RAILROAD TRAVELING.

TEXAS AND ATAKAPAN. Opelousas Railroad Freight arrangements, in connection with Steamships and Steamboats from BERWICK'S BAY to TEXAS and ATAKAPAS.

Freight is received EVERY DAY at the Barge landing, foot of Toulouse street, for SABINE PASS, GALVESTON and INDIANOLA, and for all landings on the Bayou Teche. The Ships for Texas leaving TRI-WEEKLY, and the Boats for Atakapas DAILY, on arrival of the cars.

For receiving and promptly transporting LIVE STOCK, there are no Brashear the most ample and convenient accommodations

INSURANCE TO TEXAS ONE-EIGHTH PER CENT. and to Atakapas THREE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. LESS than by any other route.

Through bills of lading given at the Levee Office of the Company.

A. B. SHUBR, Vice-President and Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

During the continuance of the Honest Carrs Crevasse, passengers will be transported between New Orleans and Pass Manchac Bridge (thirty-seven miles from New Orleans,) by the trains of the Carrollton Railroad to the Lake, thence by safe and commodious steamboats to Manchac Bridge, beyond which there is no interruption.

Passengers will leave New Orleans from the Carrollton Railroad Depot (Tivoli Circle) at six o'clock in the morning, and at twenty minutes past six in the afternoon and returning to New Orleans, will arrive at the Depot at Tivoli Circle at eight o'clock in the morning, and the same hour in the evening.

The trains for Kenner will leave the depot at the foot of Calliope street at 5 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, will leave Kenner at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. Freight for the stations will be received at the passenger depot from 8 P. M. until 5 P. M. Fare, 40 cents each way.

Freight for Manchac and stations above will be received daily at the old warehouse, on the south bank of the New Canal, between Liberty and Howard streets, until 5 P. M.

No freight will be received unless consigned to parties residing at the established stations on the line of road or its connections.

It will be seen by the foregoing, that passengers and freight will be transported without interruption and that connections with other roads will be made regularly as heretofore.

		1st Class.	2d Class.
Fare from New Orleans to	Kenner	$0 40	$0 30
" "	Manchac	1 50	0 00
" "	Pontchartrain	2 00	1 40
" "	Tickfaw	2 60	1 75
" "	Amite	2 80	2 00
" "	Tangipahoa	3 30	2 35
" "	Ouyles	3 60	2 60
" "	Magnolia	4 00	2 90
" "	Summit	4 40	3 25
" "	Bogue Chitto	4 80	3 55
" "	Brookhaven	5 20	3 85
" "	Bahala	5 60	4 15
" "	Hazlehurst	6 00	4 45
" "	Crystal Springs	6 40	4 75
" "	Terry	6 80	5 00
" "	Byram	7 25	5 35
" "	Jackson	7 55	5 60
" "	Tougaloo	7 80	5 70
" "	Dalbosa	7 90	5 85
" "	Canton	8 20	6 20
" "	Vicksburg	8 00	6 00

Children three years old and under, free; those over three and up to twelve years old, half-price; all over twelve years old, full fare.

Family tickets in packages of twenty-five can be had at the office of the Master of Transportation, Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. Persons who reside in the city and have a customer or establishment on the line of the road, can procure tickets in packages of twenty-five for their personal use at a reduced rate.

The Company are now prepared to forward Goods and Packages of all kinds to every place with which they have connections, receiving and delivering the same in any part of the city.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Master of Transportation.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE TO TEXAS. UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Twenty-four hours time saved, and the risks and discomforts of sea voyage greatly diminished, by the New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad, TO BERWICK'S BAY, By the new and splendid line of STEAMSHIPS, all built expressly for this trade, with superior stateroom accommodations for passengers,

LEAVING THREE TIMES A WEEK.

