New Orleans Daily Crescent.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS!

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at a cent hour every morning (Sunday excepted), for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly as the same rate, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

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

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; advertisement not subscribed, 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 business and wealth, and being read before the business of business hours, consequently adapted for family ads. Ads. Advertisements weekly prominent in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1856.

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

☞ The WEEKLY CRESCENT, issued this morning, contains all the latest information received, foreign and domestic, by mail and telegraph, together with a great amount of valuable and interesting miscellaneous matter.

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.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. G. W. Stewart, of the fine steamer Chancellor, for Louisville and St. Louis papers.

☞ Our telegraphic dispatches this morning are interesting and important. It will be seen that the President has convened an extra session of Congress. Quite a clear abstract of his message is given. His reasons for the step are convincing. The failure to pass the Army Appropriation bill amounted to a disbandment of the military force of the country, and the consequent exposure of our immense Western frontier to the horrors of Indian warfare.

The bill which passed the House, (reported by Campbell, of Ohio) contains the obnoxious Kansas proviso, and will certainly be again defeated in the Senate. The Senate cannot recede. Well, it was better the bill should fail than that the fanatics should succeed in their reckless and infamous designs. It does fail, and the army is disbanded, our military establishments broken up, and our Western frontiers handed over to Indian pillage and massacre, the responsibility will attach to, and crush the soulless abolitionists who have caused the evil.

There has been a great storm on the Hudson river, and much damage has been done to the crops, etc. Storms know neither latitude nor longitude.

Then there is an account from England in regard to the Central American question, a reported railway disaster, and bloody news from Kansas, all of which will be read with interest and much with regret.

MORE OF THE SAVED FROM THE LAST ISLAND CATASTROPHE.—With unalloyed pleasure we learn of the escape of twelve more persons from the awful disaster of Last Island. Their names, as reported, are: Mrs. A. M. Dickinson, two children and servant; Mrs. M. A. Leftwich; Mr. Hart, wife, two children and servant, and Mr. Troxclair, for Troxler, the spelling of the name not being ascertained) and wife, of Bayou Goula, constitute the list. God grant that this may not be the last of the gladdening announcements we shall be called on to make.

THE BALL AT CARROLLTON.—This evening another of those delightful series of balls, at Carrollton, takes place. Those that have been previously given have been attended by the beauty and fashion of the city and coast.

The votaries of Terpsichore may rest assured that every inducement of good music and charming companionship will await them.

We can speak from experience, that all the accessories usual on such occasions may be confidently anticipated.

Every arrangement to promote the pleasure and convenience of those who attend has been made, and we look for a "crowded house," even in this, the dull season of New Orleans.

THE NAUTILUS.—We clip the following from yesterday's Evening Picayune:

We learn that Capt. Lewis Shepherd, of the city, received a telegraphic dispatch, this morning from Mr. Rheinhardt, at the South west Pass, saying that his boy Jim Fisher, who was one of the seamen on board of the steamship Nautilus, has been picked up in an exhausted state by the steamboat, F. M. Shenck, which had been dispatched by the Board of Underwriters to cruise along the coast and secure the cargo of the wrecked ship Manilla, and had arrived in the river on her return. The Board have no dispatch from Capt. Cooper, their agent, on board the F. M. Shenck.

FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.—There was an American meeting in Albany, N. Y., on the evening of the 14th inst., which is spoken of as being one of the largest which ever assembled in that city. Delegations were present from New York, Troy, Lansingburg, Green Island, Cohoes and Greenbush. It is estimated that not less than 18,000 persons were on the ground and in the hall of the Capitol. John W. Nelson, Esq., was President.

The principal speakers were F. A. Talmadge, W. C. Hasbrouck, Francis Granger, George Copway, E. T. Wood, Thos. H. Bond, E. S. Ferrin, Samuel Stover of Troy, and others.

After the speaking was over, the assembly formed into a procession which extended from the Capitol steps, around the Park, down State street to the Post-Office, and some distance down Broadway.

The multitude evinced the wildest enthusiasm in their cause.

LAND WARRANTS STILL DECLINING.—The market both at Washington and in New York is reported overstocked with bounty land warrants. A few sales were made in the latter city on the 13th inst., at 87½ cents per acre for 120's; 92½ for 160's and 80's. Large lots were refused. Prices are a figure better at Washington. The Star attributes the downward tendency to the rejection by the House of the bill to make land warrants receivable for the reserved sections on railroad grants and at public sales. By the 1st of January next it is supposed that the lands in Kansas and Nebraska will be brought into market, and the issue having greatly fallen off by that time, better prices may be obtained, and warrants may go above $1 per acre.

We learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 15th inst. that a very serious accident occurred on the Galena and Chicago Railroad on Tuesday, the 11th inst. As the Elgin freight train, bound for Chicago, reached a point on the road known as the "big slough," some twenty miles west of the city, which is crossed by a pile bridge, a cow suddenly made her appearance upon the bridge between the tracks, and was caught by the engine, which jumped from the rails into the slough below, a portion of the train following it. The iron pilot of the engine was completely destroyed up. The engineer, Henry Hays, was instantly killed—the upper portion of his skull being completely cut from his head. When found he was standing upright in the car, with his hand upon the whistle lever. The fireman, although buried in the wreck, escaped without serious injury. The track was considerably torn up.

A most destructive fire occurred in Chicago on the night of the 13th inst. It commenced in the Walker House, and spread to the immense freight depots of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Railroad, which were entirely destroyed, together with several loaded cars; from thence it spread to the Rock Island Machine Shop and Grain Warehouse, and Flint Wheeler's Grain Warehouse, which were all considerably damaged, being saved from entire destruction only by the efforts of the firemen and citizens. Its contents, an immense stock of grain, was much damaged by the water. The destruction of the depots and their contents has occasioned a loss of between $150,000 and $200,000. Insurance not ascertained.

Col. W. A. Carson, a highly respectable citizen of Charleston, S. C., died on the 17th inst. Col. C. was in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.

The Old Line Whigs of New York assembled in State Convention in Albany on the 14th instant. In size, character, enthusiasm and intelligence, the convention was all the most devoted friend of that noble organization could desire. Every section of the State was represented. Nearly one thousand delegates were present; and among them were many who gave influence and gratuitous to the Whig party in those palmy days when glorious old "Harry of the West" —the dearest man of all the earth—led on an army which was ever magnificent in victory and sublime in defeat. Throughout, as we gather from the reported proceedings, the occasion was an inspiring one, replete with lofty patriotism, devotion to our common country, fealty to the laws and constitution of the land, and the highest interests of rational, enlightened, genuine freedom.

Had we room we would cheerfully publish the proceedings entire. As we are situated, however, we cannot do that, but shall present such a synopsis as will give our readers a clear idea of what transpired.

The Hon. Francis Granger, of Ontario county, was chosen President. The usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were also appointed.

On taking the chair Mr. Granger made a very able and eloquent speech. We append the concluding paragraph of his address. It is a good sample of the whole. The sentiments expressed are eminently patriotic, and are clothed in beautiful language:

We call on those assembled here to day to learn of each other the duties and feelings of all who profess to have a love for Whig principles. On an occasion like this, the cherished cravings of our inner soul come forth, but when we now to meet, fill our hearts, and our memories rush vividly back to the scenes when they were with, and of, such among us, never ready to give up their valuable aid and counsel to other as one. It pleased the Almighty to call them to their reward when their labors were filled with the assurance of having performed their duty, and when their hearts were cheered with the hope that they had forever allayed all angry passions of a world disturb the harmony of our Union. We have met, and we shall meet, for years to come, when how utterly delusive was that hope, and enough is too great was their loss to a nation that now so much needs the wisdom of their counsels and the power of their example. They are gone, but their principles still live, and it there be amongst us any one who for a moment, forgets where he should be found in times like these—let his hand and his heart be counsel from the teachings of him who rests within the vault of Mount Auburn, and of him who sleeps beneath the shades of Ausland.

At the conclusion of Mr. Granger's remarks a committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions, expressive of the opinions of the delegates composing the Convention, when a recess was taken until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

When the Convention reassembled Mr. Robert A. West, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, read the Address and Resolutions which had been prepared by the Committee. The Address is quite lengthy. It is a very ably written document, and commends itself to general consideration. It refers (to use the report of the New York Express,) to the novel position of the Whigs of New York, who find themselves for the first time without a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. It declares that the National Whigs have no regrets for the past, as they have always done their duty. It reviews the three candidates before the country, setting forth strongly that Whigs cannot support Mr. Buchanan because of his principles, nor Mr. Fremont because he had always been a Democrat of the Pierce school, and is the candidate of a party sectional in spirit. It then declares that in Mr. Fillmore's late administration all Whigs have just cause to take pride, and expresses the fullest confidence in him as a national and conservative statesman.

