New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 10 CAMP STREET.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR,
FRANK HARDESTY, of East Feliciana.

FOR TREASURER,
J. W. WALKER, of St. Mary.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
W. A. LACEY, of Caddo.

FOR CONGRESS,
First District—GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.
Second District—GLENDY BURKE.
Third District—GEO. W. WATTERSTON.
Fourth District—W. H. SPARKS.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

☞ Mr. M. C. Foster, clerk of the steamer Chancelor, has our thanks for late Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Natchez papers.

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 interesting miscellaneous matter.

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

Double Sheet Crescent.

The Crescent will again be issued on a double sheet on Monday morning next. It will contain a vast amount of readable matter, including several excellent literary articles, poetry, tales, miscellany, etc. Advertisers will confer a favor by sending in their notices at an early hour, as the large edition we now issue compels us to hasten to press.

GET READY, BOYS AND GIRLS!—To-day winds up vacation, and Monday will recommence the toilsome ascent up the mountain of learning. Mr. Rogers, the Superintendent, gives notice that all the schools of his jurisdiction—the First District—will open on Monday. So, young friends, there is nothing left but to brush up your books and run over the gamut of your studies, in order that your teachers may find you all right, and none the worse for vacation, when they greet you. We are not apprised positively as to when the schools of the other Districts re-open, but we believe the re-opening will take place in all the other Districts on Monday, as well as in the First.

ANOTHER THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE — *Second appearance of Mrs. Menken.*—The Gaiety Theater will again be open to-night, and Mrs. A. I. Menken, who was so favorably received there last week, on the occasion of Mrs. Logan's benefit, will appear in two pieces, in which she will certainly add to the popularity which attended her *debut*. The pieces are the comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter" and the protean farce of "A Lesson for Husbands." In the comedy Mrs. M. will personate the part of *Widow Cheerly*, and in the farce the two parts of *Fitzhenry* and *Harriet*. She will be supported by amateurs and professionals, and a fine entertainment may be expected. The evenings now have a refreshing autumnal coolness, and no discomfort need be apprehended from sitting an hour or two in the theater. Considering the healthfulness and gaiety of the population, and the absence of every thing else in the shape of public amusement, we cannot see how the theater can miss being filled; not to mention the attraction which a performance by Mrs. Menken must possess, to those who know her rising capabilities.

A NEW BOOK ON THE MORMONS.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. W. P. Fetridge & Co., New York, through Mr. J. O. Morgan of Exchange Place, a copy of "Mormonism, its Leaders and Designs; by John Hyde, Jr., formerly a Mormon Elder and resident of Salt Lake City." Elder Hyde, having gone through the whole routine of Mormonism, has, it would appear, discovered that that faith is all delusion and wickedness, and has purged himself of its iniquities. He dedicates his book to "the honest believers in Mormonism," and his object is to open their eyes, as his has been opened. The book is unquestionably the best *expose* of Mormonism that has yet issued from the press, and will, we dare say, be read with avidity every where. It is a neat volume of 335 pages, with portraits of notorious Mormons and pictures of Mormon buildings.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.—The steamship Opelousas, A. Van Horne Ellis commander, from Indianola *via* Galveston, arrived at her dock yesterday morning, bringing the United States mails from both places, $7,217 in specie, 48 bales new cotton, and a great number of passengers.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer Chancellor, Capt. G. W. Stewart, will leave for Louisville and all intermediate landings, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to passengers and shippers. For freight or passage apply on board or to Messrs. W. G. Betterton & Co., 25 Gravier street, agents.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—By referring to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that after this date the last steam train from the lake will leave at 9 o'clock P. M. on week days, and on Sundays nights at 10 o'clock. The half hour Sunday trips are also suspended until further notice.

FOR CAIRO.—The fine steamer T. C. Twichell, Capt. Malbon, carrying the United States mails, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings, tomorrow morning (Sunday) at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Messrs. W. G. Betterton & Co., 25 Gravier street, agents.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT.—The American Railroad Journal, in commenting upon the cases of railroad mismanagement, places pre-eminently among them, as the most common as well as the most injurious, the suppression that is practised as to the real condition of the affairs of the roads. It says it is considered no breach of trust for directors to go on year after year incurring enormous expenditure without giving the stockholders the least idea of what they were about. Certain roads are referred to as affording ample illustration of the necessity of the policy recommended. Full, lucid and satisfactory reports, the Journal rightly asserts, are both the evidence and the pledge of a well-managed company. The Journal refers to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as an instance of the manner in which a railroad should be managed, and the Philadelphia Journal concurs with it in thinking that the road is a model for the country.