MONDAY.....Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. Co's Steamship Mary Louise.....GEN. RUSK.
To Sabine Pass and Galveston.
WEDNESDAY.....To Galveston and Indianola.....ORIZABA
SATURDAY.....To Galveston and Indianola.....MAGNOLIA.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

☞ The ferry running to the Railroad leaves the landing, foot of Toulouse street, nearly opposite Jackson Square, at 7½ o'clock in the morning. Tickets will be issued and baggage rooms secured at the Railroad office, corner of St. Peter and Levee streets, opposite Jackson Square, daily, and at the Depot before the departure of the Texas cars.

☞ Freights for Texas by this Line received every day, Sundays excepted, at the above landing. Insurance by this Line ⅛ less than by the River Line.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Sec'y.

FOR LAKE SORGNE and Mexican Gulf—MEXICAN RAILWAY.—Depot, corner of Goodchildren and Champs Elysees.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

To Proctorville, Lake Borgne—Distance 22 miles. Fare through, 50 cents; children and slaves, half price.

Departures of Trains—DAILY.

Leave the city for the Lake, at.....10 A. M.
" Lake " city, at.....5 P. M.

Office, 90 Common street. For all business of the Railroad Department, or any other business connected with the estate of the late Alexander Gordon, apply to W. G. BAKEWELL, Executor, who is the only person authorized to make engagements or sign obligations for the road.

☞ Omnibuses leave Canal street every fifteen minutes for the depot. se22 tf

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Sunday, May 1, 1859:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS.—

From City.			From Lake.		
6	o'clock A. M.,	Horse Car.	5	o'clock A. M.,	Slim Train.
8	"	Slim Train.	6½	"	"
8½	"	"	8	"	"
9	"	"	9½	"	"
10½	"	"	11½	"	"
12	M.	"	1	P. M.	"
3	P. M.	"	3	"	"
4	"	"	4½	"	"
5	"	"	5½	"	"
6	"	"	6½	"	"
7	"	"	7½	"	"
8	"	"	8½	"	"
9	"	"	10	"	"
10½	"	"	11½	"	"

which will be the last regular train.

On Sundays the steam train will make the 6 o'clock morning trip, and leave the city every hour after 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock at night.

On and after Sunday, 15th inst., there will be half-hour trip every Sunday from 4 o'clock until 6.

Extra or special trips from Lake at night by the Horse Car when required, by notifying the Conductor.

The Steam Train will stop at Gentilly Station, when notified, except on mail trips, and after 4 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Fare each way 15 cents, and conductors must have timely notice to stop. se30 tf

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

Through to New York in Four Days and Nineteen Hours—Avoiding all the Dangers of the River and Lakes.

Quickest Route to Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and all Eastern Cities. Two Days' Time Saved!—Only Seventy Miles Staging.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern RAILROAD

is Canton, Miss.; thence by Mississippi Central Railroad sixteen miles, Sutton & Dudley's treble daily line of Four-Horse Post Coaches to Grand Junction, Tenn.

Through tickets to Memphis and New York can be had at the Ticket office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

The roads in the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad have now become sound, and close connections are made throughout the whole route.

The track laying on the Mississippi Central Railroad is progressing rapidly, and the staging will reduce accordingly.

☞ Sixty pounds of Baggage allowed each passenger.

se7 2m SIMS, SUTTON & DUDLEY.

1858.....1859

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON & GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

Express.

(Office in the Railroad Building, Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square,) will deliver in any part of the city, such Baggage, Packages, Specie, Bonds, Jewelry, etc., received by the Railroad, or otherwise, as may be entrusted to their charge; or forward the same, with care and dispatch, to any point on the Great Northern Railroad, the Southern Railroad, or the Mississippi Central Railroad, receiving them for that purpose either at the Express office, or at the residences or offices of individuals.

On approaching New Orleans, the Baggage Master will go through the Train and receive the Checks and Address of all persons wishing their Baggage sent to their hotel or residence.

☞ The Company will be responsible for all articles placed in charge of the Baggage Master.