The Address continues as follows:

Democratic immorality is what the country now specially and almost solely needs, and it is that which will be repelled from the election of either of the three candidates. Mr. Fillmore's election will secure the restoration of peace at home and the preparation of peace abroad. We are told, however, that he is no longer an active Whig. He is no longer the old Whig! Is Mr. Buchanan a Whig, or Mr. Fremont? The gulf between us as Whigs and Mr. Buchanan, or Mr. Fremont, is immeasurably wider than it is between us and Mr. Fillmore. Indeed, Mr. Fillmore is a Whig of a much more Whig Whigs and nothing else, and it is to be distinctly understood that it is not the sometimes more than recommendable Mr. Fillmore (who still continues and intends to maintain our Whig principles, Whig character, and Whig organization,) out the certainty that of the candidates to whom our choice is confined, he is the Whig, he is the man to whom the attributes of public character which we have so called in a Presidential candidate at this crisis, we do more endorse by this selection than in the selection of the party we believe it to be our duty to support, than we do the platform of the Democratic or Republican Party.

The Address declares the conviction that Mr. Fillmore does stand a chance of election, while Mr. Fremont's chances are hopeless, and concludes:

By declaring the intention to maintain the organization with every confidence in the result.

The following are the resolutions that accompanied the Address, and which, with it, were adopted with the most enthusiastic unanimity:

Whereas the Old Line Whigs of the State of New York have, in a large convention, duly considered their position as Whigs, in connection with their duty to their country, in the present crisis, and have carefully examined also the merits of the three prominent candidates—therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot support Mr. Buchanan, because we believe that his administration established upon the Cincinnati platform would perpetuate indeed agitation, and endanger an amicable relation with foreign governments.

Resolved, That we will oppose to the utmost extent of our ability the election of Mr. Fremont; feel he is not qualified for that Presidency of this nation; that the Republican Party, in its candidate, now has a sectional title, and that the party he represents is a sectional one, and inevitably tends to disunion.

Resolved, That in the election of Millard Fillmore, we find a man guarantee that domestic agitation would be quelled, harmony between the States be restored, peace with foreign nations be secured, and the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures be promoted; and therefore we will labor unkindly and earnestly for his election.

Resolved, That while this feeling prompts us to recommend the election of the American candidates, Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, in the conviction that such is our solemn duty, we nevertheless retain in full our allegiance to our Whig principles, and our Whig organization, and as such after the present contest as may be convenient we will resume our opponent party relations.

Resolved, That the Whig State Central Committee be, and they are hereby, requested to take measures at an early day to secure the appointment of a county committee in each county in this State, with power to appoint town committees, and that such committees be earnestly requested to cooperate, during the campaign, with all other organizations friendly to the election of Fillmore and Donelson.

One hundred thousand copies of the Address and Resolutions were ordered to be printed for general circulation. A full delegation to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, which meets on the third Wednesday of next month, was then appointed; and after a speech or two from distinguished men, the Convention adjourned.

We have never entertained any doubts, since the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, that he would carry the Empire State triumphantly in November. Without any formal action on the part of the Old Line Whigs he would have succeeded. The sentiment among the honest masses has always been in his favor, despite the efforts of the abolitionists and trading politicians to crush it out. But this movement makes assurance doubly sure—puts an event that was subject to the operation of the law of chances beyond the control of that law. It will also be felt all over the country. The Old Line Whigs, belonging to neither of the leading political organizations of the day, and having no candidate of their own, are just in the condition to appeal successfully to the conservative feeling of the people. Hence the great moral power which attaches to their recommendations.

If the Whig National Convention endorses Mr. Fillmore, which it probably will, as all the outward indications tend that way, that action will exercise a powerful influence over the Presidential canvass. But, on this head, nous verrons.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The Baltimore American, of the 15th inst., has the following article under the above caption: "The unfavorable news for the next crop has opened contracts early this year. The N. Y. Post says that a number of crops have been contracted at various prices, which it reports at from $21 to $23 per box of 16 and 10½ arrobas, all with more or less heavy cash advances. The imports of sugar into the United States during the last five years amounted to 2,234,000,000 pounds, or an average of 446,000,000 pounds annually. The exports amounted to 118,000,000, or an average of 23,600,000 annually. The consumption of foreign sugar in the United States, in the last five years, reached 2,116,000,000 pounds, or 423,200,000 annually. The product of sugar in the United States during that time was 1,795,000,000 pounds, or an average of 359,000,000, of which was exported about 30,000,000 pounds. The consumption in that period of sugar grown in the United States was 1,765,000,000, or an average of 353,200,000, making a total consumption of 776,600,000 pounds per year. Taking the population of the United States at twenty-five millions, and the total consumption of foreign and domestic sugar in the United States is equal to 31 pounds per year for each man, woman and child in the entire country."