FRAWFUL ENCOUNTER.—A large rattlesnake was caught in Virginia a few days since, and confined in a cage. A cat which had forfeited her right to existence by sundry depredations among chickens, was sentenced to go in on a visit to his snakeship. Of course a fight took place, which is described as terrific. When it ended both animals were dead.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.—The first step of the steam locomotive on Arkansas soil, was taken on the 26th ult., by the locomotive "Little Rock," which ran out from Hopefield to the end of the laid track under steam.

ABOLITION OF MARINE TOLLS.—A recent letter from Frankfort to the State Department says, the Sound dues have been abolished by the exertions of all the governments interested. The United States having taken the lead, the attention of the commercial public in Germany is now attracted to the removal of the restrictions on navigation in the German streams, especially the Rhine and Elbe.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On the 18th ult., a fire occurred in St. Paul, Minnesota, destroying dwellings and places of business to an amount in value of $25,000. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary, and it was also said that the Vigilance Committee had fired on the perpetrator.

ECOSSAIS, CLOTHS AND SATINETTS.—The attention of buyers is called to the large assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods to be sold this day at auction by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 2 Customhouse street. See advertisement.

BREWERY AND COFFEE-HOUSE FOR SALE.—See advertisement under this heading in another part of this morning's Crescent.

THE NEW vs. THE OLD ELECTION LAW.

It has been argued, with considerable ingenuity and plausibility, that, unless the injunction now holding the "Army Bill" in a state of suspension by a process of law, is withdrawn, there can be no election held in this parish in November next. This strained and illogical conclusion we have adverted to in previous articles, and refuted it to the satisfaction of the intelligent masses of the community; but, as there appears to be some slight misunderstanding regarding the matter, we have concluded to glance briefly at a few of the principal points involved in the controversy, with a view to dispel all doubts.

It is maintained that the "Army Bill" repealed all other laws relative to elections in New Orleans, and that, consequently, there can be no lawful elections held except those held under it. According to the express terms of the act it went in force immediately after its approval by the Governor on the 19th of March last. Yet we have had *two* elections since, under the old law—first, for six District Judges, and, second, for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, etc., and no objection has been made. Those who take the ground that there can be no election in November except under the new law, should also take ground against the legality of the election of our Judges and municipal officers. If their argument is valid, our persons, property and character are, to a great extent, in the custody of Judges not entitled to seats on the bench, and the vast and complicated concerns of this mighty metropolis are managed by men not lawfully entitled to their management. And be it remembered also that Gov. Wickliffe, knowing full well the terms of the new law, commissioned all the officers elected under the old law! This is proof that the Governor does not approve the policy recommended by the no-election advocates.

Without touching upon a point almost universally conceded that, when a law is suspended by the operation of law, by injunction, as in the present instance, it remains suspended, a dead letter, until passed upon by the tribunal of last resort, that the laws which had previously prevailed necessarily come into operation, we come down to the question whether, by any process of legislation, the people can be divested of the most important right guaranteed them by the paramount law of the land—the supreme law—the law from which legislatures, Governors, Judges and all other officers, derive their authority to speak or act officially. We contend that they cannot; and if the last legislature had repealed all laws relative to elections, and failed to enact any others in their stead, the inalienable right of the people to the elective franchise would not have been impaired, and they could have met in their respective precincts and wards throughout the State, appointed their own commissioners from among themselves, proceeded to elect their Senators, Representatives and other parish officers, and the election would have been clearly valid and binding. No act of omission or commission on the part of the creatures of the constitution—for every officer in the State, from the highest to the lowest is, directly or indirectly, but a creature of that instrument—can deprive the people of the right of suffrage. To argue otherwise would be preposterous. Carry it out and the inferior becomes the superior—the offspring usurps control over the parent.

But, does the new law repeal all other laws? It certainly does, where they conflict with its peculiar provisions, but not otherwise. This is a point, we suggest, worthy some consideration. Again, those who contend that an election cannot be held next November seem to forget that the old and new laws are substantially the same in the most essential particular—that of securing to the people the enjoyment of the elective franchise. The old law says that the people of this parish shall vote for certain officers on the first Monday of November next, pursuant to the behests of the constitution. The new says the same thing; and there is no great difference save in the mode of execution—of mere form—with the exception that a vast majority of our people believe the new law to be unconstitutional. Whether unconstitutional or not, however, it makes provision for the people to vote, and that is the point we are now discussing. So the substance is secured, the mere forms by which that end is attained are not material. Our Supreme Court has decided that point clearly and unequivocally.