EXPRESS CHARGES, IN ADDITION TO RR. FREIGHT:

Description of Articles.	Between the Depot and Express Office.	First District.	Second District.	Third District.	Fourth District.
Each trunk, valise, or carpet bag, weighing not more than 100 pounds.....	.20	.25	.40	.60	.75
Packages, other than baggage, weighing not more than 100 pounds.....	.20	.25	.50	.75	.1.
Each additional 50 pounds of baggage, or packages other than baggage.....	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Specie, bank notes, jewelry, and other valuables, weighing not more than 100 pounds.....	.40	.50	1.00	1.50	1.00
Each additional 50 pounds.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20

s21 tf T. S. WILLIAMS, Master of Transportation.

BOMBALIER & CO.'S INLAND OR CUBA EXPRESS, receive and forward all kinds of packages and freight to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Villa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Remedios, Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and to connect with the Express of Wells, Fargo & Co., Garrigues & Co., United States Express Company, American and European Express and Exchange Company, for the United States, California and Europe. Agents in New Orleans, REDDING & CO., 82 Charles st., under St. Charles Hotel.

VARIETIES STABLES—

No. 184 GRAVIER ST., Next the Varieties Theater.

The undersigned respectfully gives notice that, having purchased the above well-known Stables, he will be prepared at all times to furnish HORSES and BUGGIES for HIRE, at reasonable rates.

He also has now on hand, and will continue to receive, and offer FOR SALE, a stock of SINGLE and MATCH HORSES, comprising the best selections of the Northern market. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and invites all who fancy fine stock, to call and inspect the animals now on hand. fe15 tf J. M. FRENCH

BILLIARD TABLES CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale from the manufactory of Messrs. J. M. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati. Superior Rosewood Billiard Tables, Brunswick's patent Cushions also, Cloths, Balls, Cues, and all other trimmings belonging to the billiards.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

A. W. MERRIAM, oct7 1y 181, Chartres Street, Room No. 6.

RICE MILLS—RICE MILLS—RICE MILLS

The best plan of hulling Rice ever tried is by the STEAM ARK RICE POUNDING MACHINE, Patented by John Talliot.

It will hull five bushels of prepared Rice in from 25 to 30 minutes, according to the quality of the Rice. Mr. GEORGE PATERSON, at the Foundery and Machine Shop, corner of Delord and New Levee streets, is my sole agent for the manufacture and sale of the same.

JOHN TALLON, Patentee. New Orleans, November 17, 1858 n18 1y

JNO. CULBERTSON & CHARLES W. CULBERTSON, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, No. 55 St. Louis Exchange Alley (between Conti and Bienville streets, New Orleans. a21 6m

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. N. MORISON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 12 Magazine street,

Having received a new and extensive stock of fresh DRUGS MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc., etc., respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and Physicians that they are prepared to supply them with every article in the Drug line they may require, all of the purest quality, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased in the city. Among the articles already on hand and coming in store are the following:

2000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
300 pounds Rice Mass, English and American;
200 pounds Calomel, English and American;
200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
300 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
158 pounds best Turkey Opium;
100 ozs. Sul. and Acetate Morphine,
25 ounces Otto Rose;
20 cases Sal Soda;
160 kegs Sup. Cb. Soda;
10 kegs Gen. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Cream, tight;
8 cases Indigo, Cur. and Manilla;
10 casks Pot and Pearlash;
60 packages Saleratus;
25 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Spt. Nitre;
25 bbls. Alcohol;
40 bbls. Copperas;
20 bbls. Epsom Salts;
10 bbls. Flour Sulphur;
15 bbls. Roll Sulphur;
2 bales Senna, East India and Alexandria;
2000 pounds Gum Arabic, select, Sue not sorts;
26 carboys Sulph. Nitric and Muriatic Acid;
26 jars Carb. Ammonia;
26 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
800 pounds Acetic Acid;
1600 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Assor.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
228 lbs. Assafœtida, in sort;
200 lbs. Balsam Copaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root
10 bbls. Refined Camphor
60 boxes Castile Soap;
500 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
20 gross Opodeldoc Capsules;
3 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
1000 gallons Capsi Varnish;
2 bbls. Uva Ursi;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
3 bbls. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls. Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Macaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Rooco's Macaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ¼ assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpeter;
4 cases British Lancet, superior articles!
20 cases Cooper's Isinglass;
6 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodide Potash;
300 ounces Nitrate Silver;
2 cases Macaw Flake and Sorts;
20 cans Magnesia, Cal., English;
5 cases Magnesia, Carb.;
10 cases Ref. Borax;
25 lbs. Oil of Bergamot;
50 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Aniseed;
20 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cedar;
10 pounds Oil Wormseed;
300 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
5 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
20 gross Seidlitz Powders;
6 gross Soda Powders;
30 gross Sugar of Lemons;
10 gross Yeast Powders,
5 cases Liquorice, Calab. and Sicily;
500 doz. Great Southern Mustard;
1 cask Gentian Root;
2 bales Liquorice Root;
10 kegs Tamarinds, fresh;
1 cask Bay Rum, pure;
25 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French Lime Juice;
200 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
20 bbls. Reg. Venitian Red;
30 bbls. Spanish Brown;
15 bbls. Mineral Paint;
30 bbls. Whiting;
20 bbls. Paris White;
10 bbls. Chalk;
25 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Pumice Stone;
1 bbl. Powdered Soapstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in bladders.

White Lead	Chrome Yello
Vermillion;	Chrome Green;
Prussia Blue;	Paris Green';
Dutch Pink;	Yellow Ochre;
Red Lead;	Sienna B. and G.;
Turkey Umber;	Vandyke Brown;
Drop Black;	Black Paint;
Patent Dryers;	Litharge;
Japan and White Copal;	Linseed Oil;
White Damar Varnish;	Spirits Turpentine;
Black Leather;	Tanners' Oil;
Asphaltum;	Neatsfoot Oil;
Paint Brushes;	Machinery Oil;
	Lard Oil;
	Whale Oil

000 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Whitewash Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Ointment Jars, blue and white;
Shoe Blacking; Bed Pans, metal and earthen;
Black Writing Ink; Syringes, large assortment;
Cotton Brokers' Ink; Trusses, large assortment;
Gold Leaf; Mrs. Beck's Supporters;
Dentists' Gold Foil; Apothecaries' Scales;
Glaziers' Diamonds; Apothecaries' Powder Boxes;
Medicine Chests; Pill Boxes, wood and paper;
Medical Saddle Bags; Scarificators;
Physicians' Cases; Tooth Forceps;
Amputating Instruments; Thumb and Spring Lancets;
Pocketa Cases; Bougies and Catheters;
Cupping Glasses; Tipped Glasses;
Flagery's Improved Breast Pumps;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Breast Cups.

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Rasaetta Extracts;
Lubin's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Wright's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lily Waite;
Liquid Glue;
Puff Boxes;
Hair Brushes;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Buffalo Dressing Combs
Horn Dressing Combs;
Fine Ivory Combs;
Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes;
Transparent Soap Balls;
Barry's Rigeneratora;
Hoxie's Erasive Soap;
Taylor's Concha Soap, Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Tooth Paste;
Byron's Brown Windsor Soap;
Hazelle's Chalk Balls; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dr. Lazro's Tooth Sparkle;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Poison,
Vinaigre Rouge;
Rose Lip Salve;
Saponiacous Compound.