MARYLAND WHIGS.—Mr. D. Weisel, President of the Old Line Whig State Convention of Maryland, has published a call to the delegates to assemble in Convention in Baltimore, on the 3d day of September next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed Whig National Convention which will convene in that city on the third Wednesday of the same month.

The steamship Arabia met with an accident on her way up from Boston to Halifax on the 14th inst. She ran on a bar during a fog, and damaged her bottom considerably. She was forced to defer her departure to Europe in consequence.

The New York Herald has a dispatch from Washington which informs us that Secretary Dobbin is to succeed Mr. Mason as Minister to France, and that he will be taken out in the steam frigate Merrimac. Mr. Bocock or Senator Mallory, it is said, will succeed to the Navy Department.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT

CONGRESSIONAL--EXTRA SESSION.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Congress met to day, in accordance with the call of the President. Both Houses had a quorum.

A message was received from the President relating entirely to the Army Appropriation bill. The message sets forth the evils resulting from a refusal to vote supplies to the Army which, in fact, compels a complete cessation of all its operations, and acts practically as its disbandment; thus inviting the hordes of predatory savages from the Western plains and Rocky Mountains to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and delivering up the sparse population of that vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

The Senate suspended the rules which make six days time before bills and reports of proceedings in Congress can be taken up.

In the House, Campbell of Ohio reported the former Army Appropriation bill with the Kansas proviso still attached, which passed by a vote of 91 to 85.

The Senate will act on it to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The Senate passed the Army Bill to-day, without the Kansas proviso attached by the House.

The House restored the proviso by a majority of two, and voted to adhere to it by a majority of four.

A motion to reconsider the latter vote, was tabled by a majority of one.

The Senate adjourned before the House voted on the motion to adhere to the proviso.

The adherence of the House to the amendment has undoubtedly killed the bill.

Great Freshet in the Hudson.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—It has rained incessantly for thirty-six hours, ceasing this morning, doing great damage to crops, bridges, roads, etc. The river has risen seven feet since last evening.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The damage caused by the freshet along the Hudson is immense.

It is estimated that two hundred thousand dollars will scarcely cover the losses between Yonkers and Poughkeepsie.

The English American Question.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Liverpool Times, received by the Africa, says that Robert Lowe is charged with the settlement of the Central American Question on the part of England.

Reported Railroad Accident.

It is reported here that last night's train, on the Erie railroad, went through the bridge over Chemung river. We have no particulars of the catastrophe.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, August 21.—The State Convention of the American (Fillmore) party has nominated Anson A. Lawrence for Governor.

Additional Kansas News.

St. Louis, August 19.—A party of Southerners, which left here two weeks ago for Kansas, were attacked between Kansas City and Lecompton by a body of Free-soilers, and after a desperate conflict, in which several were killed on both sides, the Southerners were compelled to retreat.

The Treadwell settlement was attacked on the 15th inst. by four hundred Free-soilers. The citizens sent to Governor Shannon for aid. The Governor accordingly called out the troops, but they refused to fight.

A fight took place on the 14th near Ossawatomie between two hundred Free-soilers and twelve Pro-Slavery men (the latter fortified) in which twenty of the Free-soilers were killed and wounded.

On the 16th, Lecompton was attacked by eight hundred of Lane's men and two persons were killed. The U. S. troops having charge of Robinson, Brown and others, surrendered without firing a gun.

