NEW YORK CARDS.

JONAS BROOK AND BROTHERS'
BEST SIX CORD AND PATENT GLACE
Spool Cotton,
White, Black and all colors.

Combining the smoothness of silk with the strength of linen, and for SEWING MACHINE USE ABSOLUTELY UNRIVALLED. For sale by the principal houses in New Orleans and Mobile; and also in original cases by the manufacturers agent,
WM. HENRY SMITH,
sul 1y&W 52 and 54 Vesey street, New York.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Wm. L. McDonald,
412 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The subscriber having made numerous additions to his already large establishment, and acquired additional facilities for the transaction of his rapidly increasing business, is prepared to furnish every description of
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms, and offers particular inducements to SOUTHERN PURCHASERS, equal, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory of the kind in the country.
Jy14 1y WM. L. McDONALD.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE—
This celebrated Wine, of the above well-known brand, has again, and will continue to be, received by the undersigned in quantities to meet the increased demand of dealers and consumers. Thoroughly satisfied, from the strongest evidence, that it comes from the closest lineal descendant of the old and first established house of Heidsieck & Co., of Rheims, they have taken hold of it with a determination to bring it and its claims to distinction, before the public, even more generally than heretofore. The superior quality of this article must satisfy any one that its attainment is from a source where great attention, as well as thorough experience, have been brought to bear in its production. Charles Heidsieck has given his whole mind to the perfection of his wine, and to making it worthy of the name. Frequent visits to the United States have enabled him more fully to understand and appreciate the tastes and wishes of consumers; and of his having profited by that information is evidenced by the Champagne now presented for the palate of the connoisseur—a wine unsurpassed for its rich bouquet and general excellence. The varieties of brands of Champagne send greatly, no doubt, to confuse the purchaser, but the lovers of good and genuine wine must look for "Charles Heidsieck" in full on the label, as well as on the corks and capsules.
T. W. RAYAUD & Co.
General Agents for North America, New York.
The Charles Heidsieck can be obtained in quantities at the under mentioned Houses, besides many others not here named, and at retail with all the principal hotel keepers.
E. J. HANT & CO.,
J. H. & I. N. MARKS,
SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
fel 1y PAYNE STEELE & CO.

DURYEES, JAQUES & CLEARMAN—
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
70 Gravier street, New Orleans.
DURYEE, JAQUES & CO.,
27 Chambers street, New York.
Factory—Newark, N. J.
aul 3m

WILLY WALLACH—
131 WILLIAM STREET, New York,
Importer of Foreign Gold, Letter and Note Papers and Envelopes; Rubber's Celebrated Lead Pencils, German Red Tapes, Gum Tickets, Inkstands, etc., etc.; Cardboards and Cards, Staple and Fancy Stationery generally, FOR THE TRADE. jy23 3moad

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR—
—With—
FILTER AND WATER COOLERS COMBINED,
Involving important principles never before attained, which enables Meats, Fish, Milk, Vegetables, Fruits, etc., to be kept longer, dryer and cooler, with less ice than can be done with any other Refrigerator now in use.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers,
jy23 1m No. 456 Broadway, New York.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL—
No. 45 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.
Every variety of Blank-Book, Paper, Stationery, Steam Printing, Lithographic Work and Book-Binding.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. jy18 1y

KORFF BROTHERS—
GENERAL ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
54 William Street,
New York.
Blank Checks, Bills of Exchange, Fancy Envelopes, Ball Tickets and Invitations, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc., etc., engraved in the highest style of modern art.
☞ Orders from the South respectfully solicited, and will be filled with promptness and at reasonable rates.
REFERENCE:
BRUFF BRO. & SEAVER, 44 Warren street, N. Y.
NIXON & ADAMS, Crescent Office, N. O. jy18 3m

VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., etc.
Brumhill & Campbell,
—Wholesale Agents of—
THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY,
Warehouse No. 19 William street, New York.
Respectfully informs Merchants, Hardware, Jobbers, etc., that they have constantly on hand a full assortment of all the above mentioned goods, together with such others as are in use for every mechanical purpose.
☞ Special orders for any goods which are not kept on hand will receive our prompt attention.
☞ All goods furnished at manufacturer's prices, catalogues of which can be obtained upon application, or by addressing as above. jy18 3m

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN—
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
New York,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
GUNS, CUTLERY,
PLATED WARE, JEWELRY,
FANCY GOODS, BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
☞ Sole Agents for Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Caps, Wadding and Cartridges, Heffer's Army Rifles. jy18 6m

