New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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BY KINSON & 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; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rate, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, 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; 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 often shown which reaches a desirable medium for advertisers. As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching every hundred at homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 a year, in advance. It has a large circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable medium advertisers or making their wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Persons writing for the Crescent will please bear in mind that we do not attach anonymous communications. In all cases it is required that the name and status of the writer be made known to us, (in confidence, of course,) before insertion.*

NICARAGUA.—Persons wishing to emigrate to the Republic of Nicaragua, are notified to call immediately at the Emigration Office, No. 16 Royal street.

☞ The Hon. George Eustis, Jr., Member of Congress from Louisiana, has our thanks for Congressional documents.

☞ We are under special obligations to Messrs. Castillo & Harispe for their kindness in furnishing us with files of Havana papers.

☞ Messrs. Post & Mel have our best thanks for their kindness in furnishing us with late news from Florida.

☞ Mr. Robert Moody, clerk of the steamer R. W. Mollae, will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, and under the St. Charles Hotel, has laid on our table the second volume of the above named valuable work. As the publication of this volume has been awaited with a great deal of impatience by the public, we have no doubt but that it will meet with a very rapid sale.

FROM BRAZOS ST. JAGO.—The schooner W. H. Torrey arrived last evening, from Brazos St. Jago, with $94,700 in specie, and the U. S. mail.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP FLORIDA.—A telegraphic dispatch to Messrs. E. G. Rogers & Co. was received yesterday from Columbus, Ga., informing them that the steamship Florida was blown ashore on the night of the 30th ult. in St. Joseph's Bay, and is a total loss, with the exception of a portion of her machinery. Her cargo was driven high and dry on the shore.

The Florida cleared from this port for Key West and Florida ports on the 25th of August, with the following cargo: 150 bales hemp, 162 bbls flour, 60 bbls brand, 6 hhds and 12 bbls sugar, 150 coils rope, 200 sacks corn and 150 sacks oats.

LOSS OF THE BARQ NIAGARA.—The ship Creole, Capt. Pierce, arrived yesterday from New York, having on board Captain Belcher and eight men who comprised the crew of the brig Niagara. The Creole fell in with her on the 6th inst. in lat. 26, long. 85. 30, dismasted and waterlogged. The Niagara was from Pensacola, bound to Havana with a cargo of lumber.

BUSINESS.—*Talk on 'Change.*—Although nothing of more than ordinary interest transpired yesterday on 'change and on the streets, nevertheless there was a good feeling prevailing. From the daily congregation of the most prominent men of our city at the Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, on St. Charles street and its vicinity, the exchange of views and opinions on all that tends to the enhancement of our city trade, we opine that a good business is in prospect for the coming season. The tenth of September has come and passed, no sickness has appeared, and it is reasonable to conclude we shall pass this season free from affliction. Within the last forty years the fever only commenced as an epidemic but once in the month of September, and that was on the fifth day of that month, in 1822, when the Board of Health declared an epidemic existing. There was a Board of Health in those days and a quarantine, but neither prevented a most direful and sickly season. We congratulate our citizens on the favorable auspices with which the fall business is commencing.

There were several arrivals from sea yesterday, with full cargoes of merchandise of almost every kind. Two cargoes of coffee from Rio, cargoes of sugar from Cuba, ice and other notions from Boston, cargoes from sand seven hundred and sixty-two Mexican dollars Europe, fruit from the Gulf ports and ninety-four thousand from Brazos St. Jago. The great Eclipse was expected last night with the largest load of cotton of the season, which, with boats from the West due today, will cause considerable activity on the landings for the balance of this week.

In another column we give a highly interesting letter from Liverpool, received by the Persia. We agree with our correspondent about the Queen of Oude, and fancy she will have but little of the $100,000 left when she departs from London on her return to India. The English nation is a great nation for answering territory, without purchase, negotiation or treaty.

Another of our commercial correspondents says: "Spinners in Manchester and buyers in Liverpool are making all possible efforts to depress cotton, but they cannot. It remains firm and no doubt will soon be at higher figures." Our correspondent does not appear to have a very exalted opinion of the cotton dealers on the other side. He says they are a manœuvering, speculating set. On the day of the departure of the Persia, the weather had changed to fine and fair; and with five or six days of such weather, it was expected, would be sufficient to secure a good share of the crops.

Among the disasters by the gale of the 29th and 30th ult., we regret to learn the loss of the steamship Florida, of this port, belonging to the line of Messrs. E. G. Rogers & Co., in the Key West trade. This occurrence happened on the 31st, in St. Joseph Bay, West Florida, *en route* for Key West. This was the report on the bulletin board of the Exchange at an early hour yesterday, and confirmed by subsequent accounts to the agents. The vessel was insured.