It is reported that the Pro-Slavery party intend to burn Lawrence on the 20th.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special dispatch from Kansas says that Shannon and the United States troops are leaving Lecompton, which is to be destroyed.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Cotton is dull with sales of 300 bales. Spirits of Turpentine lower, and quoted at 41c. Rosin firm. Rice dull. Freights heavy.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Flour has advanced. Straight State, $5 90 to $6 10; Ohio, $6 20 to $6 45; Southern, $6 75 to $8. Wheat is higher. Western Red is quoted at $1 56; Southern White, $1 86. Corn has improved. Western Mixed is selling at 64c. Western Mess Pork, $19. Whiskey, 37¼.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Flour, $5 00 to $5 75. Whisky, 36c. Molasses, 54c.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, August 22. The Lucy Robinson passed down at 10 o'clock this morning, the Dio Vernon at 4, and the Rapides at 5 this evening.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—The river is very low and still falling.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors.—Some four or five years ago it was proposed to build a railroad upon the Levee, from the upper to the lower line of the city. The scheme, however, did not meet with favor, and was finally abandoned. More recently we have had a plan proposed for a railroad on Magazine street, which was violently opposed by property holders on the lower part of that street. We think it was unfortunate for the city that these improvements were not made, believing that our city cannot afford to lose any advantages in the race for commercial distinction with her sister cities.

We must not be deterred from making necessary improvements, because the immediate interest of a small class might possibly be made to suffer. No great improvement has been commenced without encountering the opposition of some, whose interests might be injuriously affected. The Grand Canal in New York, and the great railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio river, were both strongly opposed at their commencement. I remember that one of the strongest arguments relied upon by the opponents of the railroad was, that the waggon interest would be destroyed, the waggoners having had a fine business in hauling goods through from Baltimore to Wheeling, at $3 per one hundred pounds, scrapping eighteen days to make the trip.

It is vain to expect to make great improvements without finding opposition from some. The question in regard to all such undertakings should be, will the improvement proposed benefit a large majority of the people, and be of general and increasing utility? The immediate interests of some may suffer, but may not their remote interests be benefited? It is a good rule, therefore, to enter upon all such improvements as promise to be of increasing utility to the whole city.

I read the following in your paper of Thursday morning:

"The Boston Courier predicts that horse railroads are destined to supercede the omnibus system in all large cities. The editor affirms that the change will be brought about, not to gratify the hopes of mere speculators and capitalists, but by the common demand of the people who will have realized the superior advantages of the rail travel—the general comfort, speed and even motion, over that of the omnibus system with its attendant tossing and jouncing on rough pavements and uneven roads."

Now, we know of no city where the system of horse railroad could be put in operation so easily as in New Orleans, and we are gratified to see that our fellow-citizens of the lower part of the city are of the same opinion, and have already sent petitions to the Council for the privilege of running rail cars through certain streets.

There is a good opportunity now to make a fair experiment with a horse railroad, running from Poydras street to the upper line of the city. By opening Foucher street from Girod to Julia, which can be done at small expense, as there are but two warehouses in the way, one of which is of but little value, a perfect thoroughfare may be formed through Constance into Live Oak street, now called Constance street, the only impediment being the cutting through from Felicity to St. Mary's street, which can be done at small expense. The whole expense of opening the street would be borne willingly by a company, to whom the privilege of making and using the said road may be granted for five years, they agreeing to charge but five cents for each passenger.

When it is considered that the above named streets are not paved, except a part of Foucher street, so that there would be but little loss in taking up pavements; and also, that these streets are but little used for drying purposes, we think the experiment may be very advantageously tried here.

A track four and a half feet wide, placed on one side of the street, would be wide enough for passenger cars. We have no doubt that the company could afford to carry passengers for three cents, and make a good per centage upon their capital invested; but we are willing to pay them five cents for the first five years, after which they can afford to reduce the fare to three cents.

IMPROVEMENT.

Louisiana Intelligence.

BREAD EXCITEMENT IN OPELOUSAS.—The Courier of the 9th inst. says:

Our town was thrown into commotion last Sunday, by a circumstance never known to us before—we breakfasted, dined and supped without bread, because the bakers from a general understanding had determined to cease from this day the baking of this article, so necessary to our substistence. The reason of this "phenomenon" was, say our bakers, that by an ordinance lately passed by our Town Council, it was impossible for them to make any profit on their flour by converting it to bread. This may be a good cause of complaint, but it is no reason why their recourse should fall upon their customers, for the faults of the Town Council. It had been better and more courteous in them to have called upon their customers and informed them of this matter before causing them this disagreeable surprise.

At all events these matters had taken a fortunate turn, inasmuch as we have two bakers more in town, and so need never go without bread and perhaps in greater proportion and cheaper.