THE OLDEST CANDY MANUFACTORY IN AMERICA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1806.
Ridley & Co.,
CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS,
(Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot.)
NEW YORK.
CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, LOZENGES, etc., etc.,
In all their varieties, made exclusively from treble refined Loaf Sugar, without adulteration or admixture of deleterious substances of any kind.
Those wishing to purchase a pure article are requested to call and examine our stock, and contrast them with those offered elsewhere.
☞ Boxes of ASSORTED CANDIES, for Families, put up to order, at prices ranging from $5 upwards.
☞ Candies, etc., etc., packed in boxes of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., suitable for the Southern trade, and shipped to order.
☞ Orders by mail promptly executed.
☞ Terms Cash. jy15 1y

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
And Combination Cushions,
Patented Feb. 19, 1856; Oct. 28, 1856; Dec. 5, 1857; Jan. 12, 1858; Nov. 16, 1858; and March 20, 1859.
For sale only by
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers,
63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby street,
And the Patentee, MICHAEL PHELAN,
786 and 788 Broadway,
New York.
☞ These tables are in use and may be seen at "Miller's Southern Billiard Saloon," 305 Gravier street, and the "Pelican and Boston Club Rooms," New Orleans. jy21 1y

SOUTHERN HAT HOUSE—
BYRAM, HIND AND BLISS,
—Importers and Wholesale Dealers in—
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, etc.
Importers of FRENCH HATS,
No. 19 Murray street, near Broadway,
New York.
AARON G. BYRAM.....JOHN H. HIND.....WM. H. BLISS.
BENJAMIN L. BRITTIN, Washington, Ark., Special Partner.
jy16 1y&W

TO COTTON PLANTERS—I TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & McILHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of
MY INVENTION
—For—
Spinning up the Seed Cotton on Plantations into Yarns,
And all business in relation to it.
I will only say here that I make the same capital, the same location, the same steam power, the same expenses very nearly that now raise, gin and bale the cotton, to spin it; that, with the addition of machinery, costing about half what the increased value of the yarns the first year will be, and which is attended by simplicity adapted to the intellects of little girls of 8 to 12 years, and old men incfficient as field hands, I DOUBLE OR MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PLANTER'S NET INCOME!
We spin the best Yarns in the world! The danger from fire of the gin-house is immensely reduced, with many other advantages of great value. And what is of great importance is, that all this is fully demonstrated by the successful daily operation on the plantation of Col. Geo. S. Yerger, near Yazoo City.
Planters desiring more full particulars, are referred to my Agents, as above.
Applicants for agencies will please address them, enclosing testimonials.
m23 4m&W GEO. G. HENRY.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1859. NUMBER 137.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1859.

River Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET, Tuesday, August 16, 1859.

General Remarks—The Weather—Business. Quick Trip of the W. M. Morrison—Second Day's Convention of Pilots—Personal—The Charmer, Largest Load of Cotton the Season—Arrival of New Cotton—The Champion Again One of the Railroad Line—Clippings from our Exchanges—Arrivals Yesterday—Departures To-day, etc., etc.

The weather yesterday was somewhat "mixed"—the principal ingredients being, however, rain, and the prospective appearance of rain. The streets were muddy, business consequently dull, and steamboatmen all down with the "blues."

The steamer W. M. Morrison arrived at Cairo on the 10th, having made the time in 4 days, 11 hours, and 50 minutes.

The second day's Convention of the Western Pilots took place at Louisville on the 9th. There was a large attendance, and many matters of interest to boatmen were discussed, but no definite action taken, or resolutions adopted, to the hour of adjournment. They, however, in Convention, strongly recommended a petition to the U. S. Inspectors, to have the steamboat law modified and amended in many essential particulars. Considerable discussion ensued in the Convention, in reference to imparting information to one another in reference to the changes in the channel of the river, the location of obstructions, etc. A motion, or series of resolutions were introduced, designating the manner in which pilots shall run island chutes, and what chutes can be run with safety night or day.

Capt. Bolinger, of the W. M. Morrison, was in Cincinnati on the 10th, on his way to St. Louis. Mr. Charles F. Verlander, of this city, was also in Cincinnati on the 10th. The New Falls City will wait at Vicksburg for the arrival of this evening's train of cars.

The steamer Capitol and New Falls City left yesterday with fine trips, the former for Memphis and the latter for St. Louis.

The Vicksburg packet Charmer, Capt. W. C. Wilson, arrived Sunday night with 469 bales of cotton, the largest load of the season; 388 bales of the above was new cotton.

