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 an early hour every morning, Sundays excepted. For $10 a year, in advance; $3 half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—for insertion, in all cases, $1 for every ordinary insertion, in cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

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Advertisements not marked, will be published ten month, or insertion, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or advertisement will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

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

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $3 a year, invariably in advance. It has a very extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1856.

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

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. Miles Taylor, M. C. from Louisiana, for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation for the 1855.

☞ We are requested to state that a gentleman, who has just returned home from the North, will, in accordance with an invitation, address the First Ward American Club, which meets this evening at their Hall, corner of Nayades and Polymnia streets. All favorable to the election of Fillmore and Donelson are invited to attend.

FILLMORE RANGERS.—By reference to a notice in another column, it will be seen that in consequence of the recent storm, the meeting of the Fillmore Rangers, at Odd Fellows' Hall, has been postponed from Friday afternoon to Wednesday evening, 20th inst., at 6 o'clock.

☞ One by one our old residents, those who have stood by our city for a third of a century or more, the year in and the year out, are removed from among us. The friends and acquaintances of the late Samuel Wright Oakey, are called on to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains this morning, from the residence of John Morgan Hall, on India street. In noting the death of Mr. Oakey, we have to remark that he was one of our first merchants, and senior of the house of Oakey & Hawkins of this city. Mr. Oakey was a native of Albany, New York, and arrived in this city in the fall of the year 1818, soon after attaining his majority. He embarked in the dry goods trade in connection with Mr. J. R. Stan, of New York, under the firm of S. W. Oakey & Co., and obtained the highest celebrity in that branch of our city's trade. He continued till the year 1837, when becoming largely involved in real estate operations, the ever memorable blast of that and the succeeding years, he was forcibly compelled to bend. Not daunted, however, his untiring energy and great zeal soon placed him on the high road to wealth and fame in another lucrative branch of our city's great trade, the cotton factorage, with which he has been connected for the last fifteen years, attaining the highest commercial position. In the catalogue of the many staunch and ardent supporters of our city and its future greatness, there were none more conspicuous than Mr. Oakey. His credit, his honor, the character and integrity of his mercantile community, were ever uppermost in his mind—in fine, he was such a citizen and such a merchant, it would give us delight and pleasure to say we had thousands of. In his political principles, Mr. Oakey embraced in the year 1828, the Jackson school of politics, and maintained thereafter the same views, undeviating and unchanged. He departed this life yesterday morning, aged 59 years, after a painful illness of many months standing, universally regretted by all his compeers, and after an uninterrupted residence of thirty eight years in our city.

TALK ON CHANGE.—Although the weather yesterday morning was very unpropitious, still when the hour of 11 o'clock arrived, the ordinary assemblage of the good and true men of our city was to be seen at the Exchange on St. Charles street, three doors above the Southern Bank. Though no important negotiations were made, it was in the highest degree pleasing to observe that promptitude which characterizes the movements of this temporary resort of the dealers, mechanics and merchants of our city. True, the nabobs of the day have not in their wisdom deemed it of consequence to call in at this temple of money changers, dealers and traders, yet they will ere a while extend their patronage towards it. Being conceived in goodness, and the mutual advantages of a most influential and numerous body of our citizens, it will, ere many months pass over, attain that high and influential standing coeval with similar associations in other parts of the world.

We are not aware that we can hold out anything encouraging when the storm, which commenced on Saturday last, and which continued at a late hour last evening, is to terminate. For five or six hours yesterday, there were strong indications of its termination. The clouds gave way and the sun appeared, not between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening these fond hopes were blasted by its setting into rain again.

There were three arrivals yesterday via the river, viz: the steamers C. D., Jr., and City of Knoxville from the coast below Bayou Sara, both without cargo, and the Vicksburg packet Southern Belle from Grand Lake, bringing 154 bales cotton, of which ten bales are of this season's growth, being the largest quantity received this season.

The European mails by the Atlantic came through to-day. The correspondence generally is of that character to have no influence on our market. Telegraphic advices of the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, with dates up to the 2d inst., are at hand. The commercial advices are favorable. The political intelligence does not amount to much, nor is there any inkling of the intentions of the British Government in concentrating so large a fleet of armed vessels at Greytown; perhaps it is only intended to carry cat armed "neutrality." At any rate the late intelligence from Nicaragua was the subject of many remarks to-day in change.

