New Orleans Daily Crescent.

JAMES G. SINON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at 50 cents per week, or $25 per annum, payable every month, Sunday excepted. For mailing to country subscribers, $10 per annum, or $5 for six months, payable in advance.

Advertisements, per square, for three insertions, or less, $2 for the first insertion, and $1 for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements published for a longer period than one month, or six months, for every insertion, $1 per square.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription 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 the circulation which renders it valuable as a medium for advertisers. As a Family Paper it ranks very highly, reaching many hundred homes, at an early hour, and being read before the opening of business hours, consequently it is the best daily for advertisements yet published in the city.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $5 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable medium for advertisers of making their wants and interests known. Advertisements inserted at $1 per square, each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1856.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly by giving a postal line, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 70 Camp street.

☞ The pursers of the steamship Perseverance has our thanks for renewed favors.

WEEKLY CRESCENT.

The Weekly Crescent, published this morning, contains all the latest information received from Europe, the Pacific and Isthmus, Havana and Mexico, and different portions of our own country, by mail and telegraph, together with a great amount of valuable and interesting miscellaneous matter.

It contains full details of the complete overflow in portions of Long Island; Congressional; complete accounts of all matters pertaining to the city and State; careful reviews of the Money, Cattle and Produce Markets; commercial advices from Europe; reports of all matters of local interest; domestic summaries; a large quantity of editorial and literary matter; sketches, tales and poetry; with readable extracts of an interesting nature. The contents of this morning's daily will also appear in the Weekly Crescent.

Persons wishing to obtain copies for the mail can procure them, done up in strong wrappers, at the office, No. 70 Camp street, or at J. C. Morgan's bookstore, adjoining the Post Office.

The Mails.—The great Northern and Eastern mails, via Mobile, after failing on Fridays for twelve weeks in succession, from beyond Augusta, Ga., succeeded in make a halt near Mobile on Thursday last. Consequently, we have to remark that the mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. This, we learn, is owing to the withdrawal for repairs of the boat running from Mobile to Stockton. We trust our confrere of the Mobile Register will explain why no other boat was employed, and whether negligence and institution are not accountable for the failure; though we do not value the failure at this time, to the amount of a Continental dollar.

☞ We learn from Captain Palmer, of the towboat Olivia, which arrived this morning from the Passes, that the ship C. D. Marion, from Cardiff, Wales, came to anchor outside the bar, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., dismasted, having been in the gale of Sunday and Monday. We also learn, through Capt. Palmer, that a trunk containing the papers of the British schooner Exceed was picked up at sea, on Tuesday last, by the pilot boat Robert Bruce. The Exceed cleared from this port a short time since for Sisal, and is supposed to be lost. The ship Etheralie, Captain Coutts, hence for Pensacola, previously reported ashore, got off and went to sea on the 12th. The mast of a ship, with part of bulwarks, was blown ashore 20 miles Northward of Pass a l'Outre.

The Close of the Week.—Devoted as the weekly remarks under the above head have been to topics of commerce and trade, yet we are forced to notice that this week closes in gloom, sorrow and affliction throughout our city; and we believe throughout our State the same sympathetic feelings are held. This week commencing on the 10th, and ending on the 16th of August, 1856, will be long and mournfully remembered. Our community has been informed of the devastation and loss of life occasioned by the winds and waves on Last Island, and its temporary sojourners, on the night of Sunday last; and the close of this week reminds us of the close of life.

Among the numerous victims to the effects of the late gale, we notice the names of several connected by the ties of consanguinity with residents of our city—by bonds of sociability with its citizens, and by relations commercially and financially. Then, with the general extent and duration of the storm, we can remark that its injuries have been universal and will be lasting.

The business of the week has of course been contracted, and bears nothing comparable to any which have preceded it since the advent of summer, or the fall season. The receipts of our great staples have been from Saturday, the 9th inst., (inclusive,) up to last evening, of cotton, 684 bales; sugar, 155 hhds.; molasses, 403 hhds.; tobacco, 164 hhds. For the corresponding week last year, say the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th August, were 3,614 bales. The receipts of new cotton for the corresponding time last year, that is, from the time the first bale was announced up to the 16th August, were 1,995 bales, against 38 bales this season.

