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Every variety of Blank-Book, Paper, Stationery, Steam Printing, Lithographic Work and Book-Binding.
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VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., etc.
Brawhill & Campbell,
—Wholesale Agents of—
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Respectfully inform Merchants, Dealers, Jobbers, etc., that they have constantly on hand a full assortment of all the above mentioned goods, together with such others as are in use for every mechanical purpose.
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W. S. CHANDLER,
DENTIST,
☞OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
176 Carondelet street,
422 1yEW corner of Lafayette.

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JOHN KEMP, Jr., Firm of Hall, Kemp & Co.
PAYNE & KEMPE, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Dealers in Family and Plantation Groceries,
Nos. 27 and 29 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans.
1y11 1y

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, July 25, 1859.

Editors Crescent: By a "Royal Order," dated 23d May last, and published here soon after the date of my last letter, new regulations are established for the government of the Supreme Criminal Court in this Island, which are also to be observed at Porto Rico. These "Rules of Court," as we should term them, appear to me to be a step in the advance of progress and liberality. The first rule enjoins "that after confession no criminal cause or other document will be kept in private, and every thing relating to the matter, especially the sentence, will be made public, except when the nature of the case requires it should be done with closed doors, and even then, any person interested in the case, or the "defenders" (counsel for the defense) have a right to be present, it will not, I trust, be deemed mal apropos in me, to give a description of a Spanish criminal trial. After the lapse of some days after the arrest of the accused and his committal to prison, he is visited by a fiscal (prosecuting attorney) and his *declaracion* taken, which is used as evidence against him on the trial. The evidence for the prosecution is taken in a similar manner, without the accused or his legal advisers being present to cross-examine the witness; so that, to our view, it will seem impossible or nearly so, for an accused man to escape the fangs of his accusers by having a fair trial. And yet, I do believe, in many cases, full justice, perhaps not tempered with mercy, is done!

A treaty has been concluded between Spain and the State of Honduras, in which the former power has secured advantages to her flag which she does not herself grant to it in her commerce with Cuba. This treaty consists of two parts. The first being simply the "most favored nation clause," whilst the second permits Spanish steamers to carry cargoes to Omoa or Truxillo, or to both ports, and to only pay tunnage dues, etc., at one of them, and also arriving at either of those ports without cargo for them, and taking away the products of the country, they are to be considered as in ballast and will not pay tunnage dues. In this island a vessel, no matter whether she be Spanish or foreign, must arrive in ballast or bring a cargo of coals, and take away an entire cargo of molasses, to be free from the payment of tunnage dues. Vessels, too, under this treaty, carrying coal to Honduras exclusively for the use of the Spanish steamers, are not to pay any tunnage dues.

Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Spain, has so strong a maternal solicitude for the well-being of her loyal and loving subjects in Cuba that she has transmitted thirty-one articles, published in the *Gaceta* of 12th instant, to "regulate dangerous and unhealthy buildings," directing them to be pulled down, etc.

A subscription has been opened in this city to erect a monument at Salamanca, (Spain) in memory of a celebrated author—Fray Luis de Leon.

The contract for carrying the mails from Spain to Porto Rico and this island has been obtained by two Spanish firms named Bofil Murtoret & Co. and Tinto & Co., who have united their forces. They are to be paid $29,800 for each voyage.

Letters from and to Spain from these islands and between the two islands, will from and after 1st September next require a postage stamp of the value of 12½ cts. to be affixed upon them, instead of one of the value of 6¼ cts., as has been the case for the last two or three years. So says her Majesty in a royal order dated 23d May last.

"El Banco Industrial Pecuario," (Butchers and Drovers' Bank) of this city, had invested a large amount, about $70,000, in the importation of beef cattle, which the bank had commenced slaughtering and sending to market, with the view of reducing the high price of beef—a quarter of a dollar a pound now paid. The Marques Sarabia, an Alderman of this city, who has special charge of the Rastro (public slaughter-house), who had been on terms of intimacy with the managing director of the bank, one day, recently, asked a loan of $10,000 of the bank, which he was told he could have if he would give proper security for it; at which he grew very angry and used threats of injuring the bank.