The man who would sacrifice the right of suffrage on account of laws which differ in mere forms—both of which were enacted to carry out that very right—entertains peculiar ideas of Republicanism. Where's the vital difference whether the people vote under the old system, in twenty-three ballot-boxes, or whether they vote, under the new system, in forty-seven ballot-boxes, under the management of the Superintendent and Central Board of Commissioners. So a fair and honest vote is cast, the great object of the constitution is achieved, and that great object cannot be set aside or abrogated, no matter if ten thousand "Army bills" had been passed by the Legislature, and ten thousand injunctions laid upon them. The latent, inherent power is in the people, the makers of constitutions, and cannot be wrested from them except at the hazard of revolution.

We oppose the "Army bill" because we regard it as an iniquitous, tyrannical, and unconstitutional piece of special legislation, striking directly at the city of our residence, and trenching upon the manhood of every voter residing within its jurisdiction. For a people that would submit to it, there is no term too opprobrious—no serfdom too slavish.

These sticklers for unimportant forms, who aver that no election can be held in November unless the *forms* of the "Army bill" are observed, overleap themselves in their zeal to make converts. As before stated, the substance of both laws varies but little if any. Now, if forms are so essential, and the new law is enforced in November and an election is held under it, and the Supreme Court should afterwards declare it wholly unconstitutional, would the election thus held be invalid? Assuredly, if the argument of the sticklers is valid. Why? Because the *forms* of the old law were not complied with! The voice of the people would be lost because of a trivial non-conformity to forms! This simple illustration shows the absurdity of the main argument advanced on the opposite side.

Again. Should the injunction be withdrawn, suppose the officers appointed under the "Army bill," should neglect making the necessary advertisement in French and English, in two papers, ten days prior to the election. Would such an omission of an unimportant form, a mere incident to a law, disfranchise the voting population of this great parish? Undoubtedly, if the propositions of the form sticklers are founded in solvency.

So it is clear, if the policy of the sticklers prevails, that any omission of form, no matter how petty, or any neglect of an official, no matter how trivial, would deprive the people of their most sacred rights! Such controversialists value the shadow and contemn the substance.

We might proceed with our illustrations to almost any extent, but it is unnecessary. The case is too plain. If the election is held under the old law it will be perfectly valid; and it will be held under the old law in all human probability. And to correct erroneous impressions that are industriously circulated, for a purpose thoroughly known and duly appreciated, as well as for the public information, we will remark that we are authorized to state that there is no intention on the part of the authorities to interfere with the injunction that has been sued out against the Election Law passed by the last Legislature. That step was taken with abundant reason, under the advice of able counsel, and we assure our readers it will not be retraced.

DEATH OF REV. DR. WILLIAM WINANS.—Although the death of this venerable minister of the Gospel had been looked for, says the Natchez Courier of the 2d inst., as a probable event, yet the tidings of it will cause great grief and sorrow in the circle of acquaintance which called him friend; in the community which looked to him with pride and admiration; and in that church of which he was so prominent a minister.

Dr. Winans was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 3, 1788. Nearly half a century of his long life has been devoted to the service of the Methodist Church; during thirty-four years of which period, he has been a prominent actor in all its interests. In 1812 he came to Mississippi as a missionary, and from that time he has left his mark as a man of great mental vigor, of high moral courage, and of unblemished character. His death occurred on Monday evening, Aug. 31, at 6 o'clock; his illness having been protracted and most painful.

We learn that his journal and papers will pass into the hands of the Rev. W. H. Watkins, as his literary executor, and will be found to be replete with most important additions to the ecclesiastical history of this section of country; especially that portion of it which belongs peculiarly to the Methodist Church.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

DETENTION OF AMERICANS IN NICARAGUA.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Thatcher, who had an interview with General Mora at the Capital of Costa Rica, in which Mora denies the forcible detention of American citizens at Lake Nicaragua.

Financial.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—Oliver Lee & Co. have suspended.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Withington & Eastman, importers of sugar and molasses have failed for a large amount.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Money matters are quiet.