We observe the brokers in New York are trying to figure up the receipts for the year ending the 31st, to 3,500,000 bales. They have reached 3,470,000, and predict their full estimate will be at hand by the expiration of the month. Perhaps it may be, but we do not believe it will, and Wall street is a great place for borrowing and making short loans. We think they will have to manage some how or another to borrow at least 40 or 50,000 bales, on call or on time, to make up the 3,550,000. There is no proof in this section that we shall receive 3,000 bales here between now and the 31st inst. This brings up the question of the Bear operations in exchange, which are projected. We may be permitted to inquire where is the basis for that million of dollars of exchange which was to appear on the market before the first of September. The late storm has, in our opinion, thrown back the receipts of cotton thirty days. The weather yesterday, although clear, was attended with a high degree of heat, and towards night, the heavy clouds at the Northwest indicated that the storm was progressing. We can only hope that the worst is passed, and two or three weeks of good weather will go far towards removing its devastation, accounts of which are coming in of the most serious character. Particularly from the South-western section of our State, and from the coast as high as Vicksburg, they are of the most gloomy description—sugar, cotton and some suffering alike. We can only remark, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof!"

Late Publications.—We have received from the publishers through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, the following late publications, which reading men would do well to examine: History of Immigration to the United States, exhibiting the number, sex, age, occupation, and country of birth, of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries, from September 30th, 1819, to December 31, 1855. By William J. Bromwell, New York. Redfield:

This is a most valuable statistical work, and we recommend it to all political economists.

Robert Graham; a sequel to Linda, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

This is a charming novel, and will compare favorably with almost any of the many publications of late days.

Magazines for August.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, advertises in another column all the popular English and American magazines. These magazines present an array of reading matter truly tempting to the lover of books and what appertains to them. We are sure that few reading men will pass by Morgan's, without going in and purchasing one or more of these periodicals.

The American party will give a grand barbecue at Alexandria, on the 16th inst.

THE LATE STORM.

The storm which commenced on Saturday night last, has extended over a great section of country Westward. From the East, in the vicinity of Mobile, it does not appear to have been of a serious nature. From the seashore suburbs, accounts up to yesterday morning lead to the supposition that no damage has been sustained. From Marderville, Lewisburg and the neighborhood of the Tchefuncta river, considerable damage has been sustained in the washing away of bath houses, wharves, the demolishing of fences, and the prostration of trees, and the almost total ruin of gardens, groves and artificial improvements. From the Westward, we have the most melancholy intelligence regarding Last or Derniere Island, and if intimations regarding the loss of the accounts already at hand, the loss of life has been lamentably large.

These storms of wind and rain pervade every section of this continent. It is only a few days since we gave an account of a most destructive gale of wind at Labrador—the almost Eastern habitable extremity of this continent—causing the loss of over thirty vessels and three hundred lives. So it appears no part of this continent is exempt from these terrible convulsions of the elements.

The most destructive storm during the present century, so far as property was concerned, and which passed over Louisiana, was the hurricane on the 19th August, 1812. The damage among the shipping was immense. The U. S. vessel Eliza was sunk at the levee. Fort St. Philip, seventy miles below the city, was submerged and many of the soldiers drowned. The market-house, located on the site of the present market-house in the Second District, was blown down, and the injury to the crops, houses, fences and gardens, though they were small compared to those of the present day, amounted to a million of dollars.

In the year 1815, on the 23d September, a most destructive gale passed over the seashore of the New England States, causing great loss of life and property of all descriptions. The tide in many places rose higher than it was ever before, carrying before it, with the force of the wind and waves, buildings of every kind; destroying wharves, and causing the destruction of the outstanding crops. Rivulets turned into brooks, brooks into creeks, creeks into rivers, and rivers became a part and parcel of the sea. This was far the most severe storm that memory and history give us as passing over the New England States, or rather the entire Atlantic coast from the Carolinas to the Bay of Fundy.

In the month of July, 1819, New Orleans and its environs was visited by a storm of wind and rain of unusual duration. The water in the lakes rose as high as they have at many times since; the population being very sparse back of what is now called Rampart street, the damage was trifling compared to the hurricane of the 19th August, 1812. There was only one outlet to the lake, and that was via Carondelet canal and the Bayou St. John. On the Gulf shore, the village of Shieldsborough (Bay St. Louis) was the only settlement of note. At this place the gale was severe and caused great damage. The most serious loss on the lakes was that of the United States schooner Firebrand, which foundered at her anchors, off Henderson's Point, and every soul of her crew, thirty-nine in number, perished. Pass Christian, Mississippi City and Biloxi, were not then known as villages.

