New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Monday Morning, May 30.

1492—The ship Pinta, which had been lost to Quibsch, [illegible] of St. Paul's Island and hilged; [illegible]

[illegible] destroyed the ships [illegible] Brunswick, in the north of [illegible]

[illegible] dethroned President of Mexico by [illegible]

[illegible] of the treaty between the United [illegible] and Mexico exchanged with the latter [illegible] at Guaymas.

[illegible] of Cuba, Italy. The Austrians defeated [illegible] of Montebello.

[illegible] October, Daniel O'Connell, [illegible] imprisonment.

[illegible] Bowers, a soldier of the revolution, died in Philadelphia, aged 107.

[illegible] Henry, a general officer in the war of the American revolution, died.

[illegible] of Paris, between Louis XVIII and [illegible] The latter left Paris the same day, [illegible] England.

[illegible] privateer Yankee, sixteen guns, [illegible] brig Thomas, fourteen guns—cargo [illegible]

[illegible] heard a dense rolling in a southerly direction, for the purpose of forming a [illegible]

[illegible] proclamation erecting the [illegible]

[illegible] Bonaparte; Bonaparte defeated [illegible]

[illegible] Francois Arouet de Voltaire, the celebrated [illegible] died. He was an extra[illegible] of whom it has been said, he was a [illegible] Jesuit, a Cartesian in Versailles, a [illegible] and an infidel in Berlin. In so[illegible] Aristippus and a Diogenes, [illegible] of talent, his equal has, perhaps, [illegible]

[illegible] burnt the mansion-house on Nod[illegible] and carried off the cattle.

[illegible] in honor of the marriage of Louis XVI, of France, when about 1100 persons were crushed to death in the crowd.

[illegible] Paine, the celebrated English [illegible] author, died.

[illegible] (Sioux) burnt by the Indians. The [illegible] by about six hundred of the [illegible] were all out in the fields at work, [illegible] one, who was very old. They burnt [illegible] and horses without the fortification, [illegible] the cattle and sheep. The news of this [illegible] reached the neighboring town of Hadley, [illegible] resolute young men hastened to the [illegible] of destruction, and charged the savages with [illegible] courage, that five or six of them fell at the first shot; and, making their way through the thickest of the Indians, they threw themselves into the garrison, with the loss of five of their number, who fell as they were entering the town. The enemy, amazed at the resolution of this little band, and having lost twenty-five of their number, fled from the place immediately, with their booty.

[illegible]—Christina, of Sweden, abdicated the throne, on which occasion she caused a medal to be struck, with the motto: "Parsimonia is worth more than a throne."

[illegible]—Peter Paul Rubens, the celebrated Flemish painter, died. He was also a statesman, and a man of learning.

1657—Martin Frobisher, the English navigator, sailed on his second voyage for the discovery of a northwest passage to India. He coasted Greenland and Labrador, and returned with 200 tuns of glittering stones and sand, which he had mistaken for gold ore.

[illegible]—Charles IX, of France, died, aged 25. It was during his reign that the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, which renders his name odious.

1539—Ferdinand de Soto landed on the west coast of Florida, in search of gold. He is supposed to have wandered over many of the Southern States; but, being disappointed in his great object, he returned without effecting a settlement.

1521—The Spaniards, under Cortes, invested Mexico with 317 Spaniards and 75,000 Indians, which were soon increased to 200,000. He had eight-six horses, three large iron cannons, and fifteen smaller of copper, 1000 Castilian pounds of gun powder, and a large quantity of balls and arrows, the strength of his little army having doubled by the supplies from Spain and the Antilles. The Spanish troops, in proceeding to their posts, in commencing the siege, had several engagements with the Mexicans. In attempting to break the aqueduct of Chapultepec, to cut off the water from the city, a powerful resistance was made. At one assault, so thick was the shower of arrows, darts and stones, which were shot at them, that eight Spaniards were killed, and more than fifty wounded, and they were, with difficulty, able to retreat to Tlacopan, where they encamped.