We are gratified to learn that our insurance offices do not suffer very largely by the recent storms and disasters. Fortunately they are abundantly able to meet all demands promptly, ten times over. It is a good thing for insurance companies to lose occasionally, so they can have the pleasure of showing their promptness and punctuality. If losses did not occur, every individual would become his own underwriter, and insurance associations anything but productive to stockholders.

FILLMORE'S CHANCES IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 4th inst., has the following remarks on the prospects of the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in that State: We have frequent inquiries, both in person and by letter, from gentlemen whose residences are at a distance from our city, as to what the result will be in Maryland at the approaching election. We are happy to have it in our power, from what we consider data that can be relied upon, to state that all is well in Maryland. We are not of the kind who allow their desires to run away with their judgment, and think that we are speaking within bounds when we say that Mr. Buchanan cannot carry over six counties in the State, while the probabilities are that he will not get more than four. The rank and file of the old Whig party will, march to the ballot-box en masse in November next, and cast their votes for Fillmore and Donelson; the only defection to Buchanan worth speaking of, among this class of our citizens, being confined to a few disappointed office-holders, office-seekers and would-be leaders, who were an incubus to the Whig party in its days of might, and may now be considered as fungus excrescences most happily lopped off. The State of Maryland is good for 5,000 majority for Fillmore and Donelson. "Let other States do as they please, Maryland will vote for Fillmore."

WORDS OF TRUTH AND SOBERNESS.

The following article, extracted from the Baltimore American of a late date, we earnestly commend to the consideration of all Southern—all Union men—without regard to any party with which they have heretofore acted. Although short, it is full of truth and significance; and coming, as it does, from an influential commercial journal that has never been an organ or a defender of the American party—a journal that has always been conservative, high-toned and Union-loving, and a journal whose fidelity to the South is unquestioned and unquestionable—we think its points should exercise much weight with those Southerners who are inclined to jeopard the welfare of the South and the existence of our glorious confederacy, under the delusive hope that there is a possibility of electing Mr. Buchanan.

The article to which we refer was written and published before the result of the election in Maine had been made public. Could the editors have foreseen that Mr. Buchanan was about being overwhelmed in the very Sebastopol of Northern Democracy, no doubt they would have appealed to their Southern brethren in the strongest terms to rally *en masse* to the support of Fillmore—the Union candidate—the conservative candidate—the only candidate in whose hands it is absolutely certain the constitutional rights of every section of the country will be protected.

As the late elections in Iowa, Vermont and Maine, have demonstrated the hopelessness of Mr. Buchanan's cause in the Northern States, we cannot persuade ourselves but that the time is near at hand when the Southern States will fall into line and march to the polls in solid column on behalf of the "Model President." Without they are stricken with mental blindness, we are unable to assign a reason how they can do otherwise.

But, we will no longer detain our readers. Here is the article from the Baltimore American:

ELECTIONS IN THE NORTHERN STATES.—The result of the elections in Iowa and Vermont are indicative of the defeat which will unquestionably overtake the Democratic party in every Northern State where it has contented singly against the Strength of the united Pleasant and anti-administration feeling. But the events of the last year or two have so strongly developed to the section of the country. Utter prostration by over whelming majorities, is a fate that Democracy would not escape, even in Pennsylvania, if the contest was simply reduced to fine choice of Fremont or Buchanan. The evidences of this fact are already so strong as to force themselves upon the consideration, and every day between this and the election will increase their strength. The truth is that the Democratic party and its nominee are within a shadow of a set once North, if Mr. Fillmore is out of the contest. Even the doubtful men, at that section consider the Democratic party so totally inefficient to a Republican, and look with alarm on its continuance in power as likely to induce upon the country a prolongation of the exciting contests which have marked the administration of Mr. Pierce. If they are forced to make a choice between two sectional candidates, they will of course choose the one representing their own interests, and the result would be the election of President by the vote of *every* free State except California.

Yet, with the unerring result demonstrated by the vote of Iowa and Vermont, the Old Line Whigs of the South are urged one beyond to unite upon Mr. Buchanan as the only defense of the South. Were it possible to induce them to that sacrifice Mr. Fillmore, the only eligible would at once merge itself into an entirely sectional issue. It would be North against South and South against North. Freedom by the North, Mr. Fillmore would also be divested by the North, and his followers in each section would be repelled from one another, would join in a sectional fight, in which the South would be out-numbered and outvoted, and in her defeat would be forced to confess she had himself wounded it. The safety of the South depends on the success of Mr. Fillmore, whose conciliatory claims prevent the course from becoming a purely sectional contest, and by whose election the security and peace of the country will be best secured.

