The New Orleans Daily Crescent.

PRICE 5 CENTS. PRICE 5 CENTS.

BY MIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 19 CARONDELET STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at one dollar per week, payable to the carriers.

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A liberal discount on the above rates will be allowed to those who advertise by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements not specially ordered to be published one month, or twelve times, and charge accordingly, are considered as gratuitous, and will be published accordingly.

All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the proprietors.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published every morning, Sundays excepted, at $5 a year, in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it offers the best mode in all others of making their wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1856.

To Correspondents.—*Persons writing for the Crescent will please bear in mind that we do not admit anonymous communications. In all cases it is required that the name and status of the writer be made known to us, in confidence, if desired, before insertion.*

☞ Mr. L. P. Woods, clerk of the fine steamer St. Nicholas, has placed us under obligations for late St. Louis papers.

☞ Mr. F. Rodgers, purser of the steamship Cahawba, has our thanks for memoranda and late New York and Havana papers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Hon. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, has our thanks for a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State, transmitting a statement respecting the tariff duties and custom-house regulations, applicable to American cotton, etc.

The Hon. Miles Taylor will also accept our thanks for a copy of the speech of the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, on the Kansas question, delivered in the Senate on the 22 May last.

We are under obligations, also, to the Hon. George Bustis, Jr., for valuable Congressional documents.

The Weekly Crescent.

☞ 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 miscellaneous matter.

Persons wishing to obtain copies for the mail can procure them, done up in strong wrappers, at the office, No. 19 Camp street, or at J. C. Morgan's bookstore, adjoining the Post-Office.

The Fillmore Rangers.

The Fillmore Rangers will hold their fourth grand rally at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening.

Rally! We haven't another word to say. Rally!

Remarkable Expose.

In accordance with numerous requests we reproduce this morning, on the fourth page of our paper, the expose made by F. P. Blair, showing that James Buchanan was the really guilty party throughout all the circumstances which led to the charge of "bribery, intrigue and corruption," against HENRY CLAY in 1825.

We do not ask any one to believe in what Mr. Blair says. But we do say that the documents he brings forward to sustain his positions are indisputable. Those documents constitute the main value of the production. In them Gen. Jackson speaks, Henry Clay speaks, James Buchanan speaks, Daniel Webster speaks, and others of minor note speak. And all the speakings, all the probabilities, all the evidences lead irresistibly to a conclusion in the worst degree unfavorable to Buchanan.

But we are digressing. All we intended at the outset was to direct the public mind to the extraordinary expose events have induced us to republish.

ALVARADO'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.—We received the September number of this very useful work through the mail yesterday. The number before us comes fully up to its usual standard of excellence.

MAIL FOR VERA CRUZ.—A mail for Vera Cruz will be made up at the Post-Office in this city on Monday morning next, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, to be forwarded by the schooner Pegasus, for that port direct.

THE REGATTA AT POINT CLEAR.—Great preparations having been made for this regatta, which comes off next Monday and Tuesday, no doubt our readers will know, of course a brilliant and exciting time is anticipated. Much interest is felt in yachting circles, and the result will be awaited with more than ordinary importance.

From all we can learn, the contending parties are "eager for the fray," and determined to make a desperate struggle for the laurel crown of victory. Mobile and New Orleans will come in competition, and although we have a high respect, in fact affection, for our sister city, still our pride constrains us to hope that New Orleans will best her "clean out of sight."

We shall have full and accurate accounts of the marine races at the earliest practicable moment.

Those who wish to see the sport can get there in time by leaving on to-morrow's mail boat, which will connect with the Southern Star at Mobile and then proceed direct to Point Clear.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Postmaster General has made an important improvement in the mail services on the great line between New York and New Orleans, by introducing what may be termed a system of registration for the lock mail pouches. The route agents, accompanying such mails are severally furnished with blank books, in which they make daily entries of the number of pouches received and conveyed under their charge for each of the principal points on the above line. The agents on connecting lines regularly meet, and together take account of the pouches transferred from one to the other at the railroad station. If a pouch be missing, or any irregularity appear, the fact is immediately reported to the Department for investigation, and so it may be readily ascertained where blame rests.

PLEASURE EXCURSION TO MADEVILLE, LEWISBURG AND POINT PLEASANT.—The steamer Arrow will start on another of these pleasant excursions to the above named places, from the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on next Sunday morning, returning the same evening in time for the 5 o'clock train of cars. This affords an opportunity for a day's enjoyment to a great number of persons whose business would not allow them a longer absence. As those who went on the last excursion gave such a glowing account of the enjoyments, we are sure that it will become a very popular way of spending a Sunday before the season closes.

