New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1859.

[illegible] August 13.

[illegible] were surprised with great loss. [illegible] at 5 o'clock in the morning, [illegible] of the British orders that no quar- [illegible] The nation was desperate and [illegible] last, by official report, 57 killed, [illegible] by another account they [illegible] wounded, and 186 prisoners, [illegible] at Sauke Hill. Col. Drummond [illegible]

[illegible] at Fort Chicago; the garrison, con- [illegible] and 12 militia, was attacked by [illegible] and after a resolute resistance of some [illegible] of the regulars, all the militia, 2 [illegible] and 11 soldiers were killed, they surrendered [illegible] of prevention. The survivors, how- [illegible] 25 men and 11 women, were brutally mas- [illegible]

[illegible] General Brock summoned the city [illegible] occupied by General Hull. [illegible] Pétantlée de Brutalis, a [illegible] commander. He published *Stirpes* [illegible] work, and was engaged in prepar- [illegible] when the French came.

[illegible] Massena defeated the [illegible] under the Archduke Charles, [illegible] and Schwardeleusi, in Switzer- [illegible] beyond the famous pass of the Devil's [illegible] of St. Gothard, and seized on [illegible]

[illegible] Convention ordered the French and [illegible] had hung up together in [illegible] James Monroe was received [illegible] Thomas Pinckney.

[illegible] was Lexington, Ky., at- [illegible] Carolinas, who were re- [illegible] the third day, leaving lost [illegible]

[illegible] General Sumpter attacked and [illegible] the Tories, and interrupted a [illegible] with 40 wagons loaded [illegible]

[illegible] of the Walter Scott, at Edinburgh. [illegible] Bonaparte, at Ajaccio, [illegible]

[illegible] Prince Anthony Ulric, of Sup- [illegible] by his keepers. He was [illegible] and had been kept in [illegible]

[illegible] died; an English dramatist [illegible] as an actor.

[illegible] capital of the new march of [illegible] by the Russians, and re- [illegible]

[illegible] Cape, the eastern- [illegible]

[illegible] payment of mosaic work dis- [illegible] Hilder's, Bishop Gate street, [illegible] to have lain over 1700 years.

[illegible] of Lessara, in Italy, between the [illegible] and the French under [illegible]

[illegible] attack of the British under [illegible] the Duke of Ormond, on Cadiz.

[illegible] Fuller, an English historian and [illegible] said of his memory, among other [illegible] that he could repeat a sermon ver [illegible] after hearing it.

[illegible] Novels, a native of Killingworth, [illegible] aged 153.

[illegible] born in New England. The tide [illegible] a great many houses and plantations [illegible] and the Narragansetts were obliged [illegible] for safety; the tide of flood returning [illegible] times, many of them were drowned.

[illegible] of Rochelle, died; memorable for [illegible] the six condemned citizens of [illegible] that city fell into the hands of Edward- [illegible] (the Great), of Brunswick, died; a [illegible] who acquired great knowledge in an age of ig- [illegible]

1111—Alexius Comnenus I, Emperor of Constan- [illegible] died. He usurped the throne 1080, and dis- [illegible] himself in his wars with the Turks.

1189—The Princes of the crusade began their [illegible] through Germany.

1196—Stephen I, of Hungary, died. He introduced [illegible] into his kingdom, and enacted wise laws [illegible] of his people.

718—The second and memorable siege of Constan- [illegible] (under the reign of Leo the Isaurian), by the [illegible] raised. It commenced, according to Theo- [illegible] on the same day of the preceding year.

410—Honorius, Emperor of Rome, died; who, [illegible] Arcadius, first divided the Empire [illegible] and West sovereignties.