Fatal Duel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—George C. Edmonds, who is attached to the expedition to the Equator, in a letter to the New York Herald, says that —— Francis fell in a duel to which he challenged Professor Moore for some reflections on his scientific acquirements. They fought with fowling pistols at four rods.

U. S. Agricultural Society.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4—Fifth Day.—The chief feature to-day was the exhibition of five Arabian horses, imported and owned by Richards, of Georgetown, Ky.; the trial of plows, and exhibition of machines.

The attendance was very large.

United States Agricultural Awards.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—The following awards were made to-day to reapers which were tried at Syracuse in July:

First—A gold medal to C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, Ill.

Second—A silver medal to Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y.

Third—A bronze medal to Warder Brokan & Child, Springfield, Ohio.

Fourth—A diploma to Jonathan Haines, of Pekin, Ill.

First Premium for reapers and mowers combined—A gold medal to Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y.

Second—A silver medal to D. M. Osborne, of Buffalo.

Third—A bronze medal to Warder Brokan & Child, Springfield, Ohio.

Awards will be made to-morrow on machines not yet made.

National Railroad Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The National Railroad Convention has adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings were chiefly receiving and examining reports on railroad machines.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Flour $6 15 to $6 60 for Southern. Wheat heavy; Corn firm; Prime Pork $21 40; Mess unchanged; Lard 15¾c.; Bacon 12½ to 13c. Sugar ¼c. higher; Coffee steady. Cotton firm.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Wheat is unsalable except at a decline of 5c.; Oats 40 to 43c.; Rye 65 to 68c.; Whisky 21c.; Linseed Oil 65c.; Flax Seed $1 15.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Flour $5 to $5 37½. Wheat $1 10 to $1 12½; Corn 65 to 68c.; Hemp $112 to $116; Tobacco $6 to $14.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 4.—The Scotland passed down at 3 and the Belfast at 6 this morning.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 4.—The Princess passed down at 5 this evening.

Give the Free Negroes a Fair Show.

The free negroes of "Ten-Mile Precinct" in the parish of Rapides, enjoy a monopoly of suffrage over their brethren in other portions of the State, which ought not to be submitted to any longer.

We are opposed, *in toto*, to free negro suffrage—we are opposed to Hunter, candidate for State Treasurer, charged in Rapides and elsewhere with being the champion of free negro suffrage—and we are opposed to all attempts, under all circumstances, to elevate the descendants of Africa in our midst to a scale of political or social equality with the white man. All such attempts have failed hitherto, and have been productive only of injury to both races. Why? Because nature's God has separated the two races by a line broader and deeper than a thousand Mississippi's.

But, if the free negroes of Rapides are entitled to vote—and it is said Robert A. Hunter is in the habit of protecting and defending them in their right to vote—we contend that the free negroes of all the other parishes are as justly entitled to the same "inestimable" privilege. The discrimination in favor of the Rapides negroes is unjust and unrighteous—odious in practice and abhorrent in principle—and all free darkeydom should rise in arms against it. Why should the free negroes of New Orleans be refused access to the ballot-boxes, while the free negroes of the parish of Rapides have a box almost entirely to themselves? Will anybody—will Col. Hunter or his friends—assign a solvent reason? We venture the assertion, without fear of truthful contradiction, that the free negroes of this parish, as a mass, are more respectable, cleaner, more intelligent and honest, and in all respects superior to the bulk of the free negro voting population of "Ten Mile" in Rapides. Why, then, we ask again, should so odious a discrimination be kept up? What is good for free negroes in Rapides must be good for free negroes in Orleans. What is bad for free negroes in Orleans must be bad for free negroes in Rapides. There is not a grain of difference between the two propositions.

We really hope the admirers of the free negro voting candidate for State Treasurer will raise their "sweet voices" in favor of the proscribed free negroes elsewhere. Fair play is a jewel. If they intend to be honestly consistent, they certainly will.

Talk on Change.

It was very quiet on the streets yesterday. The clouds threatened rain, but it did not come. On the levee there was considerable activity, caused by the arrival of several boats from the West with full loads of produce. Very little of the new crop cotton has arrived this week, and on reference to our commercial column it will be observed that it has been a dull week in the cotton trade. The pullification which is going on among railroad operators, trust companies and jobbers in New York, has been a theme for comment this week. It is not really believed that the bone and sinew of the mercantile community in Northern cities will suffer. We learn that telegraphic dispatches were received yesterday from New York, stating that things looked much better in Wall street. We do not consider that the stoppage of fifty of the small fry banks will affect the solid part of the community; therefore, we dismiss all thoughts of a general panic, with the suggestion that New Orleans can sustain itself behind bales of cotton and hogsheads of sugar for the years 1857–'58.