The next severe gale, attended with loss of life and property, was in 1822. During this gale, which was about as lengthened and fatal as any, the Mobile packet schooner Washington, Capt. McCloud, with thirty passengers, bound for Mobile, capsized off the Bay of St. Louis, or rather, it is believed, she struck on the Mesilla Bank, or Square Handkerchief, as it is called, and was totally lost with every soul. Several other vessels met the same fate at the same time, with all their crews. The Coroner of Hancock county, Miss., held inquests on forty-eight bodies, which came ashore after the gale. During the same month an equally disastrous gale passed over the Atlantic coasts, causing great loss of both lives and property.

Although it is generally believed that within tropics hurricanes are more frequent during the months of July, August and September, yet history seems to confirm that Northern latitudes are equally as subject to them.

Learned astronomers have, from time to time, attempted to account for these periodical visitations, for we can call them of that nature. We have not yet been favored with any satisfactory solution of their causes and severity, and can only submit to the laws of nature regarding them.

It is an old adage that all signs fail in dry weather, at this time it can be reversed and made to read that all signs fail in wet weather.

In August, 1831, another severe storm passed over the southern part of our State, extending its ravages Eastward of Mobile, and Westward as far as the limits of civilization and settlements at that time. Our city suffered considerably, so did the country—sugar and cotton crops included. The shipping in port suffered greatly. Among the disasters was that of the new ship Boy, (of 400 tons) of Newport—a large ship in those days—which was forced by the wind and waves of the Mississippi river high and dry on the levee, in front of where now stands the Red Stores—between the two markets of the new Second District. This ship was abandoned, and sold for account of the underwriters. Smaller vessels—West India and Mexican traders—were also driven on shore. The damage among the pirogues and minor traders was very large.

The next great gale was in 1837, which was very disastrous and fatal on the Lake, so far as the loss of property was concerned. The damage to the Pontchartrain Railroad, at the Lake, was very great. The steam marine employed on the Lakes suffered heavily. The low pressure steamer Merchant was totally wrecked, a few hundred yards from the pierhead of the railroad. The packet Columbia was driven ashore; and the damage to Milneburg was so heavy, it does not appear to have fully recovered from its effects to this day. The water from the Lakes was forced into the swamps, and finally backed up as far as Rampart street, of course inundating the entire area between the outskirts of the city and the Lake.

Although we have had a pretty damp and aqueous time since the inception of the present week, still there are precedents. If our limits would permit, we would extend our reminiscences; but the occurrences of many severe storms during the past fifteen years are undoubtedly fresh on the minds of our readers, and we close to-day with the hope that we shall soon be favored with light skies and a return of that weather which characterizes the ever genial sunny South.

The particulars of the late melancholy disaster will be learned by reference to another column.

Letter from Plaquemines.

Parish of Plaquemines, Aug. 12, 1856.

Editors Crescent: The late storm which passed over this portion of the State proved very disastrous, particularly to our rice growers at Point-à-la-Hache and vicinity. The waters overflowed the country over a large extent to the height of several feet. Although the damages sustained by the crops were much exaggerated at first, yet I am of opinion that about half of the growing rice was lost on the left bank of the river. On the right I cannot say whether the losses amount to as much, but at any rate they must be great.

The steamer Ceres, our packet boat, is hard aground on Mr. E. Lawrence's batture, right bank of the river forty-five miles below the city.

Since the above has been written, I have learned from a reliable source that the sugar cane crop suffered slightly in the upper part of the parish.

Little is said in public about the Presidential contest, but I can assure you that both parties are hard at work. The Democrats will employ every means to regain their lost influence in the Empire Parish, but in vain. Our citizens are no longer the tools of a worthless set of demagogues and intriguers. Next, as last November, they will prove that they are true Americans. The rallying words will be, "Down with all foreign office seekers or holders! Three cheers for Sam!"

Can you tell me, Messrs. Editors, if it is customary for inspectors in the Custom-House of your city to be detailed for surveying lands in our parish, for last week I met one of those gents here who had expressly come down from the city to make a survey of a tract of land. Can Uncle Sam employ inspectors to act as surveyors? Perhaps Mr. Collector Porter can give a satisfactory answer. Yours, Roven.

Fillmore in Ohio.—Ohio is all alive now with "Americans." They had a very imposing demonstration for "Fillmore" at Cleveland, on the evening of the 31st. Senator Putman and George Scroggs, of New York, were among the speakers. The utmost enthusiasm was evinced.

LETTER FROM HON. W. C. CARR, OF UNION.