[illegible] Agathocles landed in Africa during an [illegible] of the sun, not many weeks subsequent to his [illegible] by the Carthaginians at Himera. Epicurus [illegible] in that year to teach at Mitylene and Lampsa- [illegible]

1854 B. C.—The Hamaxia, or great Grecian mys- [illegible] founded in this year, so celebrated throughout [illegible] world, were observed by the Athenians [illegible] for nine days, commencing [illegible] the 14th Hecatombion; introduced in memory of [illegible]

Fancy Shirts.—Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co., [illegible] corner of Gravier, announce that they will [illegible] their very large stock of summer clothing and [illegible] goods for men and boys, at a great reduction in [illegible] they wish to sell off their present assortment, and to [illegible] opening in their new and magnificent store in the [illegible] with a new lot of goods throughout. Here, [illegible] an unprecedented opportunity for the purchase of excellent [illegible] furnishing goods, and those who have a mind to [illegible] this offering. Messrs. [illegible] have on hand a very extensive assortment of [illegible] goods, India rubber goods, and all articles usually looked [illegible] establishments of the kind. We direct attention to [illegible] to be found elsewhere.

Fancy Mathematical Series.—Very convincing [illegible] of the excellence of the series of mathematical [illegible] by James H. Dodd, M.D., late Professor of Maths. [illegible] Jefferson College in Transylvania University, and published in our columns to-day. One of these examples from the best authority in Kentucky, and is worthy testimony in a [illegible] School, First, Oakley & Co., 21 Murray street, New York, are publishers of the series, and the books are for sale in New Orleans by E. R. Stevens & Co.

Clothing to Buy Shirts Cheap.—We would direct the attention of readers of the morning persuasion who have the inclination that great thing merely because it is cheap, to take into consideration the announcement of Mr. S. N. Moody, corner of Canal and Royal streets, which is to the effect that he will, for one week longer, continue his annual sale of shirts at actual cost. Wholesale buying all sorts of underclothing, hosiery, and furnishing goods go on the same favorable terms. Moody also informs the gentlemen desiring shirts made to order can have the work done up in style by leaving their measures with him before he goes North to his factory, at 202 Broadway, New York, where they will be made under his personal supervision. See advertisement.

Morgan's Restaurant.—Epicurean travelers who have tried their fork upon the mahogany of the most famous restaurants of the old world, the very magnates of the art of the cuisine, bear witness that they never got a dinner anything which is superior if equal the magnificent repasts served up at Morgan's, 137 Canal street, so suitable to the cookery, so excellent the material upon which that art is exercised, so elegant the appointments of the table, so polite and assiduous the attendants, and so fine the wines. If you would dine like a Czar, go to Morgan's.

All Sorts of Clothing.—There is only one way of doing business thoroughly, and this is to keep a stock which will suit everybody, and sell at prices which will suit everybody, and this is the plan upon which Mr. L. W. Lyons, of the famous "Southern Clothing Establishment," operates. And it proves most successful, for no vast and varied is the assortment that no customer has a want which cannot be supplied, and the prices are marked down to such reasonable figures that everyone is delighted. He keeps on hand everything which can be sold for to the clothing, under clothing and furnishing goods line, as well as all sorts of trunk goods, and is now adverising a great lot of excellent linen shirts at remarkably low prices. We call attention to various advertisements.

Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings and Toys.—We refer country merchants to the advertisement of Messrs. B. Pike & Son, of the great bazaar, No. 122 Canal street, where they can find to a great advantage for the peculiar and various wants in their line they may ever meet with in the country, and they do better than any elsewhere they may go on to the city of New Orleans, as the proprietors continued extensive fancy goods for sale. As to the retail trade, everybody knows that anything can be bought at their store which cannot be found anywhere else, and at reasonable prices.

Cordials, Brandies, Wines.—At the store of Messrs. T. & H. Maginnis, 30 St. Louis street, may be found the finest of wines, as their advertisement has broadcast, wines, cordials [illegible] and sardines. We refer to their advertisement.

The Attention of purchasers is called to the sale by R. S. Syms, auctioneer, this day at 10 o'clock, at the Sugar Warehouse, Algiers, of tobacco, India hangings, gas fixtures, mahogany furniture, furniture, wool, etc., damaged by water on board bark Sarragossa.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, August 9, 1859.

There has been a new *Administrador* (Collector) of the Customs at this port recently appointed, and upon the principle, I suppose, that a "new broom must sweep clean," he has discovered a fresh method of annoyance (perhaps the word "injury" would not be misapplied) to American shipmasters. Thus, those vessels that trade here regularly, that were duly measured for payment of tonnage dues and the requisite Spanish Custom-House certificate of their tonnage duly obtained only last year, have lately been compelled to submit to be again measured before their fort pass, etc., was given to them. This happened in the early part of the present month, to the brig Wabash, of Kennebunk, Maine, which vessel was regularly measured only last year, and the requisite Spanish certificate of her tonnage duly obtained at the Custom-House.

