New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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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 twenty cents per week, or Sixty cents a month, or $6 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rate, or $7 per annum if not paid in advance.

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A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Commercial Community.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning, Sundays excepted, for the Evening Mail, Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable medium for advertisers of making known their wants and commodities for sale. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1856.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly by calling at the Office, or by addressing their orders and advance money to the Office, No. 70 Camp street.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr. I. T. Woods, clerk of the steamer St. Nicholas, for late St. Louis papers.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the fine steamer James Montgomery for late river dates.

☞ We are indebted to the attentive officers of the fine steamer T. O. Tarbell for late St. Louis papers.

The Branch Mint and Trade.

In another column we give the annual operations of the Branch Mint in this city for the year ending June 30, 1856. It will be perceived the entire amount of coinage is a little over three and a quarter million of dollars. It was with considerable surprise we observed in the annual report of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint remarks that the Branch Mint at this place was superfluous and ought to be closed. Of course it would please Mr. Director Snowden to have all the coin and bullion received at this port transported to Philadelphia. While thinking of this suggestion it may be well to remark that a mint at Philadelphia is altogether superfluous, and the remark will apply with more force and with more practice to the Philadelphia Mint than to the New Orleans Branch, for the imports of coin are nothing into the port of Philadelphia even in comparison to New Orleans. As regards the Branch Mints in Georgia and North Carolina, they were built at a time of great excitement in the gold regions of these States, and as these mines were unproductive the annual coinage at both mints for the year 1853 was $334,000, and, being located distant from the seaboard, they might, without inconvenience to the commerce and trade of the country, be abolished. But when the suggestion is made of the mint in this city, we conceive it to be entirely out of place, and trust we shall hear no more of it hereafter.

There was considerable activity and bustle on the levee to-day, occasioned by the arrival of seven steamboats, four of them from the West, with large cargoes. From Minnesota, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi are keeping and forge are the lights from Louisville and Cincinnati to this port rule very high. From St. Louis, the prospects are not so unfavorable. So long as there is twenty to twenty-four inches of water on the bars there will be boats enough to meet it. The Mississippi, however, to the mouth of the Ohio, or to the city of Cairo, is in a very good stage for the largest class of boats, so that there will not be much interruption to that point for some time to come.

There is nothing doing in cotton of moment; in fact, there cannot be much in market on sale either in first, second or third hands, as the stock to-day is reduced to seventeen thousand bales, and a good share of this is on shipboard, so that the stock is now lower than it has been at any time on the 22d July, excepting once, in the last ten years. The stock of tobacco is other more than at the same time last year, but much less than the previous nine years.

Freights to distant ports have improved, but they are sufficiently low yet, and a ship loaded at the current rates may have sufficient left at the end of a foreign voyage, if she has good luck homeward, to pay for a new coat of paint, but whether the owners will realize a new dollar for an old one is a matter of extreme doubt. The arrivals have not been numerous this week; vessels from New York are having long voyages, some arriving now and then after forty to forty-five days.

Lieut. Tooney's Lecture.—Lieut. P. H. Tooney, of the Nicaraguan Army, delivered a lecture last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

He gave a very interesting narrative of the capture of himself and his brave companions, and the massacre of all but himself by the Costa Ricans, and of his captivity and release, together with the sights and scenes he saw. He drew lively portraits of Moro and other Costa Rican nobilities, and set forth in strong colors their barbarity toward the American prisoners, as contrasted with the humanity of Gen. Walker to the Costa Rican prisoners. Moro he denounced as merely a tool in the hands of the British Consul at Costa Rica; and the future of Nicaragua, and indeed the whole of Central America, he pictured in glowing colors and with true Young American enthusiasm.

Lieut. Tooney is quite a delicate, but good-looking youth, of apparently not more than eighteen; which, with his uncommon experience and mutilated arm—his left arm being amputated at the elbow on account of Costa Rican bullet wounds—appeared to win considerably upon his audience. The audience was not large, but composed of a respectable number of ladies, and the young lecturer was listened to attentively and frequently applauded.

Arrival of the Steamship Barcelona.—The steamship Barcelona, Capt. Morris, from Havre, arrived at New York on the 13th inst. The Barcelona left Havre on the 9th; the day after the Alma left the same port, and the Africa Liverpool. Her news is embraced in that of the Canadian.

This steamer was detained sixty hours by fog, and was within 250 miles of New York on the 11th inst. She brings a full freight and 103 passengers.