Strange to relate, shortly after this the Captain General issued an order forbidding the Bank to slaughter any more cattle, and directing it to go into liquidation, and its affairs closed within a brief space of time (two months, I believe.) I should be sorry to suppose that an Alderman of the city, even though he be a Marques, had sufficient influence over our chief authority to induce him to do an act calculated to inflict so great a public injury. No! there must be some other reason for this, of which the public is not aware. I trust, however, his Excellency will reconsider his decision and permit *El Banco Industrial Pecuario* to again slaughter cattle and send its beef to market! The bank, I hear, was in treaty for the purchase of various steamers with which to import cattle from the neighboring countries under the recent decree of his Excellency, reducing the rates of import duty, all of which is, of course, "knocked in the head," and a great injury, particularly to the poor classes, (who now seldom touch or taste fresh beef) thus effected.

By a "Royal Decree" published here, 16th inst., it is decided that the classification of superannuated employees of this government, and officers dismissed with salaries, is to be revised and a new classification made, to agree with various laws passed at sundry previous dates; that employees from Spain, who have served two years in this island, will be entitled to a pension from the profits of the *Monte Pio* (Government pawnbroker's shop;) those who have passed in a "passive situation" after having served the two years, but who have not completed the six years of their residence, will be regulated by a proportionate salary of 4 to 10; thus $5000 here will be deemed equal to $2000 in Spain.

In the revised classification the maximum salary for service *ultramar* will be $4000.

Pensioned, retired officers with salaries, and the "Monte Pios" are not to receive more than $2000 each per annum, I suppose. The "revision" is to go into effect from the day it is definitively approved, and no power of appeal against it is to exist.

The pensioned and retired officers of *Ultramar*, who have a right to receive their dues from the Treasury of those provinces, will not lose that right though their services are continued in Spain, and they will be entitled to receive the largest salaries they have had during the two years of their residence *Ultramar*, when they are employed in Spain.

It is not necessary for the above named officers to dwell *Ultramar*, in order to collect the amounts due them by the Treasury here, they may live in Spain and collect their dues by proper power of attorney here. All previous "dispositions" not in accordance with the above are abrogated. Signed at Aranjuez, 13th May, 1859, by the Royal hand.

The foregoing is a very condensed summary of an extremely prolix decree. Does it not show, though, how completely Cuba is considered as a "milch cow" to supply the poor beggarly Spaniards who come and dwell here a couple of years, many of them so ignorant as not to be able to write a simple note decently, and then to return to Spain, laugh at and deceive the Cubans, *whose bread they eat*. Would not too any one suppose, by a perusal of the foregoing, that the throne of "San Fernando" felt it had an everlasting hold upon Cuba? But I, who daily mingle with the masses, who hear them utter the discontented feelings of their hearts at the present state of things here, know the time cannot be very far distant when the hold of Spain upon Cuba will be "scattered to the winds." True, the heel of cruel oppression is on their necks, and they scarcely possess as much of real freedom as the verlest slave in our happy Republic does, yet many of the younger of them have attained a relish and a zest for liberty by having been educated in the United States, and it seems to me to be an utter impossibility that the rule of Spain over Cuba shall long continue.

The Guantanamo Railway Company has obtained permission to increase its capital to $400,000, or to raise $50,000, the value of certain new material it has acquired.

By a Royal order, dated 31st May, Spanish Consuls in foreign ports are authorized to receive eighty rials (*velon*, I suppose,) equal to four dollars, for each manifest they "dispatch" of any vessel bound to a Spanish port.

By a Royal decree, dated 27th May, money deposited in the Royal Treasury, *in transeitu*, may be re-shipped without the payment of any duty.

Some eight or ten days ago there were rumors circulated that various parties of high commercial standing had failed. Names, too, were freely bandied about, and I believe the rumors were so frequently repeated, that people absolutely believed them to be true. Due enquiry, however, enabled me to ascertain that the only failures were those of Senor Espelius, a planter and Colonel of the "Voluntarios," for an amount exceeding $500,000. He has, however, I have been positively assured, given up sufficient real estate to satisfy every demand against him, and has yet sufficient property remaining to entitle him to be considered a wealthy man. A baker, too, named Mantizi, contractor for the supply of bread and biscuits to the troops and marine, has also failed for above $50,000, and report says he has absconded. Another baker too, named Sardu, who kept in the Calle del Obispo, has also failed for $30,000, of which amount Mantizi was indebted to him to the extent of $20,000 and upwards!

