New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

ALFRED G. ROSS. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

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TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at ten cents per week, Sundays excepted, for the year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rate, at Messrs. Cook, agents at the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, in all cases $1; subsequent insertions, 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, with the published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or advertisement with the number of insertions not marked upon it, will be considered until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

☞ Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

has a circulation which renders it a valuable medium for advertising. Its Free Trade Circulation largely, reaching many hundreds of copies at an early hour, and being read before the opening of business hours, consequently articles advertised in it may be advantageously published in the morning.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1860.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have either of them regularly sent to their new quarters, by leaving their orders at the office of publication.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The card of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, which will be found in another column of the Crescent, should attract the general attention of our citizens. It is generally conceded fact that the system of life insurance has proved one of the greatest blessings that benevolence ever suggested to civilized mankind, and the only question now seems to be the relative stability and advantages presented by the different institutions that have been organized upon the principle. The Manhattan Company, to the card of which we particularly refer in this paragraph, has a capital of half a million of dollars deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New York, which gives it a basis not to be questioned. The report of 1857, which we have before us, shows that while a very large amount was then paid out for policies becoming due, the profits of the concern have so largely exceeded the disbursements, that the Company is more readily prepared than ever to meet all our exigencies.

FOR THE SEA SHORE SEASON.—The lake shore packet Virginia, Capt. A. L. Myers, leaves for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City and Ocean Springs, this morning, on the arrival of the 10.30 train on the Carrollton Railroad, and the 12 o'clock train of the Pontchartrain Railroad, offering to passengers, at reduced rates from previous seasons, the advantages and accommodations of the most commodious cabins and appliances ever on the lakes; landing passengers at all the above places at an early hour.

NEW CONFEDERACY.—It will be seen by notice in another column, that S. A. Shepherd, of Texas, and D. L. Kernion, of New Orleans, have become partners in the well-known house of Perkins & Co. We doubt not that the business abilities and extensive acquaintance of the two gentlemen named, will add largely to the already extensive commercial operations of the firm of which they are now members.

☞ See the List and Council on inside pages.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, a new principle seems to have been established in that State. In the case of "Bailey *et als*, vs. Poindexter's executors, the Court of Appeals for the first time have recognized the presumption against the freedom of the negro as a legal principle. All the obsolete maxims of the civil and common law are discarded as inapplicable to our system of slavery, and henceforth the courts of Virginia will reject the freedom of the negro on an improbability only by positive and conclusive evidence.

A HARD CASE.—At the last term of the Federal Court in Pontotoc, Miss., the father of Nancy Wilson, of Virginia, a young boy about sixteen years old, obtained a judgment of $10,000 damages against Robert Wilson, of Mississippi, who was a married man, for decoying his daughter away from her home and seducing her. A most righteous verdict, says an exchange; but it is said the defendant has transferred his property, so that nothing can be made out of him, although at the time he committed the deed he was a wealthy man. The young lady was poor, and it is to be regretted the defendant will not be made to pay for his iniquities.

LYNCH LAW IN MISSOURI.—The St. Joseph Journal of the 27th ultimo states that a man named Keeder, charged with the murder of a constable named Timmons, was a few days ago taken from the court room of Gentry county by a mob of about fifty men and hung to a tree. The mob became infuriated in consequence of the court granting a new trial.

DEATH OF LOLA MONTEZ'S HUSBAND DEAD.—A California paper states that "Patrick Purdy Hull, well known as the publisher, and for a considerable time the principal proprietor of the Town Talk newspaper, died at Marysville on the 21st of May. Mr. Hull was a native of Ontario county, N. Y. He was a printer by profession, and was about thirty-six years of age when he died. Mr. Hull was one of Lola Montez's husbands."

A LOVE-LICKED OLD ADAM.—One of the subjects of Parisian gossip just now is a rare case, lately brought to light, of a man one hundred and twenty years old. Four years ago he married a wife who was his junior by just a hundred years, and by whom he has three children!

A HOAX.—Later advices from Tampa, Florida, say nothing of the hanging of four prominent citizens there by a "Vigilance Committee," and the story was probably a hoax.

BURNING TO DEATH.—The dwelling house of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, in Cass county, Mich., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th ult., and the husband and wife perished in the flames.