Notice to Mariners.—An iron scaffold has been erected on the outer Minot Rock, Boston Bay, Mass., consisting of eight iron piles equidistant around a centre one, supporting a spider, twenty feet above low water mark, and has been raised for facilitating the building of the light-house tower now in progress. The whole structure is painted red, and may be seen from the deck of an ordinary coaster from six to eight miles with the naked eye.

The New York Evening Post, of the 15th instant, says that there was a large meeting of the Germans of the 10th Ward of that city on the evening of the 14th, at the corner of Walker street and the Bowery, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Republican Club. The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity in favor of the Republican nominations were manifested.

The Board of Trade of Buffalo has issued a report of the commerce of that city for the year 1855, embracing a summary statement of the trade of the upper lakes, which amounted to $81,215,203, exclusive of the produce from the West by the Lake Shore Railroad, left at Dunkirk.

Good Temper.—Only the nation which invented comfort was capable of conceiving good temper; for good temper is to the moral what comfort is to the physical man. It is the most contented, the most comfortable state of the soul; the greatest happiness both for those who possess it and those who feel its influence. With gentleness in his own character, comfort in his house and good temper in his wife, the earthly felicity of man is complete.

A meeting of the Americans of Brunswick, N. J., was held there on the evening of the 15th inst., at which the Mayor presided. Speeches were made by Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, Joseph F. Randolph, of New Jersey and Isaac Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia. There was a great deal of enthusiasm, and the meeting was largely attended.

PARTY TACTICS.

The plan of the Democratic party, adopted at Cincinnati to carry the South, was certainly very dangerous and for a while expected very practicable. With an unanimity that can only be accounted for on the supposition that such was the order of the Convention, every Democratic paper South of Mason and Dixon's line proclaimed that the contest, in the coming election, would be between Buchanan and Fremont—that Fillmore "had no chance."

The noble speeches of Fillmore have caused an alarm in the Democratic ranks, and the whole plan of the campaign has been changed. In the North, Fremont is no longer considered dangerous—the Republican party is pronounced a miserable faction, and the conservative, Union-loving portion of the American people, it is said, will repudiate the candidate of Seward and Greeley.

In a short space of time how great the change! Confidence is now expressed in the countenance of every Union devoted American, and the old Whig party is rallying, determined to do battle against him who by base insinuation gave vitality to the monstrous slander that Henry Clay was guilty of corruption.

Read the resolutions of the Whig Convention of Maryland, on the 10th inst. These resolutions were received with unbounded enthusiasm and unanimously adopted. We published them at length last week, but the last five will bear re-publication.

Sixth: That we can see nothing in the present position of the Democratic party that promises a termination of sectional agitation, and nothing that will restore peace and harmony to the country, but find it holding a position of extreme sectional bias, the success of which can only lead to prolong the present unhappy condition of affairs and give room for renewed attacks on the integrity and permanency of the Union.

Seventh: That Whigs delighted to honor Henry Clay while living, and revere his memory now that he is dead, knowing him as a sure and patriotic; and that they regard James Buchanan as the man above all others who knew the falsity of the charge of bargain and corruption when he promulgated it.

Eighth: That we regard Millard Fillmore as one whose antecedents warrant a truly national administration—firm, moderate and tranquil; equal and impartial to the North and South; faithful to the Constitution and the laws; a national man with national principles, whose conservative character and views are calculated to allay the sectional strife now threatening the stability of the Union, and who will, by compromise, concession and singleness of purpose, secure the welfare and harmony of the country.

Ninth: That, as citizens of a slaveholding State, anxious for the restoration of kind and brotherly feeling between all sections, and anxious for the eradication of sectional animosity and agitation, we call on our brethren at the North and at the South to pause and reflect, and meet the approaching crisis as patriotic citizens, without unnatural animosity against those brethren who were by the same ties united to the country and a common destiny.

Tenth: That in Millard Fillmore we recognize a consistent and conservative statesman, in whose antecedents we nothing fear but everything expect, tending to the national tranquility, and honor and glory of the common country. In the language of Henry Clay, "He has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability;" and we have tried him and found him faithful and honest.

