the back being deep and dangerous, and penetrating the lung. The wounded man was brought into Dr. Simon's Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious situation. On Friday, Mr. Outlaw made affidavit to the affair before Recorder Stith, who issued warrants for the parties implicated, and who were all arrested by Patrolman Howard, to-wit: Julia Sadie as principal, and Ann Dawson, Zilia Smith, the cab driver John Meskell, and a man named Bolton, as accessories or witnesses. The women are all Bridgeport street brazens. On Saturday, Recorder Stith sent the crowd to prison to await an examination on the 28th.

MURDER.—A Frenchman, named Francois Adur, was stabbed on Friday night, in a house on Close street, in the back part of the First District, from the effects of which he died at Charity Hospital on Saturday. The Coroner, after a full investigation of the affair, rendered the following verdict: "Came to his death from a wound on the left side, penetrating the thoracic cavity and directed downwards, entering through the diaphragm, wounding the left lobe of the liver and spleen; said wound having been inflicted with a sharp, pointed instrument, in the hands of one Alfred Frederick, aided and abetted by one John Murphy, on the night of the 18th inst." The deceased was 28 years of age. The stabbing, it appears, was brought about by Adur getting into a fuss with Frederick in his own house, and rescuing Frederick's effects to get him to leave. Shortly after the stabbing, Frederick was arrested by Capt. Pace, in having taken a vain refuge on the top of the house, Murphy also was arrested, and both are to prison awaiting examination.

THE ARMORY HALL TRAGEDY.—The investigation of the affray that broke up the Shamrock Society ball, on Saturday night week, and resulted in the killing of Thomas Berry, was commenced before Recorder Stith on Saturday. Numerous witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not implicate McGhee or Donohoe, the parties arrested, nor did it shed any light whatever upon the murder of Berry. Thomas Flannagan, however, became implicated in a charge of having given John Fitzsimmons two cuts on the with a knife during the melee, and he was held to bail of $1,000 to appear in answer to the charge on the 28th inst. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.—Pascal Christiano, whose arrest on a charge of murdering his slave woman Fatine, by excessive flogging, we mentioned in Saturday's Crescent, was acquitted of the charge by the Coroner's jury empanelled in the case. Their verdict was that Fatine died of congestion of the brain. She was forty-eight years of age, and strongly addicted to drink. Christiano was of course discharged from custody upon the rendition of the verdict.

DROWNED.—The Coroner on Saturday held an inquest on the body of a free negro named Albert, a native of Ohio, about thirty-five years old, found in the river opposite Canal street. Verdict, accidental drowning. Albert was a fireman on board the steamer Alma, and rolled overboard whilst keeping on the guard a few days ago.

Yesterday an inquest was held on the body of Horace Lacombe, a little boy five years old, a native of this State, found in the river at the foot of St. Mary street, Fourth District. Verdict: "Accidental drowning." The little fellow fell between two ships, adry or two since, and was drowned, whilst going on board the outside and to see his father, who was employed as a watchman there.

NEGRO STABBING AFFAIR.—Wm. Robert, a free man of color—has to light—was apprehended that he would pass for white day where—was arrested on Canal street, on Friday evening, on a charge of having stabbed John Toussaint, also free colored, in the arm—inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. On Saturday Recorder Pabre admitted Robert to bail of $500; Judge Robertson having authorized him so to do. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of Robert's appetite for blood.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Sergeant Morehead arrested a man named John H. Baxter, on Friday night, at the corner of Liberty and Tupelo streets, on a strong suspicion of his being the chicken-thief who robbed and nearly murdered Mr. Habersiel, in the Fourth District, at 2 o'clock the previous morning. The basket and some of the chickens were found concealed in a wood pile. Recorder Bouligny will look into his case in due time. Habersiel, we learn, continues in very precarious condition, but may recover.

FURIOUS FELLOW.—John Kelly was arrested on Thalia street, on Saturday night, by Policeman Parker, for going about like a raving lion, with a bludgeon in his hand and proposing to demolish every body he meets—the officer included. John kept where there are no mosquito bars the remainder of that night and last night.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The only thing done on Saturday worth mentioning, was the passing of a sentence of two years in the penitentiary upon Thomas M. Sebley, alias Selby, for forgery. Old John C. Moody, the accomplice, only failed to appear to receive sentence for an aggravated assault and battery, and his bond was declared forfeited.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—Most of the important business before the Recorders on Saturday is mentioned under other headings; the subjects being of that importance that they are best given separately. We have not room, therefore, to give under this heading.

