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—Opposite the—
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FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
The latest importation of FASHIONABLE GOODS always on hand. The reputation our house has always sustained for the style of its productions, has secured for us a large patronage from gentlemen who appreciate elegance and taste. Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. my27

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1859.

MERCANTILE STEAM MARINE.

The discontinuance of the subsidies to American mail steamers and the consequent withdrawal of the Collins line has proved a very severe blow at the prestige of the American commercial marine, and Great Britain is fast regaining the position of ocean preeminence temporarily snatched from her by the United States. She cannot compete with us in sailing vessels, but she has called to her aid an ally more potent than all the shrewd devisings of naval architects to give speed to the fleet-winged clippers, and these now scour the ocean in vain attempt to compete with the numerous steamers which have snatched from them the most desirable part of the carrying trade that for a short time belonged to them—the transportation of passengers and of valuable packages of little bulk. The mercantile ocean steamers of Great Britain are numbered by hundreds, and the fleet is constantly increasing. No points are so wide apart that steam cannot be made profitable in spanning the distance and bringing them nearer together. England has regular lines of steamers plying from Australia and from the ports of South America, and they are said to pay well. Of the forty-five steamers in the trans-Atlantic service from Canadian and United States ports, forty are owned by British citizens. Great Britain is fast monopolizing the ocean mail service of the whole world and we may be very certain that it will be discharged in a manner likely to be most for the advantage of her subjects. The American mercantile world already feels this grievously, for the mails from almost everywhere centering at and passing through Great Britain, as a grand distributing depot, we cannot compete with English merchants, who thus have earlier intelligence from, and means of returning earlier intelligence to, foreign markets than we have. In the Rio market, for instance, the merchant of the United States can have no chance to operate for he is practically excluded by the English merchant, who has his letters before those for this country are shipped from England, and whose return letters may be on their way to Brazil before ours have left our shores. Letters from that coffee market must either come to us by steamer via England, or be entrusted to a chance sailing vessel.

There can be no more powerful assistance in aid of commercial supremacy than that offered by a well organized and general steam mercantile marine; and this England has, and it enables her to laugh at competition, and with a far more decided conviction of her superiority than we had when our famous clippers for the time enabled us to control the advantages now commanded by her. By her steam fleet she is constituted the nearest supply market to the consuming markets of the world, and is beyond the reach of any rivalry save that which may be instituted by the means which give her supremacy. She has learned what we have not, as yet—that is, the manner of making steam cheaply and therefore profitably available in ocean mercantile service, and unless we learn it also the time is not far distant when our foreign trade will be chiefly limited to England, which will be the distributing depot of merchandise bought and sold there by means of facilities for speedy information, or brought thither by her steam fleet, as she now is of the bulk of the out of the way foreign mails. It will be singular, indeed, if steamers cannot be built and served by Americans to do the same work as profitably for their owners as the English ships. It can be done, though the withdrawal of the Collins steamers indicates that the way of managing it has not yet been discovered. We are not informed what amount of subsidy is paid by the Government of Great Britain to mail steamers, but even if the amounts are heavy the United States can better afford to pay like sums for the encouragement of ocean steamship service than she can to have the money which would accomplish much good in that direction frittered away in the unaccountable and certainly unprofitable manner in which ostentatiously economical and really wasteful Democratic administrations squander it. England must not be permitted to become the medium between the United States and the fountain-heads of supply, taking a profit from us for her agency, as she most assuredly will if she can be ahead of us in the markets.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEN. GARIBALDI, with sketches of his companions in arms. Translated by his friend and admirer, Theodore Dwight. New York: A. Barnes & Burr. For sale in New Orleans by J. C. Morgan & Co.

This authentic memoir of the famous Italian chief is handsomely printed and embellished with a portrait finely engraved on steel.

TEMPER.—A novel. By Miss Marryatt. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. For sale in New Orleans by J. C. Morgan & Co.

The authoress is the daughter of Capt. Marryatt, the novelist, and we suggest that fiction readers procure this book and decide for themselves if the genius of the father is inherited by the daughter. It is quite a lengthy volume of near four hundred pages.