The action of the Old Line Whigs throughout the country has, in our opinion, decided the contest, for with their support the success of the American party can no longer be doubtful. As an evidence of the consternation produced in the Democratic ranks by the rapidly increasing strength of Fillmore, we give an extract from the speech of John Van Buren, delivered at a mass meeting of the Empire Club in New York. Prince John says he can consistently support Buchanan, and the lengthy letter of ex-President Van Buren endorsing him, should suffice to convince the South that the "Old Bachelor" is sound on the free soil question! Is it reasonable that ex-President Van Buren, at his time of life, when all ambitious prospects are gone, should repudiate the Buffalo platform? Is it probable that he would now endorse Buchanan did he not believe him to be a "good enough" free soiler?

What says Prince John in his speech: "*There was no man in that Convention who had the least idea that Fremont would be elected.*" Well, if his own friends thought he could not be elected, what was he nominated for? Let Prince John tell his own story:

The name of Fremont was adopted in the Philadelphia Convention for the purpose of carrying the State of New York. There was no man in that Convention who had the least idea that he would be elected; it was to get the largest State in the Union, with the richest treasury except the national, into their hands. The State would then be handed over to Seward, and Fremont would foot the bill. I don't want to say anything against Seward. (Laughter and cheers.) I don't know him. (Renewed laughter.) But I want to let you hear one who does know him speak. (Applause.) Horace Greeley, in 184-, said in his paper, in speaking of Seward: "In an age of overwhelming population, we cannot say that Gov. Seward ever denounced any corruption. We cannot say that he ever opposed any of the payments made for mileage not traveled, for buying up votes on false pretences," etc. That is a picture of the chief; that is the character of the chief as given by his lieutenant. (Cheers.)

The Prince continues and lets us into some secrets. He says:

Now they are endeavoring to turn out the present Treasurer of the State, once a good Democrat and an honest man enough, excepting he was led away by the Know Nothings, and to put in his place a Seward man. Well, that is the whole plan of the whole campaign. They begin by seizing your treasury. That is not an outrage in Kansas, (cheers,) and therefore I beg your pardon for speaking of it—it is only a robbery here. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, if anything would unite the old Jacksonian democrats all to fight gallantly shoulder to shoulder, as we have fought a hundred battles before, against this same Seward party, it is this." What an honest confession! the hope of plundering the public treasury will unite the Jacksonian Democracy, when nothing else will! The bare thought that there is danger that Seward will seize it, is sufficient to unite the Democracy! A glorious party, truly! "Seward is trying to seize the Treasury! Rally! Rally!! Democrats, "let no such calamity overtake us," says Prince John.

Since it has been proclaimed at the North that Fremont "has no chance," and that Seward must not pocket the Treasury, we wonder what will now be the tactics of the Southern Democratic papers and politicians. Will they still repeat their lessons, and contend that Fillmore "has no chance," while their allies in the North are contending that Fremont's warmest friends have no hopes except in New York? Come out boldly, gentlemen, and acknowledge your adversary. He is in the lists, armed cap-a-pie with lance, and name unstarnished—a foeman worthy of your steel—his battle-cry, "a Fillmore! a Fillmore to the rescue—the Constitution is in danger."

Swine and their Value at the West.—The number of hogs in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky at this time, is estimated by the editor of the Ohio Farmer at 10,943,334, which at $3 a head, a fair average value of the stock, amounts to $32,830,002. If fat and sold in New York, they would average $10 a head, $109,433,340. The pork interest of the whole country is almost beyond belief, its magnitude is so great. The census report of stock owned by farmers in 1849, gave the number of hogs in the United States at over thirty millions. It is more than fifty per cent. greater now, and the average value is at least $3—say one hundred and fifty millions of dollars invested in stock hogs.

A large cabinet manufacturing establishment, belonging to Messrs. Jaques & Hay, together with all the adjacent buildings, lumber-yards, wharves, etc., were entirely consumed by fire at Toronto, (C. W.,) on the 16th inst. The fire burned with such rapidity that the workmen had to jump from the upper stories of the buildings, and several were killed, besides many being badly injured. The loss of property is said to have been immense.

The Goshen (Ind.) Democrat says that a coal black nigger made a speech at Lafayette a short time since. He was for Fremont, free Kansas, and free niggers. He said he was paid one dollar and fifty cents per day and found.

In Madison, Indiana, on the 11th inst., the ship yard works of Temple & Robertson were destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of material and a steamboat ready to be launched. Loss $100,000, with but little insurance.

Notices have been given of intended applications to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for new bank charters, to represent a capital of $18,850,000 or a sum nearly equal to the whole of the present banking capital of the State.