Yet, after she had cleared at the Custom House and at the Consulate, on the 2d inst., and on applying at the Captain of the port's office for her "fort pass," it was refused her until the certificate of her measurement was examined. This occupied until the following day, when the certificate, although it had the Custom-House seal, and was in due form, was declared to be a false one, and that the Wabash must be again measured; nor could this be effected, in consequence, it is said, *of a shower of rain*, until the next day, 4th inst.; and as I suppose you know vessels can only leave this port when the land breeze blows early in the morning, it was not until the 5th inst. that the Wabash was enabled to get to sea, she, as will be seen by the above, having been detained three days, at a cost of twenty or thirty dollars per day to her owners.

I believe it is quite true that last year there was an employee in the Custom-House here, whose duty it was to grant certificates of measurement of vessels, etc., who, possessing a peculiarly "itching palm," frequently granted the certificates without knowing, or *caring* whether the vessel had or had not been duly measured. But the Wabash was duly measured last year, and the officer who performed that duty wrote his name on her mainmast. Therefore her detention for three days was most unjust, and the matter appears to me to be of sufficient importance to call for the interference of the Government of the United States, so as to prevent a repetition of such treatment.

In justice to the Captain of the Wabash, I feel bound to add that it is not with his wish that I thus allude to this affair. He is a timid man, and fears my doing this may be the cause of his being subjected to yet greater annoyances on his return here from Pensacola, where he has gone for a cargo of lumber! Yet what I conceive to be my duty as your Havana correspondent, will not permit me to suffer such a circumstance to pass by without the public in the United States being made acquainted with it.

An important "Royal Decree" was received from Spain, by the Spanish mail steamer Europa, which arrived from Cadiz on the 3d inst. It enacts that hereafter "live fish from foreign ports, under foreign flags, may be introduced into the ports of this Island without the payment of any duties except the regular port charges."

This is indeed happy intelligence to the poorer classes of our city, and I suppose will be esteemed as "good news" by the fishermen of Florida. The immense wealth of the old "monopolist," Francisco Marty y Torrens may perchance enable him to obtain a reversal of this decree, as he succeeded in doing with a similar one, which emanated some little time since from His Excellency the Captain General. However, it is not prudent to anticipate misfortune; let as be "thankful for the good the gods have sent us" at present. At any rate, Senor Marty will have to be smart if he succeeds in causing a reversal of this decree previous to next Lent, during which sacred season the sufferings of the religious poor of this city "is intolerable."

There was a terrific hurricane, fortunately of only brief duration, at Bajnaro, in this Island, on the 24th ult., which tore up several trees by the roots, and frightened the inhabitants pretty considerably.

The Spanish brig Christopher Colon, from the Canary Islands, got ashore on the 22d ult. two leagues from the pilots' point, off Nuevitas. She had forty-two passengers, and not a life was lost, though the vessel had to be abandoned.

The *Gaceta* of the 2d inst. contains a copy of a sentence passed in Spain, 29th June, 1858, upon Mauricio Diaz Proveda, a retired captain, for having caused the robbery and death of a retired lieutenant-colonel. Proveda was sentenced to wear a ring and chain in the chain-gang for life; which was communicated to the "Real Audiencia Pretorial" (Supreme Court of this Island) for the guidance of its judges in the event of any similar case recurring hereafter on this island.

It is required that hereafter the weight of all aguardiente (island rum) shipped from this island to Spain shall be stated in the "bills of lading."

There was not a case of "vomito" this season at "St. Jago de Cuba" up to the 25th ult., although there were many cases of what is termed billious fever.

An empty house in the Plaza Cristo, at Remedios, was destroyed by fire 30th ult.

The weather in this city and throughout the island generally has been intensely warm during the past ten or twelve days. We have had smart showers each afternoon for the last five or six days.