In cotton and other produce there was but little doing—but details will be found under the usual head.

There were no arrivals from sea yesterday. The steamer Philadelphia from New York via Havana, which sailed on the 2d inst., is fully due. She may be detained in Havana waiting for the Asphwall steamer, which we expected a pretty rough time in the Gulf.

Our commercial community is anxiously waiting intelligence from the interior of our own State and Mississippi, regarding the effects of the storm. The accounts received verbally from the river parishes are very gloomy, and nothing now but a late and favorable fall weather will save half a crop of either cotton or sugar.

DISASTERS BY THE STORM.—The Balize packet steamer Ceres, Captain Taburtie, is reported to be lashing between here and the Balize. The steamer Ophelia went to her assistance on Tuesday, but had not returned last evening.

The ship Bowditch, Capt. Smith, which cleared on the 3d inst. for Vigo and a market, with a cargo of tobacco and staves, is reported as being dismasted off Pass Pontre, and had six feet water in her hold. The ship Ellerslie, Capt. Coutts, hence for Pensacola, in ballast, was above a few miles above the Passes.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer Southern Belle arrived last evening from Grand Lake, with ten bales cotton of the new crop, consigned to Messrs. J. C. Ricks & Co.

BRIGHT TIME.—The steamship Nautilus, Capt. Thompson, from Brazos, St. Jago via. Galveston, was due here on Sunday last. The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Sheppard, was due here on Tuesday morning. Neither of them have as yet arrived, which indicate that the Texas coast has shared in the storm which has pervaded here.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The following abstract of the Registry law was published in the Crescent of the 26th July last. At the request of several gentlemen we re-publish it. It is of paramount importance that the voters of the city should fully understand that, unless they register their names as required by law, they cannot vote.

As the business of the city is now slack, every voter has more time at his disposal than he will have two months hence. Every one, therefore, who values his citizenship should, at once, take the necessary steps to qualify himself to exercise the right of participating in the choice of rulers:

Section 1—Provides for the appointment of a discreet citizen of New Orleans as Register of the names and residences of all the qualified electors of said city, as contemplated by the eleventh section of the Constitution of the State, for a term of four years, from the fourth Monday in January, 1856.

Section 2—Provides for the registration of the names of those citizens only who are or shall be constitutionally entitled to vote; length of residence in the State, parish and precinct; whether native or naturalized, and how, when and where naturalized; each entry to be signed or marked by the person registered.

Sections 3, 4 and 5—Provide that naturalized citizens, before being registered, must present their certificates of naturalization; should any one have lost his certificate, he must furnish a certificate from the clerk of the court in which he was naturalized; upon which the registry will be made, and a certificate of registration furnished to him; that those who may not have been born in the country, but are citizens by virtue of their fathers' naturalization, or by the admission of a new State or Territory into the Union, must make affidavit of those circumstances before being registered; that the register shall issue a certificate to every citizen registered; and that commissioners of elections shall not have the right to require the production of certificates of registry when the names of the parties voting shall appear on the lists furnished to them by the register.

Section 6—Provides the formalities of obtaining a second certificate of registration when the first shall be lost or destroyed.

Section 7—Provides that any voter who may change his domicil to another precinct after being registered, must notify the Register thereof, so that that officer may make up his precinct lists correctly.

Section 8—That when a voter loses his domicil, by removal from the State or otherwise, and returns, he must again register himself as at first.

Section 9—Provides the manner of compelling the Register to perform his duty, in the event of his refusal to register any one entitled to registry.

Section 10—That the Register must keep his office open from nine to three o'clock daily, except on Sundays and legal holidays, *and may keep it open till sundown; but shall not permit any original registration after three days before any general election.*

Section 11—That the Register shall keep, besides his general register, other books containing an alphabetical index of the names registered, and precinct lists alphabetically arranged.

Section 12—That the Register shall, on the morning of any general election, furnish copies of the said precinct lists to the commissioners of election at the several precincts; that the said commissioners, upon receiving each vote, must write the word "voted" on the list, opposite the name of the person voting; and provides penalties for the failure of the Register to furnish the lists or fail otherwise in his duty.