The steamer Champion has again become one of the regular railroad line packets; she will leave St. Louis on the 18th for this port.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 11th says:

The weather was cloudy and warm yesterday, with light showers of rain during the afternoon and night. We have no important change to note in the river. It was falling at Pittsburg last night with less than three feet in the channel. At Wheeling, there were five feet, with six feet at Marietta and five feet at Pomeroy. Here, the river continues to swell slowly, having risen eight inches altogether. The Emma Graham found from three to three and a half feet on the shoalest bars from Marietta to this point. Hence, to Louisville and Cairo, there are from three and a half to four feet on the worst bars. We have no change to note in freights.

The Conewago departed for New Orleans with over 350 tuns in the boat and two barges, consisting in part of 400 barrels whisky, 350 stoves, 50 barrels beef and pork, and a large lot of machinery and furniture. She has 100 tuns for points below Memphis.

Dispatches were received yesterday noon, announcing the sinking of the Parkersburg at Medoc Bar, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, in three and a half feet water. It appears that the news was incorrect, as she arrived here last night from Madison, with an immense cargo for the water—250 tuns, and 100 cabin and deck passengers, drawing four and a half feet of water. She was in a leaking condition, and having shipped a few inches water, it was deemed necessary to pump out at Medoc—hence the detention. None of the freight was damaged; all being stowed on the deck, and not in the hold. The Parkersburg will go on the ways for slight repairs. Capt. Sherley, in behalf of the mail line, has sold the hull of the once renowned Alvin Adams, to Capt. Lem. Hiatt, of Louisville, for $2500. He intends to convert it into a wharfboat at Bayou Sara. A large quantity of wheat has been floated out of Kentucky river on the 11th, in spirit of a rain. Five flatboats, all full of wheat, had landed at Carrollton. The Cumberland was falling yesterday, with six feet water on the shoals. We learn that Tennessee river was in fine boating order at the last accounts, with four feet water on Big Bend Shoals. A few days ago two negro men belonging to Capt. Gilchrist, of the Steamer Exchange, which boat is laid up at New Albany, and on which they were employed, ran off. Capt. G. offered a reward of $500 for them, and procured the services of officers Dick Moore and Bayne, of Louisville. They started in pursuit of them, and caught them Sunday night last, in Indiana, making their way on foot.

The Pittsburg True Press of the 10th says:

Capt. W. C. Robinson is building a boat for a Louisiana company; she is named "Uncle Ike." As this boat is for a Southern climate, Uncle Tom would not suit that latitude—the name adopted comes pretty near it. She is intended for a packet on Bayou Gros De Tete, and is owned by a railroad company. She is exceedingly light-draught.

The Louisville Courier of the 10th says:

The river was falling fast yesterday, with 2 feet 10 inches water in the canal last evening, by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had fallen nearly three inches at the head of the Falls, which is equal to seven or eight inches below the Falls. That makes the water on the lower bar quite scant again, and even the light fleet will have trouble unless another rise intervenes.

The John A. Fisher started for Nashville last evening on her first trip.

By dispatch from the John Tompkins, from Evansville, we learn that the boat was at that point Sunday evening, with a fine trip for Cairo and New Orleans. Along the coast she received 1700 barrels of potatoes and apples, and rubbed slightly in passing over Scuffletown bar, but didn't stick.

The Tompkins reports only thirty-four inches water at Scuffletown, Sunday, and the ferry-boat Quincy aground on the bar.

The Blue Bird, Capt. Holden's little mail packet for the Lafourche, made a trip last evening to Six Mile Island and back again. She ran well, giving promise of speed. The Blue Bird is 110 feet in length, and is intended to make daily trips from Donaldsonville some thirty-eight miles. She will probably start South to morrow. She is a side-wheeler.

The recent rise in the Kentucky river was chiefly from Dix river—a tributary which, in a single night, rose ten feet. The next day it subsided as low as ever.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 11th says:

The river is falling steadily at this port, and declined eight inches. There will probably be less than eight feet out to Cairo by Saturday. Pilot Gunsollis, of the Chambers, reports the Missouri in a bad condition, especially below Jefferson City. There is five feet in the channel to St. Joseph. It is falling, and the prospect at present is that the Missouri will be very low. The Illinois is falling again, and is so low that the Post Boy will probably withdraw after this trip.

The Dew Drop, on her way from St. Paul, is reported hard aground below Hamburg. She will, no doubt, be at the wharf this morning. The Aunt Letty has come off the docks, and is now nearly ready for a resumption of business.

