SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.

THE SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 72 CAMP STREET,

New Orleans.

This Company are now prepared to furnish consumers with the SUPERIOR

MACHINERY OIL,

At 25 per cent Below the Cheapest Lubricating agent in use.

This OIL is CHEMICALLY PURE; is ENTIRELY FREE from GUM and ACID, and at

32 DEGREES BELOW FREEZING POINT

Retains Its Perfect Limpidity.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE LUBRICATING OIL.

When Oil being of a penetrating nature, the tendency is to collect any dust or dirt that may have secreted itself, or accumulated in the various defects or imperfections in the machinery. Therefore, where other Oil has been used, the machinery should be thoroughly cleaned; and it may be necessary again to finish it off, after applying our Oil.

Where machinery is kept clean, the Southern Oil Company's Lubricating Oil will be found superior to any now in use. In lieu of any Oil, it is important to keep your machinery clean.

It is proper that it be distinctly understood that the Oil manufactured by this Company is the first ever made from Rosin Oil that was suitable for Machinery—all previously used for that purpose has been mixed with other lubricating agents, and even then failed to compare favorably with good Lard Oil. The improvements introduced in the machinery of the Southern Oil Company works, and the improved method adopted of expelling entirely the acid and gluten (contained in all oil heretofore obtained from Rosin) enables them to submit their Oil pure, and rely solely on its merits. It is now offered to the public with a full knowledge on the part of the Company of its being what they represent it and in all cases, when procured of their agents, it is guaranteed to perform what is promised.

In addition to these assurances on the part of the Company, this Oil has been thoroughly tested for the past three months by some of the best practical engineers and machinists in the South—most of whom are well known in this city and throughout the State, and who fully endorse, over their own signatures, its superiority over most other oils.

A portion of these testimonials are submitted, and we ask a careful perusal by all parties interested. On the score of economy, unequaled direct to the interest of consumers—while being all SouthRoit product and manufacture, it cannot fail to attract close attention and secure the hearty encouragement of every one friendly to Southern enterprise.

N. O., Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, New Orleans, Jan. 7, 1859.

I have been using the Machinery Oil furnished me by the Southern Oil Company, on the boxes of the cars on this road for the past two months—running side by side with the best lard oil—and the result is a report from me, in all respects satisfactory, though the boxes cool and free from gum.

On two cars I put new brasses on the 12th of December—one car with this Rosin Oil, and the other with Lard Oil. On examination this day I find the Rosin Oil the cleanest, and in other respects fully equal.

After further test I will take pleasure in reporting further results.

[Signed] S. T. VAN LOON, Master Machinist.

Depot N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad, New Orleans, Nov. 11, 1858.

To the Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: I take pleasure in taking this to state that I had the Machinery Oil which you sent me to be used on the axle brasses of our cars, to work well, so far as the limited time I have had it in use has yet allowed me to test it.

Our trains packed with it have run 240 miles at an average speed of 25 miles an hour without the use of any additional oil, and consuming perfectly cool.

I am at present contemplated in making further tests relative to its comparative cost with other lubricators.

Yours respectfully, A. B. SEGER, Vice-President and Superintendent.

Depot N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad Co., January 10, 1859.

To the Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: Our experiments during the past month in the use of your Machinery Oil for car boxes, show a saving of 25 per cent of lard oil, when used for the same purpose, while it answers equally as well.

We should adopt its exclusive use for that particular purpose, of course. Yours respectfully,

[Signed] A. B. SEGER, Vice-President and Superintendent.

Pass Christian, October 6, 1858.

Dear Sir: I went to Mobile on Monday, and visited the works of the Southern Oil Company, and had explained to me fully the process by which they refine the Oil, and expel entirely the gummaginous acid and sediment, and impart the alkaline property so essential to all lubricatory oils.

This is precisely what all other Oils makers heretofore have failed to do, and which has caused the well-founded prejudice against the Oil; as without the features which I have mentioned, (located above) the Oil would possess no value for lubricating purposes, while with the discoveries made, and system now in use at the Mobile Works, I believe the Oil will prove far superior to any other Oil for lubricating purposes, more especially in cold climates.

It can but congratulate the Company and the country upon the establishment, which will be a new source of wealth to both.

Your obedient servant, S. H. GILMAN.

[Signed]

New Orleans, January 15, 1859.

Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: During a recent visit of about two months in the different sugar parishes of this State, I became met with several planters who were using your Rosin Oil on their sugar mills, and all of them spoke of it in the highest terms as a lubricating Oil.

My own observation, also, has convinced me that it is not affected by variations of temperature, and is free from all the gummy and dirty properties which are always found in the rape oil, and other fabricating Oils.