The letters per America read well for cotton, decidedly better than the telegraph. Some holders had withdrawn their stocks until further accounts from this side were received. One of our correspondents writes us from a watering place, saying he had gone there to be out of the way of buyers tempting him with paltry sixteenths.

The India news occupies a large space in the papers. The troops are leaving fast, but there is no enthusiasm among them; all women and children are left behind, and they embark on their long voyage with scarcely a cheer, all knowing that there is no glory to be gained, but only hard fighting, and that for nothing but to correct blunders. The regiments, too, show the effects of the Crimea, and raw lads not fully grown are too numerous in the ranks.

The great Crystal Palace Company have held a meeting, when the uncomfortable fact came out that it does not pay, and consequently there will be no dividend. On looking over the losses, we see one of two hundred pounds on soda water, a beverage John Bull does not appear to like, he preferring beer or 'ard-and-'ard.

Per America.] LIVERPOOL, August 15, 1857.

The apprehensions of success by the insurgents in India, and the fear of a heavy drain of treasure to pay the expenses of transporting and assembling troops in India, have caused a feverish effect on the London money market, and in a manner paralyzed all speculation in cotton here. But the grand staple occupies so strong a position that a further advance in price was arrested until to-day. Since the opening of business this morning there has been a strong demand, and prices are higher than ever before. You will observe the stock is half what it was last year, and where the supply for the present consumption is to come from is answered in echo, "Where?" Prices must advance until consumption is arrested in a measure.

Later to-day 8 to 10,000 bales. Prices hardening.

SAD AFFAIR.—The little daughter of a flagman at a railroad station near New York fell asleep a few days ago on the track, and was run over by a train and killed. An Irishman, living near Clyde, whose little girl was visiting at the station in question, hearing of the accident and believing it to be his own daughter that was killed, started off at full speed in the hot sun for the scene of the accident, and ran the whole distance, some eight miles. The heat and excitement, together with his intemperate use of ice water, caused his death the same night.

Local Intelligence.

FREE DISPENSARY OF THE NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The following is the weekly report of this Institution, situated on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Saturday, August 29—Patients treated	40
Monday, " 31 "	28
Wednesday, Sept. 2 "	21
Total	89
Treated previously	1,366
Total	1,455

Medical Attendants for the month, Drs. Picton and Crawcour.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending last evening. No yellow fever:

Admitted	188	Died	9
Discharged	160	Remaining	454

THE FIRES YESTERDAY MORNING.—The two fires yesterday morning at the time of our going to press, and to which we alluded briefly in yesterday's Crescent, were got under soon after, but not before they had destroyed a large amount of property.

The first fire originated in the third story of Messrs. Maloney & Brother's liquor establishment, at the corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets. The building, with all its contents—including 1200 barrels of whisky and a large stock of other liquors and wines—was totally destroyed. The upper and rear part of Messrs. S. L. & E. L. Levy's warehouse, on Magazine street, adjoining, was also destroyed before the flames could be got under. The old Boston Warehouse, adjoining on Lafayette street, was scorched considerably, but sustained no internal damage. So violent were the flames and so intense the heat, that for a time there was a universal fear that Odd Fellows' Hall—whose rear was only fifty yards from the rear of the fire—would catch and go; but fortunately it escaped. Messrs. Maloney & Brother's stock was estimated at $40,000 to $50,000; on which there was insurance of $20,000, falling mainly on the Union, Crescent and Louisiana offices. The building belonged to Mr. S. W. Stewart, and was insured for $9,000 in the Merchants' office. The extent of the damage to Messrs. Levy's warehouse we did not ascertain.