Cherry Ridge, La., Aug. 1, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: The American party in North Louisiana and South Arkansas are alive to the great principles of the party. The truth is, all national men, whether Americans or Democrats, should to-up and harnessed for the great battle that, sooner or later, must decide the rights of the States and clearly define Territorial rights with Territorial relationship. Up to the present time I have seen nothing like Mr. Fillmore's speech at Rochester on his way to Buffalo, that so completely defines the road and marks the way we must travel out of the present Babel of political tongues and confusion. Mr. Fillmore has fallen like a thunderbolt in the Fremont ranks, scattering and destroying the host of traitors and disunionists. How proud I am to own such a leader—one who shrinks not, nor fears any consequence while standing on the field of battle, declaring, if elected, he can not assist in tyrannizing over the South, neither will he consent to array one part of the confederacy against the other. Hear his words at Rochester: "But I can never consent to be the President of a portion of this nation against the other. I can give no pledge for the future that is not found in my past conduct. If you wish a Chief Magistrate to administer the constitution and laws impartially and in every part of the Union, giving to every State and every Territory and every citizen his just due without fear or favor, then you may cast your votes for me. I repeat here, what I have said elsewhere, that if there be those at the North who want a President to rule the South—if there be those at the South who want a President to rule the North, I do not want their votes—I can never represent them; I stand on the broad platform of the Constitution and the laws. If I should be called upon to administer the Government, the Constitution and laws of the country shall be executed at every hazard and at every cost."

I have called the attention of several leading Democrats to this part of Mr. Fillmore's speech; they say it is first rate; they don't want any better. The truth is, it is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. I had thought, a few weeks since, that Mr. Buchanan would have to decide the contest now going on between Northern national men and sectional agitators. But as Mr. B. refuses to answer any questions, and Mr. Fillmore not only answers questions, but raises the standard of liberty on the enemy's ground, and is at this time calling the national men around him, I believe Greeley, Webb, Seward & Co. will let Mr. B. alone, and muster their entire strength to meet their old enemy, Mr. F., on the heretofore consecrated soil of Free Love, Free Negroes and Abolitionism. How can Southern men give aid and comfort to one common enemy by refusing a man their suffrages—one of all others the Abolitionists most dread? Messrs. Editors, do you think any one henceforth differing with us can circulate slanders against Mr. Fillmore, calling him Abolitionist, Freesoiler, and all sort of bad names, after this speech, and more especially after his faithful Administration while at the head of the Government?

We see a great many platforms, now-a-days, but I like Mr. Fillmore's broad platform better than any I have seen. "The Constitution and the laws!"—aye, that is the platform all true Americans can stand upon and every true American heart responds to.

Principles, and men of right principle, are now called for. We have both. What, then, shall stay our course? Sometimes parties have to compromise measures and still hold on to their peculiar principles. This could only take place where an enemy to both sought the destruction of either or both. Now, as self-preservation is nature's first law, I would rather see James Buchanan President than Mr. Fremont; but I hope neither will be able to keep Mr. Fillmore out of the old seat he so much honored. If, however, the election should be thrown into the House, I hope the strongest national man may be elected by his party without a fusion, if possible, but with a fusion of Americans and Democrats rather than see the Black Flag waving over the capital consecrated by the name of Washington. W. C. Carr.

LETTER FROM OUACHITA.

Monroe, La., Aug. 4, 1856.

Editors Crescent: At this early period of the canvass, politics are running high in this section. Already two monster American meetings have taken place in this town within a fortnight. This certainly goes to show that "Sam" is not so *dead* as the Democratic press represent in Louisiana, and by November you will see an increase of the American vote in the State of thousands—mark this. North Louisiana will go for Fillmore and Donelson by a small majority, and we look for our better half, South Louisiana, to roll up for the ticket from three to four thousand. Will not this be the result?

In this parish our opponents have an advantage over us, having a newspaper—the invincible "Ouachita Register," the identical paper that brought forth at its nest-head Mr. Fremont, as the next national man in 1852—advocating his claims to the Presidency before those of Gen. Cass, Douglas, Pierce, etc. Wonder if its numerous friends won't support him *now*, in preference to James Buchanan?