A second jury was empanneled at Washington on Wednesday, the 16th inst., for the trial of Herbert.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE S. Y. C.

Pass Christian, July 21, 1856.

Editors Crescent: Saturday last was the day for the regular annual meeting of the Southern Yacht Club, and in consequence of the slim attendance of the members, the meeting was adjourned over until this morning at nine o'clock. The hour arrived, and with it a goodly attendance of the members. On proceeding to the election of officers for the ensuing year, Sidney Story was unanimously elected Commodore; George May, first Vice Commodore; John G. Robinson, second Vice Commodore; and E. A. Fisk, third Vice Commodore; Henry Rareshide, Secretary; and J. O. Nixon, Treasurer.

Vice Commodore May was assigned to the command of the New Orleans station, Vice Commodore Robinson to the Biloxi station, and Vice Commodore Fisk is in command at this station.

Commodore Story will display his broad pennant from the yacht "Ripple," and we understand will shortly start on a cruise, visiting the various stations personally to inspect and see if every thing is "ship shape and man-of-war fashion."

At the meeting this morning I could not but indulge in recollections of the past. It was on the 21st day of July 1849—7 years ago—that the S. Y. C. was organized. Many who were at that meeting have since left us and gone, I trust, to that better world where cares and troubles are not. At the meeting held two days subsequent to the one referred to, resolutions were adopted declaratory of the objects of the association. They are so clear and explicit that I append them:

1. To improve the construction and speed of our boats.
2. To promote a good feeling among the members by a friendly rivalry.
3. To afford a rational amusement during the summer months for ourselves, and the residents of the shore of the Gulf.
4. To offer appropriate prizes to those who, by skill in sailing or in construction of their boats, are enabled to excel.
5. To provide a fund by subscription from the members, and the occasional fees of boats, to secure the above objects.

The question may now be asked, how far has the club succeeded in the objects of its formation. I for one am satisfied with the progress made, and hope, that from year to year the club may advance in the objects of its formation, until its uses and utility shall be recognized by all classes of the community. Why should we not present attractions on our coast, equal to any of the watering places North, that will induce Southerners to spend their time and money at home and among themselves? But I am wandering from the primary object of this letter.

The annual regatta of the S. Y. C. was run to-day. At the club meeting this morning, on opening the entries, they were found to be in the first class, Mr. Mahoney's *Rapid*, Commodore Robinson's *Sylph*, and Commodore Fisk's *Bertha*; in the second class, Commodore Story's *Venture*, Mr. Nott's *Spy*, and Mr. Byrne's *Edith*; in the third class, Commodore Kershaw's *Laura*. On drawing for position, it resulted in classes in the order in which I have named them.

The Rapid and Spy were both built by Mr. Mahoney during the last season, and made their first appearance at the regatta to-day. By the result you will see that the Rapid has proved her title to the name given her, while the Spy does not show so well, in the report. I venture to predict that she was *spying* into the weak points of her competitors, and will yet, before the season's over, prove that she is one of the best, if not the *best*, boat of her size that Mr. Mahoney has ever built.

About one o'clock the Judges ordered the first gun fired as a signal for the lines to be formed. Then followed sailing and counter-sailing, as one after the other got under way, to take their positions. In consequence of some misunderstanding, a little time elapsed before they were all right. When at last they were all in position with anchors out and jibs down, they presented a beautiful sight to the lovers of the picturesque. At this time a good breeze was blowing from the southward, or perhaps from S. S. W.

The race was the usual one of the Club—triangular, distance fifteen miles—angles of two and a half miles, twice round. The first stake boat was to the eastward, towards Mississippi City; the second, southeast, towards Cat Island; while the third was the place of starting—from the wharf at this place.

At half pas one o'clock the signal gun for getting under way was fired, and instantaneously the fleet sprung into motion. The first under way was the Edith, the next the Sylph, the others all together. During the entire race the wind was fresh and steady, and while the race was interesting from this picturesque grouping of yachts at various points, yet it was devoid of any of that *intense* excitement attendant upon a race run in a succession of squalls, as we sometimes have them.