The other fire, on St. Charles street, was fully as fierce and more wide-spread, and lacked but very little of laying that whole part of the city in ashes. It started in Charley Bigelose's coffeehouse and restaurant, a three story brick, on St. Charles street, and in an incredibly short space of time enveloped that building from top to bottom; the Hope Hall coffeehouse and bowling alley, kept by Bob Hester, adjoining, sharing its fate, and both burned down together. The firemen had not become disengaged on Magazine street when this fire broke out, and consequently, when they did arrive and get to work, they were grievously retarded by scarcity of water. The Union Restaurant, next to Bigelose's, was considerably damaged by fire and water, while Sam's, next to Hester's, was also damaged, but to small extent. While the fire raged, the street was hot as a furnace, the firemen being unable to cope with it effectually; and for a time the opposite side of the street was in the most imminent danger. The Phœnix coffeehouse and Dick Murphy's coffeehouse and restaurant were badly scorched, and were on fire several times; and nothing but the desperate energy of their inmates and friends, in using buckets, saved them. The doors of St. Charles theater were also scorched; and had the fire get a fair hold on the Phœnix, or Murphy's, both the St. Charles and Spalding & Rogers' theaters must have gone. So sudden and rapid was the fire in Bigelose's house, where it started, that Mr. B. and his wife had the greatest difficulty in escaping from their bed chamber, in an upper story, with their lives. The coffeehouse had been closed for repairs the previous day; and how the fire started was not ascertained. It was first discovered in the after part of the bar-room.

Mr. Bigelose's loss was about $5,000, $2,500 being covered by insurance in the Merchants' office. The building belonged to Mr. L. Cambot, and was insured for $7,000 in the Orleans office. Mr. Hester's loss (Hope Hall) he estimates at between $9,000 and $12,000, which included his interest in the lease. The house belonged to Mrs. Cox, and was insured for $4,000. Two thousand dollars will cover the damage done to the adjacent buildings. This would make the total loss by this fine about $27,000, which added to that by the other fire, $50,000, would make the entire loss by the two fires $77,000.

The fires, both being brilliant and in business parts of the District, created the greatest interest and alarm throughout the city. Great crowds gathered from all directions, and yesterday there were still considerable crowds loitering around the ruins.

FIRES IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—Recorder Adams' office makes a decidedly handsome return for the month of August, to-wit: Fines collected, $480; bond fees, $70, and jail fees, $127 50—total, $677 50. This, we think, is a fine return for a District which is proverbial as the quietest and most law-abiding in the city.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, at about 11 o'clock, as Francois Martinez, f. m. c., was driving his cart along Spain street, in the Third District, he was seized with a fit and fell out. One of the wheels passed over his head, mashing his face out of all shape, but not killing him, as might have been expected. He was taken to Charity Hospital. Should he recover, it may well be said that there is some virtue in a hard head.

STOLEN TOBACCO RECOVERED.—Of the large quantities of tobacco recently stolen from Mr. Sumner's warehouse in the Fourth District, by Baptiste Fuch, parcels have been found in different parts of the city. As we have already stated, a part of it was found at Fuch's house in the First District. Since then, officer Charles Nord, of the Third District, has found 2,045 pounds of it on the premises of a tobacconist on Dauphine street, between Annette and St. Bernard; one hogshead at another establishment on Esplanade street, 1,037 pounds at an establishment on Charters street; and other quantities in a shop on Circus street, and a shop on Tchoupitoulas street. All the parties in whose possession the tobacco was found, showed Fuch's receipts; and as none of them as yet have been arrested, and it is not certain that they knew they were buying stolen property, we omit their names.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—John Boylan was yesterday sent before the First District Court, for stealing the carpet bag of Samuel Stokes, an up-country man, while he was drunk in a coffee-house on the levee.

Richard Barrett, charged with stealing a pair of cart-wheels from Duncan McFarland, was examined and discharged for want of evidence.

Ellen Smith, for making a wild animal of herself on Gravier street, was ordered to pay $10 or go to the Work House for three months. Mary Ann Norman, a hopeless fallen case, was sent for three months without the option of paying. Anton Eastman was sent to the Insane Asylum. Nothing else worth reporting, was done.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—O. P. Schneider, charged with fleeing a female, and Mrs. Flynn, charged with spitting in the face of some chaunting musicians, were yesterday discharged.

Mrs. O. Ruffey was fined $10, and M. Cross $5, for breaches of the peace. D. F. Stadt, for walloping some enemy of his, had only to pay $1.

G. Dimitry was arraigned on a charge of keeping a disorderly oyster shop on the corner of Conti and Marais streets. Bail given.

E. D. White was arraigned on a charge of having an illegal public document, by taking away from the office of A. Robert a precautionary act which had been attached to a notarial act. He gave bail of $500 to appear and explain.

Wm. Judge was arraigned on a charge of breach of trust in failing to return a watch worth $40, which L. Bonnaz had left with him for repair. In default of bail he was sent to prison.