Section 13—That the Governor shall have power to remove the Register, and appoint a successor, whenever in his opinion the spirit or intentions of the act shall have been violated by the Register.

Section 14—That the penalties created shall not exempt the Register from liability in damages to any citizen whose political rights he may have injured.

Section 15—Provides that the certificate of registry shall be conclusive evidence of the right of its holder to vote; that the omission of his name in the precinct list, through fault of the Register, shall not in any manner affect his right to vote; and that should any Commissioner refuse to receive a vote tendered with the necessary certificate on account of omission of the name from the precinct list, the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall, after due trial and conviction in the First District Court, be fined in a sum of not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned for a period not more than one year, besides which they shall be liable in damages to the aggrieved citizen.

Sections 16, 17, 18 and 19—Provide that the Register shall give a bond of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties; take the oath prescribed by the ninetieth article of the constitution; administer oaths in certain cases and prosecute for perjury; receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year; not receive any fees; appoint one deputy, to be paid by himself, and for whose acts he shall be responsible, etc.

Section 20—Provides that after the first Monday in October every person having complied with the provisions of the act shall be entitled to vote; that, when challenged, his certificate of registry shall be conclusive proof of his right to vote; and that no Commissioner shall require any other evidence of his right to vote, except administering that part of the constitutional oath which relates to dueling, and an oath that he is the identical person described in his certificate, and that he is not a soldier or mariner in the United States service, or a convict, or a pauper.

Section 21—Provides that "*no person shall be entitled to vote who shall not have registered his name in pursuance with the provisions of this act.*"

Section 22, and last, repeals the registry act of March, 1854.

We have thus condensed the act in order to bring it within the compass of daily reading. Its provisions are plain and unmistakable, and every voter should have them committed to memory. If there be any among our voting readers who have not yet registered themselves, we urge upon them to discharge that duty at once; and not only to do that, but to lay the case and its necessities before any uninformed or indifferent friends they may have. The thing must be done before voting, and now is as good, if not a better time, than any other.

A SINGULAR FACT.—The Philadelphia Sun very justly remarks that all the old fogies who have lived upon office from time immemorial, and have used party organization as the ladder upon which to mount, are now declaring for Buchanan, while all the young, active, vigorous, go-ahead and enthusiastic are for Fillmore. For every man like Thomas G. Pratt or James A. Pearce, who apostatizes, there are hundreds of the youth of our country glowing with the spirit of "Young America" and the determination to crush out the last remnants of old fogyism.

A serious accident happened on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 5th inst. A train was thrown off the track near Gray's Ferry, in consequence of running over two cows. The engine, baggage and the passenger cars were thrown down an embankment and demolished. Fortunately no lives were lost, though three or four persons were badly injured.

We learn from a telegraphic dispatch from Boston, dated 6th inst., that the brig Red Warrior, Ford, from Marseilles for New York, was burned and abandoned on the 13th July, one hundred miles from Cape Sable, Nova Scotia. The crew were taken off by the schooner Thorn, and transferred to the schooner Ocean, which arrived at Provincetown on the 5th instant.

General Whitfield publishes an address to the people of Kansas, appealing to them against the decision of the House which deprives him of his seat as a Delegate. He contends that the action of the House was illegal, and declares that he shall immediately return home to present himself as a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Thos. Dowse, of Cambridge, has presented his valuable and celebrated library to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

☞ We copy the following from an old novel. Perhaps some may find it worthy of thought:

"What do I want? A new place, in a new house, among new faces, under new circumstances. How do people do to get a new place? They apply to friends, I suppose. I have no friends. There are many others who have no friends, who must look about for themselves, and be their own helpers; and what is their resource?

"Quietly and naturally the answer came to my mind: 'Those who want situations advertise.'

"'How? I know nothing about advertising.' Replies rose smooth and prompt now. 'You must enclose the advertisement and the money to pay for it under a cover, directed to the editor of the ———.'"

Folks of yore were not such old fogies, after all.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ANGLO-SAXON AND ARAGO.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Arago has arrived at this port, bringing the same dates from Liverpool as the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

It is reported that a Spanish insurrection had broken out in Malaga and Granada, and that the Royal troops were joining the movement.

The accounts from Spain are meagre and unreliable, in consequence of the telegraph lines and roads being in the hands of the government.