1492—Columbus sailed from the port of St. Lucar de Barrameda, with a squadron of six vessels, on his third voyage of discovery, with additional powers. The Indians were to wear a mark of brass or lead coins about their necks, which were to be *ex* changed for others on the payment of their tribute money.

1461—Charles VIII, (*the affable*) inaugurated at Rheims, in his 15th year. He was met at the gates by a young damsel, habited as Flora, who delivered him the keys of the city.

1431—Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, burnt at Rouen, for sorcery and intercourse with infernal spirits, by the English. Chapelaine celebrated her in twelve times twelve hundred verses; Southey has made her the subject of an epic, and Schiller of a tragedy.

1415—Jerome of Prague, burnt for the heresy of protestantism, at Constance, and suffered with great fortitude.

1213—Louis of France, at the invitation of the rebel English barons, crossed the channel with 680 sail, and landed at Sandwich.

542—Arthur, a British prince, died. He was a victorious warrior against the surrounding nations, and is celebrated as the founder of the Knights of the Round Table at Winchester.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—The enterprise of Mr. L. W. Kyle in establishing the great "Southern Clothing Establishment," 32, 34 and 36 St. Charles street, is deservedly rewarded, for the run upon it has been immense and unremitting. The heavy assortment of everything in the clothing line enables every customer to get fits, and to get the quality and style of garment which suits his funds and fancy. The boys clothing department is complete; stocked, and everything in the way of gentlemen's furnishing goods and under clothing is on hand in time. The heavy sales enable the proprietor to sell at low prices, for he sells so many pants, coats, shirts, vests and "such like" that the few coats made on each constitute a gile of net cost to make account of all the rest of the day. We refer all readers to his many advertisements.

TREATMENT OF ALL SORTS.—Persons intending to wonder this summer had best insure their goods against accidents by sea and land by purchasing one of H. W. Reynolds & Co.'s famous sole leather travelling trunks, which are arranged so as to be complete dressing cases, besides having sufficient packing room to hold the whole wardrobe of a fashionable. Not only traveling trunks, but every sort of trunkery for all sorts of purposes, are comprised in the immense stock of this long established concern, everywhere known as the No. 3 Magazine street Trunk Store, the goods of which have always had so high a reputation. All kinds of waterproof clothing, in rubber and oil, are always kept on sale, as per advertisement, to which we refer.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS.—Mr. James R. Dickson, of the elegant lace, trimming and embroidery store, 183 Canal street, keeps his stock continually full, notwithstanding the advanced stage of the season, and the ladies may still find there, at the usual moderate prices, all that is beautiful and fashionable in the way of such fancy dry goods as are the specialty of the business. There is nothing desirable sent North from the factories of lace shawls, mantillas, burnooses, laces, embroideries and trimmings, fringe, lace sets, and such delicate, but specially finds its way to 183 Canal street, where to be offered to the ladies of New Orleans, at New York prices. See advertisement.

RAGS, WARMS AND WOUNDS.—The witty Bard of Charles street enthusiastic humorously touching rags, more or less of which are owned and supported by every benevolent individual, and which may be got rid of, if desired, by taking Wood's advice. He also directs attention to the fact that that unrivaled specific, Winer's Canadian Vermifuge, and that admirable applicatter, "Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor," are for sale at the wholesale and retail medicine store of Messrs. J. Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street. See advertisements.

CREDIT SALE.—*One Hundred Cases of Boots and Shoes, White Shirts, etc.*—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 100 cases of boots and shoes, white shirts, etc., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Blake & Leaumont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

REPORTORIAL SKETCHES OF THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1859.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

UNION POINT, LA., May 24, 1859.

Messrs. Eds.—Scarcely had I closed my communication of the 20th, dated at Natchez, in which I informed you of the stoppage of the crevasse at Point Pleasant, than news reached that city to the effect that the work had again given way and that the water was rushing through with renewed and increased violence. A packet appearing at that moment, bound up, your correspondent took passage and is but just returned to this place from a visit to the crevasse. I found the planters for miles around gathered at the scene of the break, taking council together as to what course they should pursue in regard to the matter. Several planters whose plantations were not affected by the first break, are, singularly enough, entirely inundated by this "relapse" of the levee, and were for taking immediate and energetic measures to close it, while the majority of those overflowed before, and whose unwerried efforts to close the crevasse had proved so ineffectual, were at first opposed to continuing the war with the watery element. A large force was, however, finally set at work and a little steamer, built purposely as a levee repairer, brought into requisition, and when I left, the chasm was in a fair way of soon being closed again.

