New Orleans Daily Crescent.

[illegible] OF NEW ORLEANS.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 75 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

[illegible] will be published two months, or [illegible] paid, [illegible] Two Dollars and twenty-five cents per [illegible] will be charged $2 per [illegible]

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

[illegible] morning at $2 per annum, invariably in advance. It is circulated largely, reaching [illegible] Parishes in Louisiana, and being read [illegible] in Alabama, Texas, and other [illegible] in addition to advertisers of making [illegible] Advertisements [illegible] and inserted.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1859.

[illegible] during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have either of them sent by mail for any stipulated time, by leaving their orders at this office.

Monday's Crescent.

The edition of Monday morning's Crescent will be large, and will contain a vast amount of [illegible] including poetry, tales and [illegible]

The Semi-Weekly Crescent.

The Semi-Weekly Crescent is issued this morning, and can be had at the office counter, or at the [illegible] of J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange and Commercial Places. It contains an extraordinary amount of reading matter on all subjects and of [illegible]

TALK ON CHANGE.

[illegible] There was nothing to [illegible] was pleasant, such as we have favored with at this season of [illegible] necessary to talk of the gen[illegible] of the city; it was never [illegible] of the year, and say one who [illegible] and salmon and jalap, leaches [illegible] ready to come into demand from a [illegible] warm weather, may as well pack up and [illegible] the Northern regions forthwith. There are [illegible] conveyances to leave the city. [illegible] quarantine at the New York Lazaretto at [illegible] than there has been in New Orleans for the last six months. There has not been any talk of [illegible] fever among the habitues of rue de Chartres and environs; they are prepared to sell cotton, buy cotton, invest on joint amount, advance, take the bills and move with the current of trade in some way or another; but there are many doubts expressed regarding the future course of political affairs in Europe. The recent peace movements are not heeded by many of our leading financiers, merchants, gas and all, with the least degree of common sense. Others talk as though the future would be all smiles and blossoms, while the "old fogies" do not flap a wing, merely listening; let us wait a while, there is nothing before us to operate on, and we shall not suffer by a little delay. The talk is, that many clerks are now hovering over the general commercial and financial horizon; they may all be dispelled by the arrival of the next or subsequent steamers. The next regular steamer from England will be the Persia of the 23d inst., due at New York next Tuesday night. It will be a miracle if she brings favorable intelligence, as her advices have been attended at all times with drooping omens. However, let the accounts be good, bad or indifferent, they will come at a period when no dire results can follow in our market.

Our community is not prepared for the business of 1859-'60, but it will be before a sixty day note falls due.

OVER HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—From the returns made to the Treasury Department at Washington, it will appear that the value of domestic produce exported from New Orleans through the Custom-House for the governmental or fiscal year ended on the 30th of June, last month, reached the great sum of one hundred million and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which, however, not coming quite up to our mark—that was, to dribble the value of New York exports—nevertheless we can assert with such satisfaction that New Orleans, so far as exports and providing the means and ways to aid other parts to meet their debts, must be considered the balance port of this confederacy.

Let us look at figures and then draw deductions:

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New Orleans for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859, to foreign countries were.....$100,530,658
The exports of domestic produce from the port of New York for the same time were, exclusive of specie.....$3,804,883
Excess over New York.....$46,545,765

which exceeds New York over forty-six and a half million of dollars.

We have not the returns of other ports before us, but it is believed that the exports from New Orleans will amount in value to the entire amount exported from the other ports of the United States. We do not in our figures and estimates make any allusion our enormous specie—that is, gold and silver, either bullion or coin.