It is reported that the Royal troops bombarded Saragossa on the 24th, whereupon the insurgents demanded and obtained an armistice of five days.

Report says that O'Donnell and the Queen have disagreed, and that Narvaez may succeed to the Ministry.

England.

The Parliamentary Committee reported on the Sound Dues, but suggested no mode of settlement.

Previous to the adjournment, Palmerston said that the Government had taken no measures to replace the dismissed Consuls.

Liverpool, August 30.—Rosin, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 2d inst., has arrived at Halifax, *en route* for Boston.

The Baltic arrived out at Liverpool on the 30th ultimo.

Commercial.

COTTON.—The market is firm and shows an advance of 1-16d. over our last quotations. (No quotations given.)

The accounts from the agricultural districts are generally favorable.

Flour has declined 3s.; Wheat is 9d. lower, and Corn shows a decline of 1d.

Consols for money are quoted at 95¾.

OVERFLOW OF LAST ISLAND.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Mr. Starr S. Jones, of the Opelousas Railroad Express, yesterday afternoon brought us the melancholy news of the complete overflow of Last Island and the destruction of every house and probable drowning of every person on the Island. He says that the steamer Star, which was lying there at the time of the gale, went ashore on the Island and blind near where Muggah's Hotel had stood. As there was, at the time of the gale, upwards of one hundred and forty human beings on the Island, we await further intelligence from them with the greatest anxiety. We must confess that we entertain very little hopes for their safety; unless they succeeded in getting on the wreck of the Star, they must have all perished. Their position, too, on the wreck would be extremely perilous, as but few persons could remain long on a vessel completely swept by breakers in such a gale as that of Sunday and Monday. Immediately on the receipt of the above intelligence at Tigerville, the steamer Major Aubrey left for the scene of the disaster with the hope to arrive there in time to relieve those who were supposed to be clinging to the wreck of the Star.

Mr. Jones also informed us that it was reported at Tigerville, that the Island of Caillou had suffered a like disaster, and that every soul on it had perished; he leaves for there this morning.

LATER.—We learn from a gentleman from Last Island, who escaped in a sail boat, that many persons were on the wreck of the Star, some of whom had limbs broken, and all were suffering for food and water. Mr. Thibodeaux, Widow Claiborne Thibodeaux, Dr. Scandby, Mr. Ellis, one of the Mr. Muggah's, and Mr. Hart, were known to be lost. There was five feet water on the island, and several sail boats that had started for the relief of those who were clinging to the wreck of the Star, were supposed to be lost. As many prominent citizens of the State, with their families, are supposed to have been on the island, we shall await further intelligence with much anxiety.

REGATTA AT PASS CHRISTIAN,

PASS CHRISTIAN, August 12, 1856.

Dear Crescent: The regatta advertised to come off at this place on Monday, was postponed until to-day, owing to the boisterous weather. It commenced blowing big guns on Sunday, and has not abated much yet. Notwithstanding the severe gale on Sunday, the yacht Rapid left Biloxi between twelve and one o'clock for Pass Christian, being the first and only yacht that dared show her nose in such weather. She had on board a large party of gentlemen from your city, who seemed to enjoy the sport of running thirty-five miles in two hours and forty minutes—the distance between Biloxi and Bay St. Louis—where she arrived safe under a double reef jib, the only sail they could carry.

The entries for the regatta were as follows:

First Class, *Sylph*; Second Class, *Edith* and *Venture*; Third Class, *Spray* and *Thersea*, (of Mobile.)

The Sylph did not start for the prize, as according to the rule it required two boats to make a race, and having no competitor she could not start.

The last gun fired at five minutes past one o'clock, the wind being fresh from the southwest.

The race does not require any description, the Edith beating the Venture two minutes and a quarter, winning the prize; and the Spray beating the Thersea, the latter having broken her mast on rounding the first stake boat, which was much to be regretted, as she had come all the way from Mobile for this race, and at the time of the accident had a fine show of winning the prize.

It will not surprise you to hear that the Sylph beat the whole party. It appears that, having no competitor for the race, her owner determined to run her at all hazards; he therefore made a match with a lugger called the Sam, for the extensive amount of thirty dollars aside. She beat the lugger most beautifully, and several dollars were no doubt lost (if any one bet on the Sam) to the great gratification of those who won. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Robinson will not work a wreath in her flag for this *great achievement*, all the boats starting in the race having beaten this same lugger.