Though no written or printed notices were issued, it was generally understood that a mass meeting of the American party was to be held at the Court-House in Monroe on the 2d inst. The day was unpropitious and fears were entertained that the attendance would be slim from the country; but all good patriots came, and our Court-House was full of men of both parties, (with two Fremont men.) Despite of no notice (sheriff's sale) managed in the style of Peter Funkhim (delayed until evening—the leading Democrats being present to interrupt the auctioneer in a thousand ways, so as to keep the crowd as long as possible from the meeting)—despite of all these great leaders, at half-past two in the evening the meeting opened by a speech from the young and gallant orator, C. C. Henderson, Esq., who spoke at length. I will not comment upon his speech. The American Executive Committee of our parish have ordered 1,000 copies printed, and whoever it is read it will show the sound judgment of the author. A Mr. Hawthorn, of your city, a clerk in a commission house, who has been in this part of the State for more than twelve months settling up the business of the largest commission house in New Orleans, finding this a slow business, has taken the stump. He most certainly think this a very ignorant community, or he would never have attempted to speak. I am sure the Democracy of New Orleans will not claim him as one of their most able orators; I doubt whether they have ever heard him, though he is a conspicuous politician in North Louisiana and South Arkansas. His speech did more good for our cause than the Democratic; the leading Democrats of Ouachita did not even show him the courtesy to listen to him. How little they think of their champion! The veteran Col. Sparks followed Mr. Hawthorn, and in his usual flowing and impulsive style delivered the best political speech I ever heard. Louisiana cannot boast of a better orator, and I doubt if the United States can. In his speech he proved conclusively that Mr. H.'s remarks were falsely represented in many instances. The latter gentleman acknowledged that his authority was obtained from *newspapers only*, and excused himself for making such representations. Mr. H. is politically dead in this parish; and so far as meeting an American speaker on the stump, the Democracy of North Louisiana is *dead*. They will not and dare not meet us—having had too much of a close last canvass. After three cheers for Fillmore and Donelson, the meeting adjourned. Yours, D.B.L.

News from Washington.—We learn from a telegraphic dispatch, dated Washington, August 12, that the Naval Appropriation Bill had passed the Senate without any material amendment. In the House, forty-six private bills were passed, and progress was so far made with the Pacific Railroad bill as to lead to the conclusion that it would pass the next day. The bill provides for the construction of three roads. The statement that the National Intelligencer had decided to support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency is declared to be erroneous.

The President sent to the Senate for approval a treaty of commerce and friendship which has been negotiated with Venezuela.

Mr. Fillmore's Prospects in Pennsylvania.—From all parts of the interior of this State, says the Pennsylvania News, the intelligence is of the most cheering and gratifying character. Our march is onward. Confidence has taken the place of doubt, and from one end of the State to the other, there has been aroused a feeling that must lead to victory.

The entire conservative vote of the country, embracing the very bone and sinew of the nation, will undoubtedly be cast in his favor—nor will, so far as we can see, any feeling of polley or expediency induce his friends to swerve from his support.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT

MISSOURI ELECTION.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

St. Louis, August 11.—Polk's majority in seventy-four counties is 3,000. Fifty-four counties returned 34 Democrats, 22 Bentonites, 27 Americans and 7 Whigs to the Legislature; and 2 Americans and 4 Democrats (besides Blair) to Congress.

Iowa Election—Kansas Affairs.

Chicago, August 11.—The Republican majority in Iowa is 6,000.

We have advices from Leavenworth to the 6th. There was no fighting in the Territory. The overland emigrant company had arrived in Kansas. It is rumored that the Southerners have invaded Nebraska, and that volunteers have left Nebraska City to meet them.

Congressional.

Washington, August 12.—*Senate*—The Senate passed the Legislative and Navy Appropriation bills.

Also, tabled the Pacific Railroad bill by a vote of 25 to 23.

House—The House refused to table the Pacific Railroad bill by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Land Committee reported a telegraph bill.

New York Market.

New York, August 13.—Cotton firm, with sales of 800 bales. The steamer's news had no effect upon the market. Flour irregular. Wheat easier. Southern Red $1 45 to $1 65. Southern White $1 68 to $1 65. Corn firm. Turpentine steady. Rice easier, quoted at 4½c. Freights have improved.

Local Intelligence.

Weather.—It has stopped raining at last, and it is to be hoped, for a week at least. We had a fair and sunny day of it yesterday, which, though rather warm for comfort, admitted of the ladies getting out on the streets and shopping, to the delight of clerks and proprietors of stores, so long deprived of the rare which woman's magnificence never fails to attract. Our streets were full yesterday.

Charity Hospital.—Report for the week ending last evening:

Admitted	112	Died	13
Discharged	144	Remaining	456

For Kansas!—We learn that a small company of emigrants, young men from Alabama, passed through the city last evening, en route for Kansas. Their numbers are being borne, at least, at the State's expense, and with our best wishes for their success, we hope their mission may prove for the benefit of the whole country.