The French bark Uruguay, which arrived from New Orleans 3d instant, brought us the news of peace being proclaimed between France and Austria. It may appear unchristianlike to say so, but I confess I had hoped the war would have extended all over Europe before it concluded, and that Spain, being engaged in it, would have been more willing to part with Cuba for a consideration. However, though disappointed in this hope, yet from what I see passing day by day before my eyes, I am full confident that the time is not far distant when Spain's rule over Cuba will cease forever.

Col. Helm, United States Consul-General here, left us on 8th inst. per Quaker City, he having obtained two months "leave of absence," not considering himself thoroughly acclimated to 'our beautiful, though peculiarly treacherous clime. Thos. Savage, Esq., Secretary to the Consul-General and Vice-Consul is left in charge of the Consulate. It could not have been left in more able hands.

Yellow fever is now epidemic in our midst. Among the recent deaths from that fell disease was those of Mr. Turner of New Haven, on 4th inst., at the San Fernando Hotel in this city, and Mr. Robert V. Phillips of Philadelphia, died at the same house the 8th inst. Both these gentlemen were unknown to me.

The "Banco Agricola" and the "Compania Credito Cubano" (another bank) have obtained permission to go into liquidation.

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain has been pleased to honor four gentlemen officers of the "Voluntaries" of this city with the titles of Knights Commanders of the Order of Charles III; three others with the titles of Knights Commanders of the Order of Isabella Catolica; ten others with the titles of Gentlemen of the Order of Charles III, and thirty others with the titles of Gentlemen of the Order of Isabella Catolica. I do not send you their names because the publishing of them would occupy too large a portion of your valuable space.

The French ship Daguerre arrived 8th inst. in one hundred and twenty-eight days from Macao via St. Helena with three-hundred and twenty-five "Asiatic-ces Free Colonists," consigned to the captain. I suppose the parties to whom they in reality come are ashamed to have their names published. Thus much good has public opinion effected even here in Cuba.

The British mail steamer Conway arrived from Tampico and Vera Cruz 8th inst. Her officers tell me there was not any news, and my Mexican correspondence has not come to hand.

The brigs Tallulah and Triton are loading here for New Orleans. As ever, ***

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, August 9, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Soon after my advices of 31st ult., holders of Clayed Sugars, in order to realize, consented to reduce their pretensions a quarter real per arroba, but even with this reduction no extensive operations were concluded, and in consequence a further reduction in rates was rendered imperative, yet the market closed heavy last week. At the commencement of the present week the market bore a gloomy appearance, the current rates being 7½ to 7¾ reals per arroba for D. S. No. 12, and other numbers upon that basis, at which rates holders were firm, whilst those inclined to purchase appeared to expect a yet further reduction in rates. The stock here and at Matanzas is estimated at about 280,000 boxes, against 175,000 at this season last year.

Muscovado Sugars—The stocks being quite small my last quotations are fully sustained, without, however, any extensive transactions having taken place.

Molasses—Is held at my last quotations, but I have not heard of any transactions.

Lard—Has been firmly maintained at $17 50 to $18 per bbl. and tierces, and at $10 for kegs, per quintal. The stock is estimated at 1500 bbls. and tierces, and about as many kegs.

Butter—The stock on hand is greatly reduced; 78 kegs from New York, per steamer Quaker City, sold 8th inst., at a rate not made public; the current rates are not, however, materially changed.

Cheese—Is in good demand. First arrivals will probably realize high rates.

Ham—Are in full supply; 8 bbls. from store realized, 3d inst., at $15 per quintal, and 17 bbls. from Baltimore, per steamer Baltimore, sold 8th inst., at a rate not made public.

Clear Pork—6 boxes from store realized, 5th inst., $16 per quintal.

Barrel Pork—105 bbls. prime New York realized, 2d inst., at $17 87½ each, and 10 bbls. Mess, also from New York, the next day, at $23 each.

Beef—Is in slight demand; 66 bbls. realized, 2d inst., $13 50 each.

Potatoes—1600 bbls., per steamer Karnack, from New York, realized, 3d inst., $5 each, 355 bbls., per steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore, sold 8th inst., at a rate not made public, and 52 bbls. from Portland, at $3 each.