COCKFIGHTING PROHIBITED IN SAVANNAH.—The Savannah Republican of the 29 states that on the previous day a man named Turbush and a slave were arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit coin. The Republican says:

Upon proceeding to the shop of the boy Edward—is a shed attached to the store—a box of dies for making Spanish and American coin, a crucible, a lot of metal and metal, and all the various implements used in the trade were found. A lot of counterfeit coin was also found upon the person of Turbush. Upon examination, Edward confessed that he had been thickening and hardening upon metals for a month past, for that he knew nothing about it. Turbush and Edward were bound over to stand their trials at the next session of the U. S. District Court; and Peter, a brother of Edward, was discharged, as there was no evidence against him. The counterfeits were very badly executed, and the dies were formed by pressing a real coin between two pieces of lead, and thus obtaining an impression of the coin intended to be counterfeited.

The News of the following day informs us that two more persons, a white man named Hernandez, and a colored man had been arrested for the same offense.

One of our friend writers says that "the slightly dews come down upon us like stunings. How very differently the daily dues come down upon us.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—We would call the attention of the members of this club to the call for a meeting at half past 7 o'clock this evening, at the Varieties Club room. Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and other business will be brought before the Club.

THE FLORAL CANTATA, OR CORONATION OF THE ROSE.—It was a cause of great regret that the rainy weather of yesterday caused a postponement of this presumably entertaining entertainment, but the postponement is no brief that even the hopeless impatience may be relieved. The skies will positively come all to smiling, and we have only to relve as all we have heretofore said in regard to it. That it will be decorative of many years it can not be, at this time in New Orleans, we have cause to see what has occurred, when a limited fraction of the arrangements express a scene. The delights to be anticipated from Professor Hull's night will not be forgotten by those who previously saw it.

LEMONS FOR SALE.—Bullions will do well to notice the advertisement of Joseph Spohn & Co., who offer for sale 100 cases of popular lemons (or limes).

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

On the first Monday of August, 1856, an event took place in a slaveholding State, which had no parallel in the history of our government. A notorious Free-soiler—a man bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery—Francis P. Blair, Jr.—was elected to Congress from the St. Louis district, State of Missouri. His majority amounted to nearly one thousand votes; and the county Free-soil ticket, over which the name of Col. Fremont was displayed for the Presidency, carried by a similar vote. Before and after his election, and up to the termination of the Presidential struggle, he worked, wrote and spoke, for Col. Fremont and the Black Republican cause, and was earnest, efficient and uncompromising in his opposition to everything tinged with Southernism or calculated to vindicate Southern constitutional rights. We are thus particular because we wish to impress upon our readers some of the more important facts attendant upon the first successful effort to transform a slave into a free State—to erect into a hostile common wealth that which had heretofore been a friendly commonwealth.

Well, Mr. Blair went to Congress—served out his two sessions—acted with the Black Republicans all the while—opposed the South on all occasions, in season and out of season—returned home, and has been re-nominated almost by acclamation. With him, full county and legislative tickets were put in nomination, and the Free-soil journals of St. Louis and elsewhere appear endued with a full confidence that a magnificent triumph awaits them. This is what we call a significant—a portentous incident—and one which will not be overlooked by sensible and reflecting men. If "coming events cast their shadows before," as we fear they do in this instance, and Blair and his brother Freesoilers are elected, nothing can stay the progress of the cause of emancipation in the great State of Missouri. At least, such is our deliberate opinion, formed upon close watching and long investigation.

We have the leading Black Republican paper of the West—the Cincinnati Gazette—before us. It is delighted at the nomination of Mr. Blair, and says it will be "fully endorsed by the people" at "the ballot-box." It then goes on to say:

He (Mr. Blair) is as good a representative of the Republican sentiment of the country, of the living issues of the time, which *are to control the coming elections*, as any *Congressman from the North*. He also truly represents, beyond all doubt, the views of *a large and increasing portion* of the people of the slaveholding States, particularly in his own State, in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. The triumphant and enthusiastic re-nomination of Mr. Blair, therefore, by the democratic party in St. Louis, after the earnest and decided Republican course taken by him at the last session, is peculiarly gratifying.

We cannot deny a word that is said above, for, so far as our section is concerned, it is all true. We hold that Mr. B. is as rank an opponent of Southern rights and interests as Senator Seward; and we believe he is fully acceptable to the "large and increasing portion" of Freesoilers alarmingly prevalent in many of the slave States. But, what of that? The "National" Democracy must be saved at any cost, and the "Union-at-any-price" gentlemen will not hear of any movement calculated to protect the South in future from subjugation, plunder and spoliation. So, between the "National" Democrats, the "Union-at-any-price" gentlemen, and the Black Republicans, the poor South receives about as little consideration as a pauper at the funeral of a millionaire.