JUTE ROPE.—Messrs. Haggerty & Latting, Nos. 37 and 39 Poydras street, advertise in another column a new article of rope which, from the certificates published, seems to suit the purposes of cotton planters and presses as well as any other article in the market. As this rope can be afforded at a much less price than an article composed of hemp, planters, it seems to us, would find it to their interest to give it a trial. Messrs. H. & L. advertise that they will have on hand a full supply throughout the season.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Messrs. J. Wright & Co., No. 21 and 131 Chartres street, advertise in to-day's paper the certificates of a great number of persons who have tried this medicine formerly all kinds of fevers, etc., incidental to the climate, and from the evidence therein adduced, we are inclined to think it a wonderful remedy. It is said to be a sure cure for simple agues, it does not contain dele terious drugs, and acts but once to a cure.

☞ Simply a quart of, also, as being valuable as a preventive of disease, and when given according to directions, will preserve the health of the system in any climate and under almost any circumstances. Planters and heads of families would do well to have some of it always on hand, and should use it in case any sickness is to be apprehended.

Messrs. J. Wright & Co. have always on hand any quantity, which they sell wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates.

RECENT STATE ELECTIONS.

We copy the following from the Savannah Georgian, of the 9th instant:

MAINE ELECTION.—The election in Maine, which came off yesterday, gives the Democrats a majority of about 10,000. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Michigan, all of which have recently exhibited Black Republican majorities, and which, by the influence of a decided majority, are now in North Black Republican hands, are sedulously to the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and California—enough with the entire South to elect Buchanan, by a decided majority. Let not enough is given this overwhelming defeat to Northern Black Republican and abolitionism which they should receive.

Well, the "Black Republicans by a decided majority" have carried the day. Consequently, according to the Georgian's estimate, the "Northern effective opposition to Fremont" is "reduced to the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and California," which is "enough with the entire South," the editor concludes, "to elect Buchanan."

The Georgian is a prominent Buchanan organ of the State from which it derives its name. We mention this fact in order that proper weight may attach to its statements. It will be seen, then, that the Georgian virtually admits the impossibility of electing Buchanan by the people, for no man with a grain of sense of the fifteth part of the size of a mustard seed, thinks or hopes he can carry the *entire South*. Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, are sure to go for Fillmore, with a first rate prospect for Florida, and by no means a bad prospect for Virginia, leaving out of the question his chances in other Southern States. This is our calculation, as matters now stand, without reference to the reaction that is daily and hourly going on in favor of Fillmore.

Now for the Northern States, which, with the vote of the "entire South," the Georgian hopes to elect Buchanan. They are Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and California. We have shown that the Georgian relies upon a brittle reed in the South. We shall now proceed to show that it leans upon a fragile reed in the North. It claims New Jersey for Buchanan. This claim is utterly preposterous; and we are surprised so intelligent a journal as the Georgian unquestionably is, should have put it forth. Fillmore is and always has been strong in that State. With his own strength he could beat Buchanan. Add to this the tremendous influence brought to bear in his favor by Commodore Stockton—an Old Line Democrat—and it would take an astute arithmetician to cypher out the *smallness* of the chances of the "Sage of Wheatland." The Stockton influence is all-powerful in New Jersey. This is a proposition no intelligent man pretends to question.

So far as the Keystone State is concerned, we will agree to risk our reputation as prophets, for all time to come, on the prediction that the Buchanan State ticket will be so completely overwhelmed three weeks and one day from Monday, that his most ardent supporters, North, South, East and West, will be *forced* to admit that he stands not the vestige of a chance to carry the electoral ticket in November next.

In regard to California, we have only to say that the Buchanan man who hopes there had better take refuge in some congenial cave of despair as speedily as convenience permits.

As for Illinois, the State election next month will settle the question. If Col. Richardson—a glorious fellow, and no mistake—is not elected Governor by *at least* ten thousand majority, we would not give a straw for Buchanan's chances. Douglas and Richardson are working for *themselves* and the future, not for Buchanan. Both know and feel that Douglas was chiseled out of the nomination for the Presidency, and they are only striving to carry their own State to show the world the absolute power they wield over their constituents. Not a particle of love for Buchanan animates them or stimulates their efforts.

Now, what should the mass of Southern voters do under these circumstances? It is admitted virtually, all around, that Mr. Buchanan is not in the race North; and we have shown, we trust convincingly, that he is at best but half in the race South. He is emphatically nowhere. According to the most favorable showing his friends can make, there is not the remotest probability of his being elected by popular suffrage.