The planters in the vicinity of this break are, however, generally under the impression that should the break be speedily and permanently closed, the overflowed lands in the vicinity would not be fit for cultivation this season.

Having in my last given you as full a description of the damage past, present and prospective, caused by this crevasse, I continue the panoramic view of the country below, merely adding that the loss in Madison county in crops, damaged fences and buildings, added to the expense incident to the closing of the crevasse and repairing of the broken levees, will not fall short of $600,000.

Immediately opposite the town of Point Pleasant, on the Mississippi side, is the mouth of the Big Black river. The back water from the Mississippi, sided by one or two rapid rises in this tributary, has served to inundate and render unproductive some 13,000 acres of fine cotton and corn lands in its bottoms, and for miles along the bluffs, which follow the course of the larger river. The plantatations are generally small but well worked and but seldom overflowed. About six hundred head of horned stock has also been lost in this range of overflowed country. About eight miles back from the river and opposite a point about two miles below the Big Black, is Bayou Vidalia, all the rich plantations adjoining which are rendered unproductive for this season by means of the "back water" above referred to.

Mr. A. Nolen, near the mouth of the Bayou, made about three hundred bales last year, and was not troubled with water on his plantation last year, but has not an acre out this season.

The Dunbar plantation, adjoining the last, contains about 1200 acres under cultivation, and last year produced 1000 bales of cotton. The place is now entirely inundated and will not raise a bale this season. Further up the stream Col. Thistle made about 1100 bales last year. This year the plantation is unfit for cultivation and will not produce a bale.

The Bettis' plantation adjoins the last, and contains about three hundred acres under the plow. It made a full crop last year, but will not be worked this season.

The Love place, adjoining, produced 200 bales last year—this year is wholly inundated.

Other places adjoining, containing an aggregate of some 1800 acres of cotton lands, which were productive last season, are wholly submerged. Between the mouth of the Big Black to about twelve miles below Grand Gulf, in Claiborne county, Mississippi, where the next actual crevasse occurs, the bottom is variable in width, and the lands only partly reduced to cultivation. Three thousand acres will cover the extent of the cotton lands inundated from the mouth of the Black river to about one mile above the break just mentioned. This crevasse is in the levee of Mrs. Evens, and although not of great depth is nearly a half mile in width, and inundates, it is estimated, about 10,000 acres of cultivated lands. Mrs. E. cultivates about 800 acres. She made about half a crop last season, but this season will not plant an acre.

The plantation of C. D. Hamilton containing 500 acres under cultivation, adjoins, and is wholly under water. This place was also overflowed last year.

The plantation of Hugh M. Coffee, containing 300 acres of cotton land, is out of sight. Mr. C. made half a crop last year.

Mr. Chas. A. Pearson has 200 acres adjoining the last. He made about half an average crop last year, but will not work an acre this season.

Mr. J. B. Thrasher's plantation adjoins and contains 1200 acres of rich cotton lands. Mr. T. made 500 bales last season. This year the place is wholly unproductive.

Mr. R. Ballard has about the same number of acres (1200) and made about 600 bales last year. He contributes nothing to the cotton crop of this year. Fortunately, Bayou Pierre empties into the Mississippi near this crevasse, and has saved an immense tract of country below from inundation.

The Bayou Pierre valley is in much the same condition as the Big Black bottoms described above. About 2500 more acres of cotton land are said to be covered in the bottoms of the Bayou this season than last.

From this point down to Natchez, on the Mississippi side, the damage to the country is comparatively light. With the exception of about 500 acres in the vicinity of Rodney, the county of Jefferson is not affected by the flood, although the river has been eighteen inches above the previous highwater mark.