I declare I had nearly omitted a very important item, viz: that there are to be sixteen companies, of one hundred and twenty-five men each, of black and colored militia in this island; rules for the discipline of which have recently been published. They are to be divided into two sections—ten companies for the Western, and six for the Eastern Department. There are to be six companies, half black and half mulattoes, in this city.

The enlistment is to be voluntary as much as possible, but in case voluntary enlistment does not supply a sufficient number, then forcible enlistment will be resorted to. The recruits must be robust, between twenty and thirty years of age, and not less than five feet in hight! They are to have similar privileges as those enjoyed by the white troops, and to suffer similar punishments.

Colored men in this island are subjected to military service in the manner prescuted by the enlisting rule, or by any additional orders of Her Majesty or the Captain General of this island. The instruction of the colored militia (in infantry tactics) is to commence on 1st November and end 1st March in each year.

Does it not appear almost the act of a madman thus to arm and instruct in military drill such very savages as are the free negroes and mulattoes of this island? Or is it done to hold them, as it were, *in terrorem* over the heads of the Cubans, and prevent their making an effort to obtain their freedom? "I guess," though not a Down-Easter, the latter is the fact.

A dreadful fire took place at Cienfuegos on 18th instant. The stores of Avilles & Leblanc and Thomas Terry were destroyed. Property to the value of ten thousand dollars was consumed. No lives were lost, although several persons were very severely injured.

The 25th was St. Jago's, the patron saint of Spain's day. The customary salutes were fired in honor of it. Our friends from old Spain (and there are many of them) were as proud as Lucifer, remembering their old war cry in the battles with the Moors, "Santiago y Cierra Espana," (Santiago and close Spain) when they came to the hand to hand fight; but this letter has already extended to too great a length for me to write what all may read in Spanish history or in "the battles of Spain with the Moors," therefore as ever.

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COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, July 25, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Since my advices of the 9th instant, there has been very little doing in the sugar market, although continued favorable advices have been received from Europe. This fact can only be attributed to the want of the usual facilities for obtaining money and the great firmness exhibited by holders.

Shippers have generally kept back during the past week, and holders continue to demand 8 to 8¼ rials per arroba for D. S. No. 12, nor is there any apparent probability of a decline, unless, as many persons fear, the political horizon in Europe should become much darker. My quotations to-day are the following: D. S. Nos. 7 to 10, 6½ to 7½ rials; Nos. 11 to 12, 7¾ to 8¼ rials; Nos. 13 to 14, 8¼ to 8½ rials; Nos. 15 to 17, 9 to 10 rials; Nos. 18 to 20, 10½ to 11½ rials. Whites, according to quality, 11½ to 13½ rials per arroba. The stock here and at Matanzas is estimated at about 308,000 boxes against 195,000 boxes at this time last year. Muscovadoes have also been generally inactive without, however, any alteration in rates.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull. The only sale reported last week was a deck load of 80 hhds. Clayed at 4 rials per keg. At Matanzas and Cardenas Clayed is held at 3¾ rials and Muscovado at 4¼ to 4½ rials per keg of 5½ gallons, without any important transactions.

LARD.—The stock being small and daily diminishing, rates have improved. Barrels and tierces sold last week at $17 75 to $18, and kegs at $19 per quintal. Stock about 1750 bbls. and tcs. and 960 kegs.

POTATOES—Are quite scarce. 20 bbls. from Portland realized on the 19th inst. $6 50 per bbl. Good sound Potatoes would now bring $7 to $8 per bbl.

ONIONS—Very scarce and in fair demand. 11,400 strings per Quaker City, from New York, realized on the 16th inst. $12 per 100 strings, and 100 bbls. ex Peter Mowell on the 20th, the day after her arrival from New Orleans, $6 50 per bbl. First arrivals will probably realize $7 to $7 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Inferior, the market is overstocked with, whilst superior is scarce.

CHEESE—Without any sales to advise.

HAMS—American are more abundant; 30 bbls. ex Peter Mowell from New Orleans, realized on the 22d inst., $16 per quintal.