We have also received from Messrs. J. C. Morgan & Co. the Eclectic Magazine for August, and Blackwood for June. The Eclectic is a fine number, containing various interesting papers and a handsome engraving.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

A new plan has been devised for collecting funds for the continued prosecution of the grateful work of constructing the Washington Monument, and its nature is sufficiently explained by the subjoined copy of the circular which has been transmitted to postmasters in pursuance of the scheme, which, we hope, will prove so successful that the monument will soon attain its skyward flight. We urge no one to give in aid of this work, for who does not give willingly and voluntarily is unworthy the credit of having assisted it. The circular is accompanied by resolutions of the National Monument Society approving the expedient, and by a note from Postmaster-General Holt, in which he states that there can be no objection to the proposed agency of postmasters. Here is the circular from Lieut. Ives, Engineer of the Monument:

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1859.—*Sir*: The construction of the Washington National Monument, after a suspension of several years, is about to be resumed. A society for the accomplishment of this object received a charter from the last Congress. This Society is presided over by the President of the United States, and is composed of gentlemen whose character and position entitle them to the confidence of the people.

Systems to raise funds for the prosecution of the work have been put in operation, and it is proposed to request the Postmasters throughout the country to give aid to the enterprise, by placing boxes, within their respective offices, for the reception of contributions, and forwarding the returns to this place.

It would seem appropriate that a Monument, intended to represent the regard of the whole nation for the memory of Washington, should be erected by means of numerous, rather than of large, individual contributions, and this result can be readily attained if the postmasters will lend their assistance to its accomplishment. However insignificant, by themselves, the amounts contributed may be, they will swell to an important aggregate if collected from all of the 30,000 post offices throughout the United States. A few cents a month, transmitted regularly by each, would suffice, in a few years, to raise the shaft to its intended height.

You are respectfully desired to unite with the other postmasters in forwarding this patriotic work. Special directions are appended, exhibiting such details of the plan as may be required for your guidance.

You will perceive, by the subjoined resolution and letter, that this proposal meets with the sanction of the Monument Society and of the Postmaster-General. The postmasters of many of the principal cities of the Union, including those of New York, Washington, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Charleston, have already expressed their readiness to lend it a cordial co-operation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. IVES, First Lieut. Top. Engs.,
Engineer Washington National Monument.
To the Postmaster of ——.

BUTTERMILK PIE.—Three pints of buttermilk, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of flour stirred into milk, and half a nutmeg. Stir well together, and bake like a custard pie.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Habana—Famine in Minatitlan—Rather summary process to obtain Flour—flows amongst the Priests and Government Officials.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINATITLAN, August 2, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—Punctual to the expectations of the public in Minatitlan, the Habana, Capt. McConnell, made her appearance in the port of Minatitlan, with the United States mails and passengers for California. She made the run in excellent time, and you may believe me that her appearance instead of the Webb was a matter of congratulation. The Habana, it strikes me, will suit this trade very well, and her officers are well calculated to win upon the confidence of the community. Capt. McConnell talks the Spanish well, understands these people to a dot, and has the knowledge how far to go with them, and when to stop. I believe she is engaged for the five ensuing trips.

Not a Crescent came down this trip, and I hope for the peace of this community you will not commit such another neglect towards us again. We had been out of bread for ten days previous to the arrival of the Habana, and a set of hungry men are not the most amiable set in the world to disappoint, I can assure you. We want the Crescent, and we must have it, that's talk.