The first round—seven and a half miles—was accomplished in the following time:

	h.	min.	sec.		h.	min.	sec.
Rapid	1	19		Spy	1	37	12
Sylph	1	23	15	Venture	1	38	27
Bertha	1	25	45	Laura	1	51	19
Edith	1	35	45				

From this out there was little speculation in the result. All appeared to be satisfied that "the child was named." It remains for me to close my report with the official result, and my task is done:

	h.	min.	sec.
FIRST CLASS.			
Rapid, entered by John Mahoney	2	33	39
Sylph, entered by Commodore Robinson	2	43	3
Bertha, entered by Commodore Fisk	3	04	25
SECOND CLASS.			
Edith, entered by Thomas Byrne	2	29	37
Spy, entered by Commodore May	2	10	12
Venture, entered by H. Rareshide	3	10	59
THIRD CLASS.			
Laura, entered by Commodore Kershaw	3	21	45

From which it will be seen that the prize of the first class was taken by the Rapid; of the second class by the Edith; and the third class prize by the Laura, without competition.

At 9 o'clock the prizes were presented in the parlor of the hotel, in the presence of a large assemblage of the fair daughters of the South. The duty was very gracefully performed by a young merchant of your city, engaged, I believe, in the "cotton and commission line." He commenced by saying: "I have been requested by my friend, Commodore Story, whose indisposition to occupy positions of prominence is only surpassed by his ability to adorn them, to present to the victors in this day's Regatta the reward of their toils." He proceeded in a humorous manner to justify the saying, "to the victors belong the spoils," and in a strain of fervid eloquence, as unusual as it was unexpected, chained the attention of his audience for some length of time.

He referred to the interest taken by all on the coast in these regattas, and cited as an evidence of that fact, the assemblage there present, "a room garnished by female loveliness and gilded by stalwart men." At the conclusion of his remarks, which were frequently interrupted by loud applause, he called upon the representative of the Rapid to present himself. In answer to the call a gentleman connected with the New Orleans press appeared as the representative of Mr. Mahoney. He returned thanks for the beautiful prize, and continued with some general remarks, which it is as impossible for me to repeat as it would be for me to tell you what he would have said had he not been interrupted by the ringing of the mail boat bell! The prize of the Edith was received by the same gentleman. Capt. Warren A. Gelce received the prize of the Laura, with a brief, neat speech, after which champagne flowed like water. And so ended the ceremonies attendant on the Eighth Annual Regatta of the Southern Yacht Club.

The Ex-Yachtman.

From a dispatch, we learn that the U. S. Senate, on the 16th inst., in executive session, considered the list of appointments to supply the places of those relieved from command by the action of the late Naval Board. After a warm debate, the nominations of Prendergrast and Nicholson, as Captains, was confirmed. [This is regarded as an indication that the whole list will be confirmed, notwithstanding the passage of a bill by that body providing for the restoration of such old officers as may pass examination before a new board.

Col. Fremont is, we believe, the youngest man ever placed in nomination for the Presidency.

[New York Tribune.

Yes, and he will be the oldest of them all before he is elected. [Newark Eagle.

A Bull.—The Washington Union has the following. We suppose it was committed intentionally for the purpose of conciliating the natives of the "green isle:"

The weather yesterday was excessively hot. The thermometer reached 95 in a cool and shady place.

There are now five daily lines of travel connecting New York city with Boston, by railroad and steamboat.

The subject of making good johnny-cake is now claiming the attention of several of the European powers, and two or three of them have lately addressed to their agents at Washington pressing demands for instructions in this important branch of culinary science. As soon as these recipes reach the other side of the Atlantic, they are immediately published in the non-official part of the Paris *Moniteur*.

Local Intelligence.

Almost a Fire.—The alarm of fire last night was occasioned by the accidental ignition of a box of firworks, in the office of the Firemen's Charitable Association, on Carondelet Place. The fire was put out before any damage was done to the building, and in time to save the firemen the trouble of unlimbering their machines. The fireworks, we learn, consisted of rockets, which the Fire Department had procured for the purpose of firing off whenever a fire should occur, as signals to distant firemen that a fire was actually in progress—to be used only in those cases where the fire has not already set up a signal of its own. The rockets, it is presumed, were in perfect of glory, and went off spontaneously.

The Irish Lothario Again.—A month or two since we gave an account of a great row-pus in a hotel on St. Charles street, in consequence of a respectable elderly gentleman of slight dimensions pitching into a big red headed Irishman, for stealing the affections of his daughter, an innocent pretty lass of sixteen, and seeking further to steal her person; it being well known that the said Irishman had an interpreter wife and children in existence elsewhere. After that adventure, the girl was properly taken care of, and the gay Lothario sought another lodging place. He went to a respectable boarding-house on Canal street, where he represented the wounds in his face to have been caused by an accidental collision with some iron in his brother's store. Being a man of good connections, of prepossessing address, he insinuated himself in the good opinions of every body in the house, and passed for a perfect gentleman.