Buchanan Meeting at Baton Rouge.

From all we can learn, this demonstration, about which so many trumpets were blown and so many preparations made, was a complete and overwhelming failure. The Buchanan organs claim that five thousand persons were present. Admitting their estimate to be correct, and the case is made out against them, by their own record. There are, we think, more than six thousand inhabitants in the corporation of Baton Rouge. So the *great* mass meeting couldn't have been tremendously great after all, notwithstanding the attendance of numerous delegations from the adjoining parishes.

We have been told that there were, probably, about twenty fire hundred persons in attendance, including men, women and children, of the white race, and adult and adolescent descendants of Ethiopia, the latter being always extremely numerous on such gay and festive occasions, no matter which party gives the barbecue. Here we will volunteer a piece of information for the benefit of Greeley & Co., which we trust they will profit by. It is this: the aforesaid Ethiopians don't care a straw about politics—they are utterly indifferent as to the coming election—don't bother their heads about anybody's rights, whether legal, constitutional or otherwise, except *their* inalienable rights to be "in" when there's good eating or drinking going on! And they always are "in"—nobody tries to keep them out—and they could't be kept out if everybody tried, when they once started to go in. "Dey is dar, suah," and goodness gracious! how much better the "unfortunate and down-trodden" fellows appear to enjoy themselves than their masters!

Speaking of this barbecue, the Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 7th, says:

The great Democratic barbecue, for which such extensive preparations have been made during the last two months, came off yesterday, and we are constrained to say that the gathering of voters was by no means so large as we had anticipated early. The day proved bright and beautiful, and the grove in which the stand and table had been prepared, was really an inviting place. A considerable number of ladies accompanied the delegations from Baton Rouge and Dacria, some came in from the adjoining country, and many of our fair friends of Baton Rouge were attracted to the grounds by the presence; indeed, the ladies which had been prepared for the reception of the audience were all occupied, and there was an array of bright eyed and smiling faces most pleasing to behold. Judging as well as we could, from the spectator stand, we calculated that there were from four to five hundred voters present, including a considerable number of Americans, who were curious to hear the conflicting arguments of the orators. The core of Gov. Isaac Johnson presented a fine view, and we presume that our Democratic friends will claim that the demonstration and speech of some two hours and a half, was a great success. We know by their fellows, Mr. Pierce's friends, that not more than one number over forty or fifty, whereas we had been led to believe that five hundred of the "delighted" were expected from that city.

"Four to five hundred voters present, including a considerable number of Americans," etc. Truly our Democratic friends have made a great outcry over the accumulation of a very small quantity of political wool. But we won't interfere with their rejoicings. If they are satisfied we are.

THE STORM IN THE INTERIOR OF FLORIDA.—The storm which did so much damage throughout the Southern States did not pass over Florida without leaving terrible marks of devastation in its course. We have before us the Marianna Patriot, of the 2d inst., which has a gloomy account of the ravages committed in that neighborhood and town.

Speaking of the damage down in the town, the Patriot says:

Trees, outhouses and fences were swept down, and our beautiful town made almost a complete wreck. Majestick oaks and strongly implanted mulberry trees, which had for years stood as ornaments to our village, and which had braved all former gales, were either rent asunder or uplifted by the roots.

Two of the chimneys of the court-house, and others about town, some of them newly built, were blown down; but we are glad to say none of our dwellings houses were materially injured and fortunately no lives lost.

The surrounding country, says the Patriot, we are afraid suffered severely. We have heard that Gen. Milton, Messrs. Wynn, Battle, and James L. Robinson, had their gin-houses blown down, and Mr. F. R. Ely lost his sugar-house and a number of other houses, and had two yoke of oxen killed. Dr. R. A. Sanders had two mules killed.

The roads are impassable, from the quantity of logs across them, which will prevent us from having regular mails for some time. Neither the Northern or Western mails left at their regular time on account of the storm.

We understand that the new Methodist Church at Greenwood was blown down during the gale, and that the Chipola river had risen very rapidly since, from the immense quantity of water fallen.