We can only answer the above interrogatory by expressing our own conviction that every Southern man who wishes to defeat the Freesoiler Fremont should go to the polls and vote for the man most likely to accomplish that object—Millard Fillmore.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin.

We learn from the Courier, of yesterday morning, that this distinguished individual proposes to enter upon the canvass in favor of Mr. Buchanan almost immediately. The Courier announces that he will speak at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening next, and that he has made the following appointments to speak in the country, to aid in giving publicity to which we cheerfully volunteer the benefit of our circulation, viz: Napoleon, Sept. 25; Thibodaux, Sept. 26; Franklin, Oct. 1; St. Martinsville, Oct. 3; Abbeville, Oct. 4; Opelousas, Oct. 6.

We hope the Democratic listeners to Mr. Benjamin will have a good time of it; and when they shout forth their applause loudly and lustily over a well-turned sentence, that no outrageous memory will come in to mar the joyousness of the occasion, by reminding them that, until within a few months, the whole political life of their speaker has been employed in denouncing them, their measures and their candidates; and that the identical J. P. Benjamin they are applauding, for years and years pursued their party with a rancor and hatred that is only paralleled by the feelings the Carthaginian of old bore towards Rome! We repeat our wish that they may enjoy a good time, and also that an oblivious sponge has wiped out all recollection of the past. Without that is done, however, artistically and completely, we are unable to perceive how enjoyment or advantage is to be derived from the entertainment. Disgreeable reminiscences are confoundedly annoying.

We consider it more than probable Senator Benjamin's efforts will produce the same results in the extreme South-west that they did in the extreme North-east. He went to Maine and made a speech before Congress adjourned. The election followed shortly after, and the party he had spoken in favor of was routed, horse, foot and dragoons. The year previous—1855—the Democratic party of Maine polled over 48,000 votes. This year—1856—*after* Senator Benjamin's speech, the same party was able to poll only about 24,000! The Fressoilers swept over the State with the irresistible might of a tornado, and Buchanism went down, down, down, to the lowermost depths of hopelessness!

We don't believe the Senator—no matter how powerful his efforts—will be able to do in Louisiana what he did in Maine, that is—carry the State for Fremont!

While on this subject we respectfully, yet earnestly, request the Courier to inform us and the public whether free and fair discussion will be allowed at Mr. Benjamin's appointments. Certainly no prominent a gentleman and so practiced a politician, will not fear to meet any respectable opponent in open debate, face to face, before the sovereign people.

The friends of the South, the Union and Fillmore, are somewhat anxious in the premises. They wish to furnish Mr. Benjamin with a foeman worthy of his steel. And, assuming that the answer to the question we have asked will be in the affirmative, we will designate the gentleman whose services the American party will endeavor to engage to accompany Mr. Benjamin on his political tour. L. Madison Day, Esq., a rising and talented member of the bar of this city is the gentleman to whom we allude. The cause of the Constitution, the Union and the South will be safe in his hands, even against so redoubtable an antagonist as our eminent Senator.

On *such* a field, we cannot think for a moment Senator Benjamin will decline measuring lances.

☞ We received, yesterday, a well written description of the great American barbecue and rally recently had in Richmond, Madison parish. Had we received it sooner we would have published it with pleasure; but as its news has been anticipated, we see no necessity for doing so.

By a private letter we learn that the prospect in Madison is in the highest degree encouraging, and that Fillmore's majority will largely exceed the American majority given last fall. Good! Roll on the ball!

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—There are in the United States 122 colleges, with more than a thousand professors, and having more than twelve thousand students. They have extensive laboratories and astronomical instruments, and libraries containing more than a million of volumes. There are about forty medical schools, with about two hundred and fifty professors and five thousand students. There are forty four theological schools, with one hundred and twenty-seven professors, and between thirteen and fourteen hundred students. There are sixteen law-schools and about six hundred students.

Fillmore Rally Up Town.

The call of the First Ward Club of the American party for a mass meeting in Annunciation Square last night, was responded to in true American style. For a Ward meeting, it was the largest we ever saw. Around the stand, which was erected in the centre of the Square, was a crowd of at least two thousand people, including all the Fillmoreites of that section of the city and a good representation of the naturalized residents. And as all the allurements of an open-air meeting were in full blaze—flambeaux flaming, music playing, and rockets popping "red, white and blue" against the firmament—not a few ladies graced the occasion with their presence. In pleasant weather there is nothing like the open air for a political meeting.