One of the boarders in the house was a young and pretty widow who had been placed with the landlady by her relations, not only as a boarder, but as a ward. In the time the red-haired gentleman won the landlady's fair one, and in a little more time the landlady found it out. She therefore kept a session with open her protege, and did all she could, in a quiet way, to keep her away from her lover. Recently matters began to thicken, and the landlady found herself in a pack of trouble. Last Sunday the widow went out to take an airing; the gentleman had left before her. The landlady having an inkling of something wrong, went out herself soon afterward, and got into the Carrollton cars at the lower station on Royalet street. Among the first persons she saw in the passenger car was the two boarders sitting together on a seat, engaged in an apparently delicious tete-a-tete. She at once ordered the gentleman off the seat, took his place, and stuck to her protege until their return to the city. The lover kept in sight, putting on melancholy airs, and when the ladies got out he additionally offered to walk home with them. Thereupon the landlady indignantly ordered him off, and threatened to call the police if he failed to obey her. He dropped behind, but followed them home. Thereupon the landlady proclaimed the facts of the case, and his antecedents like, who becoming known, he was at once expelled the house.

The Parish Prison Row Continued.—We yesterday gave the particulars of the difficulty between Captain Baldwin, keeper of the Parish Prison, and his turnkey, Mr. Boulloss, which resulted in the dismissal of the latter by the Sheriff. Yesterday the difficulty was renewed, and came too very interesting finale, at least for the present. Capt. Baldwin made affidavit before Assistant Recorder Hollard, charging Boulloss with larceny, defamation of character, and carrying concealed weapons. Boulloss, hearing that a warrant was out for him, surrendered himself at the police office, where, after being duly searched, (and nothing found, as might naturally be supposed,) he was liberated upon giving bail. As soon as Boulloss came out of the office Capt. Baldwin attached him, and, while he was held by a friend of the Captain's, gave him a severe thrashing with a stick. Lieut. Pressoire at once arrested the Captain and Sheriff Bell went his bail. Both parties being now fairly before the Recorder, and the Captain having obtained full personal satisfaction, we trust hostilities are at an end.

Blood and Mystery.—Last night, at about ten o'clock, New Levee street was startled by a woman rushing out of a house, shrieking murder, and hotly pursued by a man in his undershirt and drawers, all in a drip of blood. The woman took refuge in an oyster-shop, and the man was arrested by the police. He was bleeding drordfully, having been cut several times in his head, and on one of his hands; but none of the wounds appeared to be very dangerous. He is a German, named Daniels, and positively refused to tell who wounded him. His house was searched, and nobody was found in it. The presumption therefore is, that his wife undertook to kill him, brought in the attempt, and fled to save her own life.

Suicide.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young man named John H. Lockhead, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Wardle, No. 251 Carondelet street. The young man was a printer cook, recently employed on board the steamer Ingraham, and boarded at Mrs. Armistead's, corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets. It appeared that on Monday, after coming ashore of dinner at his boarding-house, he retired to his room and wrote a letter to his mother, which he supposed of being unwell, and went to bed. At about eleven o'clock he got up and went to his mother's; telling his stepfather, who appeared on the gallery in answer to his knock, that he wished to see his mother before he died. He was admitted, but was then so far gone that he was scarcely able to get up stairs. His mother put him to bed, and, being an experienced nurse, did the best she could for him, though she did not certainly know what ailed him. He sank very rapidly, and a physician was sent for, but before he arrived the young man died.

Dr. Hunt, upon making a post-mortem examination, pronounced that the death had been brought on by a congestion of the stomach and lungs, caused by an over dose of opium, and the jury of inquest accordingly returned a verdict of suicide by opium. On a slip of paper in the vest pocket of the deceased were written his name, age and address, as though he had provided for the contingency of dying among strangers, and upon opening his trunk, the first thing visible was another slip of paper bearing the words, "To be delivered after my death." The cause of the suicide is not positively known, but it is believed to have been partly owing to harsh treatment by his stepfather, who, it is said, spoke roughly to him when he went to see his mother, before he gained admission by stating that he was dying; and partly to a morbid idea that he had some time indulged in that he was not to live long. He was 21 years of age, and native of Ireland, but from infancy had lived in New Orleans, with slight intervals of absence.