Tensas Parish lies opposite Jefferson county on the Louisiana side, and is badly flooded again this season, having, as the reader will remember, suffered to a considerable extent last year—the bottoms in the Northern or upper portion of the parish being wholly inundated from the Point Pleasant crevasse, while the central and lower sections of the country have been fully one-half under water. The recent fall of seven feet inches in the river has drained off large fields adjoing the river, on which planting has in many instances begun, with a fair prospect of securing half crops. This, added to the fact that during the last year, several thousand acres of new land have been subjected to cultivation and the negro force considerably increased in the parish, renders it likely that the crops of this year will fully equal those of last season.

The river continues to fall at this point, and from above I hear that in places the planters are at work on their levees. The crops, where they are seen along the river, never looked better at this season of the year.

URIDITOR.

THE LATEST FANCY.—Messrs. Johnson & Turner, of the elegant and elegantly stocked hat stores under the St. Charles Hotel and under the City Hotel, 14 Camp street, have with their usual enterprise brought out in advance the latest spasm of the season's styles, to wit: the most exquisite variety of the Paul Morphy hat, in which the qualities of elegance and durability are delicately shaded in most captivating combination. They have, also, everything else in that line which the trade of the times demands, as fishing hats, yacht men's hats, straw hats of every imaginable description and all sorts of fine silk and cassimere dress hats. If, reader, wherever you may be, you want a hat, you can just get it with the certainty of being suited, at either of Messrs. Johnson & Turner's stores. We ask attention to advertisement.

TRAVELING, BATHING AND DRESS GOODS.—Messrs. Benthuysen, Lewis & Co., 115 Canal street, have in store a very heavy stock of dry goods adapted to the season and to all of its exigencies, for they advertise the dress goods which ladies who go North will require in that climate as well as those which the stay-at-the-South need. Also, goods for traveling dresses, and the most approved fabrics for bathing dresses. Ladies on shopping expeditions will find that they do not go amiss when they step into the store of Messrs. B., L. & Co., for the stock is immense, completely assorted and selected with the judgment acquired by long experience in the trade. We refer them to advertisement.

MOODY'S NEW GOODS.—Mr. S. M. Moody, of the widely known gentlemen's furnishing goods store, corner of Canal and Royal streets, has just received large, beautiful and fashionable additions to his always full stock of goods. Among these goods is another invoice of those celebrated cheap and good shirts, with their warranted buttons, which go off like hot cakes, at the astonishingly low price of six dollars for six. All sorts of handsome and durable shirts and excellent undercloking, ties, hosiery and boys' colored shirts, are also advertised in another column, as for sale cheap by S. M. Moody.

AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK.—This well known and excellent article is for sale in New Orleans by grocers, druggists and ship chandlers generally, and has a deserved popularity, it being known that it is prepared with great care and its pure and wholesome. Information and circulars may be had of the agent, at J. H. Dudley & Co's, corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets. See advertisement.

A BUSINESS INTEREST WANTED.—"T. C.," who can bring a cash capital of $30,000, advertises for correspondence with a view of taking an interest in a business house of standing. We refer to advertisement.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, May 24, 1859.

Messrs. Eds.—During my somewhat protracted residence in Cuba, I have been rather a close observer of the "signs of the times." I have at different periods noticed the adoption of American habits by the inhabitants of this island, and the introduction among them of American institutions—slight and trifling, perhaps, in themselves—but which, to my mind, exhibit in a strong light the feelings and wishes of the people; thus, during the last winter, when this city was crowded by Americans—Spaniards and Creoles, who never had previously in their lives partaken of any refreshment after leaving the dinner table—observing how coolly we Americans enjoyed that social meal, our tea, joined us at the tea-table, and having thus acquired a habit of partaking of a third meal daily, they cannot now do without it. More recently, in my evening rambles on the Paseo, I have noticed some of the fairest and most fashionable of Cuba's daughters, whilst riding in their *quitrines*, wearing broad-brimmed hats, with a species of semi-veil depending from them. Again, some three or four evenings since, I met a posse of elegantly attired young ladies, who are direct descendants of proud Castilians, as I ascertained by their accent as I passed, each wearing a "la love of a bonnet. I presume your readers are aware that it has hitherto been the mode here for ladies to wear merely a cobweb like veil over their heads, and as they have not as yet acquired the art of wearing a bonnet as gracefully as our American ladies do, I confess, to my taste, Cuban girls are far more bewitching in their veils than they are when they adopt the bonnet.