The shafts of a sugar mill are, from the heavy and irregular strains on them, more difficult to keep oiled and cool than almost any other machinery, and no substance has proved so efficient for that purpose as your Oil. This season's experience with it has fully realized the opinion expressed by me in a letter to you in October last, stating that your Oil would prove far superior to any other for the purpose above named.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. GILMAN.

[Signed]

Chemical Laboratory, New Orleans School of Medicine, September 29, 1858.

I have carefully examined a specimen of Rosin Oil from the Southern Oil Company, and find that it retains its perfect limpidity as low as six degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's scale—thirty-eight degrees below freezing point; at twelve degrees below zero it becomes thick, but does not congeal, still being liquid. It is therefore highly valuable as a lubricating agent in climates where the temperature is naturally low. It can scarcely freeze, under ordinary circumstances, to a temperature so low as the artificial one it has been subjected to without congealing.

[Signed] I. L. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, New Orleans School of Medicine.

Smithfield Plantation, October 30, 1858.

To the Agents of the Southern Oil Company, New Orleans—Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th inst., and in reply have to say—I have used a part of the barrel of lubricating Oil obtained from you; and, notwithstanding the prejudice of engineers, I am satisfied it can answer fully to your description. I am satisfied that you have at last created a great desideratum for the South in furnishing us a cheap and valuable Oil of home manufacture.

Please send me two barrels, and oblige yours, respectfully,

[Signed] W. JONES LYLE.

Deer Range, January 15, 1859.

Agents of the Southern Oil Company, New Orleans—Dear Sirs: I have been using very extensively upon all the machinery belonging to the plantation, viz: Sugar Mill and Engines, Hydraulic Wheels, Cotton Gins and Cotton Mills, the Oil manufactured from Rosin by the Southern Oil Company, and find it in every respect probable to any other. I have also used the Wool Grease and the Navy Pitch, and for plantation use I know no other equal in point of economy, duration and service.

I am glad to notice the success which attends the efforts of the Company, and believe that in time this new branch of industry will rival almost any other manufacture. With the increase of cotton which throughout the South, it will be disgreatable to our people if they do not convert it into sources of immense wealth. Surely the South should encourage every effort looking to her industrial enfranchisement from the North; and in a branch of manufacture are the promises more startling than this. The approach should be brought home to every true Southern patriot, and I believe it will be responded to. Your ob't serv't,

[Signed] MAUNSEL WHITE.

Norma, December 4, 1858.

Mr. F. W. C. Cook, New Orleans—Dear Sir: The Machinery Rosin Oil from the Southern Oil Company, you sent me in October, gave entire satisfaction, journals being free from gum and heat.

For engine house purposes it will do as well as a luminating Oil. Thanks for the barrel sent on yesterday.

Yours respectfully, M. J. BRENGIER.

[Signed]

Commercial Cotton Press, New Orleans, November 5, 1858.

I have thoroughly tested the Machinery Oil manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, on the sides, wrists and journals of the Commercial Press, and find it in every respect superior to Lard Oil, and fully equal to any Oil I have ever used on machinery. It goes farther than Lard Oil, and is entirely free from gum, and keeps the journals cool. I consider it altogether the best lubricator I have used during my experience of fifteen years engineering, and shall continue its use.

[Signed] HENRY INGRAHAM, Engineer of Commercial Cotton Press.

California Saw Mills, Third District, New Orleans, Nov. 10, 1858.

The Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: Having now fully tried the Rosin Machinery Oil made by your Company on the engine and machinery of the above mentioned Saw Mill, I take the pleasure to state that I highly approve of it as a lubricating Oil, being in my opinion fully equal as a lubricator to any Oil I have ever used, and in point of economy superior—a less quantity being required and working perfectly free from gum.

[Signed] H. STILES.

Hughes, Vallett & Co.'s Saw Mills, Algiers, January 8, 1859.

We have been using the Southern Oil Company's Machinery Oil on every department of the machinery of this mill for about three months past, and find it fully equal to the best Lard Oil. It answers all purposes, and is fully equal to the best Lard Oil. It saves the expense of the Lard Oil, and we shall continue its use.

[Signed] HUGHES, VALLETT & CO., Proprietors. GEO. W. GERRY, Engineer and Machinist.

In addition to the Saw Mill, we have also used it on the engines and machinery of the Louisiana Dry Docks for the same purpose, and with equal satisfaction and results.

[Signed] HUGHES, VALLETT & CO.

Picayune Office, New Orleans, December 17, 1858.

I have thoroughly tested the Machinery Oil manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, for the past seven weeks, on the press of this office.

I consider it the best Oil I have ever used on my press, and shall continue its use.

It is entirely free from gum, keeps the machinery clean, and develops genuine excellence of oil below.