The crops are completely ruined in the county. Cotton and corn have been blown down and beaten in the ground. One gentleman had only a bolt of cotton open left standing on his plantation, and another had one-third of his corn buried in the sand.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN WALKER AND RIVAS.—A late letter from Granada says: "Rivas has fortified Leon, having placed cannon in the tower of the Cathedral and around all of the entrances of the Plaza. Walker will have some trouble in taking the town if he does not receive more men and artillery. The army of Rivas is about 2,000 strong. Walker's army, on the other hand, is demoralized in every respect. Drunkenness is the prevailing vice. [Baltimore Paper.

The quotation from "a late letter" is false in an important respect. Gen. Walker's army is *not* "demoralized." It is under better discipline and stronger now than ever. He is in a much better position than he has been since he went to work to regenerate a glorious and a lovely land. Emigrants are continually pouring in, and when he chooses to demolish the fool Rivas, he has only to stretch forth his hand, and the thing will be done.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.—T. L. Gifford, Secretary of the Pennsylvania American State Council, denies that a resolution endorsing Mr. Fillmore was pending at the adjournment of the Lancaster Council. He says that no such resolution was submitted, as the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was endorsed and ratified at Harrisburg in May last, and consequently that there was no necessity for consideration of the subject.

Waking Up.

It is a fact, each day becoming more apparent, that the city is waking up. Its nap this summer has been neither long nor deep; it having been much disturbed in its repose by an unwonted attack of good health. The Howard Association, however, has had a deep and dreamless sleep, and even the Charity Hospital, that is generally so wide awake in the summer-time, has been yawning all along as if it wished to go to sleep, but was afraid to. Health is indeed a blessing, and the citizens of New Orleans should esteem it a particular pride that, for its population, the city has this summer been the healthiest in the Union. The runaways—many of whom, we doubt not, find that "preserving the health by too strict a regime is a wearisome malady"—are daily returning, and seem glad to be back. It is a good month before the usual season of the city's waking up; but, as we have already intimated, it has not been able to go entirely to sleep, and, like an individual who has suffered the same discomfort, is preparing to get up and shake herself earlier than usual.

We have had, it is true, a great deal of very hot weather, and our little cousins the mosquitoes have been more affectionate, if possible, than in former years; but these minor discomforts we have been able to stave off, by the blessing of Heaven, which sends us shade with its sunshine, and of the unknown but never-to-be-sufficiently-praised individual who invented bobbinet. Now, the heat is moderating, and the evenings are deliciously cool and invigorating. Last evening was so pleasant that we could not refrain from idling around and taking a general survey of things. Business seemed on the increase; but if it is not on the increase, then we are at a loss to know why the drays and carts are so thickly and industriously on the move—why the gaps in the shipping are so steadily filling up—and what is meant by the freight-piles and people-streams that enliven the levee throughout its length. Yes, business is rapidly on the increase—that's a fixed fact.

The building and repairing operations which have been going on steadily all summer, as they do every summer, now appear to be progressing with an extra rush. We purpose soon to give a sketch of what has been done in this respect this year, and we are certain that it will surprise everybody abroad, and a good many at home—those who pursue beaten tracks, and never see all the city.

The evening turnout of yesterday was particularly large and pleasant to behold. Smoking and ruminating idlers of high and low degree, with chubby children and apple-faced nurses, congregated in the squares—in Lafayette Square, with its sycamore shades and grassy lawns, and in Jackson Square, with its fantastic shrubbery and flowers, and its great iron-seated circle with the bronze Old Hickory in the middle; the gaiety of the promenades and the noisy gambols of the children contrasting so oddly with the silent gravity of the old hero, resting rampant, gaunt and grim, alike unmindful of the pleasant sights around him, and the music of the neighboring bell, made of cannon that he wrested from the booty-and-beauty-hunting Britishers. For observation and rumination on a pleasant evening, Jackson Square is, we think, the best spot in the whole city; and not a few poetly and philosophical looking old gentlemen repair thither daily, to look at the present and think of the past, while cooling their protuberant dinners.

The ladies, too, were out in scraphic array—gliding along Camp street, where the pretty young men stand in the doorways, or along Canal and Chartres streets, where already the dry goods kaleidescopes display the gorgeous and pocket-killing fabrics of autumn. And along the levee, the scene was pleasant and variegated. Pleasure parties airing themselves on the ferry-boats and lifters swarming at the landings; other lifters mixing with the busy throng at the wharf, of some departing or newly arrived steamer—lighting the repairs going on in the levee, heavy lumber and the pile-driver being objects of absorbing interest—or crowding wherever anything, no matter how trivial, was to be seen or heard.