The weather was very pleasant yesterday, with a slight shower.

CAIRO, (ILLS.) August 10.—Weather to-day cool, with a heavy shower of rain. Mississippi is rising, and the Ohio, slightly. Business is heavy and freights improving.

Messrs. N. W. Graham & Co. have received since yesterday morning, 5000 barrels potatoes, apples and onions, 3000 sacks potatoes, 10 hhds. tobacco, 200 barrels flour, with bale rope and bagging, cask meat and liquor in considerable quantities.

The following were the arrivals yesterday:

The Bayou Sara packet Grosse Tete, Capt. V. B. Baranco, with 99 bales cotton and 62 hhds. sugar.

The Red river packet Minnesota, Capt. D. Glassock, with one bale of cotton and sundries.

The Lafourche packet Silver Bells, Capt. Brown, with sundries, and leaves again today.

Minnesota for Red River.—The neat and very light draught passenger packet Minnesota, Capt. D. Glassock, with Mr. Chas. Lowenstrom in the office, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, for Alexandria and way landings.

Charmer for Vicksburg.—At 5 o'clock this evening, the splendid and renowned fast passenger steamer Charmer, Capt. W. C. Wilson, commander, Mr. Richard Holmes, clerk, leaves for all landings up to Vicksburg, carrying the U. S. mails. To say the Charmer goes is quite sufficient, as everybody by this time is aware that the Vicksburg mail packets leave to the minute, and it is also useless to speak in praise of the accommodation on the Charmer. She has no superior and few equals as a passenger packet.

Review of the Markets.

CRESCENT OFFICE No. 70 Camp street, Tuesday Morning, August 16, 1859.

COTTON....The weather yesterday was rainy, but some few buyers were in the market, and about 700 bales were sold, including 3 New Orleans at 12c., and 18 at 12½c. ℔ lb. We still quote:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION:

Inferior	6½@ 7½	Middling	11½@11¾
Ordinary	8½@ 9½	Good Middling	12⅛@12¼
Good Ordinary	10 @10½	Middling Fair	12½@—
Low Middling	10¾@11	Fair	—@—

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1858		bales. 30,443
Received since	1,762,260	
Received yesterday	618—1,763,556	
Made from waste, damaged, etc		10,012
		1,804,011
Exported since	1,763,117	
Exported yesterday	600—1,763,717	
Burnt		14,500—1,771,617
Stock on hand not cleared		32,394

TOBACCO....We heard of but one sale—38 hhds. on private terms.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1858		hhds. 25,016
Received since	73,217	
Received yesterday	0.0	73,217
		101,233
Exported since	77,844	
Exported Saturday	000	77,844
Stock on hand not cleared		23,389

SUGAR AND MOLASSES....The rain interfered with operations, and only a few small lots were sold at previous rates.

FLOUR....We noticed sales of 900 to 1000 bbls., of which 500 Superfine at $4 50, 500 Extra at $4 75, and 100 at the same price.

GRAIN....Corn was dull and drooping, with sales of some 1500 sacks, including 452 Mixed on private terms, 615 Mixed White and Yellow, in two lots, at 60c., and 250 White Mixed at $1 00 ℔ bushel. Of Oats 840 sacks Northern were sold (part on Saturday) at 52c., 500 St. Louis, in two lots, at the same, and 200 at 52½c ℔ bushel. Bran was held mostly at $1 25, but we noticed a sale of 100 sacks at $1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS....The sales of Pork were confined to retail lots at $15 ℔ bbl. for Mess. Bacon was retailing at 9½@10c. for Ribbed Sides, and 7½@8¾c. for Shoulders, and 8¾ Pacey Sugar Cured Hams (Palmetto) sold at 13c. ℔ lb. In Lard we heard of nothing doing.

COFFEE....We noticed sales of 100 at 10c., and 150 at 11¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY....Prices were looking up, and 92 bbls. Rectified were sold in two lots at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS....But little doing. Some small lots of Cotton shipping to Liverpool at ¾d., and to Genoa at 1¼c.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 15, 1859.

The supply of Texas Cattle continued very ample, but the offerings of the smaller descriptions of stock were very limited. The market scarcely varied.

PRICES:

Beef Cattle, Western, first quality	9 50@— 00
Beef Cattle, Western, second quality	7 00@8 00
Beef Cattle, Texas, fine, per head	28 00@35 00
Beef Cattle, Texas, inferior, per head	15 00@24 00
Hogs, per 100 lbs. net	8 50@—
Sheep, in lots, ordinary and good, per head	—@—
Sheep, choice, per head	—@—
Milch Cows, ordinary, per head	45 00@75 00
Milch Cows, per head, choice	—@90 00
Veal Calfs	5 00@11 00

Texas Intelligence.