THEATRICAL.—The Crescent Dramatic Association were on at the Amphitheater last night for their 27th performance, it being the complimentary benefit of the leading funny man of the troupe, a modest amateur, whose initials only appeared upon the bill. Most of the characters were personated with a great deal of cleverness, the performance being really very creditable to novices. The beneficiary was very red-headed and active, and attacked the risibles of the auditory in an aggravating and provoking manner. He *Toby Twinkled* as an amateur star of magnitude, while Messrs. *Frederick Plum, Stephen Plum* and others, loomed large in the mimic life they essayed. The professional ladies were very pleasing in their performance, particularly Miss Mann, as *Martha Gibbs*. We didn't happen to be in when the comic song about "The Fine Ould Irish Jintleman" was sung, but as the quality of the singer's musical pipes is well known, we presume it was as good a thing as his songs usually are. The "Crescents" improve visibly.

MERCANTILE.—Publication is made that the copartnership of Messrs. Fred. Belden and David W. Belden is dissolved, and that the former gentleman having associated with himself Mr. David W. Eames, the new firm will continue the hat and cap business at their old stand, 36 Magazine street, lately occupied by the popular concern of S. E. Gruman & Co., whose affairs it will liquidate, and whose reputation, we are certain, it will sustain and add to.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The office of the Association has been removed, as will be seen by the notice of Mr. Secretary Folger, elsewhere published. It is now located in Odd Fellows' Hall, next to the main entrance on Lafayette street, lower floor.

"IRON HOUSE."—Mr. J. H. Jones gives notice that having bought out the late proprietor, Mr. James McNamee, he will henceforth conduct the "Iron House," the well known coffee-house on Tchoupitoulas street, opposite St. Mary's market. He intends to retain and add to the past patronage of the house by the attentions which he will give to the wants of the patrons. We refer to advertisement.

BENJAMIN KENDIG, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, on Common street, a valuable two-story brick dwelling, situated on St. Paul, now Liberty street, between Lafayette and Gired streets, First District. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

FAMILY SERVANTS AT AUCTION.—We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the sale to be made to-day at noon at the City Hotel, by J. B. Walton, auctioneer, of very valuable family servants. The sale is positive and without reserve. For terms and conditions see advertisement.

THE SHERIFF sells at auction this day at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, the slave woman Sarah. See advertisement.

ONE OF THE GREAT GULF CITIES.

The command of a sea is a constituent of empire, and this the South possesses in the Gulf which lays in the embrace of the vast and fertile regions at the feet of which its glowing waters dash and sparkle, as with the very life of conscious importance. A great vehicle of commerce, it is of more benefit than two or three Mississippi's and a dozen railroads, affording all availabilities for the circulation of trade and imparting business vitality to all the territory about its borders. Already this watery domain of ours is thickly populated with the mariner class and its broad expanse is white with the sails of myriad ships engaged in the great foreign trade which ebbs and flows in and out through the straits of Florida, or in the coasting trade which keeps up relations of neighborly familiarity with the various nationalities which have, for the present, a territorial representation upon the borders of this, the American "Mediterranean," which gives to the South an extent of Gulf coast about equal to that of the Atlantic coast of the country and far exceeding the length of Pacific coast which pertains to it in the West.

This Gulf, then, is the wide avenue by which the produce of the Southern country will be sent abroad to consumers, and by which wealth will be returned to us—it is our proper and peculiar sea, every square mile of which an early destiny predicts will be, as it were, under the direct jurisdiction which controls "coast waters," so surrounded and locked in as it will be by our possessions. Upon its borders will spring up proud cities, located at the most eligible points at which commerce can concentrate from the teeming surrounding country; and already the localities of some of these spots of illustrious futures are indicated by the accumulation of population and the character of commercial importance which they can boast. Such are New Orleans and Mobile; but these are not enough; there must be other channels for the escape of the crowding surplus of production which is every year becoming more enormous, and every year seeks a market from producing sections more remote and less convenient to these ports. New exporting centers must be created, and if they cannot have rivers to feed to them the food of commerce, as New Orleans and Mobile, they must be the disembouging points of railroads, by which will pour down to the outlets they supply the agricultural wealth of the prolific interior.