[Signed] R. S. SHERMAN, Foreman of the Press Room.

Press Room New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, December 18, 1858.

I hereby certify that I am now using and have been for some time past the Machinery Oil manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, and find it superior to the best Lard Oil, and fully equal to sperm. The longer I use it the more I am pleased with it.

[Signed] JOHN R. ALEXANDER, Foreman of the Press Room.

Delta Office, New Orleans, December 20, 1858.

"Having used the Machinery Oil furnished by the Southern Oil Company on the press of this office, for two months, I take pleasure in stating that it is entirely free from gum or heat, and is altogether the best Oil I have ever had in the press room.

When the Oil was first applied it curled and all the dirt which had accumulated, since which it has kept my press perfectly clean and bright.

I am satisfied there is no better Oil for lubricating than that furnished me by the Southern Oil Company, and I intend to continue its use.

[Signed] H. McMANUS, Foreman of the Press Room.

G. C. BOGERT & CO., Agents for the Southern Oil Company, No. 72 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY NIXON & ADAMS, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1859. NUMBER 102.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

"NOTHING LIKE BUSINESS."

The editor of the National Era, the Abolition organ at Washington, died the other day, and the paper comes to us draped with the insignia of mourning. This is all well enough—right and proper; but on the same page with this obituary leader is a notice informing the world where an excellent lithograph likeness of the deceased editor can be bought of an enterprising publisher, who had hurried up the picture almost before the subject's breath had left him. There is a business promptitude about this which charms us, but it would have been even better if the puff of the pictorial merchandise had been incorporated in the body of the obituary article in so many words, for it might just as well have been as to be separated two or three inches therefrom. Something in this style would have been pleasing, and would have doubtless influenced lucrative results: "This estimable man died beloved and respected by all who knew him, and excellent lithograph likenesses of him may be purchased of Printem & Co., 26 Jones street. Price 25 cents. We advise all our readers to have one."

"There's nothing like business," is an axiomatic proposition, and if we doubted it, such little things as this would remove our heresy as promptly as "Prof. Packer's magic soap" (advertised elsewhere) will serve a writ of ejectment on a grease spot (try it.) This prompt advertisement of the lithographic remains of the deceased editor suggest the idea of the owner of a dead horse chaffering with a dealer in carrion wares—"What will you give me for the hide and tallow?" As the man's usefulness to them ceased with his life, his mourning compatriots were ready at the moment to make what they could out of him in death, and they should carry out the idea of putting the puff alongside of the obituary, by putting an advertisement of where the picture can be bought on his tombstone, in company with the epitaph. It would be quite as capital a stroke of trade enterprise as that of the inconsolable widow who had graven on the tablet which marked the resting place of her departed lord, that she "still continued the business at the old stand, and would be happy to serve all of his old friends at the same low prices as heretofore." "There's nothing like business," nothing like it.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE A DANGEROUS BIRD.—In a letter upon the rights of naturalized citizens, a few days ago, John Minor Botts pulled the tail feather of the American eagle till that noble bird screamed defiance to the world and the laws of every other country than those of the United States. While it is in this state of excitement, another writer on naturalized rights aggravates its ire by such promptings as the following:

The talons of that proud bird which tore the flag of Lafayette's oppressor from the cloud-piercing topmast, which for successive centuries pierced the belt of Orion as he whirled his nightly course in the heavens, will not pause to clutch with fierce ire and to scatter in a thousand shreds the breeze-flaunting emblems of oceanic pseudo sovereignty. Gentlemen, the beak of that glorious fowl will dart with the velocity of lightning to avenge the wrongs of outraged Ireland, and to vindicate the bleeding wounds of the sons of the glorious Fatherland. Let but a single naturalized hair of a foreign-born citizen be pluck'd by the impious autocrats of Europe, and the fleets of our mighty confederation shall send the roll of their deep-mouthed cannon from Plum Gut to the Golden Horn.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ARGO.—Early on the morning of the 28th ult. the steamship Argo went ashore eight miles east of Trepassey Bay, in a dense fog. The New York Times, of the 30th, says:

The Argo left New York on Thursday noon, with about 200 passengers and a small freight. She is about 2500 tons register, of iron, with eleven compartments. She is a superior ship, costing at the time of her construction $75,000 sterling. She was employed in the transport service during the war in the Crimea and in India. She was lately purchased by the Galway Company, and insured at Lloyds for £45,000. The Company hope that with the prompt assistance she has received from St. Johns, N. F., this fine ship will be saved. Her position, however, is one of the most exposed and dangerous on the entire coast. The Company announce that they will forward the passengers from St. Johns to Europe immediately.