From the Galveston News of Saturday last we extract the following:

The wounds of Mr. Ayres, of the Tremont House, who was shot by Mr. Clute, on Thursday last, are not so serious as at first anticipated, though a pistol ball lies imbedded back of his shoulder, with, however, but little inconvenience to himself.

We learn from a friend on the frontier that the Comanches, under Capt. Gilbert, were to leave Camp Cooper on the 30th ult.; that the Indians on the Lower Reserve would start on the 1st inst., under Maj. Neighbors and Capt. Ross, commanded by Maj. Thomas of the 2d Cavalry; all to go to their new homes on the Wichita, said to be a fine country. Six companies—four cavalry and two infantry—were to go with the Indians. The Indians on the Lower Reserve numbered about 1200, and the Comanches about 400, having among them a good deal of stock. The entire command would number about 2500 persons, with about an equal number of horses, cattle and mules. That certainly makes a pretty large exodus from our frontier.

The Tyler Reporter states that a difficulty occurred at that place, on the 2d, between James Fuller and Green B. Casen, in which Casen was badly shot and has since died. The difficulty grew out of too free use of "Dexter." Fuller escaped.

The San Antonio papers are again complaining of drought in that region, and say that persons are driving their stock to distant parts, in search of grass.

The Marshall Republican of the 30th ult. informs us that the summer drouth had set in regularly; over a great portion of that county no rain had fallen for several weeks; cotton was suffering very much, and from the best information had already been seriously damaged. The thermometer had several times ranged over a hundred in the shade.

A letter from Fort Worth says:

Honston's majority in this county is 476. Last election it was 17. One Runnels man has been killed by a Houston man—that is A. G. Walker, editor of the Birdville Union, has killed Mr. Colney, U. S. Marshal. The trial is now going on. Walker will be hulled.

The following letter from a citizen of San Antonio, in Santa Fe, to Gen. Twiggs, gives the particulars of an occurrence of which we previously had some account. The letter is dated July 9:

Since writing to you yesterday, our townsman, R. E. Clements, has come in from the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas, where his surveying party were taken prisoners by the Indians, and robbed of their all, and would have been put to the torture had they not denied being Texans.

The Indians were Camanches, and said they were 500 strong, and were only awaiting an arrival the next day of 500 Kiowas, who were to march in company with them, to wage war on the Texas frontier. They have determined to die or avenge the death of their comrades, killed by Major Dorn's and Captain Brackett's commands, whose names they know as well as we do. Their losses were much greater than what has been reported.

The Indians are mounted on fine American horses, and armed with rifles and six-shooters, which they say were bought by them from the Butterfield Overland Mail Company. The shooters have the company's brand on them. From appearances they will be a formidable foe. Their women and children are on the Canadian, under the protection of sixty warriors.

The Chief told Col. Clements that he would break up every corner stone he had put up, and if he was found at work on their return, he would put the whole party to death.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

Early on the morning of the 11th inst. a destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati, which is thus reported in the Commercial of that day:

About quarter before one o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from one of the rear windows of S. S. Boyle & Co.'s immense building on the south side of Columbia street, between Sycamore and Broadway. An alarm was immediately given, but before the engines could reach the spot the entire structure was wrapped in flames. The premises are used principally for the manufacture of alcohol, but in conjunction there is also a rectifying department, and a department for the manufacture of burning fluid. Of its kind, it is the largest in the West, and probably in the United States, covering nearly one-fourth, including the buildings used as adjuncts, of the entire square. Immense quantities of whisky, alcohol and burning fluid were stored on each floor of the building, and from fear of explosion the firemen were greatly retarded in their efforts. The premises are owned by Mr. Boyle, he having built them within the past two years. As we write the flames are raging with unabated fury, and it is hardly possible that the entire building, together with its contents, will escape total loss. To form a just estimate of the destruction involved, is at this hour impossible, but from *attaches* of the store, we are informed that it will not be less than seventy-five thousand dollars. The insurance we could not learn.

LATER—2 o'clock.—Since writing the above, the flames have communicated to a three-story brick warehouse, owned and used by S. N. & H. Pike. The building was stored with whisky, having in, as near as we could ascertain, about 650 barrels. The position of Messrs. Pike's building being immediately to the right of Messrs. Boyle's, was one which placed it in imminent danger from the first, but it was thought that extra exertions could protect it; had not the water failed, causing the steamers to cease work, the result might have been different. The loss upon the above will be fully $20,000. The stores of Boyle & Co. are totally destroyed, and are at present a mass of smouldering ruins.