The Gazette then goes on and substantially admits that the Black Republicans of the North have friends in plenty at the South, in this wise:

In our judgment—and this has been the main drift and purpose of the counsels we have ventured to offer to the Republican leaders of late—the *now dominant party of the North*, and that which is to be *entrusted with the national power*, as we believe, if only ordinary prudence is exercised, should be content with such a position that *this powerful party at the South*, as well as Opposition men in general, at the North, can not only extend its sympathy but hearty co-operation. In urging this, however, we have repeatedly and emphatically disclaimed any purpose of yielding an iota of what we deem essential in the real, living principles at the foundation of the Republican movement. We have assumed that this was not necessary, to secure the *union of the Anti-Lecompton masses, both North and South*.

We don't see why the "union of the anti-Lecompton masses" in Missouri cannot be secured, or at least helped, by the same means that have been found efficacious in Illinois. Senator Douglas is a bitter anti-Lecomptonite; but notwithstanding President Buchanan is ostensibly arrayed on the opposite side, he is now playing into Douglas' hands, by appointing "Douglas postmasters," to assist the cause of the latter at the coming State election! Why not appoint a few some Black Republicans in Missouri? It might accelerate the progress of the car of emancipation in that State, as much as it has aided the cause of anti-Lecomptonism in Illinois! But really, this is too serious a subject to indulge in anything approximating a jest.

We will now bring this article to a close by appending one of the planks from the "St. Louis Platform," adopted by the convention which nominated Mr. Blair:

Resolved, That we believe it to be for the best interests of Missouri that slavery should become extinct within her borders and the negroes removed beyond the limits. Give us Missouri for white men, and white men for Missouri.

We trust every newspaper in the cotton-growing States will publish the above resolution.

Talk on Change.

We did not get to "talking" at an early hour yesterday. A heavy rain storm was in progress, which interdicted all gatherings. After mid-day the arrival of the Africa at New York on yesterday morning was made public. The accounts, it will be perceived by our dispatches, are more favorable for cotton, the sales of the week being 47,000 bales, closing at an advance which placed Middling Orleans at 6½d. The political news is unimportant. We shall expect to learn and hear of a good deal of talk about the search and visitation question; that Great Britain will relinquish the pretension, and all this and that. We do not believe in all this talk. No doubt, Lord Malmesbury will attempt to smoothe over matters in the usual slippery way of British diplomacy. England, from the present menacing attitude of Napoleon, may be forced into some conciliatory course; but when the American Government receives an apology, and the owners of vessels boarded and searched reparation and damages in dollars, the question of search and visitation may then be considered as settled. When the telegraph advises of something of this nature, we shall be glad.

We have no intelligence of the sub-marine telegraph, or the vessels engaged in dropping the cable into the Atlantic. As we have before remarked, we reiterate our belief that this telegraph will not succeed.

The next steamer due from England is the North American, of the Canadian line, of the 30th ult., due at Quebec about Monday next. The Cape Race speculators may, however, intercept the Felton, from Havre for New York, of the same date. The steamer of the 3d, from Liverpool, was the Canada for Boston via Halifax.

There were very few arrivals yesterday. Our shipping and steamboat register is rather barren—not more so than usual at this season of the year. Stocks of produce continue well supplied of all kinds. The grain crops throughout the West will be more than an average, and with the old stocks remaining on hand, consumers will have cheap food the next season.

We have not any special intelligence of the cane this week. The prospects are very favorable thus far, barring the overflow from crevasses.

The New York market for sugar was active at our latest dates. By the following figures, it will be seen that the stock in that market on the 1st inst. was greatly below the corresponding time last year.

Stock of sugar in New York on the 1st July, 1857, and 1858:

		1857.	1858.
Cuba	hds.	30,186	32,315
Porto Rico	"	2,221	2,961
New Orleans	"	1,000	1,710
Texas	"	200	150
English Islands	"	670	none.
St. Croix	"	325	no c.
Total		34,422	36,615
Havana		22,712	19,411
Rio		8,000	15,000
Manila		24,304	2,200

IMPROVING THE EXAMPLE.—A boy was shot and killed in a watermelon patch in Savannah about a week ago, while in the act of appropriating "the fruit of the vine." The Georgian says that notwithstanding the terrible lesson, a number of boys were a few nights ago arrested in the very act of stealing from the very same garden. Perhaps, as two men who were supposed to have something to do with shooting the first boy, were arrested for the crime, they were shewed enough to believe that the shot would not be repeated.