From our Telegraphic Agent.—Information has been received here that the steamship Argo, which left this port on the 23d inst. for Galway via St. Johns, N. F., has been wrecked. We have not heard the location of the calamity, but understand it to be somewhere on the Newfoundland coast, probably near Cape Race. The ship went ashore, and at last accounts was leaking very badly, and was likely to prove a total loss. The passengers and crew and their baggage were landed safely. Two steam-tugs have been sent to the assistance of the Argo. Particulars will doubtless come to us fully to-morrow.

Latest.—Since the above was written, we learn that the Argo was lost in Trepassey Bay.

AN ANCIENT MULE.—The Vicksburg Whig says:

We saw yesterday the auctioneer, in front of the Washington Hotel, selling a small roan mule, which the carrier-boy of this paper used to ride twenty-one years ago, to carry the papers around Vicksburg, when the streets were not in as good order as they are at present. The same mule was frequently brought upon the stage in the play of the "Forty Thieves," at the old theater on Jackson street, when the theater was under the management of Scott & Thorne, or soon after they left it. The mule looked as brisk and lively as it ever did in its best days. We hope it may be well cared for by its new owner.

A WHITE GIRL ELOPES WITH A BLACK MAN.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 29th ult. has the following:

An occurrence which has given rise to a good deal of excitement took place a few days since in Oxford township, Chester county, Pa. A young lady, (a white woman, respectably connected,) was living in a farmer's family as a domestic. A mulatto was employed on the farm as a laborer. The two became enamored of each other, and resolved to marry. The party to whom they applied to perform the ceremony, however, declined. Before the marriage was effected the girl's parents were informed of the condition of things. They were horror-stricken and overwhelmed with shame. No time was lost, and every effort was made by them to dissuade the deluded girl to forego her purpose. Her brother also remonstrated with her, as only a brother can. All efforts, however, to induce her to give up her swarthy lover were unavailing. They only made her cling to him the closer. The matter became noised about the neighborhood, and a disposition was manifested to lynch the black fellow. This came to the ears of the infatuated girl. She met the dusky fellow. Their purpose was at once taken. They determined to elope together, and did so. They disappeared from the neighborhood about ten days ago, and have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have gone west. The girl's parents are almost distracted.

PARISIAN SERVANTS.—An American lady, long resident in Paris and perfectly acquainted with its customs, gives the following item in relation to Parisian servants:

You are aware of the petty taxes which our domestics are in the habit of imposing upon everything purchased by them for the use of the household. First in order is the "sou per pound," paid them by grocers, butchers, bakers, etc., for their custom. This, however, is but a trifle in comparison. On a rabbit, bought at two francs and fifteen sous, the cook pockets the fifteen sous. For each dish ordered from a restaurant, the servant gets a premium of five sous. So with butter, and every other article of food. I have calculated that, over and above her wages, my cook's profits amount to at least fifty cents a day. Nor is she satisfied with this. She has made a nice little bargain with my butcher, to the effect that when she buys six pounds of mutton or veal, *for me*, the butcher is to add a pound of sirloin steak, *for her*. There is no use in changing servant or butcher. They are all thieves alike, and I might only make bad worse if I interfered.

TRAGEDY IN PITTSBURG.—A dispatch of the 25th from Pittsburg says:

Night Policeman Richard Jones killed his wife, in this city, last night, by stabbing, shooting and mutilating her in a shocking manner.

He surrendered himself, alleging that he committed the deed whilst his wife was in the act of holding improper intercourse with a butcher named Mentzer, whom it is reported was also shot.

Dr. Hall says that for the period of a month before marriage, and a month after death, men regard their wives as angels—a suggestive assertion, containing much truth. Men and women sue for divorce on account of incompatibility of temper, who were pleased with each other once, and might be so again if so disposed. Marital bonds dissolved in such cases, should be on the ground of perversity of will.

Railroad Disaster.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

An accident, attended with a frightful loss of life, occurred on the 27th ult., on the Michigan Southern Railroad, near South Bend, Indiana. The stream where it took place is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by the heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down probably choked the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the culvert to give way, and the train to be thrown from the track.

There were about 150 persons on the train. Thirty-three persons were taken from the ruins dead, and fifty to sixty others wounded.

From the Chicago Times of the 30th ult. we extract the following:

The train was bound eastward—it started from Chicago at 8 o'clock the same evening—and had among the passengers several of our citizens, and several persons, male and female, who were friends of or known to many of our citizens. Several individuals of both these classes are, alas! dead; and scores of people here are plunged in deep grief. But the loss to this city is small compared to the aggregate loss. The number of the dead has not been accurately ascertained; but it is admitted to be not less than forty-two or forty-five; and it is possible—nay probable—that it is much greater than this estimate. From the accounts we publish this morning, it will be seen that the lost, so far as their names and residences are known, are from widely different sections, however; the most of them resided in Eastern localities. The most of them, probably were returning visitors to the West. We hope to present all the particulars in our next issue.