The port of Batabano is rendered a port of entry for cattle only, during the period whilst the recent decree reducing the duties imposed upon cattle, fowl and eggs, remains in force. I hope it will not be considered presumptive in me, but knowing the prosperity of the inhabitants of Cuba to be the wish nearest the heart of our superior authority, I take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of permitting that decree to remain permanently in force, because the so doing would induce parties in the interior of the island to cultivate sugar and tobacco, which would be found far more profitable than the raising of stock, whilst, at the same time, the neighboring countries could supply Cuba with beef, poultry and eggs much cheaper than they can here be produced.

The British steam screw ships Cesar and Diadem sailed on the 19th inst for England. The British sloop-of-war Racer sailed on the 17th. The R. M. Company's steamer Derwent, which went into the floating dock on the 15th inst., only required a few sheets of copper to be replaced which got rubbed off some time since when she got ashore at Barbadoes. She sailed again for St. Thomas on the 21st instant.

Eugene Fillet is appointed to take charge of the French Consulate, in the character of Commercial Agent, at Cienfuegos, during the absence of the French Vice Consul from that place.

A patent has been granted to Alfred Monier, for ten years, for an invention for the obtaining of sulphuric acid from minerals containing it, and for the reduction of ores from their oxides and sulphurets.

There was a whirlwind near Villa Clara recently, which blew off the roofs of several houses.

There was a collision on the Matanzas railroad lately, in which three persons were wounded.

A man named Justo Claver, charged with being a gambler, was arrested a short time since and taken before the *Real Audiencia* (Supreme Court,) who fined him five dollars for disrespectful language to the authorities.

At Vereda Nueva, two young men courting one girl, one of them coming up while the other was in conversation with the young lady, called him aside, and then and there stabbed and killed him. The murderer made his escape and has not yet been captured.

A report was circulated on the 23d inst., that all the meat sold in the city on that day had been poisoned. The report caused great alarm among many families. Happily, the report proved false.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, May 26, 1859.

Messrs Editors—The recent news of the war in Europe has produced a corresponding disastrous result in our Sugar market, and a decline of full a quarter rial per arroba appears to be determined upon by purchasers, although some few holders appear determined not to yield just at present. From the few transactions of which I have heard this week I quote D. S. No. 12 at 8 rials per arroba, and other numbers upon that basis. The stock is about 350,000 boxes here, and at Matanzas against about 230,000 at this period last year.

Muscovado Sugars have not as yet declined at outports.

MOLASSES—A competition has sprung up between exporters and distillers for this article, and consequently rates have advanced. Clayed has sold at 3½ to 3¾ rials and Muscovado at a rial higher per keg of 5½ gallons, while some holders refuse to sell at even those rates.

LARD—Sold yesterday, bbls. and tierces at $17 25 to $17 50 and kegs at $18 75 to $19 per quintal. Previous to the arrival of the F. Toncey yesterday the stock was about 950 bbls. and tierces and 1,000 kegs.

BUTTER—Very abundant; 20 firkins Goshen from New York sold yesterday at $25 per quintal.

CHEESE—Is in good demand.

HAMS—American in good demand. Last sale, 80 bbls. from New Orleans at $16 25 per quintal.

CLEAR PORK—In fair demand and rates tend upwards; 31 boxes from Philadelphia sold at $16 and $16 75 per quintal.

BEEF—20 bbls. of 1 arroba each, from New York, sold 23d inst. at $4 25 each.

POTATOES—Still wanted.

YELLOW PINE—Very scarce. A cargo from Wilmington sold at $31 per thousand feet.

Empty hogsheads and shooks dull.