It is so seldom that we stop on our ears, and drift along with the evening tide of humanity, that when we do so, we enjoy it in the extreme, and wonder that we do not indulge in the luxury oftener. Such was our feeling last evening, and the result of our round is the opinion already expressed—that the Crescent City is waking up. May her nap in summer to come be as short and restless as it has been this summer.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVERPOOL, August 22, 1856.

Editors Crescent: This week has been again dull in cotton, in fact, although the circulars do not quote a decline, you could not sell without taking off 1-16 to ⅛. There is no life, and quotations really seem to be independent of Liverpool for the present. The sales of the week are only 47,000 bales, of which 39,150 to the trade. The quotations are for Orleans Middling, 6 5-16; do. Fair 7d. Stock of American this year, 633,480; last year, 372,550; all kinds this year, 772, 230; last year, 564,130.

The weather has been showery, and grain has got a lift up; but there is no danger of the harvest.

In general news, we have the arrival of the Queen Mother of Oude at Southampton with a full train of ladies, eunuchs, servants, etc., etc., etc. They had half of one of the steamers from Alexandria to themselves, having their own cooks, butchers, etc., and have taken a whole hotel; have removed the furniture, and will thus be enabled to live in oriental seclusion. Oude is a kingdom in India that John Bull has annexed, or appropriated, or taken under his protection, or stolen—the last is probably the right expression—and the Queen Mother and her apparent come to England to appeal against the Governor General of India. She has £50,000 with her, besides jewels innumerable, all to urge her suit, but I think any one may guess what the result will be—the money will be spent, the jewels gone, she will become a pensioner on the British Government, and the revenue of her country will duly find its way into the coffers of the Honorable East India Company. C.

Later from Havana.

Messrs. Castillo & Harispe, consignees of the brig Adams Gray, which arrived at the quarantine on Sunday last, have kindly sent us full files of Havana papers to the 21st ult. These papers contain, however, very little news of any importance.

The late gale seems to have been as severe in Havana and the neighborhood as it was in this vicinity. Happily, however, it occasioned no loss of life, as with us. It commenced rather earlier with them, as it had spent its fury by the afternoon of the 30th. The rivers overflowed on the island and caused much damage to the crops of cane and corn, while the wind and rain did equal damage, not only to the corn and cane, but to the fruit trees. The principal railroads were much damaged by the falling of trees across the tracks and the washing away of the embankments, which had seriously hindered travel on them.

In the city of Havana much injury was done to the trees which ornamented the public walks and plaza, during the prevalence of the gale. Business was suspended and the streets deserted, owing to the danger from falling tiles and trees and the frequent lightning.

At sea there had occurred, so far as heard from, but one accident. The Spanish steamer Isabel had been completely disabled, owing to her machinery having been damaged whilst off Mangles Aites. Fortunately, no lives were lost on the occasion. Assistance had been sent to her, and it was believed that the steamer would be saved, although she had a very narrow escape.

At the time of the sailing of the Adams Gray, the Governor-General was at Puerto Principe attending the Fair. Gen. Monzano, the *Segundo Cabo*, had charge of the superior civil business during his absence.

Gen. Concha had been received in Puerto Principe with characteristic pomp and ceremony, and at his various stopping places on the way.

☞ **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:

SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its 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 to aid digestion and create 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, 19 3t

ANAMOSA, 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 afforded no relief, and were considered incurable ere they used the Bitters. See advertisement. 6m6 TrisWAA

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADIAN.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

General News.

A grand dinner was given to the Guards in London, on the 25th, at which 2,000 were present.

Louis Napoleon is said to be suffering much from a disease of the liver.

The Spanish Government is appointing new officers in all the civil departments. The appointments are chiefly made from the liberal party. A decree suppressing the National Guard will soon appear. That of Madrid is already disarmed.

The bread riots in Portugal have been suppressed. The cholera at Lisbon was abating.

The arrival of a French squadron in the Tagus caused considerable excitement.

The grape harvest is a complete failure.

It is reported that the King of Naples demands the privilege of submitting his differences with the European powers to an European Congress.

It was rumored that a collision had taken place between the Neapolitan and Swiss troops.

The crops throughout Naples are a failure.

Commercial.