THE CALM IN ST. MARTINS PARISH.—The New Iberia Star, of the 16th inst., gives the following particulars of the effects of the storm in that vicinity:

It has never fallen to our lot to witness or record the devastating effects of such a storm as occurred on Sunday and Monday last by the 12 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, dark threatening clouds overspread the heavens, accompanied by a slight drizzling rain which continued until nearly midnight, when the wind suddenly changed to the South-east, and from a still breezy soon became a perfect hurricane, and continued with increasing violence nearly thirty-six hours, during which time the rain fell in torrents.

The damage done in this vicinity by wind and flood to the crops, buildings, fences, etc., etc., is beyond computation. The corn is prostrated; the late planted and more promising portion of the crop is a total ruin, and the earlier planted in bad condition to be harvested; as it is everywhere covered with earth, and in many places overflowed with water. The cotton crop has fared little better. Some cotton was not little injured; and where the water does not cover it, will doubtless do well, unless some new calamity befalls it. The bayou at this place rose seventeen feet above the ordinary stage, and as a consequence the whole of the bayou portion of the town, embracing wharves, lumber-yards, warehouses, coopers shops, etc., etc., are wholly or in part submerged.

On the plantation of John F. Miller, adjoining town, the damage sustained was considerable; and on his Island plantation the sugar house and out works are a mass of ruins—his large stables blown down, and much stock killed by the fall. On the plantation of H. Hopkins, one of the chimneys of the sugar house is blown down and considerable damage done to his negro quarters, fences, etc.; on Weeks Island the sugar works and negro quarters are destroyed, and one or two negroes killed; on Hays & Rose's Island the sugar houses of Marsh & Avery and John Hays, Sr., are blown down, beside great damage done their crops. From Bayou Petit Anse and Bayou Tigre, we have but little intelligence, except that those sections are pretty generally inundated by water; on the prairies many of the frail and temporary houses of new settlers are entirely destroyed, together with their crops; at Cote Gelee many buildings were demolished.

Such is a brief sketch of the late storm and its effects in our immediate vicinity. At present we are isolated from the rest of the world. The bayou is the only thoroughfare that we can travel; the bridges in every direction are gone; our roads impassable from water, or barricaded with fallen timber; and withal we have not received a mail for a week from any quarter.

The Marksville Villager, of the 16th inst., has the following remarks in relation to the weather:

Since our last, a sad and unlooked-for change has come over the prosperous appearance of the crops throughout the parish. The rain began to fall on Monday and kept pouring down in torrents the whole day and night, aided by a furious wind, blowing down fences and even houses; the low lands were completely flooded, leaving the cotton, which presented so fine an aspect on the previous day, bent to the ground, and a desolate picture to the beholder of the sudden and disastrous work of the angry elements.

We have not yet been able to ascertain to what extent this disaster may affect the crops on the parish in general, but there is no doubt that it will be sorely felt in many localities.

WEATHER, CROPS AND HEALTH.—On this subject the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of the 19th instant, says:

On last Thursday the "windows of heaven" were opened, and the people in this vicinity were blessed with a heavier rain than we have had for a long time. It has come almost too late for the corn crops about here, but it will be of great service to the cotton and potatoes. Our city enjoys its usual good health, and it is by no means as warm as it has heretofore been this season.

Local Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending last evening:

Admitted	223	Died	16
Discharged	185	Remaining	895

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, SECOND DISTRICT.—This Board met last evening in the rooms of the Finance Committee, for the purpose of fixing the salaries of teachers and other officers.

The following rates were adopted:

Superintendent, $1,600; Secretary and Librarian, $1,000; Principal of Boys' High School, $1,200; 1st Assistant Boys' High School, $1,000; 2d Assistant Boys' High School, $800; Principal of Girls' High School, $1,000; 1st Assistant Girls' High School, $800; 2d Assistant Girls' High School, $700; Principals of Boys' School's, $1,000; 1st Assistants Boys' Schools, $800; 2d Assistants of 1st classes Boys' Schools, $600; 2d Assistants of 2d classes Boys' Schools, $500; Principals of Girls' Schools, $700; 1st Assistants Girls' Schools, $500; 2d Assistants of 2d classes Girls' Schools, $450; 2d Assistants of 3d classes Girls' Schools, $300.