The meeting was presided over by James Beggs, Esq., President of the First Ward Club, with an appropriate corps of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The speaking was led off by Glendy Burke, Esq., who gave one of his short, but reflective and practical speeches, which was received with the loudest approbation. Dr. Harmon followed, in a speech of some length, which was as enthusiastically received. The third and last speaker was Col. White, of Jefferson City, who, although he professed to have little or nothing left to speak upon, after the addresses of his predecessors, made a short, but regular flint-and-steel speech, which kept up the enthusiasm to the end.

The meeting was interrupted, but not a little enlivened, by the arrival, first of the Junior Fillmore Rangers, and afterwards of the gallant Union Club, with their banners and transparencies.

The meeting concluded with two stirring campaign songs, led off by Messrs. Beggs and Quirk, the crowd joining with a will in the choruses, and three cheers for Fillmore and the Union, that made the welkin ring.

During the meeting, two well-known and patriotic citizens, whose residences face different sides of the Square, kept open house, and at the close the Union Club were invited to partake of their hospitalities. It is needless to say that the invitation was responded to and that speech, toast and song, were the inevitable consequence. Altogether, we were surprised and delighted at the Fillmore state of the case, in and around Annunciation Square.

The next up-town rally, as was announced from the stand, will be at the corner of Dryades and Third streets, on Monday evening next, and after that at Carrollton, on Thursday night next.

Close of the Week—Talk on 'Change.

We are satisfied with the general improvement in business for the week which closes to-day, and we trust that our numerous readers coincide with us. Another week of good weather can be added to the time that has passed since the great storm of the 10th and 11th of August, enlivening the hopes of both the sugar and cotton cultivator. Though the prospects for the former are gloomy, yet they are not so gloomy and uncomfortable as they might be; while the fine weather for the past four weeks has strengthened the hopes of the latter, particularly on all lands bordering on the river. We still adhere to the views so frequently expressed of an average yield for the season.

The receipts of cotton for the week up to 5 o'clock last evening have been 16,886 bales, against 28,410 bales for the corresponding week last year. This is a great falling off, though it ought not to have much influence on the general prospects for the season, as it is universally conceded that the position of the crop at this moment is one month backward of last season. There is, however, a very material difference in the stock on hand, being this morning 32,750 bales, against 96,682 bales last year at this time. The market at this moment is ruling at high rates, and it is presumed that every planter will be satisfied with 11½ to 11¾c. for middling.

In the general aspect for business, everything in the future looks auspicious. The only untoward event in prospective will be the low stage of the Mississippi river, interdicting intercourse with the West, to be followed possibly by ice and cold weather. In case of such obstructions, the Atlantic cities will be competitors with our own; so we shall have an equal advantage with them, and in many respects great advantages which will not be available to them.

During the week there have arrived at the levee thirty-three steamboats, twenty-one sailing vessels from sea, and at the Basin of the upper canal eighty-one coasters, besides daily trains on the Jackson and Opelousas Railroads, which on the whole induce us to come to the conclusion that we are doing tolerable well for the third week in September. We also note among the arrivals from Liverpool, one ship with 19,789 sacks salt. We call this a tolerable good cargo to come to a place which has the reputation of having grass growing in its streets. Fortunately, for the credit of Stamo and city, the vessel was suffered to pass that immaculate station—the quarantine—simply by paying twenty dollars fee. We also observe the arrival of the good ship Bennington, forty days from Boston, with a cargo of ice. We are pleased to state that no contagious or infectious disease was discovered on board, and that she was permitted to come direct to the city, and not like the good ship Minnesota, compelled to ride quarantine ten days.

The mail failed yesterday from beyond Augusta, Ga. It was a matter of little concern; so long as it continues to come regular six times per week we shall not complain. The Cambria's mails from Liverpool will be due to-day, though they may not come through till to-morrow. The next regular steamer from Liverpool will be the Canada, of the 13th inst., to Boston, though one of the Quebec line may arrive in the meantime. The Washington, from Bremen and Southampton of the 10th, might slip in with a few days later advices, but it does not occur often to receive late advices by the Bremen line, though its steamers are safe and sure.

Local Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of this institution ending last evening:

Admitted..... 203 | Died..... 20
Discharged..... 205 | Remaining..... 30

PROBABLE MURDER.—Alexander Geary was shot last evening by Thomas Handfield, in the coffee-house known as "Gas House," at the corner of Perdido and St. John streets. The ball entered at his left breast and was subsequently taken out at the back by a surgeon. He was taken to his residence on Perdido street, and was not expected to live. Handfield was arrested by Mr. McDonell and locked up. The parties, we learn, were formerly joint owners of the coffee-house in which the shooting took place, but had separated and became enemies afterwards. The precise nature of the difficulty last evening we did not learn. It will soon be disclosed by legal investigation.