Onions—Are declining; the last arrivals from Spain, New Orleans and New York, about 5000 quintals, await purchasers.

Freights—Continue excessively dull. The following quotations may be considered almost nominal. To British Channel for orders 40 to 55s per tun. To United States 30 cents to $1 per box, $3 to $4 per hhd. sugar; $1 75 to $2 25 per hhd. Molasses.

Exchanges—Have taken a sudden rise. I quote sterling 15 per cent. premium. New Orleans short, 5 to 6 per cent premium. New York, etc., 60 day bills 5½ to 5¾ per cent. premium.

Yellow Pine—Is in good demand and is quite scarce, last sales at $32 per thousand feet.

Molasses and Sugar Hogshead Shooks—City made, dull at $2 25, empty hhds. dull at $2.

Hoops—Excessively dull, long at $32, short at $24.

The Money Market is excessively stringent, without any appearance of soon becoming easier.

As ever, ***

KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY WEST, August 10, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—The California steamship Star of the West, Capt. Gray, from Aspinwall the 3d, with passengers and mails from San Francisco, July 26th, arrived on the 7th inst. She left her New Orleans mails and passengers, and sailed without coaling, at 1 o'clock, P. M., same day, for New York. She had five hundred passengers and two millions in treasure. Passengers all well. No exciting news from California. On the Isthmus, the excitement concerning the discovery of golden images in the Indian "huacos," continued unabated. Several schooners had left Panama freighted with adventurers. The schooner Caroline left on the 27th with fifty passengers.

The discovery of these graves, rich with golden idols and ornaments, is a very interesting one. The possession of such a quantity of the precious metals must inevitably tend to improve the industrial prosperity of the Isthmus, populate the country, and eventually lead to the discovery of the mines from which the gold has been originally obtained, and which can only be in the adjacent cordilleras.

The ancient burying grounds where these golden ornaments are found, are situated in the province of Chiriqui. They are indicated in various ways. Some have a heap of stones piled rudely over the grave; others are shown by a column of basaltic rock, placed over the center, and some have a circle of stones enclosing the grave. They are found everywhere throughout the province, from the shores of the lagoon of Chiriqui, to the islands on the Pacific side. They excel in the deepest vallies and among the highest recesses of the mountain's range. These graves opened were near the villages of Boqueron and Bojaba. Chiriqui, judging from its dead, must have been exceedingly popular and wealthy. While the present inhabitants are rejoicing over the spoils of original industry and superstition, it is to be hoped that the discovery may lead to a better knowledge of the revenues of the country and development thereof.

The value of the exhumation we do not learn, but it is thought that they will exceed several millions annually, and when the mines are discovered, the product of the precious metal must be very great, rivaling, no doubt, California and Australia.

Prize Fight.—A pugilistic encounter took place on the 8th inst., between Jim Burns and Shanghai Connors, on an island in the Mississippi river, above St. Louis. They fought 14 rounds, when Connors was declared the winner in consequence of Burns striking him while down. The outsiders then indulged in a free fight, in which knives and pistols were used, and several persons hurt. Connors and Burns fought several months ago near this city, and on that occasion the battle was won by Burns.

New Discoveries at the Kansas Mines.—Dates from Denver City to the 29th ult. have been received: Great excitement prevailed in the mines, caused by the discovery of rich diggings, over the range between the Middle and South Fork, near the head waters of the Colorado river. Hundreds were leaving daily for the new diggings. It was reported at Denver City that Mr. Gregory was about to return to the States with one hundred pounds of gold.

How they Predict the Weather at the Smithsonian Institute.—Prof. Henry, at the Scientific Association, gave an account of the method pursued each day at the Smithsonian Institute to record and predict the weather. They have a map of the United States hung upon a board, with pins stuck through at the points where the observers of the Institute are stationed. The Institute has daily reports by telegraph from many of these points. Each morning an assistant hangs a cord on the pins to indicate the state of the weather—black if raining, green if snowing, brown if cloudy, and white if fair. All storms travel east, and thus they are enabled to predict with great certainty the condition of the weather twelve hours in advance.