Speculations—Celestial and Terrestrial.

An ingenious French philosopher has made a calculation that, as a result of the action of physical force is the generation of heat, in case the planet Mercury should leave its path and fall upon the Sun, that orb would immediately evolve an amount of heat equal to that it now furnishes in a period of three years. If this proposition be anything like correct—and we are not sufficiently scientific to decide it to our own satisfaction—it demonstrates clearly enough that any accident to the solar system, or any derangement of its machinery, would be rather a mere serious matter than any mere sublunary affairs we can just now call to mind. In this hot weather, particularly, the perspiring reader will be able to appreciate the fact. Think of the concentrated heat of three hundred summer days flashing a sea of all-pervading, all-consuming flame through the stellar spaces, and wrapping the starry worlds of our system, its planets and moons, in one general and common destruction! Think, ye who anathematise the dog-days and dogmatically insist that New Orleans is a better place than any to be found in the Torrid Zone, of finding yourselves suddenly swallowed up in an element which should quickly fuse the solid crust of the earth with the hell of liquid fire which is said to boil and seethe in its bowels!

Such a fate for our little globe would be quite as tragic, if not so romantic, as that graphically described by Beranger. He imagines her flying off in a tangent, leaving her sister planets behind, and diving away into the outer darkness, or eluding down, down, "to some infernal center:"

Ah! yes, poor Orb, go, taking up and jumbling,
In topsy-turvy style, thy nights and days:
And, like a kite with broken string, fall tumbling,
And sinking turn, and turning sink always,
Spin through all space, that hath no paths nor periods—
Blot out a sun, or smash thy self to small—
N'matter—there are other systems, myriads—
Let us have done—this world is old enough.

Decidedly bad advice; and few people will be found prepared to agree with the opinion that "this world is old enough." It is no doubt old enough for the present time; nobody objects to the fact that it was not created earlier than it really was. But there is a general opinion that, in consideration of future contingencies, it might be desirable to have it become a little older. Should the somewhat preposterous and incredible state of terrestrial affairs hinted at above actually occur, persons of an inquiring and investigating turn of mind will no doubt have an opportunity of studying some very curious and highly interesting phenomena. In the first place, our little globe could not be expected, under such circumstances, to preserve that dignified decorum which has for so many thousand years kept her on the even tenor of her way. Suddenly released from a guardianship which commenced "when the morning stars sang together," it might well be apprehended, from the antecedents of the offspring she has produced, that her capers would be of an eccentric and extraordinary character. No doubt her first attempt to "spin," as Beranger's translator has it, would be attended with antics not merely astonishing to mortals alone. When Mother Earth should rush madly from her sphere, it is pretty certain that the Moon would follow madly in the wake of her ancient companion, determined not to part acquaintance so agreeable and so extended. Then we should probably have the spectacle of the Sun and Moon rising and setting at short and irregular intervals, and at every point of the compass. That would certainly be a spectacle sufficiently extraordinary and novel to be at least worth beholding.

But then there would necessarily be sundry local disturbances, which would distract the attention of even the disinterested observer, cause, no doubt, much general and personal inconvenience, and measurably interrupt the usual progress of human affairs. Mighty whirlwinds and tornados, of a power and fury never dreamed of before, would sweep the face of the earth, and scatter things about promiscuously and irrespectively; the seas—released from the control of their mistress, the Moon, and obeying new impulses—would sweep over continents and islands; mountains would sink into the depths of the earth, the internal fires would break forth, and things would come to a pretty pass generally. But, the reader need not be alarmed. We are not prophets, nor the sons of prophets, and intend only to show that, should certain possible effects follow sundry impossible causes, we might have weather a good deal warmer than any we've had yet, besides experiencing various other slight inconveniences.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANARD."—The origin of the word "Canard," the French for duck, when employed to signify some unfounded story, is not generally known. The following are the terms in which M. Onetelet relates in the Annuaire de l'Academie the manner in which the word became used in its new sense:

To give a sly lift at the ridiculous pieces of intelligence which the journals are in the habit of publishing every morning, Cornelissan stated that an interesting experiment had just been made, calculated to prove the extraordinary voracity of ducks. Twenty of these animals had been placed together, and one of them having been killed and cut up into the smallest possible pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen, had been gluttonously gobbled up in an exceedingly brief space of time. Another was taken from the remaining nineteen, and being chopped small, like its predecessor, was served up to the eighteen, and at once devoured like the other; and so on to the last, who was thus placed in the remarkable position of having eaten his nineteen companions in a wonderfully short time! A lively, and pleasantly narrated, obtained a success which the writer was far from anticipating, for the story ran the rounds of all the journals in Europe. It then became almost forgotten for about a score of years, when it came back from America, with amplification which it did not boast of at the commencement, and with a regular certificate of the autopsy of the body of the surviving animal, whose esophagus was declared to have been found seriously injured! Every one laughed at the history of the canard thus brought up again, but the word retains its novel signification.