BEEF—Scarce and wanted; 17 bbls. (Mess) ex Peter Mowell, realized on the 22d inst. $15 per bbl.

PORK—Tends downwards. Last sales from store, 20 boxes, at rates not disclosed.

YELLOW PINE—Is held firm at $31 50 to $32 per M feet. A cargo from Wilmington realized on the 20th inst. the latter rate and two from Pensacola the former.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR HHDS. SHOOKS—City made, sales at $2 18¾ each.

EMPTY HHDS. AND HOOPS—In very slight demand.

FREIGHTS—To British Channel, for orders, have improved; £3 per ton having been given for vessels not exceeding 1200 boxes capacity. Coastwise, nothing doing. Nominally, rates rule at 87½ to $1 per box; $3 25 to $4 25 per hhd. for sugar, and $2 to $3 per hhd. for Molasses.

EXCHANGES—Tend downwards and dull. I quote sterling 12 to 13 per cent. premium; New York per to 2 per cent. premium; New Orleans (short) 2½ to 3 per cent. premium. Mexican Doubloons are worth ⅛ to 1 per cent. premium, and Dollars 7 per cent. premium on shipboard.

The Peter Mowell arrived from New Orleans on the 19th inst. and the Mary Clinton sailed for New Orleans on the 20th inst. The Talbolah arrived at Matanzas on the 19th inst.

As ever,

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A TEXAN'S OPINION OF THE METHODISTS.—If the following anecdote from a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial be true, we need not wonder at the persecutions which the Methodists have recently suffered at the hands of the Texans:

While on church matters, I will give you a Texan's opinion of a Methodist. It was new to me: "Do you know, my friend"—addressing me—"why it is that the Methodists holler so loud when they pray?" I, of course, expressed my astonishment and anxiety to possess such valuable information. "Well," said he, "I will tell you. It is because they are farther from God than any other denomination of Christians." "Might you not be mistaken," said I. "No, sir," was his quick reply, "I know them well, for I was born in a camp-meeting." I had nothing more to say; the man was in earnest.

A Washington clergyman, while stating a deficiency in the collections, remarked that, since the issue of three cent pieces, the revenue of his church had declined nearly one-half!

KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY WEST, July 26, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Since my letter of the 19th, forwarded by the steamer Habana, little matter of importance has transpired at this port. We have advices from Tortugas and east as far as Jupiter, and no vessel is reported ashore. The Indian Hunter, on French Reef, had not broken up at last accounts, and the wreckers were hard at work getting the cotton out of the lower hold. The divers were impeded very much in their operations by the poisonous state of the water in the ship effecting their eyesight, and nearly blinding them. They had leave from Capt. Austins to scuttle her. This has doubtless been done, and the whole cargo will be saved. This ship had 3752 bales cotton—the largest cargo ever wrecked on our coast. Out of the whole there will not be over fifty bales entirely lost. The divers have had hard work getting the cotton out from the lower hold, it being necessary to dive through and under a large mass of loose cotton floating on the surface. They will claim a large salvage, and will get $20,000 or $25,000. The loss to the underwriters by this accident will be near $200,000. The U. S. Marshal sold the damaged cotton on the 22d at auction. It brought from $17 50 to $26 per bale, according to the damage sustained. It will all be forwarded to New York, vessels having been already chartered to take it. About $40,000 worth was sold on the 22d. Another sale takes place this week.

The California steamship Moses Taylor, Capt. McGowan, from Aspinwall, with the mails and passengers from San Francisco to July 6th, arrived at 9 o'clock A. M. of the 23d, touching to procure coal and to transfer the mails and passengers bound to New Orleans to the steamer Grenada. The M. T. had $2,140,000 on freight and about 700 passengers. Twenty-one men landed here with the New Orleans mails and treasure.

The news from the Isthmus is interesting. A late storm had disclosed the entrance to an ancient cemetery, in which had been found an enormous number of golden images, the like of which have never been seen in this or any other country. The images are of every conceivable form—rude figures of men and women, vampires, topes, frogs, cats, dogs, beavers, birds, and other animals and reptiles. They are studies for historians, and many and various will be the attempts of antiquarians to solve the mystery that must forever hang over the people who created these curious and wonderful productions. The intrinsic value of those collected is said to have already exceeded $150,000. The city of Panama was almost depopulated. All who could get away were leaving for the old burial ground, which is about one hundred and thirty miles down the coast, in the province of Chiriqui, and the excitement was equal to that attending the discovery of gold in California.