FURTHER LATER.—Three firemen were injured, one of whom, it is feared, cannot survive his injuries. Their names are Jacob Phillips, John Fillis, and Wm. Avignon, and are members of Company No. 9. They were knocked from a ladder and fell to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet. The last named was struck by a lot of falling rubbish.

Anniversary Events—August 16.

1856—Henry Colburn, an eminent London publisher, died. He brought out the works of Bulwer, D'Israeli, Hook, Marryatt and James, and originated several very popular magazines.

1855—Battle of Tchernaya; the Russians under Gortschakoff attacked with great force the lines of the Allies, and drove in the outposts, defended by the Sardinians; but after a severe contest were driven back with great loss; 4000 supposed to have been killed, and 2200 left prisoners and wounded. Loss of the Allies 1200, of whom 200 were Sardinians.

1854—The Allied fleets in the Baltic accomplished the final conquest of the Bomarsund forts, situated on the largest of the Aland islands, accompanied by the capture of 2000 Russians.

1854—The Russians blew up the fortifications at Haugho, in sight of the Allied fleets; the evacuation of the Principalities by them was continued.

1851—The division of the forces of Lopez under Col. Crittenden having been driven to the coast, where they embarked in open boats, were captured and shot at Havana.

1851—George McClure, a general in the war of 1812, died at Elgin, Illinois, aged 80.

1848—A serious insurrection took place at Ceylon against the British authorities, which was subdued by strong measures.

1848—An immense conflagration at Constantinople consumed about 2500 shops and 500 houses.

1825—The Northern sea discovered by Captain Franklin, who traced the Mackenzie river to its source.

1824—Charles Thomson, died, aged 94. He was the first Secretary of Congress, in which office he continued fifteen years. The Indians called him "the man of truth." He translated the Septuagint.

1812—Detroit surrendered by Gen. Hull to the British under Gen. Brock, without firing a gun from the fort or consulting an officer. The American force amounted to 1100 men. The British took about 40 cannon, 2500 stand of arms, 400 rounds 24 lb. shot, 40 barrels powder, 100,000 musket cartridges made, and 15 days' provisions.

1792—First theater opened in Boston. It was called the New Exhibition Room; the statute of the State prohibiting dramatic performances, they advertised to represent the moral lecture of Douglas. One evening, about two months after, as Sir Peter and Lady Teazle were representing their parts of the moral lecture of School for Scandal, the sheriff made his first appearance on the stage, and arrested them by virtue of a peace warrant.

1780—Battle of Camden; the Americans under Gen. Gates, defeated by the British under Cornwallis. Baron DeKalb received eleven wounds in this engagement, which proved mortal.

1777—Battle of Bennington; Gen. Stark, with about 1600 New Hampshire militia, attacked and defeated a detachment of 1500 British regulars and 100 Indians, sent out by Burgoyne, under the command of the Hessian Generals, Baum and Breymen, to take a magazine at Bennington. British loss 226 killed, and 33 officers and 700 privates prisoners; they lost four cannon, with all their baggage, wagons and horses. Americans lost less than 100 killed and wounded.

1738—Joseph Miller, better known as Joe Miller, died. He was an English comedian, and the compiler of a popular jest book.

1721—No. 1 of the New England Courant was issued. James Franklin, brother to Benjamin, was the publisher. It lived only about six years.

1718—Action off Sicily, between the British and Spanish squadrons, in which the latter were defeated, and several large vessels taken or destroyed.

1705—Battle between the French and Imperialists at Cassino, in Italy. Both claimed the victory and sang a Te Deum.

1681—Nikon, a celebrated person in the annals of Russia, died. He was the sixth patriarch in the Russian church.

1677—The second ship from England arrived at West Jersey, bringing two hundred and thirty passengers, most of whom were Quakers, some of good estates in England.

1654—Onondaga salt springs discovered.

1519—Cortez set out from his colony of Villarica on his expedition to Mexico, with 415 Spanish infantry, 16 horses, 200 Indians to transport his artillery and baggage, and some native troops, among which were 40 nobles, whom he took as auxiliaries in war, and hostages of the Totoneces.

1513—Battle of the Spurs, in France, between the French, and the English under Henry VIII, at Guingette. It received its title from the flight of the French gendarmerie, and the pursuit of the English, in which the contest was one of speed.