As I intimated above, we have been out of provisions for two weeks, and when the Habana got here the people were almost starved. We had not a pound of bread nor a pint of lard, and nowhere to get it ther until the arrival of the steamer Habana or the schooner Suffolk. There were no corn-mills in town, and there were no potatoes to fall back upon. The fires have damaged the fruit crop, and therefore the supply of plantains and bananas was cut off. The natives have acquired the habit of eating bakers' bread, and they refused to return to tortillas. Beans were finished up—in fact we had commenced discussing the project of drawing lots for one another, when the Captain of the Suchil brought out two barrels of flour on the day the steamer arrived, and Mr. Goodell baked it into loaves of bread. This community, I am inclined to believe, made a fool of itself over this new supply, for everybody hailed her neighbor in the streets with the cry, "Go to Goodell's before the bread is gone!" Just think of such a condition of things in the finest agricultural country in the world, where the people seem to be born loafers or beggars. If it were not for the Indians and hogs, first and next for New Orleans, the Spanish race would fizzle out; for you see the Indians grow corn and beans, and the hogs grow themselves, which is quite a relief from the trouble of attending to anything.

In connection with this, I might as well tell you that the Tehuantepec company seems to be a fair subject to plunder, not only in Tehuantepec, but in this place also. While we were so shortened it leaked out that the steamer Suchil had on board four barrels of flour belonging to the Company and consigned to its agents at Suchil. The authorities at this place, when Capt. Weir properly refused to give it up, unless guaranteed with other flour in time to go up the river, actually proposed to take the soldiers of this place and go on board and seize it by force. Happily the American baker, Mr. Goodell, had too much sense to lend himself to any such scheme, and it failed to be carried out; but if he had yielded, why one act of violence committed thus would have led to others, and we should have no more security here than among the less civilized nations farther South.

Mr. Sidell and all his party came down to this place on the 28th, in a small bungo, and I understand that they occupy a somewhat equivocal position before the world. It appears that Mr. Sidell was summoned before the Judge of Juichitan to answer for certain indebtedness which he had secured, and upon which suits had been instituted. He responded in person, and was somewhat surprised to learn that the law would not allow him to leave the country without paying these demands. He obtained leave on the ground of urgent business to visit Suchil, and perhaps Ventosa, but not until he had left another person as security for his return. He immediately left for Chivela, where he soon after found an officer waiting upon him with another summons from Juichitan. This decided him. He sent the official off with a flea in his ear, and then left for this place in company with all the Chiula party. He did not like the officer's intimation that he intended to bring soldiers after him. This looks to me as if Mr. Sidell occupied the position of an absconding debtor.

By the latest advices from the interior, I learn that the last decrees of President Juarez have raised a decided muss, and one which he will find it convenient to keep out of the way of. He abolishes in his universal confiscation code, what are called *cofradichias*. This word signifies funds set aside for saints. In each church, its favorite saints have contribution boxes, and all the money or valuables deposited in them, is set apart as a fund for the saints. In many places these funds or *cofradias* amount to thousands of dollars, and being in money are, therefore, the most available property of the church. The officers of the law attempted to confiscate these funds belonging to the churches in Chinemeca, Acayucan, and the other county towns, whereupon the people rose, and a civil war is the consequence all through the country. The Indians appear to be more excited than any other class, and at Chinemeca they rallied about the padres with genuine good will. This will lead to serious complications here, and, as a matter of course, the Americans will have to suffer the brunt, as they do in everything.

The schooner Suffolk arrived here on the morning of the 30th, and, as usual with American vessels, has been subjected to many inconveniences, not only in Vera Cruz, but in this port. Capt. Smith took down a freight for the Mexican Government, and besides having to pay one per cent. to have his freight bill discounted, he also had to pay an illegal tax of six per cent. on the exportation of his freight money, together with eight dollars for a piece of stamped paper to sign his receipt upon. After these tribulations he came to this place, and because he did not stop at the mouth of the river to allow a custom-house officer to board him, he was fined by the collector of this place. Understand me, he did not refuse to stop, but he failed to stop abreast of a ship where the tide would have brought the two in collision. He stopped just so soon as he got ahead of the ship, and this was the cause of his fine. In the next place, he had a passenger on board who desired to cross the Isthmus, and permission was obtained from the custom-house to break the seals to get at the trunks. The officer of the customs actually broke the seals himself, and the next day another row was made, and another fine threatened by these interesting gentlemen. I think the Liberal Government is actually crawfishing.