The M. Taylor was detained here seven hours taking in one hundred and thirty tuns of coal. She left for New York at 4 P. M.

The steamer Galveston arrived from New Orleans on the 21st, and sailed the same evening for Havana with a cargo of cattle. She returned on the 24th, and will leave for New Orleans, via Florida ports, on the 26th. The steamer Col. Cottrell, Capt. McKee, arrived from Fog Harbor, via Fernandina, on the 24th, and sailed the same day for Cedar Key, where she is to be employed as a tender for the large steamers about to make that place their depot. The bark Cavallo, from New York, twenty-four days, passed on the 24th bound to Indianola.

On the morning of the 25th five small wooden buildings on Front street, near Brown & Curry's, were destroyed by fire. By the prompt and energetic action of the citizens, it was confined to a small limit, although at one time threatening the destruction of a large amount of property. The loss was about $4000 upon which there was no insurance.

The schooner Allen B. Derry, from Philadelphia, bound to Manatee, Fla., passed through the harbor on the 25th.

The steamship Tennessee, from New Orleans, passed yesterday at 4 P. M.

Local Intelligence.

THE REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL, for the week ending last evening, is as follows:

Admitted	243
Discharged	30
Died	22
Remaining	854

No case of yellow fever yet received.

WEEKLY REPORT of the Free Dispensary of the New Orleans School of Medicine, situated on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Patients treated Saturday, July 23d	75
" " Monday, " 25th	70
" " Wednesday, " 27th	67
	212
Treated previously	12,599
Total	12,869

THE CORONER yesterday held an inquest on the body of Paul Joseph Deskeuvie, a native of France, 21 years of age, found dead in a house on Basin street, between Poydras and Perdido. Verdict: "Congestion of the brain."

THE CANNONADING on the levee in the Second District, yesterday, was the public expression of the private feeling entertained for a well-known sugar-broker, who was about to go rusticating to Bladon Springs. A salute of twenty-five guns was bargained for and fired by the Orleans Artillery. This is getting to be quite a custom in New Orleans, firing salutes to private citizens when they leave on a summer trip; and we believe New Orleans is the only city in the country where this fiery and noisy style of good-bye prevails. Half-a-dozen such parting salutes have been given this summer.

THE DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN is always entitled to notice. A free negro named Lindore died on Wednesday, at the corner of Crapaud Elysian Fields streets. He was a native of Africa, a slave the greater part of his life, having resided fifty years in New Orleans, and was past his one-hundredth year when he died.

THE SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD met last night. The principal business transacted was the election of Superintendent for the ensuing year. Mr. A. V. Romain, the young, able and universally esteemed Principal of the Boys' High School, was elected to the responsible and honorable post. The list of teachers elected we shall publish on Monday.

A YOUNG MAN, whose only known name is Francois, was taken to Charity Hospital yesterday, having been severely but not dangerously wounded by Joseph Duchene, with a shot-gun, at a farm on the Gentilly Road. The affair, we learn, was altogether accidental. Duchene was after a chicken, to make soup for a sick man, blazed away, missed the chicken and hit his friend Francois. The wounded man was sent to the Charity Hospital, and Duchene was subsequently arrested by officer Burgier and locked up.

THE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE in the last drawing of the Havana Lottery, fell in this city. Half of the ticket was held by a hump-backed Frenchman named Lefebvre, proprietor of two cheap cutlery and fancy goods cases, at coffeehouse corners in the vicinity of the French Market. Lefebvre was wild with joy, and by no means stingy. He was at one of his stands, when he received the news of his luck. He tried to keep cool for some time; but at last he had to let his excitement out. Whilst he was keeping corked down, or trying to do so, several stray customers priced his wares. The article wanted, he immediately thrust into the customer's hands, saying, "Take that! I give you that! Keep your money! I draw twenty-five thousand dollars, and I don't care one damn!"