QUEBEC, Sept. 9.—Our advices by the Canadian state that Breadstuff advanced slightly. Ohio is quoted at 34s. to 34s. 6d.; Southern, 33s. 3d. Wheat is stiffer. White Corn is quoted at 34s. to 35s.; Yellow, 33s. 6d. to 34s.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Flour market is buoyant. State is quoted at $6 35; Ohio, $6 35 to $6 64. Western Red Wheat $1 53½; Southern Red, same; Southern White, $1 65.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Our Cotton market is buoyant, with sales to-day of 2000 bales. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Standard Southern Flour $7 25 to $7 60. Southern White Wheat $1 65 to $1 68. Mixed Corn 65c. Rice unchanged. Rosin and Spirits Turpentine unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Flour $5 70 to $5 80. Other articles are unchanged.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—The river is as a stand again.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 10.—The Challenge passed down at 4 P. M.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 10.—The Persia passed down at 10, and the Orleans at 11 P. M. yesterday.

Local Intelligence.

A SPECK OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire, at half-past 10 o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of a pile of shavings in the yard of the Work house. The engine that reached the spot did not have to maintain.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A meeting of this body was called for last evening by the Mayor, to take action upon his recent message, vetoing the ordinance for relaying the gas pipes in the drinking district of the city. At roll-call, Messrs. Place, Montgomery, Gourdain and Hope answered to their names.

The information was solicited, as counsel from interested aldermen, who spoke authoritatively, that there would positively be no quorum.

A motion to adjourn being made, Mr. Place objected and moved that a roster of half an hour be taken, and that the Sergeant at Arms be dispatched for the absent members. The motion carried, and the Sergeant started out.

At the expiration of the half hour the Sergeant returned unbidden, and he was alone. He reported inability to find the residence of five of the aldermen, but found the said members absent.

Mr. Place then stated that, inasmuch as notice had been served personally upon all the members of the Board, and that as the members present had done all in their power to secure a quorum, and do their duty, he would move an adjournment, and let the responsibility rest with the absentees. The motion carried.

MURDER.—Last evening, at about five o'clock, the infuriate man Geaves, belonging to Mr. James Hopkins, Sr., stabbed and killed his wife Josephine, a mulattress, belonging to Mr. Nelson Durand. The tragedy took place in Gerardo street in his owner's back yard, on Royal street, between Bergundy and Barracks; and immediately afterward, covered with his wife's blood, Geaves coolly walked out into the street and gave himself up to a citizen, who took him to the guard-house. The Coroner was investigating the case when we left. We heard Hopkins, who is an intelligent gentleman, and has always borne a good rep ation, tell his story of the affair to Lieut. Fitzsimons. He said that Josephine had been his wife for three years; that recently he went with his young master up the river, and when he returned, found that his wife had taken to herself another husband; that since then they had not lived together, she being with a family next door to his master's; that last evening she came to his room, and attempted to take away the bed-clothes he slept upon; that he opposed, and each having hold of a sheet, pulled at it till she dropped him in the face—he slapped her back—she seized a chair and struck him with it—he wrested it from her and drew his knife and stabbed her. He said he was furiously mad at the time, as besides trying to rob him of his bed, she was cursing him and calling him all sorts of foul names. The deed, he said, occurred in his young master, who did not know he had it. But the day before, his master had his valise packed for a trip over the lake, and in the packing the knife was left out, and he says he appeared to relish it rather very much; rather than be so well not have stabbed his wife if he had not been in his master's hat, since it was cause, there was no one talking about it. Josephine was stabbed through the heart, in the left breast, and to the right side. She was about thirty-five years of age, and George is several years younger.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we hear of the Coroner's having concluded his investigation, with a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Upon the post mortem examination it appeared that George had stabbed his wife no less than ten times, four of the stabs missing her bones through and through. No one witnessed the deed, further than to see George with the bloody knife in his hand, just after the deed was done, and the jury acquitting on the floor.

SCHOONER ROBBER.—Twenty-five dollars in cash and a quadrant were stolen from the cabin of the schooner Brown, in the Lower Pontchartrain Thursday night, by some unknown rascal.

DROWNED.—A negro boy named Tom, owner not ascertained, fell into the river in jumping from the ferry boat to the wharf in Gretna at about half past 7 o'clock last evening, and was drowned.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—William Ryan, John Sullivan and Jackie Boyle, were examined yesterday. Ryan on a charge of forcibly absorbing Patterson Hornsby on Tchoupitoulas street, on Tuesday evening, the 21 inst., and Sullivan and Boyle charged with violently rescuing Ryan from the officer who had arrested him for his abuse. The examination resulted in the dismissal of Sullivan and Boyle, but the committal of Ryan for trial in the First District Court. Bail given.

Mary Tate was set before the First District Court, to be tried for violently beating Margaret Burke, on Gravier street near Adelina, on the 5th ult. Bail given.