SHERIDAN CRITICISED.—We present an anecdote of Sheridan, which he introduces in a long note, begging us to pronounce Wind, Wynde. It must be understood that Sheridan agreed with Walker about this word, but differed from him in respect to Gold, which he would pronounce Goold. Mr. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced Wind with the short i, saying, "I have a good mind to find'a why you pronounce it Wind'd!" An illiterate critic reported this upon Mr. Sheridan by saying, "If I may be so bold, I should be glad to be told why you pronounce it Goold!"

[Household Words.

SHREWD ALCHEMY.—The late Rev. Dr. H——, of New Jersey, was eccentric, but always genial and good, humored in his oddities. One dark, stormy night, he was called away from home to marry a couple. He went reluctantly, performed the ceremony, and was leaving the house, when the groomsman handed him a two dollar bill. The doctor looked at it, saw the small amount, and, returning it, told him to keep it till it grew bigger. It grew to an X in the course of a week.

Local Intelligence.

MORE RAIN.—The clouds, which quickly dispersed soon after dark on Wednesday evening, and were supposed to have fully completed their mission for the present, gathered again in close army about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, shut off all the immutable gas lights and commenced an excessively damp discharge. The rain was a gradual incumbent of force in letting out the fluid, and by daylight streams succeeded streams and the streets become the beds of roaring torrents. People who had been in the habit of going to market at a very early hour, concluded that it was entirely unnecessary to go so soon, and individuals whose business called them out were seen endeavoring with small umbrellas to protect their hats from damage while they were wading half knee deep in water with their best clothes on. At about 10 o'clock yesterday there was another depression of the clouds, and the sun shone out briefly. The effort at pleasant weather, however, was merely spasmodic, and before 3 o'clock it was raining again. The mud is deep and of a proper consistency to greatly facilitate the humble efforts of cabmen and omnibus drivers to bespatter pedestrians.

THE CAB LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT.—The cabmen of this city have never within our recollection been accused of paying any particular attention to laws which have been from time to time passed for their professional regulation; in fact, we have never known any but feeble and ephemeral attempts made by the police to enforce any of the ordinances which were in vogue. Often carrying things with a high hand for many years, the cabbies are now brought into a straight which we cannot but consider rather tight. There is an ordinance prohibiting two drivers for one cab, and another which prohibits drivers from leaving their vehicles when standing in the street. Chief Adams has the ordinances before him, and knowing nothing but his duty in the premises, he is causing his officers to carry both of them into full effect. The consequence is, that within the last forty-eight hours, a large number of cabs have taken an official excursion to the Pound, for being found without drivers. Most of them were taken from the Jackson Railroad depot, while the drivers had gone inside to get trunks—*they did so*—. Pound fees and $10 fine is the fixed penalty, and there is no appeal. The enforcement of the two ordinances falls very heavily on cabmen.

A PROMPT AND JUST MEASURE.—A police officer of the Second District was accused, some two or three days since, of grossly insulting some ladies. Mayor Stith promptly enquired into the matter, and finding the accusation well founded, he promptly struck Mr. Roach's name from the rolls of the police.

A COMMENDABLE DETERMINATION.—We are glad to note that among the new Recorders there seems a strong determination to effectually put down the "straw bail" system, which, on one can doubt, has prevailed in this city to an extent that has seriously retarded the operations of justice. Our attention has been more particularly called to this subject by the comments of Recorders Summers and Long, when recently that was not entirely above suspicion has been offered in their courts. They are pursuing a course, and the same may be said of Recorders Wills and Adams, as far as our knowledge of the matter extends, that will seriously interfere with the professional bondsmen who have for many years hung around our courts and grown fat upon large bonuses received for going bail in any and all cases that would pay, and covering a little real estate with possible and probable obligations to see or affect a fine to value.