ATTACK ON RECORDER SOLOMON.—Policeman Fagot, who was reported by Recorder Solomon a few days since, for failing to appear against a prisoner when he had arrested was yesterday discharged from the police by the Mayor. Soon afterwards he arrived himself with a handkerchief and weapon seek personal satisfaction of the Recorder. Come up to him in his office, in the First District, he aimed a desperate blow at his head with the loaded end of the cane; but officer Proctor, who happened to be standing by, guided off the blow with his arm, getting considerably hurt thereby. The chivalric ex-policeman was collared and unhanded instantly.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—John Kelly was yesterday sent before the First District Court, on behalf for beating Thomas Blake with a loaded whip, on Tchoupitoulas street, on the 24th inst. He was bail. John Henry, accused of stealing in the Delaware, was discharged.

Francis Richards was arraigned on a charge of playing his old game, namely, obtaining money under false pretences; Mr. R. Hunter, Chief of the Fire Department, charging him with raising a collar from one person and two dollars from another person, under a false pretence that the said dollars were to be expended in repairs to an old engine of Jefferson Fire Company No 15, or of purchasing a new engine for said company—there being no such company now in existence. Case fixed for the 1st October—bail not given.

Joseph Castanado and his former landlady, Mrs. Manchon, residing at No. 103 Carondelet street—who have frequently had quarrels between themselves settled by the Recorder—were arraigned on a charge of jostling, insulting and beating the above woman Hannah, on the 19th inst., on the premises of their next door neighbor, A. W. Howell, which they invaded for the purpose. They gave bail to appear on the 23d.

J. A. Seligman, Mary Ann Clark, Ann Furniss and Cecilia Smithish, were arraigned on a charge of keeping a brothel of the most infamous stamp at the corner of Dryades and Parallel streets. They gave bail to appear on the 23d.

John Ryans and Robert Flood, charged with beating and kicking Christopher McGrath, on St. Joseph street, were discharged, owing to Mr. McGrath's failure to appear; in consequence of which an fortiatur was sent to Mr. McGrath to come up to court and be fined.

A. Allinger, who, on the 7th inst. in a most inhuman and brutish manner threw three pots of S. Cohn's pantaloons into the gutter at No 94 New Levee street, was made to give bail not to throw any more of S. Cohn's pantaloons into the gutter.

M. Hoskins' slave drayman, John and Ned, were ordered to receive twenty lashes each for furious driving on Camp street.

Wm. Bartlett—a big, dirty, brutal, sodden fellow, about forty years old, with a long dirty countenance and a huge mop of tangled black hair—was charged in substance as follows: early and lustfulness of his Satanic Majesty is supposed to have, are Bartlett's sin. Ben ghdem the coalers lil Essaw was arraigned on a charge of having attempted to violate the person of Emilea Basin, a little German girl nine years old, on Dryades street, on Thursday evening; he having been arrested by Mr. J. Schwarz, who happened to be near at the time the brutish attempt was made, and who saw proceedings thus. The miserable fellow was sent to prison to be examined on the 1st of October.

In the evening, the examination of H. L. VanNess and A. G. Bernard was resumed and concluded. They were sent to the parish prison to await their trial for arson, in the First District Court. The case seems to have been in progress three days, we now give the gists of it. Mr. Cohen conducted the prosecution, and Cole, Field and Bright the defence.

It was shown that about a month previous to the burning of Bernard's store, the President of the Home Mutual Insurance Company received a note signed H. L. N., offering, for the sum of $1500, to make an expose that would save the Company $5,000; that, in response to a note which the company sent him, a second note was received, signed H. L. VanNess, stating that he knew an individual who intended to defraud the company out of $3,000—that the individual had revealed him—and that his object in informing on him was revenge, as well as a desire to get back part of his money, besides offering to name a time when the company might send to the store, and ascertain the truth of what he said, provided they would guarantee him $300; that the company sent a second note, asking him to call at the office, which he declined in a third note.

It was shown that VanNess was seen by officer Horne to take the Company's last note from the Post-Office—the officer having been placed there, by a joint arrangement of the Company, the Postmaster and the police, to watch—was seen to read it going along the street, and to enter Bernard's store. That officers Purrell and Ross were then employed to watch the store, and did watch it, night about, until the fire took place, Purrell being then on duty; that Purrell, a short time previous to the fire, heard some one enter the store, and soon after, from his position in the street, saw VanNess come down stairs with a lighted candle in his hand; soon after which the fire broke out; that while he was endeavoring to break open the door, he saw VanNess come to the turnpike near him and asking him how he got there, received for reply that he had let himself down into the backyard from an upper window by a rope; upon which he arrested him.