Accounts differ, as they naturally would, in the general confusion, as to the cause of the accident. It had been raining heavily—but no rain was falling at the time of the disaster. It happened at a culvert—but it is not known whether the track was already washed away before the train came up, or whether, the culvert being clogged up and the embankment saturated with water, it gave way under the weight of the engine. The latter is the inference that seems best warranted by the facts, as we learn them. It is said that no whistle was given—no alarm of any kind gave the passengers intimation of the danger into which they were being hurried. This could hardly have been the case, had not the track been in place. Besides, the rush of water through and over the culvert and embankment, down the channel of the small stream was great and impetuous. Another fact which goes to support the conclusion that the track was not swept away before the engine was upon the culvert. Among the sad incidents, to the surviving passengers, of the fearful night, we have heard of one lady who was taken by the current of the rushing waters and borne down the stream and lodged in the top of a low tree—the water, in its sudden rise, being close up to the tree's branches. While in this fearful position, she says, she saw two other ladies swept past her crying for help. As the flood subsided these unfortunates were rescued. One gentleman, who, with his family, were on the train, himself safe, but missing his family, searched the stream and the ruins for them. He found two of his children drowned and his wife dead under the rubbish, and his other child also dead, clasped close to its mother's bosom!

A lady, who was not much injured from the accident, could not find her husband and child; she searched faithfully, until worn out with searching, when they were found—dead. She was then taken to a house in the vicinity. Sinking down in a chair to rest herself, she instantly fell over and expired. But of these painful particulars we shall have more than enough from our correspondent, who was dispatched by the first conveyance to the scene of the disaster.

The wounded are suffering severely from their injuries, and some of them cannot live. What these positive facts and positive uncertainties will foot up in the aggregate number of deaths, is too fearful to contemplate.

The following is a list of the killed, so far as ascertained:

Hartwell, Express Messenger; Engineer and Fireman, both named Coulp; Burlington, Baggage Master; C. W. Smith, Road Master; Mrs. E. G. Gillett and child, and Stone Mills, of New York; Thomas Mieban, of Michigan City.

The following are the names of wounded as far as ascertained:

Fred. Miller and Augustus White, of Holmesville, Ia.; E. M. Knapp of Hudson, Wis.; Miss Hattie Knapp, Auburn; J. K. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.; Charles Sherman, Boston; Wm. Flannery, P. Myers, D. Quinn, C. Anderson and W. R. Anderson, all of Ainsworth, Ill.; A. D. Piser, Chicago; D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland; Miss Moore, Freeport; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gurry, Brooklyn; C. Jackson and Miss C. Neilder, Waukesha, Wis.; Messrs. Walworth, father and son, and C. Bennett, Adrian, Mich.; Oscar Warpeton, and M. H. Regan, lady and daughter, Rockford, Ill.; S. C. Ross, Alabaster; W. J. Hawk, Charleston, Va.; C. Yaw and lady, Otsego Co., N. Y.; A. Van Syck, wife and four children, Warren, Ohio—himself and one child seriously; Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur, Iowa; Mary Coates, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss D. D. Porter, Hudson, Mich.

The following were not injured:

R. W. Tait, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.; E. A. Gurley, Addison, Vt.; Henry Crease, Philadelphia; Calvin Hogan, Milwaukee.

The train was running between ten and twenty miles an hour. The train going west passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

A dispatch of the 28th from Chicago says:

The following are further particulars of the Railroad disaster. Of the killed we have the following additional names:

J. McCarthy, Holmesville, Ind.; Mary Cowan and Mr. Walworth, Adrian, Mich.; Mr. Sumner, Chicago; a man, name unknown, had on his right arm the initials W. S. E. S.; Mr. McWeary, Fond du Lac county, Wis.; Richard Maldany, Calumet, Ind.; Mr. Streeter, Sparta, Wis.; Harry Fleckinger, Reading, Pa.; B. T. McCollough, Lawrenceburg, Pa.; two boys named Tidwell.

The other seventeen bodies are so disfigured that it is impossible to indentify them. Thirty-four dead bodies had been found up to 10 o'clock this evening. Several other passengers are missing, who are supposed to have been drowned, and their bodies floated away. Several of the injured are not expected to live. These are: Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, Ill.; John D. Wiss, Rockford, Ill.; Mr. Quinn, of Ainsworth, Ill.; Eli C. Smith, banker, Wall street, New York; Another Mr. Walworth, of Adrian, Mich.

No fault is attached to the officers of the train by the passengers.