Recorder Seiter's Court.—Quite a crowd of female rum-suckers and gutter-slipes were sent to the Work-house, and a proportionate number of male amateurs let off upon payment of fines, if they had the money. Those who hadn't, of course went to prison.

John Gilmore was fined $25 for cruelly beating his horse on Common street. He obviated mightily to it, insisting that he did not beat the animal harder than custom warrants; but the Recorder told him that when he should bring counter testimony stronger than other Place's, he would remit the fine. Good.

Adolph Tahon was arraigned on a charge of knocking down and kicking Wm. Arnold, on Rampart street, on the 14th inst. Bail not given.

D. Hubner was arraigned on a charge of striking Henry Voss with a chair, in the house jointly occupied by them on Poydras street. Bail not given.

John P. Barrie was arraigned on a charge of beating Samuel P. Dudrow over the head with a loaded cane, and knocking out several of his teeth, with intent to kill, on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday night last. Bail refused.

James D. Ryan, Dan Ryan and Mary Ryan were arraigned on a charge of knocking down and beating, and hair-pulling Catherine Quinn, and beating her with billets of wood on Calliope street, on Thursday last. Bail given.

Mary O'Brien, for breaking an earthen bowl over the head of Mary Volk, at the corner of Poydras and Girande streets, was fined one dollar or $200 cost do so again in three months.

Jerry Gallaghan, for beating his wife on Constance street, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

John Gilney was arraigned on a charge of serving Mrs. Sylvia Hudson in a very scurvy manner at her residence on Calliope street. Mrs. H. declared that he visited her on Monday evening, under a false pretence of giving her information of her absent husband; that he stole a silver watch, a gold cross, two gold pins, and a ten dollar bill; that when found out he refused to run back into the house and restored everything but the money. He was sent to prison.

Joe Fernandez, a bookkeeper in the Fulton Coffee house, was arraigned on a charge of breach of trust for keeping a shirt and pair of pants which John Cavanaugh entrusted to him for washing. Bail given.

Recorder Parry's Court.—*Assistant Recorder Hollard Presiding.*—John Clark, arrested by Lieutenant Freeman on a dangerous and suspicious character, was yesterday sent before the First District Court to be tried as such. When arrested, he had in his pockets a forged check for $780, a counterfeit $100 note, and two counterfeit $5 notes; besides $3 23 in good silver.

John Brown, accused of attempting to kill Mrs. Bully by handling a shot pitcher at her head and threatening to finish her with a knife which she had concealed in her bosom, on Old Levee street, in May last, was discharged.

Pedro Stinco was arraigned on a charge of beating Rosa Chimo on Bourbon street, between St. Peter and Toulouse. He gave bail.

Armand Berthelen complained that one Burds kept four letters which he commissioned him to deliver to different houses about town, thereby perpetrating a breach of trust. Warrant issued.

Policeman Rapp accused Nicholas Albert of carrying concealed weapons, to-wit: an empty pistol and a box of caps.

Capt. Baldwin and Mr. S. Boulloss were arraigned and made to give bail for offence charged upon each other, which are pretty detailed elsewhere.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.—There was a meeting of this Board last night; Hon. H. M. Summers in the chair, and five members present.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Several messages from the Mayor containing communications from sundry parties were read.

On communicating a communication from the Commissary of the Washington Market informing him of the bad condition of that market, was referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from Board of Assistants was received informing this Board of their having concurred in the acceptance of Mr. Layville's resignation as Assistant City Attorney.

A number of resolutions, acted upon by the Board of Assistants at their last meeting, were taken up and acted on.

A communication from Hon. J. B. Robertson, Judge of the First District Court, informing the Board of the action of the late Grand Jury regarding their meeting room. Laid on the table.

Mr. Dupre offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to publish the existence and order the removal of all houses of ill-fame in the city whenever he thought it necessary. On the rules being suspended, it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported several resolutions of little importance, which were appropriately acted upon.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying certain claims, which was appropriately acted upon.

Mr. Summers offered a resolution authorizing the Surveyor to make certain alterations in the fences around Collapsus Place, provided that the expense did not amount to more than $125. Lost.