From Sonora.—The Arizona correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes, under date of the 23d of July:

The revolution in Sonora continues with the most sad and sanguinary results. The Opatas go from town to town murdering, confiscating property, and plundering the wretched people of their scanty means of subsistence. Pesqueira, with the regular troops, follows after at discreet distance, and takes what little there is left. The Sonorians are like grain between millstones, and will come out of this completely crushed. Garren, the Opata chief, declares his intention of keeping up a guerilla warfare until Pesqueira withdraws from the country, while Pesqueira promises to stay until he annihilates the Opatas. Thus the prospects for peace are slightly dubious. Meantime, we hear from fugitives horrible stories of the rapacity and cruelty of both parties, the great suffering which prevails, and the determination to drive every American out of the country. This, however, has already been done; and there is scarcely an American in Sonora at this time. Judge Rose, American Consul at Guaymas, left for the States some time ago, and Capt. Stone's surveying party is encamped near the Patagonia Silver Mines, waiting instructions from the Captain, who has gone to Washington to lay the case of his expulsion before Government.

A Kansas Vigilance Committee.—A dispatch of the 8th inst. from Leavenworth says:

The Times of to-day says a secret Vigilance Committee has been organized here for the past week, to break up extensive gangs of horse thieves and robbers which infest the Territory. One or two of their victims have suffered the penalty—death; others have been punished till they confessed all, and exposed their associates. The full extent of the operations of the Vigilance Committee is not known, they having kept everything a profound secret. They have gained sufficient knowledge concerning the different gangs and others associated with them, to effect their destruction. The Vigilance Committee has disbanded for the present.

A Snake with Two Heads.—The Lafourche Union says:

We were shown yesterday a small snake with two heads, departing from the same point in the body, and diverging from each other so as to form an obtuse angle. The reptile was found on Nelson & Donaldson's plantation, opposite to our town.

Arrival of the Steamship Empire City.

The Empire City, S. P. Griffin, commanding, left New York on the 2d instant and arrived off Havana on the 9th instant, at 8 A. M., having met with constant head winds and sea. She transferred her mails and passengers to the steamer Maria Isabel, and left at noon for Key West, at which port she arrived at 9½ P. M. the same day. Finding the entire population asleep at that hour—in emulation, doubtless, of more northern lands of "steady habits"—the ship was brought to anchor, awaiting the action of the inhabitants on the following morning. Next day, at 8 A. M., having embarked the California mails and passengers for New Orleans, left here by the U. S. mail steamer Star of the West, Capt. Gray, from Aspinwall on the 2d instant, for New York (the Star reported 400 passenger and one million eight hundred and sixty thousand treasure for New York), the Empire City left for this port.

At Havana, the successive news of armistice and peace between the late conflicting powers is reported to have had an unfavorable influence on their markets, as well as elicited comments not flattering to one of the combatants at least. This *idea*, however, is not with Habaneros alone.

The demand for sugars has entirely ceased. No, 12 offers at 7½ rials—asked 7¾. All other qualities have the same relation in prices. Stock 270,000 boxes. Molasses 3 to 3¼ rials per keg, and dull. Exchange is likewise dull and irregular. London 13 to 14½ per cent.; New York 2 to 5 per cent.; New Orleans 5 to 6 per cent. for short sight; United States gold 5 to 6 per cent. Freights are not improved, but last rates are sustained.

The steamer Conway (British) was in port from Vera Cruz, with $300,000 on freight, and to sail for St. Thomas on the 10th.

At Key West, found steamer Atlantic, Capt. Folger, at her wharf; to sail for New Orleans on the 12th instant; wished to be reported.

On the 11th, at 2 P. M., passed a hermaphrodite brig standing to the south and east, flying a square blue burgee.

On the 12th, forty miles south-east for Pass l'Outre, saw a large steam frigate, supposed to be the Brooklyn, under steam alone.

The following are the passengers by the Empire City:

From New York—Lewis S. Robbins, Philip Hallorun, D. G. Barnett, Mrs. F. Lidwell, J. Gildwell, J. Dupleck and ten in the steerage.

From San Francisco—Mrs. M. Yenkers, Capt. J. Somers, Lieut. Mercer and servant, N. Marin, F. Forest, Mrs. M. A. Pedrick, J. R. Pulsifer, J. J. Sun and twenty-six in the steerage.