Great preparations are making to celebrate the national anniversary of Independence in Vera Cruz, on the 21st day of September. A committee has been appointed, consisting of all the officers in Vera Cruz, from the President down.

There is no war news of interest. Marquez has retreated from Tepec, after shooting about a hundred persons whom he accused of rebellion against the government. He is at present at Guadalajara.

Zulonga has been put in prison for writing a letter to Marquez, conferring upon him the office of President instead of Miramon. The Suchil is down with the mails, this being the quickest trip known.

SINGULAR RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—The curious effects of a sprain are related by the Springfield Republican, which says: "A young domestic in a family in this city complained a few nights since of having sprained her ankle, and said the injury had struck to her stomach. An external application to the limb so far relieved her that she went to bed; in the course of the night, however, she was so sick that a physician was called, but he could not give relief then, after a pair of little ankles had appeared to the astonished gaze of the family with whom the girl lived."

WORSE THAN A CANNIBAL.—A drunken loafer in New York beat his wife savagely a few nights ago, and finished the performance by biting off one of her ears and swallowing it. He was arrested and sent to prison to await trial for mayhem.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MEMPHIS, August 1, 1859.

Messrs Editors—Having concluded my business in New York, I last Tuesday packed my trunk, and regretfully took leave of the Metropolitan, where I had spent so many pleasant hours, got a ticket to Philadelphia by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and left. As I drove off from the door of the Metropolitan, I could not help soliloquising somewhat in this strain: "Alas, what scurvy tricks does not a man's fate sometimes play him, how many disappointments attend him through life, and what disagreeable things he is sometimes forced by circumstances to do. For instance—here am I, who had just got accustomed to living luxuriantly in this brown stone palace I am leaving, whose taste for good food had been so improved under the catering of the Lelands, that I had felt sure of being considered a gourmet if I staid a week longer, am forced to pick up my duds and quit, lacerate the ties by which wine and wittles had bound me to the place—start home and resume my every-day life, and work in warm weather for my grub." Ah, if I had been able, I would have spouted Latin from Horace and a host of other worthies; as it was, I smoked my pipe in silence, and thought of the worthiest of hosts.

The little steamer which took us to Amboy, did the distance down the bay to her destination with the rapidity of a bird, yet giving us time to enjoy fully the great beauties of the scenery which lines the way. At Amboy I took the cars on that road, rendered so famous a few years ago by an accident, and in a few hours were whisked off to Philadelphia. Arrived there, I took lodgings at the Girard House (a place, bye the bye, against which I warn my friends most solemnly, on account of the poorness of the fare, impertinence of the white servants, and the independence of the clerks) intending to remain a day at least to see the sights of the Quaker City, which intention I duly commenced carrying into effect the next morning at six, by starting out on a stroll down Chesnut street. The first object which attracted my attention was that place, dear to every American heart, Independence Hall, which I knew immediately, by what a Hoosier would call "its favor," as I have seen sketches of it, taken from every conceivable point of view. It being too soon to get into the building, I strolled on down the first street I came to, and finally coming to a cemetery, I thought I would look at the monuments, and thus while away the time until breakfast. Near a corner was an open place in the wall, protected by an iron railing, and as this offered every advantage for observation, I approached and looked through. The first tomb which my eyes fell on was one bearing every evidence of age and neglect. It was a square slab of white marble, defaced and discolored by time, bearing upon its surfaces the following simple inscription:

Benjamin } Franklin.
and }
Debora }
1790

It would be needless to tell that I saw no other monument there that morning, nor will I attempt to give you an idea as to what thoughts that plain and unostentatious slab of stone awakened in my mind, but I must acknowledge that I staid there, looking at it long enough to loose my breakfast. Independence Hall, Girard's College, Fairmont, etc., have too often been described for me to attempt to make an attempt; suffice it to say, I saw them all and enjoyed it as much as any one, even a professional tourist. On going down to the Baltimore railroad office to get a ticket to that city, I was both startled and puzzled at beholding in large, black, capital letters, on a board fence, the following sentence: "Prepare to meet thy God." A little further on was the same black caps, itals, with this addition in another sized letter, "American Smoker," and a little further down, in still another sized letter, "Try McLean's Cough Lozenges." What all this meant I will not attempt to say, but it is certainly in very bad taste to put such a startling announcement as is contained in the first sentence, under the very nose of a man going on a railroad car, and it seems to me would be enough to drive many a passenger from the road. As for myself I could not think of starting off with such a terrible warning staring me in the face, so took the night train. But if I had my doubts previous to starting, they were increased after getting into one of the most infernal arrangements which they have on this road called, by courtesy, cars. My choice of adjectives is not sufficiently great to allow me to express my opinion of them in full. "I'm unable to do justice to the occasion," therefore will simply state that they were bad, and leave the hardest *cusser* in America the glorious task of stating *how* bad. Among the other victims on these machines, was a poor fellow just back from California, whose attempts at a nap of sleep were truly heart-rending to witness. He tried every conceivable position—many of them new and amusing enough—yet with no success to speak of. Finally, he *got under the seats* and laid himself flat on the floor, politely requesting me, near whose feet his head reposed, "not to spit in his face." He was soon in the land of dreams, and began "sawing gourds," as the Virginians term snoring, most refreshingly. After a while, I, too, began to succumb to the united effects of fatigue and an uneonfortable position, felt sleepy, tried to sleep, but for a long time in vain, until at last I dozed off into unconsciousness. How long I had remained in this state I cannot tell, but suppose that it could not have been more than five minutes, when I felt my leg rudely shaken, and a harsh voice, coming up, evidently from the bottom of the car, saying, "Stranger, oh stranger, you have dropped your hat.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will leave it to you if this was not calculated to make a man swear a little, even if he had read that terrible warning at Philadelphia—even if he had dropped a new "two-story" on the floor of a steam car. The balance of my trip to Baltimore was made while I was wide awake, and out of spite I took good care that my California friend should be in the same delightful state. From Baltimore I proceeded immediately on to Washington, where I arrived at 6 A. M.; took a good breakfast at the National, and went sight-seeing. Saw everything except our esteemed friend *Jeems*, of the White House, who was out of town, and left for the South, via Richmond and the Virginia and Tennessee railroads at 7 o'clock P. M.

Nothing of interest occurred during this trip like others. I saw the mountains of "Ole Ferginny," went through the big tunnel over the high bridges of the railroad route and reached Chattanooga, and took the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to this place. This road is certainly a grand monument of the genius of our people. No obstacle has been allowed to stop its course, mountains have been bored through or levelled, rivers and valleys spanned by bridges, the hight and length of which is almost beyond conception, and the enterprise carried through from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and by Southern men at that. By this route the traveler can reach the North, taking in his way all the most celebrated of the Virginia watering places, and have a view over some of the grandest scenery in the world.

Memphis I find to be a thriving town, with a highly enterprising and ambitious population.

Hoping to be soon with you, I will close this lengthy scrawl; so adieu. FRANK.

POSTOFFICE OPERATIONS.—Postoffices have been established at the following places: Omega, Madison parish, La., Garvin's Ferry, Sunflower county, Miss.; Potter Shop, Bastrop county, Texas; Normon Hill, Bosque do.; Fort Camanche, El Paso do.; Frio, McMullin do.; Nueces, Nueces do.; Clifton, Bosque do.; Wigfall, Houston do.; Grigsby's Bluff, Jefferson do.

The following offices have been discontinued: De-Soto, Madison parish, La.; Fish Head, Randolph county, Ala.; Oak Hill, Pontotoc county, Miss.; Perdinales, Travis county, Texas. The Postoffice at Princeton, Washington county, Miss., has been changed to Carolina Landing.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP NOVA SCOTIAN.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

FRENCH ARMY LEAVING ITALY!!