James Mullanand wife, Thomas Knight and Thomas Steer, were arraigned on a charge of jointly beating James McGlore and abusing his wife, on Levee street, on the night of the 31 Bail. They all gave bail to appear on the 15th.

Patrick Albert, residing on Liberty street, near Felicity, was arraigned on a charge of shooting his dog, a dangerous hound, to train at large, in consequence of which a little boy of Thomas Slack was badly bitten in the hip by him, on Sunday night. The Recorder, after inquiring into the case, dismissed Albert, but ordered the dog to be killed.

Patrick Moore, for uttering bloody threats against Charles Moore—both residing at No. 81 Carondelet street—was bound over to keep the peace, and on a charge of forcibly abusing Catherine Gillen, at the same place, the same Patrick is to be examined on the 23d inst.

William Robertson, for carting city dirt from Poydras street, was fined $5.

Among the vagrants sent to the work house, was Denis Donovan, who is a short time ago, attempted to cut his throat because he could not get a full weight of his mother's wash, and was on this account deranged insane.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—Clarisse, a free colored woman, was yesterday sent before the First District Court, to be tried for keeping a disorderly house on Orleans street, between St. Charles and Tremé. She gave bail.

L. A. Blatty, a free colored man, was sent before the same court, for grossly abusing and threatening Pierre Lacoste on occasions, for what he conceived to be the very climax of impudence, viz: asking him to refile a little bread in consideration of a debt owed between them. He gave bail.

Louis Mosher, the grocer of Barracks street, was examined on the charge of having aided and abetted Charles Bernard in his attempt to poison policeman Philip Sarg, by giving him oysters and a glass of brandy and water, on the night of the 14th July last. Mosher proved his innocence in the matter, and was discharged. Bernard—who is a notorious scamp, and had long been in the habit of carrying a vial of cantharides in his pocket—has been arrested. It is said that he is threatening some who he affirms a few hours' ride of the city.

Mrs. Schneider was arraigned on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the corner of Royal and Bienville streets—the dirty old beer-drinking shanty which has pelted that corner so long, and which, from its intolerable infamy at Hampstead arrangements, is styled the "Infernal" by the police. The worthy hostess gave bail to appear when wanted.

Edward McCoy was arraigned on a charge of having stabbed Edward Scally in the neck, with intent to kill, on Burgundy street, on the 30th ult. He was admitted to bail of $500 for his appearance when notified.

Seven free negroes were fined $50 each for gambling in a shanty in the corner of St. Philip and Claiborne streets. All paid.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Mr. and Mrs. Schertz were yesterday arraigned on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, but discharged, owing to the unexplained absence of Officer Colson, who arrested them. In consequence of this, we learn, the officer was to be reported at head quarters.

Mary Kutten was sent to the Work house for six months, for a breach of etiquette, in getting heavily drunk and breaking open the door of P. Maurice's residence, which she invaded after the fashion of a roaring lioness.

Pierre Conroy, or Corrogo, was fined $10 for a similar breach of etiquette, the residence of F. Reisberg, on Esplanade street, being the scene of his drunken exploits.

Warrants were issued for one Christian, charged with stealing two watches, worth $25 each, from Ed. Meyer; for some unknown individual, charged with stealing three kegs of nails from P. Lalo; and for Bernard Reis, charged with a breach of peace.

RECORDER BOULIGNY'S COURT.—Bernard Leiger was arraigned yesterday, and held for a hearing, on a charge of having assaulted his furniture and threatened to kill his wife, in a fit of alcoholic enthusiasm. No other case of worth mention.

THE STORM AT APALACHICOLA.

The Town Almost Completely Submerged.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

We have kindly been furnished by Messrs. Post & Mel, commission merchants of this city, with a copy of the Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser, Extra, of the 1st inst., from which extract the following account of the ravages of the late dreadful storm at that place:

We have barely time before the departure of our mail this morning, to give a brief statement of the gale of the 29th and 30th ults. For several days preceding the 29th we had strong easterly winds, and on the morning of that day the water had nearly reached the top of the wharves, and continued rising up to 12 noon. During this time the wind veered from east to south-east. The water when highest was about half way from the edge of the wharves to the brick stores on Water street, while in some places it was quite up to the side walks. Our citizens commenced early to move the most perishable merchandise into the upper stories, and there was a general stampede of all water craft. By nine o'clock at night the wind had lulled and the waters resumed their usual level.