FREIGHTS—Rates are fully maintained, as per last advices.

EXCHANGES—Advanced. I quote Sterling 15½ to 16 per cent. premium; New Orleans, (short) 3 to 4 per cent. premium; New York, etc., 2 to 3 per cent. premium.

LILLIE'S SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.—We ask the attention of the business men of the South to the advertisement of Fairbanks & Co., wherein statement is made of the severity of the fiery ordeal through which Lillie's celebrated chilled and wrought iron safes recently passed triumphantly. No one can read those interesting and undoubted certificates without being entirely assured in the belief, which is now almost universal throughout the country, though the patent is so recent, that these safes are absolutely impervious to any effect of fire which can be brought to bear upon them in the burning of buildings, no matter what its severity and duration may be. These safes, of many sizes, and fitted with the locks acknowledged to be the best of such inventions, are for sale in New Orleans at the extensive safe and scale warehouse of Fairbanks & Co., 93 Camp street.

NEW BOOKS.—The newest issues of sterling literature can always be found at the book and stationery store of Mr. Thomas L. Waite, No. 105 Canal street. He advertises this morning a number of works which would grace any library of standard literature, as authoritative references, and all of them will prove agreeable companions in the idle days of summer or her for the mind which loves nutritous food, or that which would be pleasantly entertained for the passing hour. Mr. White has received the fifth and last volume of Irving's Life of Washington; the volume is sold separate to complete sets.

SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Prof. P. Richard, 99 Gravier street, corner of St. Charles street, addresses an advertisement circular to principals, parents, guardians and private families, setting forth that he can promptly secure for them such teachers, tutors and governesses as they may require—many applications from highly qualified parties being on file at the agency. See advertisement of this commendable institution.

ROOFING MATERIAL.—Messrs. Lenton & Oliver, 49 Common street, are sole agents for the sale of McCullagh & Co.'s patent charcoal galvanized iron, American tin and galvanic protector iron, for roofing—its recommendatory qualities being that it is exceedingly cheap, of everlasting durability and entirely safe from the attacks of rust. We refer builders and property holders to advertisement.

DOHAN'S SOUTHERN TEA WAREHOUSE.—We join the energetic proprietor of Dohan's Southern Tea Warehouse, 102 Poydras street, in directing the attention of lovers of good and pure teas to the place where they can get them certain. We refer them to advertisement.

MESSRS. J. A. BEARD & Co. will sell this day, at 4 o'clock, at No. 6 Bienville's Row, Tchoupitoulas street, nearly opposite the St. Mary's Market, the fixtures of a sugar store, etc. See advertisement; terms and particulars at sale.

NEW ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER.—A choice lot in firkins and tubs, is advertised landing and for sale by Messrs. Thompson & Barnes.

AN INTELLIGENT MULATTO BOY, twenty years of age, is advertised for sale in this morning's paper.