A NEGRO THIEF CONVICTED.—A dispatch of the 24th from Leavenworth says:

Ex-Governor Shannon and United States Attorney Back have just reached here from St. Joseph, and report that Dr. Doy, of Kansas, charged with running off negroes belonging to citizens of Missouri, had been found guilty by the jury. Judgment was suspended, in order that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, which sits in a few weeks at Jefferson City.

A FEARFUL LEAP.—A remarkable occurrence took place at the Pulaski House, in this city, Tuesday last. A small colored girl, about three or four years of age, wandered up into the third story, and entered a room whose door was open. Immediately afterwards the door was violently closed by the current of air, and the child, frightened at the bolt of being locked in, made for the window, by which a chair was sitting, and made the fearful leap, clearing the iron railing which surrounds the building, and falling upon the stone pavement. The most remarkable part of the affair is that the child was taken up perfectly sensible, and without any personal injury, with the exception of a flesh cut over the left eye, and a slight contusion of one hip. We saw it yesterday in company with the attending physician, Dr. Fish. It was quite comfortable, talked freely of the occurrence, and, will, doubtless, be running about again in a day or two. Such an escape is truly miraculous. As its head struck first, being a darkey, perhaps it is indebted to that factor its life. [Savannah Republican.

QUAKER SARCASM.—The Society of Friends, as is well known, are among the most upright and worthy of the Christian sects. Their mode of public worship is very plain and simple. Divested of all forms and ceremonies, they profess to serve God in spirit and in truth; sometimes in silence, at other times by exhortation or preaching by some one who feels impelled to address them.

Thomas Coles, more familiarly known, from his great amiability and good nature, as Tommy Coles, was a consistent member of this society. At the delightful village of Glen Cove, Long Island, where he resided, the Episcopal congregation had just erected in their church a very sweet-toned organ, which was the admiration, nolens volens, of the members, but of many others who were attracted to the service by the eloquence of the Rev. Mr. Mallaby, the rector. On some particular occasion, our venerable friend, Tommy Coles, took a seat among the congregation, and his opinion of the organ was gathered from the following conversation, a few days afterward:

"Friend Mallaby, I am pleased that thee has got such a fine organ in thy church."

"But," said the clergyman, "I thought you were opposed to having organs in a church."

"So I am," replied Tommy; but then, if thee worship the Lord by machinery, I would like thee to have a first-rate instrument.

Local Intelligence.

THE FOURTH OF JULY was rather more spiritedly celebrated than usual. The day was hot, the temperature ranging as high as 90° Fahrenheit, but a pleasant breeze kept up the most of the time, and rendered the weather, all things considered, rather agreeable for the occasion. The spirit of patriotism was excited by the firing of cannon on Lafayette Square, and at night there were brilliant pyrotechnic displays on the part of the city and the Metropolitan Club of a very creditable character, affording much gratification to the ladies and such of our citizens as did not wing their way to some neighboring resort. Business was suspended and national signs were displayed. There were, of course, numerous excursions by railroads and steamboats, the participants of which speak in glowing terms of their festivities. Capt. Walton's fine company enjoyed target shooting, fishing and bathing at Pass Christian, together with the Continentals, both from this city, where they had, no doubt, generous rivalry with the Continentals of Mobile, and gay times at the grand ball at night. Capt. Jacques' company, the Rifle Guards, went to the pleasant retreat of Madisonville; and several of our fire companies also emerged from the city to the delightful resorts along the Lake and Gulf coasts, or to some interior town along the railroads. There was a mania, as usual for "spending the Fourth abroad," and we doubt not that all had a glorious time of their reception wherever they went. From all we can hear there was everywhere manifested that cordial spirit which should characterize a patriotic celebration of the proudest era in American history.

A WORTHY MAN GONE.—We much regret to find in the New York papers a confirmation of the report received here a week since, of the loss of Mr. Eugene Fuller, of this city, long connected with the press here as commercial reporter and telegraphic agent.

Mr. Fuller was a son of the late Hon. Timothy Fuller, of Massachusetts, and brother of the gifted Sarah Margaret Fuller, Countess d'Ossoli. He leaves a widow and several young children, who have our heartfelt sympathies. A devoted son, a fond brother, husband and father, a warm friend and an amiable and upright man, he leaves mourning in many hearts, and at many firesides.