Z. Cummings, f. m. c., was arraigned on a charge of inveigling beaten a white man. He gave bail of $500 to appear.

A. Dubois, f. m. c., was held on a charge of beating his wife in too free a manner.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Mrs. Lamb fined $5, and made a member of the Peace Society, for being anything but a lamb in her deportment toward W. Carter—abusing him in the most strong-minded manner, and circulating slanderous reports that he had threatened to burn her house down, etc. Mrs. Cavanagh and Julia Haley were likewise fined, and initiated, at the recommendation of James Donaldson, of Urquhart street.

C. Melcher and Mrs. Grolle were examined on the charge of breach of trust preferred against them by Mary Pust, and discharged.

Corporation Refined was sent before the First District Court for a breach of trust, in appropriating $21, which Jean Lendure, of Mineboeg, entrusted to him to pay to somebody else. The Recorder told Roland that he was sick and tired of having him before him—he being before him, on some charge or other, about twice a month the past month—and informed him that should he come before him on any other charge he should bind him over to keep the peace toward his wife, and be of good behavior toward the world. When Constantine offered his security, the following conversation took place: *Recorder.*—"Well sir, do you own any property?" *Security.*—"Yes, sir." "What is it?" "Real estate." "Where is it located?" "At the corner of Bayou Road and ——street." "What is it worth?" "Two thousand dollars." "Is it mortgaged?" "Yes, sir." "For how much?" "Two thousand dollars!" "Well, I hardly think I can take you for security." Here Roland fainted, and declared that the property was worth six thousand dollars if it was worth a cent; but the Recorder declined accepting his appraisement, and ordered him to be locked up till he should find better security. Refined is to be examined on Armand Perry's charge of breach of trust—in advance dollar breach—in a few days.

Johannah Murphy, charged with drawing and provoking Antonio Freline, at the foot of Mandeville street; James Conway, charged with striking Michael Kelley in his own house in Pearl street; and Barbara Fried, charged with talking lachrymosly to Carl Fritsch on all possible occasions, on Claiborne street, were severally arraigned and held to bail for their appearance.

☞ The fine lake steamer Virginia Pearl will leave this day, and hereafter on Saturdays, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. Pontchartrain Railroad cars for Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington.

☞ **Travelers along our Western waters** should always take the precaution to supply themselves with a genuine article of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as it is now conceded by all who have tried this invaluable medicine, that they will regulate the stomach, if used as per directions in the bottle, and carry a traveler safe through all the various changes of diet, as well as water, which, without, often will produce sickness and death. Hence one ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
au31 2p6aEW

☞ **"Woodland Cream."—A Pomade for** beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes Dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed "Partridge & Co., Proprietors of the Salon a Thousand Flowers." For sale by SICKLES & CO., Agents; MORISON, and all Druggists. all 2p6eEu

☞ **Mrs. Boyd, No. 158 Camp street—Depot** for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. All kinds of Sewing done by machinery for Ships, Steamboats, Drapers, Tailors and Boots. Dresses made by model, and with dispatch, at less than the usual rates. Ladies' Under Garments made up to order and for sale ready made. jel5 2p6d

☞ **Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Capital $10,000,000.**
Offices, Nos. 78 Carondelet and 42 Gravier streets.
DWELLINGS, GIN HOUSES, SUGAR HOUSES, etc., taken upon the most favorable terms. The well-known reputation of the above company is a guarantee that their policies will be duly honored.
GERARD STEWART, Agent.
[illegible] Attorney-at-Law, Director. [illegible]

P. Durel & Co.,

GENERAL STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
37 ..... Chartres Street, ... 37

Have just received, per Empire City, a choice selection of Bronze and Fancy Gilses Inkstands, suitable for Banks, Insurance Companies and Merchants' offices; also a numerous selection of English, French and American Blank Book Papers from the best manufacturers. We have the best of workmen to execute our work, and now feel prepared to meet the wants of our friends and the public in general. Merchants and others desirous of having a full set of Books made for the coming season, would do well to give us a call before giving their orders elsewhere, as we are confident, after an examination of our stock, to gain a liberal share of their patronage. Our stock comprises everything that the public may want in our line and of the best quality. We solicit a call.

P. DUREL & CO.,
37 Chartres street.
au4 2p6f

Furnishing and Fancy Goods.