Rumored Visit of Napoleon to London.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

FARTHER POINT (Canada), August 7.—The steamship Nova Scotian, Capt. McMaster, passed off this point this morning, and a brief summary of her news has been received by the news-boat of the Associated Press, which boarded her.

The Nova Scotian left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 27th ult., and her advices are consequently four days later than those received by the Persia at New York.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The sales of cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Persia amount to 44,000 bales. The market generally closed steady at the quotations of last Friday. Some authorities report that prices have advanced ⅛.

LONDON, July 27.—The funds have considerably improved in tone and price since the departure of the Persia, and an advance of ⅛ is reported. Consols for money closed at 95.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The Breadstuff market generally closed steady, with an advancing tendency. Corn closed dull, and has rather a declining tendency. The Provision market generally closed with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Dispatches from Paris give currency to the rumor which is circulated that the Emperor Napoleon would soon pay a visit to Queen Victoria at London.

The London Morning News publishes an article, in which it is intimated with a show of authority, that the programme proposed by France and Austria for the Italian Confederation, will not be insisted upon by those powers.

Dispatches from the seat of war announce that the French naval and land forces have begun to leave for France.

Count Persigny, the French Ambassador at London, had arrived at Paris.

Assurances have been given that England would give her adhesion to a Congress of the great powers only on condition of an immediate and general disarmament.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congressional Election in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6.—In the first Congressional District in this State, Smith has been elected to Congress over Shaw.

Tennessee State Congressional Election.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. August 6.—The returns of the election in this State, so far as they have been received, indicate that the Democratic candidate for Governor has been elected by about 6000 majority.

In the election for members of Congress, the opposition have elected their candidates in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Districts, and probably also in the First, from which full returns have not yet been received.

The Democrats have elected their candidates for Congress in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Districts.

In the Ninth District it is yet very doubtful who is elected. The vote is very close, and may only be determined by the official returns.

The Tennessee delegation in the last Congress stood seven Democrats and three Opposition.

The returns for the State Legislature indicated a Democratic majority in both branches.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—The election for members of Congress in this State has resulted in the election of Breslow, Opposition, in the Third District; Adams, Opposition in the Sixth District; Mallory, Opposition, in the Seventh, and L. T. Moore, Opposition, in the Tenth District.

In the Fourth District the election is still doubtful.

In the remaining five Districts the regular Democratic candidates have been elected.

In the Legislature on joint ballot the Democrats will have about thirty majority.

The Democratic ticket for Governor and State officers has been elected by from 7000 to 10,000 majority.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The steamship Mexico, which left New Orleans on Monday, arrived at this port early this morning, making the trip from wharf to wharf in five days, twenty-one hours and fifty-seven minutes.

The steamship New York sailed to-day for Southampton, taking out $400,000 in specie on freight, and a full complement of passengers.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending June 30th, exclusive of the trust fund, amounts to $23,125,000, including $14,250,000 from customs and $8,250,000 from Treasury notes.

The expenditures of the Department during the same period were $26,250,000, including $10,000,000 Treasury notes paid, and $1,500,000 interest paid on the public debt and Treasury notes.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Flour has declined 10 to 15c. Southern Flour closed at $5 25 to $5 60. Wheat has declined 3 to 5c.; the sales to-day were 5,000 bushels Turpentine closed dull at 44 to 44½c. Rosin closed dull at previous quotations. Rice closed dull, and prices are unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The Cotton market closed quiet; the sales were unimportant. Flour closed with a downward tendency, sales to-day 5500 bbls. Corn closed dull, sales to-day 6000 bushels. Pork closed buoyant at $14 50 to $14 70. Whisky closed steady at 25½ to 26c. Sugar closed dull at previous quotations.

Louisiana Intelligence.

From the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, of Saturday last, we extract the following paragraphs:

A shark, measuring near three feet in length, was caught last Saturday at Bruly Landing. That fish was rather out of his element, this high up the river, although we have been told that several had been caught as high up as the mouth of Red river.