We do not wish to cast an implication upon any of our previous Recorders, but we are made confident by known facts, that "straw bail" has passed current in thousands of instances, in consequence of a want of strict investigation. Year after year has the subject been brought up by the local department of the city press, and it is within the recollection of the writer of this paragraph, that numerous individual instances of the most flagrant abuses of the bail system have been exposed by the press, but they never received that attention to the matter which appears to have been aroused. An offer of security to Recorder Long yesterday, which did not bear the stamp of genuineness, caused him to make a most emphatic announcement that he would in all cases make the most rigid scrutiny of the responsibility of parties offering themselves as bondsmen. We trust that this practice will be rigidly adhered to by all the Recorders.

AN UNFORTUNATE.—*Another Warning to Mothers.*—Deputy Coroner Orbeine was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of an infant, that had died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, administered by its own mother. The child was generally restless, and the mother was in the two common habit of resorting to paregoric to quiet it. On Wednesday night, the stock of paregoric having given out, the imprudent mother had recourse to laudanum, and administered a dose which proved fatal. It was her first child, as the mother, as may well be imagined, is frantic with grief. We omit names, as we do not wish to inflict another wound upon a heart almost broken. The case is one that furnishes a fearful warning to mothers and nurses who are in the habit of dosing their infants with narcotics, but we suppose it will, as usual, be but briefly remembered.

THE FELICITY ROAD HOMICIDE.—Michael Duffy was brought into court yesterday morning, and Recorder Summers gave his decision, sending the accused before the First District Court, on a charge of manslaughter. Application for bail will be made to Judge Hunt, and as the accused is said to be a man of considerable means, he will probably soon be at liberty.

SCARRING AFFRAY.—On Wednesday night last an affray occurred in a house on Poydras street, near Carondelet street, between two German barbers, named Fred Emling and Fred Felger, during which the latter was stabbed by the former, but, we believe, not dangerously. Emling was yesterday arrested, and is held for examination. The quarrel which led to the affray was about a trifling matter.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—The business of this Court, yesterday, was of small consequence to any one but the parties immediately interested.

OWEN KENNEDY was up on a charge of having, in a playful mood, stolen a tumbler on a visit to the residence of the head of Mrs. K., the whisky which the tumbler contained had not taken having been disposed of in the usual manner. Mrs. K.'s head has long recovered, she was very much averse to trying anything against Owen, for the contrary, she gave him an excellent character. The Recorder charged Owen $5 for his "experiment."

Michael O'Connor was charged with having assaulted John Reppold, with having struck John Reppold, and with having kicked John Reppold. For all these charges, Michael was only charged $5, with the pleasing alternative of a month in the Parish Prison.

Mary Kelly was charged by P. Talbot with having forced her way into her premises, and disturbed him. Mary was fined $2 50.

Thos. Ward was charged with "drunks on the sidewalk," and $2 50 was the price for this luxury.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—The rainy weather seems to have had a depressing effect upon police matters as well as all other branches of business. The labors of Recorder Wiltz yesterday were light.

Thomas H. Johnson was brought up for examination on a charge of having, on the 23d of June, on Front Levee street, near Bienville, stabbed a man named Wm. Robinson. Whatever may have been the circumstances of the case, it appears that Mr. Robinson made himself so severe that there was no redress beyond the law, and he was discharged.

Pierre Boulet was examined on the constitutional charge of inflicting the fair proportions of Hermione Sourdelet figure-head, by blows of his cane. Hermione, who is a shoemaker, and a friend of Boulet's, testified that the latter forced his way into his house with a two-inch in hand, and commenced thinning the premises and his wife. The affair terminated in a fist fight; both parties went down, and Sourdelet's arms, minus a portion of an ear. The accused was sent before the First District Court for trial.

An affray was made against Pierre Lacoste, f. m. c., charging him with assaulting and beating the slave Rose, belonging to Madame Henry, very much to the prejudice of her comfort, and the peace and dignity of the State.

D. H. Chapin made an affray against Francois Lefevre and Wiley Jones, f. p., charging them with harboring and concealing a runaway slave belonging to him.

Richard Diamond was examined and sent before the First District Court for trial, on a charge of robbery on Christian R. Mowbery, on the morning of the 23d ult. Mowbery testified that Diamond was disturbing the peace at the corner of Barracks and Old Levee streets on the morning specified, and that in attempting to arrest him, he was stabbed in the side. His wound made a very formal statement, to the effect that he had no relic of it, the morning named, and never stabbed Mowbery in his life.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—The entire business of this court yesterday consisted of considering charges of insulting, abusing, and that class of cases which so annoy a Recorder, and which result in nothing. Some people have now grown so accustomed to it, nothing more or less than a large sized Shrewsbury onion for so our experience goes, they are locked upon in that light by the Bench, who, if we know him, are have kin as individual Turnish bonds to keep remarkably quiet for six months, or have them within the space named in each document.