One of these creations of necessity and eligibility is Galveston, which chiefly drains the country below the compass of the far-reaching arms of New Orleans, to which, however, it is in a great measure tributary. The country beyond the reach of Mobile, to the East, has felt the need of an outlet, and it is already busily supplying the demand. The interior suffered for some convenient market to which it could cheaply get its cotton and other produce; there was a fine harbor on the coast, the Bay of Pensacola, but no river by which it could be sustained, and the only and a very good resort beside was a railroad. This the demand is furnishing; it is in progress and in a few months the restive and vigorous commerce of the South will be gushing through yet another channel to the Gulf ocean, and from the point of its outlet extend its brawny arms to clasp the hands of all cities of the civilized world in commercial amity and communion.

The reader who has any knowledge of the agricultural and general business status of that southeastern section of the South, will agree with us that the necessity for other means of communication between coast and interior than exist, is every day more urgent, and the choreography of the country clearly indicates that Pensacola Bay must be the coast point, as being the best and most readily attained harbor. These inalienable advantages secure to Pensacola a future of importance, a place in the catalogue of the great Gulf cities—for, though less than some, she will be entitled to a place in their category, as belonging to that galaxy of the Gulf cities which will be the principal ports of the South.

This article is suggested by a paper published in DeBow's Review, for July, taken from the correspondence of the Charleston Courier, which describes the city of Pensacola and its environs, gives statistics of its present commerce and refers to its probable future. The harbor is described as being most commodious and beautiful, as is well known, with a bar over which a ship drawing twenty-two feet of water can pass without touching. The railroad to Montgomery is in a progressive condition, and there is every probability that within less than two years it will be completed, and continuous rail connection will then exist between Pensacola and New York, a distance which can be accomplished in a little more than three days—or from New Orleans to New York via Pensacola in about four days. Of course the business of the Gulf port will at once increase immensely when it is thus brought in such proximity with everywhere.

The lumber business is the great commercial interest of the city and section, and large numbers of vessels are annually cleared from the port for all parts of the world; cargoes of lumber and timber being shipped even to Australia, Brazil, and other far off countries. There have been lying in the port and loading lumber at one time during the past year nearly forty square rigged vessels, some of them of large tunnage. We subjoin the brick and lumber statistics appended to the article from which we borrow above, and which gives the population of Pensacola at about three thousand five hundred.

The lumber mills are more extensive in class and number than I had any idea of. The principal ones are Crigler's, Simpson's, Pierce's, Miller's, McVoy's, Hart and Julien's, Morton's, and of a lower grade I cannot enumerate. These mills extend from a distance of five to six miles from Pensacola to thirty-five miles up the Pensacola Bay, Escambia Bay and Blackwater Bay. "Bagdad Mills," the property of the Messrs. E. E. Simpson & Co. is an "institution" in the way of lumber business. The mills saw from thirty to forty thousand feet per 24 hours—(it runs night and day.) There are attached planing machines, lath machines, and an extensive manufactory of doors, sash and blinds of superior quality, all carried on with great system and economy.

The capacity of the mills tributary to the harbor of Pensacola is sufficient to saw three hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. This is almost incredible, but you know you can rely upon my statistics. I will give you a statement of shipments:

Quantity of lumber shipped from 1st Jan., 1858, to 1st Jan. 1859, feet	30,566,498
Quantity of laths shipped from 1st Jan., 1858, to 1st Jan., 1859	4,255,200
Quantity of shingles shipped from 1st Jan., 1858, to 1st Jan. 1859	731,265
Quantity of bricks shipped from 1st Jan., 1858, to 1st Jan., 1859	2,611,000
Shipment of lumber, 1854	15,941,532
" " 1855	21,390,515
" " 1856	27,224,937
" " 1857	31,103,724
" " 1858	30,566,498
	125,324,454
Shipments of bricks same time	3,647,469

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, 1859.

January	4,941,378
February	1,014,007
March	3,433,225
April	2,935,103
May	4,3 5,781
	19,5 8 8 4

The number of vessels arrived from 1st January to 1st of May, are over one hundred and sixty, and departed for all quarters of the world.