THE SQUABBLE ABOUT THE NEGRO GIRL.—The most reliable account we have of the squabble about the negro girl Adeline, about which Col. Peter McLaren, of Columbus, Ga., was arrested the other evening, is that Col. McLaren, who is quite wealthy, had at the instance of his wife let her mother, wife of Gen. Elias Hall, have the use of the girl, her mother and two sons, without charge; that the family of negroes proving too expensive, were all returned but Adeline; that after several years Col. McLaren wanted her back, telling Gen. Hall he had her long enough for nothing, and coming very near having a difficulty with the General because she was not restored to him; that determined out of humanity she should not be separated from her mother and brothers, he set out to find her, and only succeeded, after six weeks' search, in hearing of her being in this city for sale in a slave yard; that he came here, identified her as his slave, and showing his title to the girl was temporarily given her in charge; that he erred in taking the girl to the hotel where he was stopping, instead of putting her in jail for safe-keeping, and that in consequence he was arrested at the instance of Mr. Morton, of this city, on a charge of taking and detaining the girl contrary to law, the affidavit being made by Mr. Morton, as agent in the matter for Gen. Hall.

Col. McLaren promptly furnished bail for examination before the Recorder.

A YOUNG MAN spent his Fourth at the Lake very pleasantly with some strangers, spending his money and drinking with them quite freely, but only to be requited on their return to the city, at night, by them knocking him down and robbing him of his not entirely emptied pocket book, a gold watch and a diamond breast pin. The robbers made their escape.

A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING a little boy and girl, W. P. Fisk and Georgina Fisk, grandchildren of F. M. Fisk, of this city, having previously been made by Mr. John G. Mackey, tutor to the children—F. M. Fisk and a youth named Frank Fisk, as the parties charged with the kidnapping, were yesterday held to bail of $250 for examination on the 8th inst. The names would imply that the affair is nothing more than a family contention, but we have no particulars.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Joseph Coronado, of the Second District police, went home after roll call yesterday morning, after serving on his beat during the night, took a cup of coffee, and was soon after attacked with violent vomiting of blood, resulting in about ten minutes' time in death. The Coroner held an inquest, and returned a verdict to the effect that he died of phthisis. He was about 40 years old and a native of Spain.

A BRUTAL MURDER was perpetrated about 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th of July, in a ball room kept by Thomas Johnson, near the corner of the Levee and Barracks street. Two men were engaged after the dancing, during which there was considerable drinking, in a sparring match for fun, when a man named James Woods, walked up to one of the two men sparring, and cut his throat so that he died almost instantly. The murdered man's name, so far as known, is Lewis, or Louis. There is no ascertained cause for the bloody act. The Coroner commenced an investigation very late last evening, there being a number of the dancers, men and women arrested as witnesses to be examined. The murderer was not arrested up to a late hour last evening.

THE POLICE yesterday reported that Mr. David Barbour, of this city, had been poisoned with strychnine, but from all we could learn, it was a vague report, without foundation. No intimation of such thing was given to the Coroner.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—H. Princeval, charged with murder, pleaded "not guilty," yesterday, and was remanded to await his trial.

Mary Molloy pleaded guilty of larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison.

The case of Fred Sunday, convicted of embezzlement, was argued on a motion for a new trial, and was taken under consideration.

RECORDER SIMMONS' COURT.—A number of overentitioned, highly spirited and excessively patriotic individuals got off mercifully at the hands of Assistant Recorder Monroe and the other Recorders yesterday, on the plea of "patriotism" in celebrating the great anniversary of American Independence. There were no fixed cases before this Court.

RECORDER WITZ'S COURT.—The two slaves, Anthony of Mr. Kernion, and Mary, belonging to Mr. Hebrard, were examined yesterday on old the charge having occasioned the death of a free man of color, named Felix Borochet, as alleged, by beating him so that he died. The case was discharged for want of proof against the accused.

Louis Gross and Joseph Gross gave bail to answer to a charge of having, early yesterday morning, concluded and beaten Juan Torrogann.

John Schraber and Philip Sealer were held for examination on a charge of having violently beaten Edmond Hines, the night of the 2d of July.

A Mr. Peuchin, of South street, was held for hearing, on Friday, on a charge of having, without any cause or provocation whatever, beaten J. Derigny.

A Mr. Grosby was held to answer the complaint of having beaten the little son (four years old) of Emile Weidig, in the house where all live, corner of Prieur and St. Anthony streets.

Jean Muret was held for examination on the charge of having, on the 2d of January last, stolen $300 from the store of Antoine Richner, on Marais street, between Canal and Customhouse.

Catherine Leech was held to bail to answer for threatening and abusing Henry Reerman, and family; also one Leocadie, to answer a similar charge made by Marie Hyolin.

A Mrs. Peter, of the corner of Toulouse and Villere streets, was held to bail to hold her tongue to the quiet of her neighbor, Mrs. Wilkoff, and others.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This branch of the City Council met yesterday evening at the usual hour, Mr. Monroe in the chair and nine members present.

A message from the Mayor was read, recommending the appointment of delegates to the convention of river planters to be held in Vicksburg on the 11th inst., to discuss measures of protection against overflows.

The rules were suspended, and the Mayor was authorized to appoint two delegates to said convention.