The barkeeper of the coffee-house adjoining the store, testified that, on hearing the alarm of fire, he went out into the alley back of the store and noticed that the street gate of which was locked, and that he found VanNess in the alley, and that he asked him to let him out for God's sake.

It was further shown that Bernard, after having insured his stock for $1800, had endeavored to get it insured for $2000 more, but without success; that the fire took place only three nights before the expiration of his lease of the store; and that, on the night of the fire, he slept at Madame Caldwell's hotel in the Third District—he having slept there at the time VanNess stating that he had gone to get the keys.

For the defence, several witnesses were examined, but their testimony disclosed nothing material to the issue, so much material. The counsel therefore stand in a very bad plight, although the evidence against them is purely circumstantial.

RECORDER FARRIS'S COURT.—*Assistant Recorder Holland presiding.*—Robert Brown, lessee of the Work-house, and his clerk, F. A. Guzman, were yesterday arraigned on a charge of delinquent law and contempt of court; the former, in setting at liberty a vagrant that had been committed to the Work-house for three months, and the latter, in tearing up the commitment of said vagrant. They were made to give bail of $500 each for their appearance for examination when notified. Mr. Brown, before leaving, filed the following exceptions to the proceedings: First—Denies the jurisdiction of the court to punish him for contempt. Second—That in refusing to receive the alleged vagrant in question, he committed no contempt of court. Third—That the person committed was sick, and infirm, and unable to work, and was therefore not a vagrant. Fourth—That the Recorder had no legal power to sentence the person in a summary manner to the Work-house. Fifth—That the proceeding of the Recorder in sending the said person to the Work-house was illegal and void, and that the respondent committed no contempt in refusing to receive the said person. And Sixth—Respondent disclaims all intention of contempt or disrespect of the court, having acted from a conviction that the law justified him. This case promises to be of some interest, as it promises a fine opening to both lawyers and doctors.

Antoine Indian was arraigned on a charge of perjury, in swearing one day that his slave Joseph was a runaway, and swearing the next day that he was not a runaway. From the affidavit of officer Abadie, it would appear that the latter declaration was the perjury, as Indian told him a few days before making his first affidavit, that Joseph was a runaway, and asked him to look out for him. Per his change of opinion, as expressed under the two oaths, Indian was sent to prison to await examination.

Edward Dunn was arraigned on a charge of hurling Manuel Duran in the head with a loaded cane, with intent to kill, on the Bayou Road, on Thursday. He gave bail of $1,000 to appear.

Eliza Drew, free colored, Malvina Jacob, and Ellen Leadbetter, were fined and bound over to keep the peace, especially as regards Maud Smith, whom they appalled with a blast of their diabolical epithets and threats, recently, on Basin street; and the Misses Smith were similarly interpreted in regard to Ellen Drew, on complaint of Sarah Ann Smith, their mother.

Joseph Hebert, charged with assaulting J. B. Lorville with a pistol, and — Foley, charged with facing Eugene Lemoan with an umbrella, were fined, each for a breach of the peace.

James F. Brantley and Thomas Coffey, failing to appear to answer to a charge of stabbing some unknown colored man on Rampart street, on the night of the 27th ult., their bonds were declared forfeited.

Ann Neal, an inmate of the Work house, was complained of as insane, by the lessee. She will be examined to-day.

Corinna Lecomte was sent to the work-house for six months; his credentials as a vagrant and dangerous and suspicious character being numerous, ancient and respectable.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—The only noteworthy case in this court yesterday was that of a tall, dignified, good-looking young stranger, whose name we omit from a strong impression of his being a respectable man, temporarily under the weather, as well as our respect for the medical profession by having the ancient and honorable title of Doctor prefixed to his name. He is respectably, however, we emphatically repeat, and, to lend his appearance, by the neediness of his outer raiment, a face that piled for a backer, and a shirt that relieved piecemeal after a washing woman; added to the fact, that he had just arrived from Mobile on the steamer California, and had been knocked over to office Richardson by Capt. Hutchings, in consequence of his failure to pay his passage. Furthermore, the stranger had his hands in his pockets, in the presence of the Recorder, to whom, to disarm him with being a dangerous and suspicious character.

The Recorder refused to take cognizance of the charge of failure to pay passage—that being a purely civil affair—and called upon Richardson to substantiate the charge of dangerous and suspicious character by him. That substantiated could give no better reason than the Doctor's failure to pay, and the assertion of a condition of his pockets.