The resolution was then taken up accepting the resignation of Mr. Wills, when

Mr. Dupre moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Mr. Wills, and request him to withdraw his resignation, which was adopted.

Messrs. Dupre, Veinard and Montgomery were appointed on that committee.

On the rules being dispensed with, a communication was received from the Assistant City Attorney concerning the dispute between his predecessor and himself.

A recess was then taken by the Board for an half hour.

After the expiration of which time, the Board reassembled—five members present.

Mr. Gourdain offered a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to contract for paving the walks on Esplanade street, and shelling Claiborne street as far as St. Bernard Avenue, which, after the rules had been dispensed with, was adopted and sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This body met last evening; Hon. J. M. Hall in the chair, and all the members present.

The Mayor sent in a message relative to the lessees of the Cotton Press, which was ordered to be printed.

The Comptroller reported a modification of the contract for the printing of the City Ward books for five years to Robert Beverly, at $125 per annum; clearing the city wide notices to Schmidt & Co., at $125 each; furnishing the city with coal to Wm. Kennedy, at 6 cents per bushel; attending to the Canal Carondelet at the lower to Claude Lagan, at $545 per annum. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer reported a balance in his hand of $37,475 81, and a list of licenses issued. Referred.

The Board of Aldermen reported a resolution for enforcing the ordinance relative to emptying the cesspools, etc. Laid on the table on unanimous motion.

The new Assistant City Attorney sent in a letter announcing the refusal of Mr. Heistand to surrender the Assistant Attorney's office to him, and the refusal of Justice Bradford to recognize him as Assistant Attorney when he presented himself with his commission. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Grand Jury sent in their special report, condemning the jury system as nefarious, and announcing their determination not to hold another session therein. Mr. Holland fully explained the matter, and the report was referred to the Committee on Improvements and Buildings.

Mr. Surget sent in a letter, asking relief from his contract for keeping in repair a certain bridge over the Bayou St. John, on account of alleged interference by other city officers. Mr. Holland went into an explanation, which caused the letter to be laid on the table.

Petitions were read by title and referred.

A resolution establishing W. A. Beecher as Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Board, and fixing his pay at $125 per month, was adopted.

Mr. De Lahorre called up his resolution, offered at a previous meeting, but not acted upon, for appointing an expert in behalf of the city, in settling accounts with ex-Treasurer Garland in the Sixth District Court. He explained that he did not consider Mr. McAnally, the present incumbent, competent for the difficult business of so important a duty, by reason of his other municipal employments. Mr. Dudley said that the Council had no right to appoint experts in any case that may arise in any court of law, which the Court, which might receive suggestions, but not instructions; and intimated his belief that Mr. Garland was a partner of the movement against which Mr. De Lahorre was pointing. Mr. De Lahorre replied, with considerable heat, that he knew neither Garland nor Anchmanty, nor did he care to know them; that he had never found Mr. McAnally a Sabbath-day Christian, and to prevent the forfeiture of more than one profitable office upon one person, Mr. Anchmanty, he said, for his services in the Finance Committee and as expert in the Garland case received $500 per month. Mr. Holland took the ground that the Council had nothing to do with appointing an expert. The resolution was laid by two to one.

The Board of Aldermen reported a resolution for paving certain lines of sidewalks in front of the Lafayette Square. Mr. Holland offered an amendment, and claimed that that intention prevented action on the original resolution. Being asked his authority, he said Jefferson Davis, Esq., General opinion were asked, and the chair decided that the resolution could be acted upon. Mr. Holland then appealed, and the appeal was lost. Mr. Holland then moved to lay the resolution over. Another discussion arose, when some silent member moved a reference to the Fire Committee. Carried joyfully.

Resolutions of minor import were adopted.

The Finance Committee reported the usual resolution for the payment of a steady list. Adopted.

The business of the other committees was not specially important, and after its disposal, the Board adjourned.

☞ By virtue of the powers with which I was invested by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Nicaragua, 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 settling such advances as may have been heretofore made to the same.

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

D. DE GORCOURIA.

☞ Cholera has become one of the prevailing diseases of our land, as well as foreign countries. This being a most mortal fact, precaution should be taken in regard to it; 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. Where this is done, much sickness may be prevented. At least this is the experience of the past, which can be, and is testified to by thousands. For sale by C. O. Woodman & Co., corner of Magazine and Common streets, and John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street. jy18 6mkW

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 municipal 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.

jy22 2p

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. Four a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the mouth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

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

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