KEY-WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY-WEST, May 21, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—We have just passed through one of those terrible afflictions—a fire—which periodically visit our Southern cities, whose misfortune it is to be wholly constructed of pitch pine, the most inflammable of all woods. On the morning of the 16th the work of destruction commenced on the store of L. M. Shaffer, and raging for eight hours in every direction, reduced full one-half of the best built portion of the city in that short space of time to smouldering ruins. The devouring element never found buildings in a fitter condition for its voracious appetite. For many days no rain had fallen; the broiling sun had absorbed every particle of moisture from the wood, and left it dry and tinder-like. After the fire had commenced, there were no means of stopping its progress but by removing the houses from beyond its reach. This was effected after several trials and by burning three one hundred pound barrels of gunpowder. There were no means at hand of throwing water but by buckets, the city being unprovided with fire engines, and the flames once under headway all efforts to quench them were futile. Besides the buildings burned, a large number of cocoa nut trees were destroyed. These trees, in one or two instances, were the means of saving the buildings which they shaded. The loss of these beautiful trees will be seriously felt for years to come. Some of them were forty years old, and had attained great hight and beauty. The fire burned over an area of nearly twenty acres and destroyed property to the value of $275,000. A great many goods were removed from the stores only to be burned up in the streets and alleys. Had it not been for the presence of Capt. Brannan and his company of soldiers, it is impossible to say where the fire would have stopped. Capt. B. took charge of a large amount of goods and stationed sentinels to guard them. He also, with the assist ance of Lieut. Eddy, blew up five or six buildings, which would have otherwise gone with the rest and assisted in destroying half the city besides. The store ship Relief was fortunately in port when the fire broke out. Lieut. Perry, the officer in command, sent his men ashore to assist the Mayor and the city authorities. Their first act was to save the Custom-House, which was done by battling for an hour with the flames. They assisted in demolishing some buildings and protected property already saved. The burned district extends on the harbor front from Brown's stone warehouse to Tift's fire-proof buildings; and on Front street, west side, from and including Campbell's store, to the Naval Depot; on the east side, from and including the Key-West House to Clinton square, fronting the Custom-House. On Duval street, the fire extended from the harbor on the north side as far as Allen's drug shop, leaving two small buildings uninjured, except by explosion; and on the south side, from the harbor to Davis' wind-mill. The number of buildings of all kinds destroyed by this fire is one hundred and sixteen, of which seventy-two were stores, warehouses, offices and dwelling-houses. The number of occupants was upwards of three hundred. Very great distress will prevail among the small proprietors, none of whom were insured, and who are left entirely destitute by this calamity. The Insurance Companies of New York will lose nearly $100,000 by this fire. This insurance is distributed among those best able to bear their losses, as is usually the case.

We annex a correct list of the firms and owners of property who have suffered, together with the amount known to have been insured. The losses are in most instances much below the actual monied value. We give the sums as named to us by the different losers:

O'Hara & Wells' estate, seven buildings, loss $25,000; insurance, $10,000. William H. Wall & Co., six buildings, loss $28,500, insurance $15,500; merchandise, $20,100; insurance, $15,000. Packer & Clark, three buildings, loss $8000, insurance $4000; merchandise $12,000, insurance $5000. James Filor, seven buildings, loss $12,000; insurance $4,500; merchandise, $3,000. Peter Gaudelphi, ten buildings, loss $15,000; no insurance. United States naval stores, loss $10,000; cement shed, loss $500; Court-House furniture, $500. C. E. Howe, merchandise, $14,000; insurance, $11,000; furniture, $250; no insurance. Capt. R. W. Welch, agent New York Underwriters, office furniture, $300; no insurance. L. M. Shaffer, one house, $1,000; insurance, $800; merchandise, $15,000; insurance, $8,000. J. C. Clapp, lumber and pictures, $300; no insurance. R. P. Campbell, merchandise, $10,000; insurance, $7,500. Judge Bethel, law library and office furniture, $150; no insurance. H. Mulrenan, four buildings, loss $4,000; insurance, $2 300; merchandise, $2,000; insurance, $1,760. New York Underwriters, steam pump, $2,000; cargo British bark Buenos Ayrean, $5,750; no insurance. F. J. Moreno, U. S. Marshal, office furniture, library, etc., $300; no insurance. Brown & Curry, two buildings, $5,500; insurance, $2,000. Ware & Carey, three buildings, $3,600; no insurance; stock, $1,800; no insurance. Cornelius Curtis, two buildings, loss $2,500; no insurance; merchandise, $2,500; no insurance. Wm. A. Pitcher, five houses, loss $4,000; insurance, $1,500; merchandise, $1,000. W. A. Russell, three houses, $3,000; furniture of hotel and goods in store, $3,000; no insurance. Fred. Clark, building $2,500; no insurance; merchandise, $2,700; no insurance. E. O. Gwynne, two houses, loss $1,200; merchandise, $800; no insurance. Noolie & Bramin, four houses, loss $1,500. M. Farmer, one house, $2,500; stock, $600; no insurance. Henry Benners, two buildings, $2,500; no insurance. Hicks & Solomons, merchandise $3,000; insurance, $1,000. Wm. Demritt, sail loft, loss $100; no insurance. G. D. Allen, druggist, stock injured by explosion, $500. Pedro Alberti, hair saloon, loss $50. M. Reynolds, two houses, loss $700; stock, $100; no insurance. M. Owen, stock $250; no insurance. Mrs. Benj. Sawyer, two buildings, $2,500; no insurance. M. Perez, stock $1,000; no insurance. J. Conway, one house, $900; no insurance. City Hall and market, $1,200; no insurance. John Molina, house, $1,000; stock, $1,400; no insurance. Pafey Albuder, house and stock, $1,700; no insurance. J. H. Gerger, building $2,500; no insurance. Asa F. Tift, two houses and stock, $4,600; no insurance. C. L. Hatch, three houses and stock, $2,500; no insurance. Mary B. Clapp, one store, $1,200; insured $1,000. Albert Arnose, two dwellings, $2,000; no insurance. Judge Douglas, furniture and hardware, $750; no insurance. Judge Marvin, library $1,000; no insurance. Mr. Dudley, of Virginia, library $250. Hon. S. R. Mallory, law library, $3,000. Key-West Library Association, 500 volumes; value, $500; no insurance. Mrs. Boyle, house demolished, loss $300. Senor Alvarez, Spanish Consul, office furniture, $150. Total amount of loss, $269,550; insured, $93,800.