—Just received from Paris, a large assortment of—
SILK UMBRELLAS, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Linen and Cotton SHIRT BOSOMS.
Linen and Cotton SHIRTS—Colored and White.
FRENCH CORSETS, of all styles.
STOCKINGS, Socks, Cravats, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Mits, Garters, Embroidered Chemises, Porcelain Vases, Toilet Sets, etc., etc.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.
au31 2p6f

New Goods! New Goods!

—Just Received, at—
D. P. SCANLAN & CO.'S,
Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street.

Plain and Figured, Black and Colored SILKS, POPELINES, VALENCIAS, CASHMERES, MUSLIN DE LAINES and FRENCH CALICOS, in pieces and in dresses-patterns. Angola and Bayeder EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and MILLINERY, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully called.
au31 2p6eod

Southern Furniture Warerooms

CHARLES A. STEWART,
At Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, New Orleans,
Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRES and BEDSTEADS, in addition to his hitherto large stock of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising EVERYTHING in his line of business. Parties wishing anything in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
CHARLES A. STEWART,
au31 2p6d4W 171 and 173 Canal street.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 CHARTRES STREET—CARPETING of all kinds; Moquettes, Velvet, Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, etc. MATTINGS—fine rolls 2-4, 3-4 and 4-4 White, Check and Fancy. FLOOR OIL CLOTH—From 2½ feet down to any width, cut to suit Halls, Rooms, etc. Also, Table and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, Window Shades, etc., all of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
au31 2p6d A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

New Books!

—For sale by—
THOMAS L. WHITE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 105 Canal street.
THE BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY—By George Henry Lewes.
THE ROSE OF ASHURST—By Mrs. Marsh.
MARRIED OR SINGLE—By C. M. Sedgwick.
THE LOVES OF THE POETS—By Mrs. Jameison.
PUNCH'S POCKET BOOK OF FUN.
THE MAGIC STAFF—By A. J. Davis.
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Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

BAUMBACH & EVERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
French and American Paper Hangings,
BORDERS, CORNICES, OAKS AND MARBLES, in every variety,
No. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE, opposite the Post-Office.
Particular attention paid to all work in their line. au25 2p3t

Order Your Shirts

AND WINTER UNDER GARMENTS
This Week, at
S. N. MOODY'S,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets.
As he will leave in a few days for the manufactory, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
and take in measures and sample Shirts with him.
Present stock of SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS, which comprises the most complete assortment in the South, will be cleared off at COST.
HALF-DOZEN EXCELLENT SHIRTS FOR $6.
Now is the time for GREAT BARGAINS at MOODY'S,
au31 2p6eod

Immense Sacrifice!

SELLING OFF TO MAKE ROOM FOR
NEW GOODS!!
ROBERT PITKIN,
Nos. 13 and 15 CAMP STREET, opposite the City Hotel, near Canal street.

We shall respectfully announce to his numerous customers and the public generally that he has determined to sell during the months of August and September, his ENTIRE STOCK of
SUMMER CLOTHING
—And—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
AT COST AND UNDER,
And all other goods at a GREAT REDUCTION, to make room for the Fall and Winter stock.
☞ Call immediately for BARGAINS.
I would return my thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. In the time I will enlarge and enrich my stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and it shall be equal to any ever offered in this city.
ROBERT PITKIN,
au31 2p6eod 13 and 15 Camp street.

Second-Hand Furniture Store.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for all kinds SECOND-HAND FURNITURE; also sold, exchanged and repaired, by
P. M. TOURNE,
jl 22 2p3m No. 22 Bienville, near Canal street.

Read This!

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1857.
W. P. COLEMAN, Esq.:
Dear Sir—The twenty-four inch Mill which I purchased from you for Mr. T. J. Duckwood's plantation, has been attached to the sugar mill, engine, and fan in operation last week. I am much pleased with it. Never expect, such in regard to its simplicity, durability, and quantity it grinds. I timed the mill when in operation several times, and found to my surprise that the mill was grinding one bushel per minute; I therefore expect the mill to grind regularly thirty bushels per hour with ease. To Sugar Planters I would especially recommend your Mills believing them to be superior to any mill ever manufactured.
Yours, respectfully,
au15 2p6f JOHN S. McDONALD, Engineer.

Selling Off at Cost!

Housekeepers can supply themselves in the House Furnishing line, at cost prices, for the next two months, by calling at HEATH & MILLER'S, 75 Camp street. Paper Hangings, Upholstery Goods, and the Paint and Oil business, will be contin