This did not last a great while, however; he grew too excited. He shut up his show-cases, and went off on a grand hallelujah. There were more drunken Gascons around the Second District last evening than were ever seen before, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The other half of the lucky ticket fell around in fractions. Mr. Izic, a restaurateur of Madison street, held an eighth, entitling him to $6250, and the remainder of the ticket is said to have been held by a barkeeper in a coffeehouse at the corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

RECORDER ADAMS got back yesterday from his Northern cruise. He doesn't seem to be damaged a bit, although he spent some considerable time in New York.

THE EXECUTION OF JAMES MULLEN took place yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the Parish Prison.

Some years ago Mullen was barkeeper in the employ of James Maglone, proprietor of the Montgomery House. Some animosity arose between the two, and Mullen left, and succeeded in establishing a house of his own in the same line. Though they separated personally, there was a business tangle between them which existed long afterward. A law suit came on, and Maglone was about to have Mullen's property seized.

Whilst the seizure, or threat to seize, was pending, in April, 1858, the murder took place. Maglone with a party of friends were drinking in a coffeehouse at the corner of Rousseau and Philip streets, Fourth District. Mullen was there; and whilst Maglone was taking his drink, in utter innocence of danger, Mullen went up to him quietly, and without saying a word, buried a knife in his abdomen and killed him. He was tried and convicted and sentenced last year; but execution was deferred on account of an appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial. In February last the Supreme Court decided against him, and his days were numbered.

When Haas, Lindsay, and Smith were hung together some months ago, Mullen, who occupied the "doomed cells" with them, expressed his regret that he could not die with them; that he had no hope of a new trial, was ready to die, and would sooner go with his doomed friends than remain behind. Since then, his behavior had substantiated the feeling then expressed. He ate well, slept well, prayed daily with his priestly comforter, Father Dufeau, and in all his deportment with the officers of the prison and his visiting friends, appeared to be light-hearted and cheerful. He prepared for his death with as much nicety and attention to small details as most men show when about to get married.

Having asked for the favor of being permitted to decorate his own coffin, he was accommodated. On Wednesday, a neat black walnut coffin, with ornaments, and the other proper material, was taken to his cell. He tacked gold fringe, metallic crosses, and other religious emblems of death, all over the lid and sides, and with a neatness and taste which no undertaker could have surpassed. On Thursday, he lined the coffin with the materials furnished him; and several times, whilst so doing, laid himself out in the coffin to see that it was full large to allow him to lie gracefully when dead. The coffin fixed to his notion, he set about fixing up the cell for the last solemn visits of his priest. The cell yesterday morning looked solemn enough, with its blanketed floor, rudely constructed altar with blazing candles, and the religious pictures over the walls and ceiling, the painting of which had been the last earthly pastime of the wife-murderer, Heinrich Haas.

Mullen ate a hearty breakfast; was smiling and cheerful to everybody; coolly and daintily arrayed himself in his death-suit of white; went through the last religious ceremonies with Father Dufeau; and with his arms and hands tied behind, and the death-cap perched on his head, walked firmly and composedly down stairs and along the gallery to the awful rope-suspended trap at the end, as hearty and handsome and cheerful-looking a man as ever walked up to the gallows. He bowed and smiled politely to the crowd in the yard; took his seat on the old stool of many falls; listened attentively to the reading of the death-warrant by Deputy Sheriff Seichnaydre; raised his eyes whilst Father Dufeau prayed for him; offered up a short and penitent prayer himself; fervently kissed the crucifix which the priest held to his lips; looked around composedly and smilingly, and returned his thanks to Capt. Fremaux and the other officers of the prison for their uniform kindness to him during his long stay in prison.

Before he finished speaking, the executioner, in the usual hideous disguise, appeared at his side, and adjusted the knot of the noose under his ear, and drew down the cap over his face. He stopped speaking for a moment, till the cap was drawn well down over his chin; and then, in an unchanged tone of voice, speaking through the cap, he finished what he had to say about the kindness of the officers. He bowed his head forward; there was a moment of breathless silence among the spectators; a sharp click was heard in the cell behind, and at the same instant the trap and stool fell with a clatter; and James Mullen, young, healthy and handsome, in his nice white suite, with his crucifix and medal suspended to his neck by a broad blue ribbon, remained dangling and swinging in the bright sunshine. He died as easily as all doomed men do, when properly hung.