Recorder Seiter's Court.—The business before Recorder Seiter yesterday was mostly of a trivial character—drunkenness being the principal offense.

Thomas Digney, missing, others, charged with lying down in the street drunk, was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Chas. Finney and Mrs. Pickett, of Poydras street, were fined $5 each, or ordered to be put in prison for having unpleasantly disturbed the public peace.

P. Lynch, Maurice Edwards and Charles Williams were ordered to pay $2 50 each, or submit to thirty days more in the Work House. Ellen Rohan and Margaret Sullivan were examined for partial assault and battery, and were held to keep the peace for six months.

Mary McGreary gave bail for her appearance on the 2d inst., to answer the charge of having abused Julia Grady, and assaulting officer Sullivan with a hatchet.

Robert Scholes was fined $25 for insulting Mrs. Gilders on Poydras street, and carrying concealed weapons. The case of C. Schneider, of Dauphine street, charged with similar fears from Thomas Parrady, was dismissed, it appearing that the animals belonged to the former by virtue of a term of the provisional debtors issued from Justice Beidenharn's office.

S. Lochmiller, of Barrone street, was held under bonds of $500, to answer on the 21st inst. to the charge of having purchased some jewelry which had been stolen from the residence of Mrs. John M. Burke, in the Fourth District. The property was recognized by Mrs. Burke, though it had been materially changed, and could scarcely be detected.

Valentine Schwanz was sent before the Criminal Court for having committed a breach of trust, by selling a small lot of furniture left in his care by Henry Jenkins, and for refusing to give any account of the proceeds.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of several parties accused by John Hackrell with coming to his room and making a general assault on himself and his wife, while in bed. The accused are John Hooper and Terrence McQuaide, the chief writers. The case of Murphy and Prudhomme, accused of murdering François Adelsamer during an affray, was investigated at considerable length, and continued over for further examination till Tuesday next.

Recorder Fassie's Court.—The charge of a breach of trust preferred against Sebastian Bercle, and those of assault and battery against Sugar Mary and John Gelnecke, respectively, were investigated before Recorder Fassie yesterday, and dismissed as frivolous.

Pierre Rouhan was held under bonds of $500, to answer for a breach of the peace, and Michel Lacquemanne, for disturbing the court, besides threatening to take the life of Charlotte Durfleon, of 92 Toulouse street. Gus Henney of Burgundy street, was ordered to keep his invasive foot off the premises of his neighbor Chas. Sajous.

Louise Marshall, f. w. c., was fined $10 or ordered to go to the workhouse a month for keeping a brothel. John Nonney, Mary Anne Keller and Jim Heely, were all held to appear for respectively committing a breach of the peace.

☞ For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the advertisement of Dr. D. M. Jackson, inventor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. MILES says:

Shepherd, Ill., March 18, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of Bitters good qualities, having proved itself most an excellent Fever and Ague preventative, a great purifier of the blood, and the very best thing on record for bad digestion and creates a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use; being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. D. CROCKWELL says:

Anamosa, Iowa, May 1, 1851.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, one of the worst of diseases, and have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement. aug16 1w&WSA

☞ Caution to Travelers.—Travelers at this season of the year should always be careful to procure a supply of DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and never be induced to take any other, for the reason that it is now conceded by all who have tried this invaluable medicine that nature can be assisted, and when a traveler is subject to the various changes of water and diet, as he is compelled to be, these BITTERS are the most reliable medicine we know of. Whatever we know of what we represent, we can only refer to the people generally, who have tried them, and speak volumes in favor of the restorer of the stomach. For sale by J. Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street, and G. C. Wharton, corner of Magazine and Common streets, and druggists and dealers generally. aug16 2t&WSW

☞ By virtue of the powers with which I was invested by the Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, as per documents deposited and recorded in the office of W. Cloby, Esq., Notary Public, I have constituted and appointed Messrs. MASON FILGHER 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 alone authority hereafter to assume obligations and contracts for Nicaragua.

D. DE GOICOURIA.

jy21 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, it would totally render it sweet (not leave it a stench without the odor)? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is too delicate for their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush, and wash the teeth right 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 delicate 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 softer water or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful, soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. Partridge & Co., proprietors. For sale by J. Wright & Co., C. D. Woodman, and all druggists.

feb 14 dAWeo&ow

Fillmore Rangers!

MEETING POSTPONED

To Wednesday, Augst 20, at 6 o'clock P. M.

In consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, and the condition of the bridges and crossings in remote parts of the city, it has been deemed advisable to postpone the meeting of the

FILLMORE RANGERS

called for Friday evening, 15th inst., to WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 20, at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

at 6 o'clock P. M.

aug14 2td

American Club, Sixth Ward,

SECOND DISTRICT.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON.

This Club will hereafter meet every SATURDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at its hall, ST. PHILIP HALL ROOM. Best regular sitting will be held on NEXT SATURDAY. All persons friendly to the election of Fillmore and Donelson, are respectfully requested to attend.

VALERY DUPLESSIS, President.

John T. Dupuy, Secretary. aug15 2p

Magazines for August.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,
KNICKERBOCKER,
HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH,
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE,
HOUSEHOLD WORDS,
THE INVENTOR,
APPLETON'S RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT GUIDE,

published monthly.

HARPER'S STORY BOOK, etc., etc.,

together with all the latest Publications, including Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Novels, etc. For sale by

J. C. MORGAN,

aug16 2p2t Exchange Place, adjoining Post-Office.

Rally!! Rally!! Rally!!!

ADDRESS OF THE

Fillmore Rangers

The young men of the City of New Orleans, in organizing themselves into a club of "FILLMORE RANGERS," form it proper publicly to proclaim their principles and their object.

There is a crisis in national affairs. The existence of the Union is involved in it.

Party spirit—unavoidable, perhaps, in free republics—has been inflamed until it has become dangerous to the stability of the Government. It is characterized by geographical discriminations—it assumes sectional names, and appeals to local prejudices.

The whole land is torn with dissension and discord. Kansas, if not a theater of civil war, presents a sad and revolting spectacle to every patriot and friend of American constitutional liberty. The institutions of the South, impregnable under the guarantees of the Constitution, the wise compromises of our forefathers and the patriotic series of the Conventions of the two great parties of the country in 1852, are now fiercely assailed.

On the one hand, the Abolitionists, grown into a considerable faction by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and become formidable by their union with the Free-soilers under sectional leaders, regardless of the Constitution of our common country, and professing to follow principles of a higher law, openly avow, and are undertaking to carry into effect, a crusade against the South. On the other hand, misguided and fanatical traitors, endeavoring to kindle sectional animosity and to foment jealousies and heart-burnings between the different parts of the country, seek to create a Southern party as opposed to a Northern party, and claim an administration for the South as against the North.

In the alarming condition of public affairs, it becomes the duty of every patriot and friend of the Union, the Laws and the Constitution. The time demands an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, a conservative and, at the same time comprehensive national policy. All the interests of the country must be regarded; all sectional distinctions eschewed. The Constitution must be observed in its true spirit; and equal justice done to every portion of the Union. The reverence of the country must be developed, and the obstruction opposed to the will of the nation in its constitutional legislation. The national honor must be preserved unsullied; the Union consolidated, and the principles of our Government made known and appreciated by the operations of their justice and benevolence. Thus will harmony be restored and American liberty perpetuated.

We have one common history, one national glory. Cranmer, Washington and Bunker Hill; Eutaw, Compass and King's Mountain; Monmouth and Yorktown; Saratoga and New Orleans, all belong alike to our country; and Hancock, Adams, Jefferson, Washington; Jay and Marshall; Clay and Webster—kindred undying lustre on the American name. We have indeed one country, one Constitution, one destiny; And we firmly believe that that ticket in the North or in the South, composed of American national character, who, true to themselves and to their noble ancestors, will transmit unimpaired to posterity the heritage they have received.

There are three Candidates for the Presidency of the United States, before the people:

1. John C. Fremont, of California, presented by the Abolitionists, Free-soilers and Black Republicans as the candidate of the North in hostility to the South.

2. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, the candidate of the Democratic National Convention, who approved the policy of Mr. Pierce in the conduct of the Government, but rejected him as a candidate. Mr. Buchanan, in assuming his position before the people, endorsed generally the principles of that Convention. He stands opposed to the internal improvement of the country by the National Government. He holds out no hope of relief from the present distressed condition of the country. Under the Ostend flag, he proclaims, with the usual false pretext of necessity, the robber doctrine of land plunder and spoliation. Avowing himself to be an advocate of State Rights and a supporter of the Constitution of the United States, he yet declares that "the inhabitants of a Territory have the inherent rights of self government"—a doctrine disavowed by Mr. Buchanan as "utterly unfounded and unconstitutional"—repudiated by a large majority of the American people and disapproved by the entire South as "Squatter Sovereignty"—a doctrine that would recognize the right of aliens, not naturalized, to vote.