☞ Notice—The public are hereby informed that the second MONDAY (12th) of July is positively the last day for the payment of their City Taxes without cost. The undersigned respectfully invites all who have not yet paid to come forward and do so.

ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

jy1 2p12

☞ Another Case of Dyspepsia—Baldwinsville, N. Y., March 4, 1858.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: Having received great benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, I think it my duty as a friend of mankind to let them know it. I had for years been afflicted with dyspepsia, arising from an affection of the liver and stone against the stomach. I was under the care of the physicians of this vicinity but obtained no relief. I was induced, through the advice of a friend, to commence the use of your Bitters, and took faithfully according to directions three bottles, which entirely cured me, and I now find myself in as good health as I have ever enjoyed.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. QUESNES.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Principal office, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by druggists or storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. jy1 2p1m&W

☞ Joy to the World—The greatest Medical Discovery of the Day. Read the advertisement headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation."

For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos 21 and 151 Chartres street. jy21 2p2tend

☞ Dr. Hostetter's justly celebrated and never-failing Stomach Bitters will effectually cure all diseases of the body of a morbid nature. The Doctor, in calling the attention of the public to this valuable specific, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended. It is no quack article, but one that has stood the test of the American press and people. The testimony given in its favor by the most eminent and well-known physicians and private individuals in all parts of the Union is immense, and closely evinces that its virtues are many. The use of the Bitters cannot but satisfy the skeptical that it is really deserving the celebrity it has obtained.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

jy5 2p6d1tW

Modern Languages.

FRENCH,
SPANISH,
GERMAN,
ENGLISH, etc.,

Are taught practically, by able Professors, at

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 105 Canal street.

New Classes begin this week. In three or four months' practice, persons may learn to speak and write fluently any language.

jy 3 2p3t RUFUS DOLBEAR.

Negro Children in the South.

The "army worm" is not more destructive to Southern crops than intestinal worms are to Southern negro children. Thousands are swept off annually by the complaint, which is not only directly fatal in many cases, but even in its milder forms is the parent of a variety of deadly diseases. Every planter, therefore, if only from motives of self-interest, should keep on hand a supply of

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,

which so effectually destroys these disgusting creatures and the mischief which they are generated. In fact so family, North or South, should be without this safe, certain and speedy remedy.

Be particular and remember the name, "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." Take in the early article that can be depended on. Remember this.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

jy5 2p6.&1tW

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 CHARTRES STREET.

We offer at the lowest market prices, MATTING—100 rolls White, Checked and Fancy. FLOOR OIL CLOTH—Of all widths, styles and qualities. CARPETING—A large assortment of all kinds received direct from English and American manufacturers. Table Covers, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Mats, etc., for cash or approved paper.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

jy5 2p6d

For Sale.

On account of our intention to remove to No. 108 Canal street, we offer for sale the fixtures in Store 84 Common street, consisting of SHELVES, GAS FIXTURES, DRAWERS, COUNTERS, etc. They will be sold low. Apply to

READ, HEDGES & DREW,
Druggists, 84 Common street.

jy2 2p1m

Selling off at Cost!

Ladies who have not yet supplied themselves with a pretty SUMMER BONNET, will find it to their advantage to call at

MRS. NORTON'S,

On Poydras street,

where they can obtain a very desirable one at COST PRICE.

jy28 2p7

French Perfumery.

Just received, a fresh assortment of PERFUMERY, from all the best Paris manufactories.

LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal street.

jy28 2p4

The Consequence of Heavy Rains.

The present wet spell has, we are credibly informed, so filled up the sewers that rats and all kinds of vermin have sought shelter in the houses, and are now a perfect plague to housekeepers. We repeat what we said before, that no house should be without

WILSON'S RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER.

Where this is used, no rat, roach or other vermin can exist. Those who use this Exterminator will bear us out in saying that it is the only thing that effects, by evidently killing them.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,

General Agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed. jy5 2p6.&1tW

Southern Furniture Warerooms

WILLIAM H. STEWART,

At Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, New Orleans,

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRE 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.

WILLIAM H. STEWART,
171 and 173 Canal street.

jy5 2p6t&1W

Bladon Spring Waters.