Texas Intelligence.

The Galveston News of Saturday last has the following:

On Tuesday evening our city was lighted with gas for the first time. Owing to the foul air in the pipes, it has not yet burned very well, though doubtless that will be fully corrected by this or to-morrow evening.

We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred at the Tremont House, about 12½ o'clock to-day, between Mr. Ayres of the Tremont, and Mr. C. Clute. Pistols were drawn and fired, and Mr. Ayres received two shots from Mr. Clute, one ball passing through his cheek, and another through his shoulder. Mr. Hollis, who happened to be standing near, was accidentally shot through his arm; the wound is not thought to be dangerous. The wounds of Mr. Ayres are considered serious.

The Houston Telegraph of Wednesday last says of the election:

It will be observed that we have now returns from about 40,000 votes, or two thirds the whole vote of the State. From the returns we have, we are still of the opinion that Houston's majority will be about 8000. We think that Lubbock is elected.

The San Antonio Ledger states that Mr. Perry, of Blanco county, has been empowered by the Governor to raise a company of (probably one hundred) men, to protect the lives and property of the people of the counties of Blanco, Bandera, Kerr and Gillespie, from the incursions of Indians, who have recently committed many depredations in those counties.

The Gonzales Inquirer continues to get cheering accounts of the cotton crop from all parts of the county. Farmers, as a general thing, will make all they can save, and some of them a great deal more. Several have already commenced picking. Corn is plenty, and sells at thirty to fifty cents per bushel.

The Sherman Patriot states that two young men, first cousins, the one a farmer and the other a physician, came to that county last spring, and that in the absence of the farmer, lately, the physician seduced and ran away with his wife; that the husband, fully armed, started in pursuit, and at last accounts they were about two hundred miles North, with the avenging husband about two short days travel behind.

The Crockett Argus states that owing to the frequent rains in that section, the heat of summer has been less oppressive than usual; the corn crop is made and is very abundant; the cotton crop will greatly exceed that of any previous year, and fruits are abundant and of good quality.

The Jefferson Gazette of the 22d ult. learns that the previous week an affray took place at Grey Rock, in that county, between Messrs. Long, Husky and Binion, which resulted fatally to Mr. Husky, who died in five minutes after receiving a shot from Mr. Long. Mr. L. also shot Binion, when the latter retreated, and firing, shot Mr. L. in the groin. Mr. Binion escaped, running five miles, when he was supposed by the physician, Dr. Brown, who dressed his wounds, to be mortally wounded. Cause, family feud. Long was considered justified in killing Husky, it being in self-defense. Great excitement existed, and a reward of $200 was offered for Binion. Both parties have since died.

The Lagrange True Issue gives the following account of a murder, for the apprehension of the perpetrator of which a reward of $1000 has been offered:

We regret to be under the necessity of recording the fact that two of our fellow-citizens were shot down on Monday last, one killed outright, and the other dangerously, perhaps mortally wounded. H. F. Alston had formerly had some serious difficulty with Dr. Rhem, which, however, resulted in nothing disastrous. On Monday they met at Plum Grove Precinct, whereupon, after an exchange of but few words, Alston shot Dr. Rhem through the body, and then shot a man by the name of Strother, who, we understand, lived with Rhem. The former lived but a few minutes after receiving the shot. The latter is still living, though his recovery is still uncertain. Alston, after doing the work of death, rode off in the direction of his home, and we learn there has been no effort to arrest him.

The San Antonio Herald relates the following case of death by lightning:

About two weeks ago, three gentlemen living on the Hondo went out hunting horses. Their names were Joseph McMaster and two brothers by the name of McCombs. When about fifteen miles from home, and all of them squatted down, watching mustangs, a flash of lightning struck them, setting fire to the clothing of two of them, and shooting off one of their guns. The lightning stunned the whole of them severely, so that it is not known how long they remained insensible. When the two McCombs came to their senses, McMaster was so badly burned that they left him for dead, and went home for relief. The neighbors went for McMaster next morning, and found him still alive, but horribly burnt. He was taken home and lived some twelve days, when he expired.