THE following is a list of the numbers of the tickets which drew the principal prizes at the drawing of the Havana Lottery, July 16th, 1859:

No. 24,535. $100,000; 11,821, $50,000; 16054, $30,000; 4,961, $16,000; 20,697, $10,000.

A SINGULAR DUEL.—A novel duel took place, says the Opelousas Courier, on the 22d inst., in the village of Ville Plate. An uncle and nephew had a quarrel in a coffeehouse, and, after a noisy dispute, agreed to settle the matter by going into the field. Double barrel shot guns, at sixty paces, were the terms offered and accepted, the parties to advance and fire. They measured off the distance alone, when two men coming along, one cried out, "stop there and see what is to happen."

The nephew then took aim and fired, both barrels going off at the same time, but fortunately without effect. The uncle then advanced to fire, when the nephew cried out, "Wait a little—I did not know I had discharged both barrels." The uncle advanced and fired, touching the nephew on the hip. The nephew then drew a revolver and firing, made a hole in the uncle's hat, when the two men interfered and arrested the combat, settling the difficulty between the parties.

A FAMILY KILLED.—We learn from the Gallatin Mirror that Mr. James Fairchild with his wife and child were killed last Sunday, by the falling of a tree while they were riding.

SUICIDE.—A young man, named S. M. Langston, blew his brains out with a pistol, a few days ago, near Carthage, Mississippi. The act was attributed to disappointed affection.

Anniversary Events—July 30.

1845—Cynthia Browning, the Kentucky giantess, died at Flemingsburg, Ky. She was seven feet high.

1844—Zachariah Poulson, for many years editor of Poulson's Daily Advertiser, in Philadelphia, died. He was the last link connecting the fraternity of publishers with those of the days of Franklin.

1813—Fifth day's battle of the Pyrenees. The French under Soult defeated the Allies under Wellington, after an obstinate engagement. Loss supposed to have been about 8000 on each side.

1809—The British under Lord Chatham invaded Holland with 40,000 troops.

1800—The grand jury of York, England, recommended the enclosing of 7,800,000 acres of waste lands as the best preventive of future famines.

1789—Battle of Putna; the Turkish army of 30,000 defeated with the loss of 1500 men and all their artillery, camp equipage, etc., by the Austrian and Russian army, whose loss did not exceed 200.

1784—Earthquake at Port Royal and Kingston, Jamaica. Of 150 vessels in the harbors but six or eight were saved, and the sugar works were blown down. A scarcity of provisions attended the calamity.

1780—Rocky Mount, a British post on the Catawba, stormed and taken by Gen. Sumpter, after three repulses.

1777—General Burgoyne reached Fort Edward, on the Hudson river, having with incredible labor and fatigue conducted his army through the wilderness. Gen. Schuyler, whose force did not exceed 4400 men, retreated over the river to Saratoga.

1775—Captain Cook returned from his second and most important navigation, having lost but one man by sickness out of a crew of 118 men, during an absence of more than three years.

1768—Captain Cook sailed from England in the Endeavor on his first voyage of discovery.

1762—Moro Fort, at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, stormed by the English under Admiral Pococke; 400 Spaniards were either cut in pieces or perished in attempting to escape by water to the city; the rest threw down their arms and received quarter.

1746—Eight of those concerned in the Pretender's rebellion hung, beheaded and disemboweled near London.

1718—William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, died, aged 74. At the age of 24 he became a preacher among the Quakers; but by the grant of Pennsylvania he was placed in the position of a Legislator.

1711—The British and colonial fleet, consisting of 12 men of war, 40 transports and 6 store ships, with 40 horses, a fine train of artillery, and all manner of warlike stores, sailed from Boston for the conquest of Canada.