I regret to state that there was some misunderstanding between Mr. Robinson and the owner of the Rapid. It appears, from what I heard from reliable parties, that Mr. Robinson had positively promised to sail the Coquette against the Rapid in this regatta without which promise the Rapid would not have been on the spot; but after arriving here he positively refused to run any other boat but the Sylph in such weather, but if the weather was light he would sail the Coquette, which, not being according to his promise, the Rapid would not start, therefore we had no race for first-class boats. The Rapid party made several propositions to sail against either or both boats; one was to sail against the Sylph in heavy weather for the prize and an inside stake of $500, or if the weather was light to sail against the Coquette for the prize alone, or to sail for $500 aside, p. p., against either boats. But none were accepted, Mr. Robinson declaring that he had a perfect right to run the Sylph, after having promised to run the Coquette, undoubtedly his fastest yacht.

Whether he was afraid of the Rapid, after seeing her sail by his house in Biloxi, I cannot say; but one thing I do know, he backed out from every offer or proposition made to him, which I look upon as a tacit acknowledgment that he was afraid his Coquette would get beaten, but in my opinion it makes but little difference whether she is beaten now or when she runs for the gold cup, which she will never win.

The prizes were presented by Col. Christy, who arrived just in time to perform the agreeable job. His speeches were in his usual happy style, and were received with great applause. He is a brave old *soldier*, I am informed, but whether it was owing to the many bright eyes and beautiful countenances which gazed upon him, I know not, but I saw him *stand and deliver* (the prizes,) which was well and gallantly done.

Capt. Grice received the one for the Edith, and Mr. Howland the one for the Spray, making suitable and appropriate speeches. After which the champagne corks popped loud, the merry laugh and jest went round, and every one seemed happy; and after the bottles and glasses were cleared away, many joined in the merry dance, until fatigue announced the hour for retiring; and as I am sleepy myself, I will close, with the promise that if you like this, you shall soon hear again from THE INVINCIBLE.

Local Intelligence.

WEATHER.—The weather has continued violently windy, rainy and disagreeable ever since the storm of Sunday. We have had scarcely an hours' interim of sunshine, while yesterday the rain fell from early morn till night with debasing volume. The pavements had of course been left "scarcely in show," and the streets so "inclined to rivers" as to have caused a general suspension of business. Even as we write, the rain keeps up its disagreeable patter on our ears, the wind blows its strong gusts on our door, and the loud thunder reverberates so incessantly that we can but endeavor cursively patiently in a rainy corner of our sanctum, and drawing our cloak more closely about us say, with each passing moment—

"Rattle the windows, winds,
Bellow, crib on the rains!"

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—There being no quorum of this body on last evening, the meeting was adjourned to this evening.

BOY SHOT.—A boy by the name of Owen Duffy was accidentally shot last evening, at the corner of Bienville and Fucanier streets, by a pistol discharged from the hands of Chas. Thibodeau. We did not hear whether he was badly hurt or not.

STABBED.—A man by the name of Mark Jontz, who keeps a coffee-house in Jefferson City was stabbed and is thought fatally wounded, last Saturday night, while quarreling with a drugging party of Alfred Wilkes, with whom he had turned out of his saloon. The latter is represented as a peaceable man except when under the influence of liquor, as in this instance. He has been arrested and is at present in jail at Carrollton.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man, found in the river in front of St. Mary's street. Deceased was a Prussian, about 28 years of age. According to the verdict he had been accidentally drowned, and was most probably thrown by the mouth of Mazel, reported to have been drowned by falling out of a skiff in the Fourth District.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—Patrick Murray was examined before Recorder Smith yesterday, on the charge of having assaulted John Curry with an axe, with the intent to kill, and was bonded 10 to keep the peace for six months. C. A. Walker was sent to the mad house for alleged insanity.

James Costello was sent before the First District Court for trial, on the charge of having stabbed Barry Coyle, with the intention of taking his life. Mary Rose alias Rosinaire, was sent to the work house for a term of ninety days for habitual vagrancy.

John Byrne and Patrick Murphy, were arraigned held for further examination on the 23d inst., on a