The Doctor, being called upon to speak for himself, stated that he was a physician from Florida, and was on his way to Texas to settle and practice his profession; that he left home incognito, with several friends, from whom he became separated in Georgia; that his funds became exhausted, on his arrival in Mobile; that he spent Thursday forenoon in a fruitless search for a friend there, from whom to borrow a dollar; that he was forced to resort to the mail box, just before sailing, with the intention of laying his case before the captain and clerk—which was, that he had friends in New Orleans, and would pay for his passage on arrival here—but that, owing to the great rush of passengers at the clerk's office, he did not succeed in his object until after the boat had left the wharf; that Capt. Hutchings, on hailing at Mobile, gave him a note to Richardson, requesting that officer to escort him to the St. Charles Hotel, where he expected to meet or hear of his friends; and that, on arriving in the city and getting out of the cars, the officer concluded not to take him to the St. Charles Hotel, but took him to the lockup and imprisoned him as a dangerous and suspicious character. The Doctor's manners and language were altogether those of a good person; and in proof of his respectability he produced numerous certificates of citizens in Florida, vouching for his good morals as a man and his competency as a physician, and recommending him to the residents of whatever locality he might select. The Recorder, without hesitation, discharged him.

The Doctor, before leaving, stated that he was a perfect stranger here—this being his first arrival in New Orleans—and being ignorant of our laws, wished to know if there was any redress for the humiliation treatment he had received. The Recorder replied that there was none that he knew of. The Doctor then remarked that it was very hard that a gentleman could lose out of money and have on a dirty shirt without being grappled as a dangerous and suspicious character; and with a polite bow retired. We agree with the Doctor; but must, at the same time, remind him, and all other strangers, that New Orleans is an awful hard town to come to without money and clean shirts.

RECORDER BOULIGNY'S COURT.—Mrs. Cornelia Hesham was yesterday sent before the First District Court, to be bailed for swindling, in obtaining $50 worth of dry goods from R. E. Brady, on her instantly credit, after she had left his bail and heard, and knew that he would not settle the account, as was falsely represented by Barry. Mr. Barry, it further appeared, got out a writ of sequestration to recover his goods, and, upon being with it to Mrs. H.'s house, got an assault and battery, which the writ did not call for.

☞ A Word to the Ladies.—In recommending to your use Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, it is but justice to state, that, as a stimulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor, preparatory to period of change, which are of those attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all sufferers in consequence upon this cause, and for Cramps in the stomach, cholera morbus, and all ailments arising from over indulgence in the fruits, vegetables, ice cream, etc., etc. It is a certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it. Druggists deal in the bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. oct5 2p6WAA

☞ For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Memoirs of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLANDS GERMAN BITTERS, to show it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. NEBS says: Shepherd, Ill., March 10, 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 good 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 says:

ANDOVER, 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 until they used the Bitters. See advertisement. oct6 1mdWAA

Pleasure Excursion,

ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT!

The steamer ARROW will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from the city for Madeville, Lewisburg and Point Pike, returning the same evening in time for the 7 o'clock train for the city.

Fare for the excursion $3 month included.

Fare for Madeville and Lewisburg, as usual. sep29 2p6d

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

FILLMORE RANGERS!

A meeting of the Fillmore Rangers will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

E. T. PARKER, President.

R. K. BOWEN, Sec'y. 48 Camp street.
68 Camp street. sep18 2p6eF84

Dr. Samuel Reynolds.

OFFICE—No. 115 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS
Cures CANCERS, SCALD HEAD, WHITE SWELLING, BONES and Disease of every description. jy11 2ply

R. R. R.

A SIMPLE SOLUTION OF A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL PROBLEM.

RADWAY'S RELIEF

Will prevent and cure
The most MALIGNANT FEVERS, whether contagious or non-contagious, infectious or simple, with the same safety, rapidity and efficacy, that it drives out and expels from the system the most simple
Illness, or relieves, as it at
ways does,
THE MOST TORTURING OF PAINS AND ACHES.

Physicians give Calomel, or Blue Pill, for nearly their compliments out of one hundred. It is seldom a prescription is given, but that Mercury or Calomel forms the principal material part of the same. In fact, it is one of the most popular and positive laws among the medical faculty, "that when they do not know what to give a patient, or cannot clearly obtain a satisfactory diagnosis of the disease of the patient, to give Calomel." Now, we contend that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is REGULATORS—either of them—possesses a greater variety of virtues than Mercury in any form, and is capable of restoring to health where Calomel would consign the victims to death.