1673—New York taken by the Dutch. A small expedition, fitted out to destroy the commerce of the English in America, having effectually performed this service on the Virginia coast, made their appearance before New York, which submitted without exchanging a shot. New Jersey was also humbled.

1631—A French coin dated 1596 found in digging a well at Dorchester, Mass.

1625—The week's plague bill in London returns 2471.

1588—William Stuart killed in Edinburgh by Earl Bothwell.

1540—Thomas Abel, a chaplain at the court of Henry VIII, executed. He incurred the resentment of the King by his attachment to the cause of the Queen, Catharine. He was hanged, and then drawn and quartered.

1388—Battle of Otterbourne, "about the Lammas tide," between sunrise and sunset. The youthful combatants were nearly of the same age. Douglas was slain, and the English Hotspur and his brother taken prisoners. The ancient song called "The Hunting a' the Cheviat," refers to a private conflict forty-eight years after this between the son of Hotspur and William Douglas; but Richard Sheale, with the license of a ballad-poet, has mingled the two events together.

1095—Ladislaus I, King of Hungary, died. The Huns were driven from the country by him.

911—Abu Abdillah assassinated; the principal actor in the revolution which established the dynasty of the Fatimites in Africa and Egypt.

578—Benedict I (Bonosus), Pope, died. During his pontificate the people suffered the double calamity of famine and invasion, throughout which he interested himself to alleviate their condition.

EVENTS OF JULY 31.

2854—The defenders of thebarricades, at Madrid, 3000 in number, defiled before the Queen's palace, her Majesty appearing on the balcony with the King on one side and Espartero, who had entered the city the day before, on the other.

1850—The great diamond, called Koh-i-noor, or mountain of light, was brought to England. It is valued at $2,000,000.

1848—Edmund Simpson died; thirty-eight years manager of the Park theater, New York, during which time he paid John Jacob Astor half a million dollars rent.

1831—London bridge completed, having occupied nearly eight years in its construction. It is built of granite, 298 feet in length. The old bridge had stood with propping and patching six centuries.

1813—Commodore Chauncey took York, U. C., destroyed the public property and brought away the stores and provisions.

1813—Plattsburgh taken by the British without opposition, all the public and much private property was destroyed.

1807—The fortress of Mongal, in Spain, carried by storm and destroyed by the British under Cochrane.

1790—John Edwin, an English comedian, died. It was to his extraordinary talents that O'Keefe's dramas were greatly indebted for their success.

1786—A booth, at Montpelier, France, where a play was performing, fell and killed 500 persons.

1777—The marquis Lafayette received, by a vote of Congress, the appointment of Major-General in the American army, being then but 20 years of age.

1760—Battle of Warburgh; the allies under the hereditary Prince Ferdinand, defeated the French, who lost 1500 killed and about the same number taken prisoners.

1718—Fifteen Spanish ships destroyed near Syracuse, by Admiral Sir George Byng.

1718—John Hughes and Sarah Drew, two rustic lovers, struck dead by lightning, under the shelter of a hay cock, in England. Pope, Thomson and Gay, scattered flowers upon their graves.

1627—A terrible earthquake in Apulia, by which many thousands lost their lives.

1603—Charles Gonault de Biron, a French admiral, beheaded in the bastile. He distinguished himself by flood and field, and was a great favorite at the court of Henry IV. His fondness of pleasure led to error and ruin.

1502—Sir Walter Raleigh disgraced, and sent with his lady to the tower.

1556—Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, died. He was a brave officer in the Spanish army, and while under the hands of a surgeon his mind was directed to the subject of religion by reading. After having made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and studied theology, he went to Paris and laid the foundation of an order, which in time became powerful.

1498—Columbus discovered the island of Trinidad, resembling three mountains.

1423—Battle of Crevant, in France, in which the armies of the infant King of England were victorious.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—In New York, on the 23d inst., while Miss Virginia Stuart was walking along Broadway, near Canal street, she was shot dead by her lover, Robert C. McDonnell. Her brains were scattered over the sidewalk. McDonnell then attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself, but was seized by the police, and his attempt frustrated. Jealousy is said to have been the ruling cause of this tragedy.