Mr. Cummings sent in his resignation as Superintendent, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

After transacting some other business of a private nature, the Board went into secret session.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—There was but little of importance doing in this court yesterday. We noticed that a person named Peter Hackes met his deserts for a trifling act of persecution towards four females who resided on St. Anthony street, and against whom he had brought a charge of being mere mendicants. The very contrary was proved, so he was fined $10. Peter Johnson was also rid of $15 imposed upon him as a fine for his misdeeds; he was charged with keeping a house where disreputable characters congregated.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Richarda Rauer Knabel, a German woman of about 25 years of age, committed suicide last Thursday evening by drowning herself in a well in Clio street. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and necessitate to the verdict, she had committed the act while labouring under a fit of insanity.

FIERY ASSAULT.—George Lloyd, a fireman, was admitted to the Charity Hospital last evening, with his face badly burned from the effects of vitriol. He states that some three weeks ago, as he was passing along a street rapidly at night, on his way to a fire, he ran against a man by accident, who immediately turned and struck him with a bottle of vitriol, thereby breaking the bottle and scattering its fiery contents over his face. One of his eyes is still dangerously inflamed, so much so indeed, that it is feared he will lose it. The party who struck him is unknown.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man, attached to the baggage cars of the Opelousas Railroad, whose name we were unable to learn, yesterday, while in the act of throwing a stick at a mule, when the train was in motion, slipped and fell under the car, which passed over him, cutting off his left and crushing his right arm. When we last heard from him, he was in a very critical condition and not expected to recover.

RECORDER STEFFEN'S COURT.—Mr. Swan, who keeps a small grocery on St. Thomas street, was examined before Recorder Steffen yesterday and sent to the criminal court to find on the charge of selling liquor to slaves without license. Bail, $300.

Judy Kinkle, a desirable woman from the steamship Euclid Webster, and J. W. Wyse, who had attempted to drown himself in the river, were seen in the crazy house on Camp street, somewhat insane.

Two cases of Thomas Ryan and Patrick Murphy, accused of having robbed John Weber of a gold watch on the night of the 4th inst., was dismissed, there being no evidence whatever against them.

D. Clinton was held under bonds of $250 to be less amusive than is his wont towards Wm. Walker, and some half a dozen drunken characters were ordered to pay small fines and or repair forthwith to the Work-house.

RECORDER FABER'S COURT.—Felix Boinik, of Madison street, was arraigned in this court yesterday, and committed for trial before the First District Court, for perpetrating the unmanly act of beating his wife. One Mrs. Dourram, of Bourbon street, was sent before the same tribunal for violently beating Kate Shanglant.

The charge against Thomas McCormick of committing an assault and battery on the person of Bridget Duffy was dismissed. Michael and Catherine Kohl, accused of ill-treating a slave boy, were held under bonds of $300 each to keep the peace.

Charles Hellmer and Nicolas San Salvador were held under bonds of $500 each—the first, for committing an assault and battery on Edward Hosner, of Bienville street, and the latter for choking Paul San Salvador in his own house, on Bienville street.

William Hardison is remanded to await examination on a complaint of having stolen a couple of shoes, which have been found in his possession, and which he has appeared over-anxious to sell.

RECORDER BOULIGNY'S COURT.—*Alderman Huyghe presiding.*—Recorder Bouligny being sick, the Court was presided over by Alderman Huyghe, who, we noticed, had a rather peculiar case of false imprisonment before him for investigation. It was that of Daniel Dondy, a sailmaker, who had been arrested on the affidavit of George L. Hastings, accusing him of falsely imprisoning him by forcibly holding him to his cash with the view of extorting more money from him than he was legitimately entitled to. The matter was laid for further investigation. Also the case of Wm. Jones, accused of stealing a free negress's fiddle.

John Reris and James Dolan were sent before the First District court for trial, on the charge of having committed the crime of perjury by swearing falsely to the prepaidic of G. H. Taylor, and two or three over-sealed frequenters of "bier houses," were fined for lying out drunk on the streets at night.

When we left, the attention of the court was being occupied with a lengthy examination of A. Heller, accused of having committed a breach of trust or embezzlement, in appropriating to his own use, as is alleged, the proceeds of a note for $200, and then leaving the State without accounting for the same to Jacob Fay, the former holder thereof. Heller, we believe, has but recently been brought back to the city by virtue of a requisition on the Governor of Mississippi, but as we could not ascertain the precise of the matter, we will refrain from saying more till the matter has been fully investigated.

MARRIED:

On Monday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Goerlich, Mr. JOHN M. BRABAZON to Miss MADELAINE RAY, both of this city.