On Tuesday evening last two negro men belonging to Mr. Vallierre Landry, of this parish, were drowned while bathing in the river, opposite his residence after dark. On Wednesday evening a cannon was fired repeatedly over the spot for the purpose of raising their bodies. Their master wished to give them a decent interment, as they were faithful house servants and much valued by him on that account.

The Lafourche Union, of Saturday, says:

During this week we have been visited by a number of copious showers which were much needed. These rains have been of immense value to the planters, but came too late to benefit the corn which has suffered severely in consequence of the long drouth which prevailed during the spring. As far as the cane is concerned, the favorable expectations which had been formed with regard to an abundant yield are likely to be realized.

The Iberville Sentinel of Saturday has the following:

A large moccasin snake, a poisonous species, was killed in our back yard, a few days since. It was in chase of a small chicken at the time.

To-day an election takes place such as has never before occurred in the parish; it is an election by ballot in the various Wards, on the part of the Democracy, to determine its choice by popular vote for nominees as candidates to fill the various offices at the November election. The vote, after the polls are closed at 3 o'clock, will be forwarded to the President of the Central Committee, and those having the greatest number of votes will be publicly declared by him as the nominees of the Democratic party. No system could be fairer than this.

The St. Helena Imperial of Saturday last says:

We have had another week of warm and sultry weather, relieved, however, by several very refreshing showers.

In many places the corn crop has been seriously injured by the late drouth, and we have every reason to believe that there will be but little more than half a yield in this parish. The cotton crop promises to be as good as it was last year, if not better.

The health of our parish is as good as usual at this season. We have heard of several cases of typhoid fever, and also chills and fever, but as yet they have been confined to particular localities.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was an uncommonly dull day in the local item line. Nothing in the police offices; nothing at the Coroner's; nothing anywhere, except the usual Sunday movements and pastimes of the multitudes who had nothing to do. We don't complain of it, however, and we are sure our readers won't.

RAIN, in refreshing quantities, fell on Saturday and yesterday. It was alike welcome to the dusty streets, dry gardens and empty cisterns. This, with the prevalent breezes, rendered the weather much more agreeable than it had been for some time past.

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 30th	57
" " Monday, August 1st	42
" " Wednesday, " 3d	49
	148
Treated previously	13,565
Total	13,614

AS MAGNIFICENT A BUNCH OF GRAPES as we ever had the pleasure of looking at, and by far the largest we ever saw in New Orleans, was laid on our table on Saturday by our old friend, L. Trigant, Esq., of the Third District. The bunch was large enough to fill a large-sized hat, and, weighed—for it has since traveled the way of all grapes—over three pounds. The grapes were of the Malaga kind, from a cutting of Mr. T.'s own planting, in his garden at the corner of Love and Mandeville streets; larger than scuppernongs, and as sweet and pulpy as grapes ever got to be. This triumphant reproduction of the Malaga grape in New Orleans is only another evidence of the wealth which Louisiana's soil and climate hold for the vegetable kingdom, under the hand of cultivation.

FIELD SPORTS hereabout appear to be spreading in popularity, and the Delachaise ground, in Jefferson City, is getting to be a constant scene of life and excitement. Cricket, base ball and racket are the three games which bring out the muscle, agility and science of the respective clubs.

Racket, the ancient game of the lower end of the city, has been introduced at the upper end; for we see a call of the "American Racket Club" to meet at the Delachaise ground to-morrow afternoon. The game, from its peculiarity, is open to all who may feel inclined to pitch in.

The Crescent City Cricket Club are to play their return match between the single and married elevens at the same ground on Wednesday.

The Pelican Cricket Club are to play again soon; on what day we know not. We are waiting the day when they shall challenge the Crescent City Club to a match, and show us some real first-class sport.

The Louisiana Base Ball Club will, on Friday next, at the same place, play the return match to the one played last Friday. Base ball is not inferior to any field game in its points of excitement or in its necessities of strength, skill and activity.

It is pleasant to see our young men turning their attention to the healthful and manly sports of the field. Such sports have been too long neglected in New Orleans.

JACKSON FIRE COMPANY No. 18 had their annual celebration yes