Wines and Liquors.—We would direct the attention of all who have fancy and appreciation for the best of liquors which are produced in the wine growing regions of the sun, to the advertisement of Mr. Sewell T. Taylor, Nos. 15 and 15 Royal street. At his establishment they will be certain to find wines in pure and genuine, or direct importation, in any desirable quantity. The public generally know this.

The Watch, Clock and Jewelry Business.—Messrs. Hufty & Co., No. 80 Canal street, announce the early arrival of a new and extensive stock of fine watches, clocks, jewelry and fancy articles, where they can offer universal inducements to wholesale and retail customers. They are prepared to do any kind of jewelry and watch work, and the public may rely upon its being well done.

Wines, Brandies and Liquors.—Messrs. Cavaroc & Co., 144 Royal street, have in store and for sale a comprehensive assortment of all kinds of wines, brandies and liquors, sweet oil, fruit in juice, castile soap, etc., which are advertised elsewhere. These dealers always have a heavy stock on hand, and while their wares are of the best quality, they offer the best terms to the purchasers of them.

A Cooper is Wanted to go on a plantation. See advertisement of Mr. Wm. K. Leverich, 24 Old Levee street.

Teacher Wanted.—C. D. Tatman, M. D., is desirous of engaging a gentleman to fill a teacher's situation in the parish of St. Landry. See advertisement.

Wines.—All sorts of wines, including every brand which has ever made any friends in this country, the rarest and purest; in short, a complete assortment from good and cheap table wines to the most costly, are always kept on hand and for sale by Mr. S. Wolff, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets. We refer to advertisement.

Information Wanted.—Mr. John Black, of Algiers, advertises that his wife, Clarinda, has mysteriously disappeared, and that he will thankfully receive information of her.

SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.

THE SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 72 CAMP STREET,

New Orleans.

This Company are now prepared to furnish consumers with their SUPERIOR

MACHINERY OIL,

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

The Oil is CHEMICALLY PURE; is ENTIRELY FREE from GUM and ACID, and at

38 DEGREES BELOW FREEZING POINT

Retains its Perfect Limpidity.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE LUBRICATING OIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have been using the Machinery Oil furnished me by the Southern Oil Company, on the boxes of the cars on this road for the past two months—running side by side with the best lard oil—and in every respect thus far, it gives entire satisfaction, keeping the boxes cool and free from gum.

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

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

[Signed] S. T. VANLOON, Master Machinist.

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

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

Our boxes packed with it have run 340 miles at an average speed of 25 miles an hour without the use of any additional oil, and remaining perfectly cool.

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

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

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

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

We shall adopt its exclusive use for that particular purpose, at once. Yours respectfully, A. B. SEGER, Vice-President and Superintendent.

Fort Christian, October 5, 1858.

Dear Sir: I went to Mobile on Monday, and visited the works of the Southern Oil Company, and had explained to me fully the process by which they refine the Oil, and "expel entirely the gluten, acid and ammonia, and leave not the alkaline property so essential to all lubricatory oils."

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

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

Your obedient servant, [Signed] S. H. GILMAN.

New Orleans, January 15, 1859.

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, [Signed] S. H. GILMAN.

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

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

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

Smithfield Plantation, October 30, 1858.

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

Please send me two barrels, and oblige yours, respectfully, [Signed] W. JONES LYLE.

Deer Range, January 15, 1859.

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

I am glad to notice the success which attends the efforts of the Company, and believe that in time this new branch of industry will rival almost any other among us. With the immense pine forests which abound throughout the South, it will be discreditable to our people if they do not convert it into sources of almost untold wealth. Surely the South should encourage every effort looking to her industrial enfranchisement from the North; and in no branch of manufacture are the premises more brilliant than in this. The appeal should be brought home to every true Southern patriot, and I believe it will be responded to. Your ob't serv't, [Signed] MAUNSEL WHITE.

Houma, December 6, 1858.

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

For sugar-house purposes it will do as well as a luminating Oil. Thanks for the barrel sent me yesterday.

Yours respectfully, [Signed] M. J. BRENGIER.

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

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

[Signed] HENRY INGRA