A communication from the Comptroller, announcing the adjudication of a contract for square block-stone paving on Calliope street, and of sundry other contracts for street repairs, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $246,296 72.

The Upper Board asked concurrence in a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Randall Hunt for the sum of $800, for defending the city against the heirs of Delhonde. Concurred in.

Sundry petitions were read by title and appropriately disposed of.

A resolution granting permission to certain fruit dealers to re-establish their stalls at St. Mary's market was referred to the Police Committee.

The resignation of Mr. J. B. Fonel as Director of the Third District Public Schools was accepted.

Mr. White offered his resignation as Assistant Alderman, which was accepted.

Leave of absence for one month was granted Assistant Alderman Dupre.

A resolution authorizing the adjudication of a contract for the construction of a wooden railing around the square in the Fourth District was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Board repealed the resolution authorizing the award of a contract for the construction of a bridge over the Old Canal.

The Finance Committee reported briefly, and submitted resolutions for the payment of sundry bills of current expenses. The report was adopted, with the exception of a resolution to pay a bill of about $500 for fixing up the polls at the last municipal election, which was referred back to the committee.

The resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint two delegates to the Vicksburg Convention was returned from the Upper Board with an amendment providing that no expense should be incurred. The Board persisted in the original resolution.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported resolutions rejecting the adjudications of contracts for square block stone paving on Common and Annunciation streets, and authorizing the adjudication of said contracts after five days notice in the official journal. Adopted.

Also, a resolution authorizing the sale of contracts for repairs and paving on Treme, Carondelet, Gasquet and Phillippa streets. Adopted.

The resolution authorizing the Crescent City Cricket Club to establish a cricket ground in the City Park was amended by placing said ground under the direction of the City Surveyor.

The Board of Aldermen offered the following substitute for the resolution of the Board rejecting the bonus of $15,000 for the privilege of constructing a city railroad:

Resolved, That the proposal of W. G. Templeton, of a bonus of $15,000, with R. W. Adams as security, in the sum of $10,000, for the privilege of constructing a lie as railroad in New Orleans, in conformity with existing ordinances and specifications on file in the Surveyor's office, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract before the City Notary.

The substitute caused a great deal of discussion, and the matter was finally laid over to next meeting, and made the order of the day.

A number of contracts for cleaning and repairing streets were disposed of.

A resolution providing for an election on the 20th of July, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. White, was adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body held a regular meeting last night, President Nixon in the chair, and a quorum present.

A communication from the Mayor stated that a convention of river planters was to be held at Vicksburg on the 11th, and recommended that gentlemen to represent New Orleans in the convention be appointed. Laid on the table to wait the action of the Lower Board on a similar document submitted to it.

The monthly statement of the Chief of Police was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Street Commissioner gave notice that certain contracts for keeping shell roads in repair, lighting oil lamps, and keeping a bridge in repair, would shortly expire. Returned.

A communication from the Board of Assistant Aldermen returned resolutions, adopted by this Board. Concurred in.

A communication from the Assistant Board invited concurrence in the resolution rejecting the sealed proposals made for the right of way for certain city railroads, which was laid on the table subject to call. A resolution amending ordinance 434 A, and instructing the City Comptroller to sell the right of way for city railroads in a specified manner, was laid on the table subject to call. A resolution to cause the adjudication of the contract for sidewalks on Lafayette Avenue was referred; the resolution approving the adjudication of a contract for sidewalks on Derbigny street was referred; a resolution approving the adjudication of a contract for brick sidewalks on Arch street, was referred; a resolution approving the adjudication of a contract for square block paving Julia street, was referred; a resolution approving the adjudication of a contract for square block paving of Gravier street, was referred; a resolution approving the adjudication of a contract for paving with square blocks the streets fronting on Magnolia market, was referred; a resolution approving adjudication of contracts for sidewalks on Girod street, was referred; a resolution approving adjudication of contract for extension of Claiborne street Canal, was referred; a resolution approving adjudication of contract for sidewalks on Marigny street, was referred; a resolution approving adjudication of contract for supplying Pittsburg coal to the city, was referred; a resolution approving adjudication of contract for railing around Macarty square, was referred; a resolution authorizing the adjudicating of contracts for several improvements, among them square block paving of St. Charles street, was referred; a resolution to issue certificate for work of extension of Treme market, was referred; a resolution to cause painting of railing around Camp street Canal, was referred.

Petitions were referred.

Mr. Roux resigned his place as a member of a School Board, which resignation was accepted.

The communication of the Assistant Wharfinger clerk, offering a party as his security, was referred to Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution approving adjudication of contract for paving Poydras street to N. Stevens, which was adopted; upon the resolution approving adjudication of