☞ Facts cannot be questioned, when the people of any country bear testimony as in the case of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Not only have we the individual evidence of the land, but almost every paper in the Union is announcing from the great benefit derived from the use of these celebrated Bitters: besides various testimonials awarded them. These are all weighty facts that cannot help but convince the most incredulous that it is at least worthy of trial. For dyspepsia in any form, these Bitters are a certain cure when used as per directions on bottle. For sale by Alexander Norman & Co., 2 Poydras street; Cady & Hudson, 7 Gravier street. aug22 2p2&W

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

J. C. NILES says:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of the good qualities, having proved itself one an excellent Fever and Ague preventative, a great purifier of the blood, and the very best tonic on record to aid digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for debility, or low spirits and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. D. CROCKWILL says:

ANNOTA, Iowa, May 1, 1854.

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, some of them where hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which other medicine did not, and some cases of chronic ague that they used the Bitters. See advertisement.

aug16 2ptd W&A

THE GREAT RUSSIAN HERBS!—*Pro Bono Publico*—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." Redding's Russia Salve is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a safe and speedy cure for burns, pilles, bells, corns, felons, chilblains, and all sores of every kind; for sprains, bruises, and all pains in the joints and limbs; for scalds, cuts, chapped hands, sore nipples, inoculated by nurses, whitlows, sties, feelers, the bites, spider stings, frozen limbs, salt rheum, scurvy, sore and cracked lips, sore nose, warts and flesh wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will it hinder or do anything to interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, ex-captains, nurses and others who have used it themselves and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & Co. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman and all druggists.

fe15 d&W eod3m

☞ By virtue of the powers with which was invested by the Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, as per documents deposited and recorded in the office of W. Vinsky, Esq., Notary Public, I have constituted and appointed Messrs. MASON PILGRIER 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 negotiate or assume obligations and contract for Nicaragua.

P. DE GORCOURIA.

fe21 2p

A Card.

A sycophantical error having been made in the different papers of the city, by which the name of "V. CHAREY" was inserted among the names of the call of the Fillmore Rangers. I hope leave to state I wish it to be signed thus only:

aug22 2ptd JUSTIN CHAERY.

A Card.

The subscriber having purchased the stock of Groceries of Messrs. J. O. Harris & Co., begs leave to inform the public that he will continue the business in the same place, and under the old NEW STORE, NO. 13 CLAY STREET, in the Jacob's Dagueurotype Saloon; and also to make room for his new stock of FRESH AND WELL SELECTED GROCERIES, now on the way from the North. His stock comprises everything in the selling line, and he invites everybody to come and examine for themselves.

J. BURCKETT,

aug22 2p6t 70 Camp street.

Watches and Clocks.

Jewelry, Precious Stones, Watch Materials, Glasses and Tools; Silk Guards and Ribbons, Clock Findings, Jewelry Boxes and Card Boxes, and everything necessary for Watchmaking and Jewellers in the repairing line.

H. FRANKOS,

aug22 2p1m 191 Poydras street.

Rural Ball.

THE THIRD GRAND BRESS SOIREE

Will be given at the

CARROLLTON HOTEL GARDENS,

On Saturday Evening, August 23d, 1856,

Under the direction of the following mentioned

Managers:

Hon. Chas. M. Waterman,	Hon. Gerard Stith,
Hon. Victor Hunter,	Hon. M. M. Reynolds,
Frank Preston, Esq.,	L. L. Perrie, Esq.,
W. P. Coleman, Esq.,	Col. J. G. Pelotte,
Pascalis Lafon, Esq.,	C. W. Normandin, Esq.,
B. Bloomfield, Esq.,	Samuel T. James, Esq.
Aug. Duparteron, Esq.,	J. B. Sarpy, Esq.,
P. S. Sayssons, Esq.,	J. T. Michel, Esq.

Applications for Cards of Invitation for Ladies may be made of any of the above named gentlemen only.

☞ Gentlemen's Tickets, $2 50. Share tickets for the city 12½ at 2 o'clock. aug19 2ptd

Second-hand Furniture Bought.

The highest Cash Price paid for all descriptions of Second-hand Furniture. Persons leaving the city and wishing to dispose of their furniture, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned.

Also—Second-hand Furniture sold, exchanged and repaired.

P. M. TOURNE,

aug19 2p6t 22 Bienville street.

Carpeting, Matting and Floor OIL CLOT