1494—Ferdinand and Isabella addressed letters of approbation to their high admiral of the Indian seas, Columbus, from Segovia, wishing "to know all the seasons of the year, such as they take place there in each month separately: some wish to know if there are two summers and two winters in the same year."

1424—Battle of Verneuil, in France; the French and Scotch under Buchan, constable of France, defeated by the English. The Scottish auxiliaries were nearly annihilated.

1389—John of Gaunt erected a Court of Ministrels at Tutbury, England, with legal jurisdiction over the men in five counties. It consisted of a King and four other officers, who had soverign authority upon this day.

1191—The Saracen hostages, 2500 in number, put to the sword beneath the walls of Acre, by order of Richard, with the sanction of his confederates. The galls of the murdered infidels were converted into Christian medicines.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Baton Rouge Advocate of Saturday last has the following:

From all parts of our parish we hear cheering news from the growing crops. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is overseer on George T. Hall's plantation, informs us that the cane at this season of the year never looked better. Mr. Hall made six hundred and fifty hogsheads last year, and feels sanguine of making one thousand the coming season. The cotton planters are buoyant with hope relative to their crops. The worms which infested their fields to a great extent last year, seem to have abandoned the country altogether. There is no appearance of rust or any other disease to mar the prospects of their expectations. It is true the planters of Red river and other portions of the northern part of the State are gathering their cotton, and have sent some to market, but in our parish the cotton is only just beginning to open, and but few are picking.

In former years the planters paid no attention to raising corn, and had to rely altogether on the Western markets; but of late years they have, to a great extent, done away with this practice, and every man grows sufficient for his wants. We understand that an average crop will be made in our parish this season.

On account of incessant showers in some portions of the parish, the fodder to a great extent is damaged, the want of which will be severely felt by those having a large stock of cattle. The rain seems more favorable to our portion of the parish than to the Eastern part, as our friends at the Plains seem to complain for want of some, whilst we are visited daily with refreshing showers.

The Pointe Coupee Democrat of Saturday says:

A hostile meeting took place on Tuesday last, near Morganza, between Dr. Robin and Dr. Kaufman, with the rifle—distance, twenty-two yards. The affair happily terminated after the first shot—neither party having received an injury.

The Catahoula Independent says that the black tongue has made its appearance among the cattle in that parish.

The St. Mary's Banner of Saturday has the following:

We of St. Mary are a favored people; that is to say, if almost daily rains add to the general prosperity of the parish. The rain of this morning was all that could have been wished for, and much more than we needed for present purposes—in Franklin, at least. The crops, under the circumstances, are growing rapidly, but whether advantageously or not, is more than we can say. The greater portion of the cane is all fine and healthy. We have seen some stalks with from ten to fifteen red joints. The corn crop, as before announced, is miserable, with but few exceptions. From the lights now before us, with anything like a favorable future, the sugar crop of our parish will be an average one—but cannot come up to that of last year, under no circumstances.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.

DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

United States to Abolish Privateering.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM FOR CUBA.

GARIBALDI STILL FOR WAR!

EXCITEMENT IN THE PAPAL STATES.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Mutiny Gaining Strength.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. Lefevre, of the Southampton and Havre line, has arrived at this port. She left Southampton on the 3d inst., and brings some interesting details of news in addition to the brief summary telegraphed from Cape Race and Farther Point, received by the City of Baltimore and North American.

England.

LONDON, August 3.—In the House of Commons the financial measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to cover the deficit in the estimates, has been discussed at length, and the bill for the increase of the income tax from seven to ten per cent., has been ordered to a third reading.

The new Secretary for India, Sir Charles Wood, made a financial statement respecting the Government of India. He stated that the expenditures of the present year in India, according to the estimates, amounted to £46,000,000, and that the estimated revenue from India would amount to only £35,800,000. This deficit, the Secretary stated, had been partially provided for, but still £5,000,000 more were needed, which the Government proposed to raise by a further loan.

John Bright insisted upon the necessity of reform in the Government of India, advocating retrenchment in the expenditures of the army and a reduction of salaries in the civil service.

After a lengthened discussion the resolution in favor of a five million loan was adopted. The present amount of the India debt is over £50,000,000.

Miner Gibson, President of the Poor-law Board, moved an address to the Queen, praying that negotiations might be opened with the Government of the United States to prevent the severe corporeal punishment and cruelties to which seamen engaged in traffic between the two countries are now subjected.

Ex-President Pierce has passed through London, and sails from Liverpool for New York about the 14th of the present month.