Arrived, May 14, schooner Harrison Jones, Garmon, New York, sailed for Cedar Key the 19th; coast survey schooner Dudd, Tampa, sailed for Norfolk 17th; yacht Oriental, Hoyt, Nassau, sailed the 18th for Norfolk. May 16, schooner Wye, Bartlett, Tampa, and sailed the 17th for Havana. May 21, U. S. Mail steamer Galveston, Hutchins, New Orleans; U. S. Mail steamer Isabel, Rolline, Charleston, and sailed for Havana.

Sailed, May 19, British brig Sea Lark, Coffin, New York. Expenses, $1,665.

The materials of British bark Buenos Ayrean, condemned, have been sold by auction for the sum of $1,593 20; the hull for $946. Total, $2,449 20.

The trial of Capt. Townsend, of the slave brig Echo or Putnam, was brought before the District Court of the United States the 19th inst., his Honor, Judge William Marvin, presiding.

The District Attorney, John L. Tatum, Esq., moved to put off the trial until November next, on account of the absence of material witnesses residing in New Orleans, who, it appeared, had not been subpoenaed. The Court refused the motion, and the trial proceeded. Lieuts. Modlit, Bradford and Carpenter proved the capture of the slave brig Echo, and identified the Echo as being the brig Putnam, of New Orleans. They also proved Townsend to have been on board and the prominent spokesman at the time of the capture, and that some three hundred or more African negroes were found on board, nearly all diseased, distressed, and in a naked and emaciated condition. M. Clapp, Deputy U. S. Marshal for Rhode Island, proved the citizenship of Townsend, and testified that he was born in Providence. The District Attorney then offered in evidence a copy of the register of the brig Putnam, issued by the collector of the port of New Orleans, (also certified to by him) to the said brig, in which Townsend was represented to be the owner. The Court rejected this evidence, on the ground that a copy certified under the seal of the collector was not admissible, and also on the ground of its irrelevancy to the issue—the point to be proved not being the nationality of the vessel, but the ownership or title in a citizen of the United States, and that the register did not prove ownership. The District Attorney then offered in evidence an original bill of sale of the brig Putnam from a former owner to Townsend, which had been left on file in the Custom-House at New Orleans, but failed to prove its execution. The District Attorney rested here. Without argument or summing up, the Court directed the jury to find the prisoner not guilty, inasmuch as there was no proof before the jury that the Echo or Putnam was owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, which was material to be proved in order to maintain the indictment; nor was there any proof that the vessel was a foreign vessel. The jury brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

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Caution should be exercised by persons purchasing our Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to see that the fac simile of our written signature is on the label of every bottle, which, no doubt, the fear of imprisonment has prevented being put on any of the counterfeits thus far brought to our notice. Also notice the name, Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is blown on the side of the bottles, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.

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