About one o'clock on the morning of the 30th inst., the wind began to blow violently from the south-east, and by three o'clock the water was up to the top of the wharves and was rising rapidly. At noon the water had reached the side walks. The wind gradually increased during the afternoon, and by dark blew with the greatest violence. At 7 P. M. the waters were rushing into the stores on Water street. The water was at its maximum height about three or four o'clock on the morning of the 31st, and from that time up to 10, were receding rapidly, with the wind from south-west and west. The wharves have received comparatively but little damage, though the wooden wharves are destroyed. The waters have driven back into the city nearly up to the Mansion House side walk. Commerce street was submerged to the depth of three and a half to four feet. Market street was partially covered, the water reaching about two-thirds the way across the street in front of the residences of J. G. Ross and H. W. Brooks, Esqs. The stores of S. M. Nicherson and N. Baker are uninjured. The Apalachicola Exchange, and the building occupied by McKenzie & Elton have their roofs partially off, and in a damaged condition. All the stores on Water street from J. B. Hill & Co's. down, have their roofs torn up and lying in confused mass—doors, sash, etc., on the lower floors are unhinged and scattered about the city. As regards the violence of the gale, it approximates nearer to that of 1851 than any other—the gale was more protracted than that of 1851, though the water was not quite so high. Mitchell's press building and warehouses have their floors all torn up. Petry's iron house is a wreck. The water was between four and four and a half feet deep at the highest point in the stores on Water street.

Sheffield's warehouse on Commerce street had a depth of about four feet over the floors. Some seven or eight small houses at the extreme foot of Water street are destroyed, while several of them have changed their location entirely. Austin's ways are destroyed. Sloop Sarah, on the ways at the time of the gale, is now high and dry in Irish Town. Chimneys innumerable have their tops blown off. A large number of china and other trees in the upper part of the city are torn up by the roots, and so completely stripped of their leaves as to have the appearance of having been devoured by caterpillars. Prostrate fences are the most conspicuous objects in this picture of destruction. The sidewalks on Water and Commerce streets are destroyed, also the greater part of the beach walk. Mitchell's pickery platform is entirely stripped, nothing being left but the upright posts; the pickery building is still standing. In consequence of the barometers, etc., the loss of merchandise on Water street is comparatively small. The drug store of H. P. Abell and J. I. Griffin are much injured, but the stock generally was saved by moving.

Gamble's store had a depth of nearly two feet over the floor; the goods were saved by tearing away the ceiling and stowing the goods above.

The Pee Dee warehouse has its roof slightly damaged, floors torn up and doors generally much injured. Union warehouse sustained but little injury. Buckman's press and warehouse damaged slightly. Steamer Harriet was lying at the wharf making some change in her machinery, by order of steamboat inspectors, on the afternoon of the 29th, and could not get up steam. Capt. Markham, however, succeeded in hauling her alongside of schooner Allie Day, lying in the stream, and the steamer was towed up to the mouth of Sand's Creek where she weathered it out.

Steamer Harriet arrived this morning all safe. Schooner Allie Day is ashore in the neighborhood of Sand's Creek, about two hundred yards from the river, in the woods, and can only be got off with great labor and expense.

Schooner W. R. Pettiss from New Orleans, with one-third cargo for this place, (landed safely before the gale) and the remainder for St. Marks, was driven past the city on the night of the 30th, and passed very near the shore, dragging three anchors. She cleared the wharves in sight of the city and went up into the woods high and dry, about two hundred rods from where the schooner will float. The sails were blown to pieces after they were made fast. Pilot boats went up the river and are safe. We have no reliable information from the various lighters; rumor says several of them are in the woods. Pease are confident for the safety of the people at the light-houses. We learn that the gale was felt up at Ricces Bluff. The cargo on board the W. R. Pettiss is uninjured, and the vessel has made no water.

We have just heard from St. Vincents Island—one family consisting of man and wife and four children are drowned. We have no particulars.

☞ **Hostetter's Bitters.—Dyspeptics, if you** would be well, try a bottle of Hostetter's Bitters. It acts like a charm in giving a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and in strengthening the nervous system. Especially is it unlike any tonic and preservative of the purity of the hottest venom in the summer, when the whole nervous and muscular system relaxes, and effects a condition which permits the approach of disease. There is not a single instance known of its failing to do good where it has been used according to directions. Try it. This celebrated article, Bitters, for sale wholesale and retail by O. O. Wiedman, corner Magazine and Common streets; John Wright & Co., 21 and 101 Chartres street, and druggists generally. s5 2p6d HOWAA

☞ **Hey are aware how frequently pub**lishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this dishonorable necessity are the advertisements of J. C. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and PILLS, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always add a feeling that in so doing we are in no wise lend ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reasons to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pect