The death of Lord Minto, former Ambassador at Rome, is announced.

Mr. Labouchere, formerly Secretary of the Colonial Office, has been elected a Peer of Great Britain.

A formidable movement has broken out in London among the working men.

Serious strikes are taking place among the carpenters, who demand an abridgement of the hours they are now required to labor, and the movement is extending to other trades.

The employes of the Gas Companies have made a strike also, and are demanding an increase of wages, and the city of London is in danger of being left in total darkness.

The London Herald says it has reason to believe that the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, has handed to Lord John Russell a dispatch recently received from Washington, in which it is stated that the United States had resolved to abandon the privateering system, thus accepting the declaration of that portion of the maritime which was agreed on by the European powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the Emperor Napoleon is very anxious to satisfy Europe of his pacific intentions and that in a few days all the great European powers will be invited to a Congress where such a solution of the Italian difficulties will be proposed as will be deserving of their support, on account of liberal character. The Congress will probably be held at Baden some time during the present month.

The Paris Patrie contradicts the report that Prince Napoleon has been charged with the mission to Vienna, for the purpose of removing the remains of Napoleon II to France.

Count Persigney had left Paris, to resume the duties of his post as French Minister at the Court of St. James.

The commercial affairs of France are generally unchanged.

The prospects of the harvest are altogether exceedingly good, and rather better than those of ordinary years, but there will probably be no surplus for exportation.

Count Colleredo, the Penipotentiary of Austria to the Austro-French Conference, was daily expected at Vienna, from whence he would proceed to Zurich to attend the conference.

A very unfavorable feeling towards England had prevailed in Austria since the announcement of peace, but later accounts indicate that the hostile feeling was subsiding.

The Emperor Napoleon's promise to reduce the French army and navy to a peace footing had made a great impression upon Austrian financial affairs.

Du Bouneville is to return to Vienna as the representative of France.

Garibaldi has issued a circular and sent it to all the free States of Italy, announcing that his army was ready at any moment to continue the war for Italian independence.

He exhorts the Italians to keep armed, to augment their ranks and to maintain their freedom under King Victor Emanuel.

Advices from Rome represent that great dissatisfaction prevails among the people in the Papal State, and that the presence of French soldiers alone prevents serious outbreaks among them.

The people are very much exasperated against the Jesuits, and have driven them out of Faenza, Ferli and Ferrara.

The Bologna Gazette publishes a declaration that the provinces of the Romagna have forever shaken off the Papal irons, and desires annexation to Sardinia.

The Tuscan army has taken up a position between Modena and Reggio.

The dictator of Modena has convoked popular assemblies, at which all adults who are able to read and write are entitled to vote in giving expression to popular sentiments.

Perfect order prevailed in the province.

Advices from Turin announce the arrival of Count Reizet and his reception by King Victor Emanuel as Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor Napoleon.

His mission is supposed to have reference to the return of the Grand Duke of Modena.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the dissolution of the army of the Rhine, but states that the camps of Chalons and of Belfont are to remain as they were established previous to the Italian campaign.

Prince Napoleon is represented to be indefatigable in his efforts for the amicable settlement of all difficulties existing among the various European powers.

Orders have been issued by the French Government for the disarming of all the ships of war at Brest, and the Admiral at that station has received instructions to haul down his flags; therefore what was called the ocean squadron has ceased to exist.

Advices from Madrid announce that the Spanish Government have resolved to establish the municipal system on the Island of Cuba.

Advices from Cochin China state that the losses sustained by the French and Spanish troops in Cochin China have been very great, and that sickness was prevailing among the troops to a considerable extent.

The native troops fight with unexpected bravery, and are not yet subdued.

The French Admiral has applied to his Government for reinforcements.

Later and important advices from India and China have been received in England, which give rather a discouraging account of the state of affairs in those countries.

The European troops of the late East India Company, who were previously reported to be in a state of mutiny, in consequence of their being transferred from the Company's service to that of the Crown, without their concurrence and without receiving the bounty offered for enlistment in the Queen's service, are still in open mutiny at Bermampoor, and have entrenched themselves in their barracks, with officers of their own choosing.

The English Fusiliers have also followed the example of the mutineers at Bermampore.

Central India was quiet, and the campaign had been left to the Oude police, the European troops having been obliged to withdraw under cover, owing to the extreme heat.

A rebel army of 5000 strong was still in the field, but in a state of great destitution and distress.

Advices from China report that the United States steam frigate Powhatan got ashore near Woosung, but it was exp