Messrs. JAMES CONNER & CO., the proprietors of the Bladon Springs, in Choctaw county, Alabama, respectfully inform the public that the Hotel is now open for visitors to the Springs.

Steamers leave Mobile for Bladon four times a week, and every Saturday evening.

The virtues of these waters have been fully tested for many years, and can be confidently recommended for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Dyspepsia, diseases incident to Females, Dropsy and General Debility.

The Bladon waters are especially recommended to all suffering from diseases incident to warm climates, such as Liver Complaint, affections of the Bowels, Kidneys, and all diseases arising from impure blood. The water acts as an alterative, restoring the organs affected to their natural healthy functions.

The proprietors are permitted to refer to the following eminent physicians of Mobile and New Orleans, who are acquainted with the waters, and have sent patients to them with unfailing success:

Dr. J. C. Nott, Mobile.	Dr. W. Stone, New Orleans.
Dr. H. S. Levert, "	Dr. Wedderstrandt, "
Dr. J. P. Barnes, "	Dr. Richson, "
Dr. L. Le Pavoux, "	Dr. Lambert, "
Dr. J. R. Cole, "	Dr. Grabner, "

Further information can be obtained from our Agents,

SYME & PROVAN, Druggists,
No. 134 Canal street,

At whose establishment a constant supply of the water can always be had in quantities to suit purchasers. jy7 2p2m

Southern Enterprise Ahead!

EMERY'S
PATENT CORN HUSKING MACHINE,

Now on Exhibition at No. 30 CAMP STREET.

This machine, for simplicity, utility and durability, surpasses anything for that purpose ever brought before the public. It is worked by a treadle, with the foot, and fed with the hands, thus husking from 500 to 600 bushels per day, against the old fashioned way by hand, of which 45 bushels is a large day's work.

Another advantage, besides the saving of time in the husking, is that this machine prepares the husk in the most perfect manner for mattresses, which are worth from $50 to $100 per ton as they fall from the machine.

Planters, and the public generally, are invited to call and test the merits of these machines.

A. CAMPBELL, 90 Camp st.,
Owner of the Patent for the United States.

a27 2p4d

Great Louisiana Remedy.

GOINS' KAPERLAPEUM.

Office, No. 14 Exchange Place.

The proprietor and sole manufacturer presents this preparation to the public as a remedy of great value for a variety of very troublesome and dangerous diseases, after twenty-five years' experience in its efficacy.

He can safely recommend it to all Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, for Baldness, Dandruff to the Hair, Disorganization of the Digestive Organs, Chills and Fever; Bilious, Chagres and Intermittent Fever; Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Female Complaints, etc., etc. As an external or internal remedy, for good grounds, he would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following certificates from persons living in this city:

New Orleans, January 29, 1858.

N. B. Goins—Dear Sir: On my return from Arpinwald in July last, I had a severe attack of Chagres Fever, and after trying every imaginable remedy without effect, I was induced to try your "Kaperlapeum," or Fever and Ague Tonic, and am happy to say that, although it is over two months since I took the first dose, I have not been troubled with a chill since, and I have every reason to believe that your medicine has had the effect of entirely removing the disease from my system. It therefore affords me pleasure to recommend it as a most valuable medicine.

L. A. CLARK,
74 Bienville street,
New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, January 30, 1858.

N. B. Goins—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that, some four months ago, when suffering with Chills and Fever, which had stuck to me for several months, I was induced to try a dose of your "Kaperlapeum" just before a chill was expected, and much was the effect it had upon me that I determined upon giving it a fair trial, and bought a bottle and took it according to directions. The result was, that before I had half finished the bottle, my chills had left me, and have not since returned. I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health, never having experienced any of the effects of quinine or other drug usually put in medicines for such diseases, and do cheerfully recommend this "Kaperlapeum" to all who are afflicted like I was.

Your friend,
WILLIAM A. GIBSON.

New Orleans, January 30, 1858.

Mr. Goins—Dear Sir: I know not how to inform you of the wonderful change your "Kaperlapeum" has made in me. For eight years and four months I suffered with the chills of the worst, and had several of the most eminent physicians of this city, who finally thought my case hopeless, and refused to do anything more for me, when my husband found you on the old steamboat Southern Belle and purchased a bottle of your tonic, so justly celebrated as a hair tonic among the most refined of the city. It really seems to me that it must be of divine origin. I can hardly realize my great change. I never felt better in my life than I do at this moment. That every poor woman afflicted as I was may get your great tonic, is my most fervent prayer.

MAR