FEVERS.

There is in every section of our country, at the present time, a greater prevalence of Fevers than usual. Among the most fatal and general, we notice that

Yellow Fever,
Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Typhus Fever,
Scarlet Fever,
Ship Fever,
Chagres Fever,
Nervous Fever,
Congestive Fever,
Brain Fever,
Dens Fever,
Lung Fever, etc.,

Are the most prevalent. The regular faculty in their treatment of Fevers, make but little progress. The same fatal loss of life follows the present practice as in the "good old times," when to be sick with a pain in the toe was deemed sufficient "to lay the victim up for a week."

PREVENTIVE.

The experience of Dr. Frederick R. Page, of Edwards' Depot, Miss., with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, as a preventive of Yellow and other infectious Fevers, together with the experience of hundreds of people who have been cured of the most malignant Fevers, Dysenteries, Cholera and other dangerous diseases, should induce every planter to keep a stock of this great remedy always on their plantations. WITH RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATORS, you will save the lives of your people. Sudden death, either by pestilential diseases or organic derangement, will never occur when the human system is under the life-restoring influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators.

We refer the reader to the following extract from a letter written by Dr. Frederick R. Page, to William Rufus Page, M. D., of Norfolk, Va., during the late yellow fever epidemic at that city:

DR. PAGE'S RECOMMENDATION.

There is a popular remedy temporarily in vogue, for various purposes of bowels and stomach, which I am disposed earnestly to recommend as a disinfecting agent on this occasion. It is RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and is much superior to the Eau Sedative of Raspail, so universally used by the French Creoles. It should be used by the nurses and attendants about the sick as a wash for the hands and face—a few drops of it, at the same time, being drank in water occasionally through the day, your fortifier Peptomic, etc., during the existence of the epidemic. It is highly refreshing and exhilarating agent, and quite innocuous; and if used in season, will save a multitude of lives.

Capt. Stevens, of the brig Jane Shore, says:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
New York, August 1st, 1856.

While lying off St. Jago de Cuba, six of my seamen were down sick with the fever; both of my mates and myself were tired out with nursing; one day at dinner I was suddenly seized with pain in my head and eyes, shortness of breath, cold chills, dreadful achings in my backs, and other frightful symptoms of yellow fever. Every moment I expected to sink never to rise again. Fortunately for me, I had a bottle of your Radway's Ready Relief, which I always carry with me, would let no one touch it but myself, took down a tablespoonful, and my pains both of them ceased as freely with it, in fifteen minutes I took another spoonful, and so on every fifteen minutes for six hours. The result was, it was a miracle the Ready Relief was doing for me, saved it to all the sick men. In six hours after we had taken the Relief, we took large doses of your Pills, and followed them up with Radway's Ready Relief. Every one of us survived. After this I applied the Ready Relief and Regulators to twenty seven other men who were seized with yellow fever; every one of them was saved. Yours, etc., WILLIAM STEVENS,
Master of the brig Jane Shore.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

is a life-saving and a life-restoring remedy. It has saved life when all other medicines failed, and has checked it at a most terrible pestilence when all other means proved useless.

In 1848, Mobile, Indian and Havana, where the sugar houses do not save more than five cases out of twelve, Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators always cured twelve cases of Yellow Fever and all other Fevers out of every dozen. Even in the most infectious places of the tropics, Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators would restore to new life and fresh health every single victim of Yellow, Bilious, Typhus, Ship and other malignant Fevers. In Louisiana and Mississippi, the efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief in all Fevers, has been effectually tried and satisfactorily proved.

The life-saving powers of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators is manifested in the most wonderful and satisfactory degree in the treatment of Fevers. Even in our own Islands it is not uncommon for a physician to lose every child and family patient in cases of congestive, bilious, or typhus Fevers, under the treatment of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators not can half of his even one patient.

In cases of Scarlet Fever Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators have been used in villages where half the children of the place were down sick. Under this treatment, every case would get well, while the doctors would generally lose half their number.

We refer the reader to the following extract from the Pulaski (Tenn.) Citizen, Abraham Watkins, editor:

See Radway's advertisement in another column. His medicine will do to recommend, and we like to advertise such. We have known Scarlet Fever to be cured by his Ready Relief. During the prevalence of this disease in Winchester, in this State, a few years ago, Radway's Relief was used with success in many cases. We have tried it ourselves, and know it will do.

March 7th, 1855.

In cases of Bilious Fever, we will guarantee that Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators will cure any case, if taken before the patient is beyond the reach of medicine.

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