Recorder Stith sent John Lyons before the First District Court, for stealing $150 from a woman, at No. 41 Poydras street; and sent Edward Burke to the Work house for carrying an old rusty pistol, which looked as if it were equally dangerous at both ends. Pat Penton was fined $10 for interfering with a policeman. Samuel Schrayter was held to answer a charge of stealing a $50 note from H. Flanagan's stable on Dryades street.

Recorder Pabre discharged Frederick Deitman and S. Drumond, on sureties, of stealing from the cargo of the bark Victor; also, Frank Keeler, accused by his wife of attempting to violate a girl fifteen years old, step-daughter to him and daughter to her. Michel Lazarre was held to bail in $200 to answer a charge of cutting the face of Fanny Clay, f. w. c., in her house on Old Levee street.

There was nothing particular before Recorders Solomon and Bouligny.

☞ By virtue of the powers with which I was invested by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Honduras, as per documents deposited and recorded in the office of W. Christy, Esq., Notary Public, I have constituted and appointed Messrs. MARON PILCHER and SHADRACK F. SLATTER the sole agents of the said Republic, for the purpose of effecting a loan and of letting such advances as may have been heretofore made to the same.

They are fully accredited to the effect, and have also authority hereafter to assume obligations and contract for Nicaragua.

D. DE GORCOURSA.

jy21 2p

☞ Cholera has become one of the prevailing diseases of our land, as well as foreign countries. This has a very vital fact, precaution should be taken in regard to diet during the warm weather, and in view of the beneficial results in the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, last season, in our city, as well as elsewhere, we would advise all to procure a supply for family use, and use it as per directions on the bottle. When this is done much sickness can be prevented. At least this is the experience of the past, which can be, and is testified to by thousands. For sale by O. O. Woodman & Co., corner of Magazine and Common streets, and John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street. jy18 6d&1W

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, 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 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 remarkable 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," and lather the beard, and it will make a beautiful and delightful lather, thus facilitating the operation of shaving. Price, only 50 cents. Petridge & Co., proprietors. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman, and all druggists.

feb 4 d Wendlem

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 9 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m., a COMPLAINT BOOK, for recording complaints of numerical abuses of all kinds.

The undersigned, Mayor, invites all persons to avail themselves of this mode of communication 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, as it is his intention to use all legal means in his power to cause the laws to be enforced and the public interests protected.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, Mayor.

A Grand Dress Soiree

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

Officers of Howard Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.

AT THE LAKE TERMINUS OF THE CARROLLTON AND JEFFERSON RAILROAD,

On Tuesday Evening, August 12th,

The proceeds thereof to be devoted to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of said Lodge.

The entire second floor of the Hotel has been arranged by the Committee, a MAGNIFICENT BAND secured, and every arrangement made to render the affair pleasant. SUPPER will be given during the summer months on this side the Lake.

Gentlemen desiring Ladies' Invitations are requested to send in their names and residences to the Board of Managers, who will meet every Monday and Friday evenings previous to the Ball.

No Lady will be admitted without an invitation ticket, having been approved by the Board of Managers.

A train of cars will have been engaged to leave the Lake for the City at 2½ o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, at which hour the Ball will terminate.

Gentlemen's tickets $2 50 each, to be had of either of the Managers. No Tickets will be sold at the Lake, or money received at the door.

Managers.

*T. D. VANHORN, DAVID MOORE,
B. S. KEAGHY, G. H. SHOTWELL,
*A. DEBOLA, *JOSEPH MAGNER,
SAMUEL HARRY, NEWTON RICHARDS,
J. L. MACAULAY,

*Floor Managers and Committee on Invitation and Arrangements.

☞ For the accommodation of the company, a special train of cars will leave Tivoli Circle for the Lake at 9 o'clock on the evening of the Ball. jy21 2p

Valuable Library Works,

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 105 Canal Street.

MISS STRICKLAND'S QUEENS