3. Millard Fillmore, of New York, a candidate presented by the American Convention, adopted generally by the old Line Whigs of the Union, and supported by many conservative Democrats. Mr. Fillmore is identified by all his antecedents and by his administrated statesmanship, to a pure patriot. Called to the Presidential chair by the death of his patriotic predecessor, he discharged the duties of his high office with signal ability and success. Conservative, honest and curable; experienced and of approved patriotism; committed to no sectional party and no dishonest doctrines of public law; devoted to the Union and faithful to the Constitution in all its provisions; he will maintain an American national character, free from the prejudices and sway of foreign influence, and in our intercourse with foreign nations will preserve our good name and fame intact. He himself has declared

"*If elected to the North or South any who desire an administration for the Northern section, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their votes to me.*"

The young men of New Orleans pledge the sentiment,

"They do not desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North." In national affairs they know only their country, their whole country, and nothing but their country." With strong hearts and hand prepared they announce their determination to do their duty as honest American freemen; and they call upon their brethren throughout the land to unite in their efforts to elect Millard Fillmore and preserve the Union and the liberties of the country.

☞ All voters favorable to the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON, who desire to join the "FILLMORE RANGERS," are invited to sign the above address, copies of which will be deposited at the following named places for signature:

FIRST DISTRICT.

S. Waterman & Bro., cor Magazine and Common streets; Clement Office, Camp street;
J. G. Pohlmeier, Commercial Place;
R. Tessmer, Circondelet street, corner Gentilly;
J. Lanzis & Co., Tchoupitoulas street;
Credo Office, Camp street;
Chas. H. Noble, 9 New Levee;
John Vidal, Carraire Exchange, Dryades street, opposite Dryades Market.

SECOND DISTRICT.

P. E. Theard, Royal street, near Bienville street;
Dr. Reed, corner Customhouse and Chartres streets;
N. Vignie, corner Exchange Place and Gend street;
J. Bernadez, No. 11 Merchat Buildings, St. Peter street;
N. O. Bee Office, Charters street;
Joaquin Viosca, Sr., cor. St. Philip and Old Levee sts;
Philip Williams;
Chas. Baron, corner Bayou Road and Rampart street.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Joseph Lumbier, cor Enclin and Chouteau sts;
Felix Parsell, Lower Cotton Press;
Dorsey & Fuller, Esplanade, between Levee and Victory;
Wm. Hilles, Phil. Hilles, Jr., Office of Ice House;
F. F. Schenberg, Eyssian Fields, between Chartres and Levy.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

W. C. Goodrich, corner Tchoupitoulas and Jackson streets;
H. L. Marshall, Carondelet, Bousseau street, near Jackson;
H. Duncan, Third, cor Tchoupitoulas street;
John T. Merritt, Tchoupitoulas street, between Phillips and Sampson.

In addition to the names deposited as above, others will be exhibited for signature until WEDNESDAY, 20th August, inst., on which day

at 6 o'clock, P. M.

A meeting of the signers and of all others who desire to join the "FILLMORE RANGERS," will be held at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

for purposes of organization and an election of officers. aug

Carpetings---Cheap.

Todd & Gandolfo,

120 Canal Street, Ponce Buildings,

Will shortly receive their present stock of

VELVET TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN CARPETINGS

Very low, as we wish to make room for our new Fall Stock. Also, 4000 pieces WALL PAPER; and 500 LINE PRESSARS, below cost.

aug16 2t&1

W. G. Belterton & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—And Dealers in—

WESTERN PRODUCE,

No. 21 Tchoupitoulas st., N. O.

Also, Agents for JOHN D. PARKS PURE NATIVE WINE and SPARKLING CATAWBA. These Wines are warranted the pure juice of the Catawba and Isabella Grapes. Particular attention paid to filling orders. aug2 2p3m

Carpeting, Matting and Floor

OIL CLOTH, at 19 Chartres street.

Just received, a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Velvet, Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, Venetian, etc. FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of various qualities and width, of the most recent patterns. MATTING—700 pieces 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White and Checked, now landing, and on which we offer at the lowest market price.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

aug11 2w5 19 Chartres street.

Notice.

I. P. TODD, of the firm late of Todd & Co., and TODD & GANDOLFO, are hereby authorized to collect all moneys due the late firm of Todd & Co., and use the name in liquidation, they having purchased my entire interest therein.

WM. H. FISK.

jy25 2p1m

Summer Weather.