SIXTH WARD AMERICAN CLUB.—Notice is given through our columns that the Sixth Ward American Club meets on the first Friday of every month until the first Friday of September, after which the meetings will be weekly.

DROWNED.—The Natchez Free Trader, of Tuesday, says:

We learn from a gentleman who came down the river on Sunday last, that Col. Wm. V. Hickey, of Warren county, who was a passenger on the Vicksburg, fell from the guards of that boat on Friday night, and was drowned. He had been on a visit to this city for the purpose of exhibiting plans for the proposed Quitman Monument, and was on his return home at the time of the sad occurrence.

Later from South America.

From the Panama Star we extract the following South American intelligence under date of the 16th of June, from Valparaiso, and of the 27th from Callao:

CHILE.—On the 1st of June Congress met, and the President delivered his message. The Comercio calls it precise and plain, and commenting on one of its paragraph, adds: "Government will neither follow the exaggerated doctrines of radicalism, nor bend towards a spirit resisting improvement. Such a course will create fierce enemies to government, but, at the same time, it will give it more respectability, more independence, more dignity, and will deliver it in future from being a mere plaything in the hands of political bands, leaving open the road of administration to all men of real merit and talent, in order to direct the destiny of the country in a true republican spirit."

The principal points of the message are briefly these:

The treaty of commerce with the Argentine provinces of 1855 having led to some misunderstanding, the question is being discussed, and in the meanlime complete freedom has been established between both countries. The boundary question with Bolivia is still a subject of negotiation. The Chilean Minister in Peru has been authorized to mediate between the country and Ecuador.

The claim of the United States Government for the capture of part of the cargo of the brig Macedonian in 1821 has been referred for arbitration to the King of the Netherlands; and indemnity has been promised for the detention of the Franklin in Talcahuana in 1832. A treaty has been made with the King of the Netherlands, and negotiations for a treaty of the same nature opened with the Emperor of Austria.

The President, in referring to the late revolution, judges it best that the Executive should continue some time in the exercise of its extraordinary powers.

The navy has been increased, and consists of four steamers and four sailing vessels. Many reforms of existing laws are recommended.

A portion of the army has been disbanded, the idea of a campaign against the Araucanian Indians has for the present been abandoned.

A new French ship called the Mosambique, with a valuable general cargo, was lost on the Araucanian coast, on the 15th of May, forty leagues south of the river Lebu; the captain, eight of the crew, and a passenger were drowned; ten of the crew were saved, one was murdered by the Indians. The entire cargo was plundered by the savages.

Accounts have been received of the murder of an officer and ten soldiers by the same Indians.

PERU.—The accounts of the attempted revolution by Col. Zeballos at Cuzco, as published in the Lima papers are so contradictory and confused that it is difficult to arrive at anything like a satisfactory conclusion. It is said that the revolutionary party which left Puno under command of Mendoza, rebelled on the 5th on the road to Santa Rosa, and fired upon their officers, who ran away terrified, and thus terminated the expedition against Puno. The soldiers disbanded except one hundred and fifty-one men, who advanced and arrived at Langui, where they waited on the Governor, stating their wish to present themselves in Santa Rosa to Sonores Frisancho and Beltran, in order to fall back upon Puno, where the government forces were; that the Prefect Benavides, who was on the march for that city, had counter marched to Langui as soon as he received the Governor's advices from that place, reporting these proceedings, in order to place himself at the head of the troops which had assembled there, with the view of advancing upon Cuzco, and compelling the last remains of the Revolutionary party to recognize and submit to the government of the country.

It is also reported that rumors are constantly reaching Lima of new pronunciamientos in the provinces, and that if these continued as at the date of the sailing of the steamer, a short time, it would be left to Castilla to remain President. But all this is contradictory.