The usual crowd of men, women, children and negroes, stood for hours in front of the prison, in the hot sunshine, not expecting to see the execution, but drawn thither by a peculiar sort of morbidity, quite as resistless to them as it was unexplicable to other people.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—The war between Carl Bogart, or Charles Berger, and Joseph Mayer and his wife Christiana, at No. 176 Tchoupitoulas street, was looked into yesterday. It appeared that Mrs. Mayer had thrashed Mrs. Berger and slung her around by the hair, that Mr. Mayer threatened to make a funeral of Mr. Berger, and that Mr. Berger thrashed Mrs. Mayer and pulled out a lot of her hair. The fight having been about even, Mrs. Mayer and Mr. Berger were fined $2 50 each, and Mr. Mayer discharged.

Mrs. Cecile Mouchon was sent before the First District Court for harboring Mrs. Bienvenu's runaway slave girl Celestine in her house on Basin street. She furnished bail of $1000.

Selvina Boudro, for saying dreadful things to Frances Gny, on Gaiennie street, was made a member of the peace society. Cart No. 4342 had to pay $10 for emptying dirt on the batture. John Jones (not of the War Office, but of Bell's livery stable,) was sent to the Insane Asylum to be treated for a mind discussed.

The following parties were arraigned and booked for future examination:

Patrick McGinn, charged with fiatically punishing Patrick Lynch, on the evening of the 19th instant, at the corner of Richard and Religious streets. Bail given to appear on the 3d prox.

Richard Barrett, charged with ruining the peace of J. M. Moss, on Baronne street, as well as that of the neighborhood. Case fixed for the 5th.

Mrs. Welsh, charged with outrageously abusing and threatening Maria C. Christophell, on Dryades street. Case fixed for the 3d.

RECORDER WELTZ'S COURT.—The case of policeman Evans, charged with the stabbing of the steamboat man Brophy, was called for examination yesterday. Brophy appeared, having left Charity Hospital for the purpose. But he was so feeble and weak, that he was unable to remain in Court after getting there; so he was sent back to the hospital, and Evans remanded to be examined hereafter.

Fred. Block was held for examination on a charge of having had something to do with a skiff load of stolen property, taken by the police on the river the night before; there being nobody in the skiff at the time. Block got arrested by calling at the police office and claiming the skiff as his.

Joseph, f. m. c., was held over on a charge of having nocturnally perpetrated a larceny at the residence of Mr. J. C. Fowler, on Claiborne street.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Officer Carroll yesterday made affidavit against Andrew Foster, charging him with having stabbed Dick Barry with intent to murder, at Pass Christian, Miss. Foster was arrested by Carroll and Lopez, on board the Florida, when that steamer tied up at Milneburg in the morning.

T. W. Logan, Jr., had a warrant issued for the arrest of an unnamed man, whom he charged with stealing from his residence, on Moreau street, on Thursday, a pointer dog, valued at $100; his belief being that the dog was concealed at Harry Swetenham's, No. 116 Gravier street. A warrant for arrest and a search-warrant were issued.

Nat Nolan was sent after, as having thrashed Roman Hake, at the Eclipse coffee-house, corner of Elysian Fields and Moreau streets.

Heinrich Heinmann gave bail to answer to the charge of keeping a disorderly drinking house, etc., at the corner of Love and Port streets.

RECORDER ADAMS' COURT.—John Reisbach, for brutally beating and otherwise maltreating his wife Catherine, was yesterday fined $25 and put under peace bonds of $500.

John Baker, Antonio Baker, Anton Hauser, and Elizabeth Fryer, for getting up a grand plug-ugly and coming off even and then complaining about it, were fined $5 each, and put under peace bonds.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE OCEAN QUEEN OFF CAPE RACE.

COTTON HAS DECLINED.

PROVISIONS DECLINING.

BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Napoleon at Paris—New Minister at Turin—Austrian Funds Buoyant—Bank of Berlin Lowered Interest—Additional Taxes in England—Domestic Intelligence—Favorable News from Pike's Peak—Kansas Constitutional Convention—Opposition of the Democracy—Extensive Swindle in New York—Loss of the White River Packet Return.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.]