Castilla has issued a decree pardoning all the soldiers and private persons who had taken part in the revolution, on condition they would present themselves before the expiration of the month of July, and that they had not resisted by force of arms.

Castilla has at length determined to declare war against Ecuador, and it was said that he would lead the forces in person. It is supposed that the Peruvian forces have been by this time landed at Guayaquil for the purpose of commencing hostilities. General Robles, President of Ecuador, was still in the interior, but Garcia Moreno had escaped in a Peruvian vessel of war, and was at last dates in Lima or Callao. Up to the present time we have no certain information that General and ex-president Flores is involved in this movement against Ecuador, but it is generally supposed that Castilla's intention is to restore him once more to the Presidency of Ecuador.

From Bolivia by this mail we have no news. Echinique still remained on the Peruvian frontiers, and his movements were closely watched by Bolivia and Peru. It is said that neither he nor Castilla had any share in the late revolutionary movement of Colonel Ceballos, but it is doubted by many persons informed on the subject.

A RIOT IN ASPINWALL.—The Panama Star and Herald gives a brief account of the breaking up of a printing office at Aspinwall, and the shooting of one man and the wounding of five others. The Star says:

A disturbance took place at Aspinwall on the evening of the 2d inst., in which one man was killed and another badly wounded. It appears that on the morning of that day an article was published in a scurrilous little sheet in that place, accusing some of the switch-tenders of causing the death of Eisand, which we mentioned in our last issue, and this article so enraged a number of Jamaica people that they determined to break up the printing office. They accordingly proceeded in a body to the room, seized the press, types and cases, and threw the whole affair into the sea. During the seizure, an attempt was made to defend the office, and afterwards several shots were fired upon the assailants, resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of five others.

In a subsequent issue, the Star says that Horatio Lyon, the ostensible proprietor and editor of the paper, W. B. Ilfis, a printer, and two others, named Levy and Miller, have been arrested and placed in prison on a charge of being the parties connected with the murder. Lyon came near being lynched by the populace prior to his imprisonment.

HOMICIDE IN MOREHOUSE PARISH.—The Morehouse Advocate of the 16th has the following:

A most serious affray occurred on Wednesday morning last in this parish, in which one Reuben Farley was dangerously stabbed by E. R. Parker, of which wound he expired in a few moments. It occurred at a fish-fry on Bayou Bartholomew, near Col. Livingston's plantation, and the facts are briefly as follows: Farley and one or two others were fishing in a boat above the place where the party intended to dine, and whilst above, Parker concluded to swim across the bayou to get some roasting ears for dinner, as there was no boat at hand. He had just returned to the side from which he swam, when Farley, in the boat, came down the bayou, and seeing him, began to curse him for swimming the stream where there were ladies, and swore that he intended to kill him, (Parker,) and jumped out of the boat with an oar in hand and pursued him for some distance up the bank. Parker retreating, and as he passed by a stump on which a large pocket-knife was laying, picked it up, and was still retreating, when Farley struck him two or three times with the oar. Having been knocked down a time or two, Parker suddenly turned upon Farley and gave him several fatal stabs, of which he soon expired. Parker has given himself up to the proper authorities, but will doubtless be set at liberty, as he was acting purely in self-defence.

☞Sixth Ward American Club—This Club, by resolution, meets regularly on the FIRST FRIDAY of each month, until the first Friday of September, from which time it will meet weekly. 1930

☞The "Constitutional American Third Ward Club" will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock at their rooms on St. Charles street, to elect permanent officers, etc. Every member should be present.

By order of the President. jy29 2pit*

☞Third Ward American Club—The regular meetings of this Club take place at No. 82 Camp street, near Natchez, every SUNDAY EVENING at 4 o'clock. jy28

☞Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best spring Bed in existence, (Hoare's Patent) at No. 338 Broadway, New York. Examine it, or address the ELASTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies. jy23 2p4Wly

☞Worms! Worms! Worms!—A great many learned treatises have been written explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

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