Patent Medicines, etc.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINER'S Vermifuge;
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla
BULLOS Sarsaparilla;
SAND'S Sarsaparilla;
MORRISON'S Sarsaparilla;
HOOPLAND'S German Bitters;
MOFFAT'S Phenix Bitters;
STOUGHTON'S Bitters;
TAR PLASTERS;
ALLTY'S Worm Plums
BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers;
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral;
WISTAR'S Balsam Wild Cherry;
DAVIS' Wild Cherry and Tar;
ROGERS' Liverwort and Tar;
COD LIVER OIL, Hedgeman, Clark & Co.;
COD LIVER OIL, Benton's;
COD LIVER OIL, Burnett's;
HANKING'S Syrup of Naples;
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY;
OSGOOD'S Cholagogue
THOMPSON'S Eye-Water.
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills;
CHAMPION'S Fever and Ague Pills;
BAPPINGTON'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SPRNCER'S Vermifuge Pills;
LEE'S and COOK'S Pills;
JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills;
MOFFAT'S Pills;
McLANE'S Pills;
HULL'S Tonic Pills;
SEED'S Febrifuge;
THORN'S Extract;
RADWAY'S Ready Relief;
RADWAY'S Regulators;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
MOMUN'S Elixir of Opium;
ARCTIC Liniment;
TARRANT'S Aperient;
DALLEY'S Pain Extractor;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTANG Liniment;
McALLISTER'S Ointment
GRAY'S Ointment;
DR. MORSE'S Invigorating
LUCINA Cordial;
JUNO Cordial;
BR. BERENTHY'S Detergent;
DALBY'S Carminative;
INFALLIBLE Cholera Remedy;
KENDALL'S Cholera Remedy;
ALEXANDER'S Trichophore;
HARRISON'S Hair Dye
BACHELOR'S Hair Dye;
PHALON'S Hair Dye;
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic;
CHRISTADORO'S Hair Dye;
WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps;
WATERS' Indian Ink;
PAYSON'S Indelible Ink;
EDDER'S Indelible Ink;
WRIGHT'S Arabian Chemic Liquid,
500 " RUBBER BATHS.
2000 pounds GUM DROPS, assorted.

PURE BRANDY, PORT and SHERRY WINES, for medical purposes, constantly on hand.

☞ Merchants, physicians and druggists's orders respectfully solicited. Every article guaranteed fresh and genuine.

G. N. MORISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SUPPLEMENT.

Further by the Steamship Europa.

Since the fêtes in Paris that capital has become very quiet and dull. This is a natural reaction of the intense excitement which attended the war.

The reduction of the French army does not seem to amount to much, but seems to be confined to the discharge of men whose term of service soon expires and of invalids, and may be only a farce to satisfy England.

Mr. Lever has sent into the directors a final proposal. He offers to charter the Great Eastern for £20,000 cash down, to coal the ship both ways, and to pay the port charges on both sides of the Atlantic.

The boiler of the French gunboat Algretta, stationed in the Adriatic, exploded a day or two ago. Seven or eight persons were killed or wounded, but the rest of the crew were saved, she being close to the shore.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous sums of money which are sunk in the purchase of pictures by the wealthier classes in England, from the fact that the collection of the late Lord Northwick has produced no less than £95,725. The sale which extended over eight or ten days, terminated on Wednesday, and was attended by dealers from all parts of the world. Some of the prices must appear fabulous to the uninitiated. The owner of this collection spent a life in bringing it together, and now it will be distributed far and wide.

The English papers received by the Europa report that Mr. Hersey Stowell, Jr., of the firm of Slocum, Stowell & Co., of New York, committed suicide at Manchester, August 22, by hanging himself.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.—The fate of Italy is yet a matter of doubt, and there may be a considerable lapse of time before it will be definitely known. A Berlin account of August 13d says:

Three weeks ago it was believed here that the Conferences of Zurich would be of short duration, and take the world by surprise by the speed of their deliberations and the completeness of their results, such as they might be. Two or three sittings for decency's sake to protocol and sign foregone conclusions, and a couple of official dinners, were supposed to be the sum of the labors before them. But those sanguine politicians had reckoned without Sardinia and the Italian populations. The attitude of these last has made a great impression here, proving, as it does, how much the Italians have learnt in the last ten year.

The political tact displayed both by the provisional governments and the Chambers they have called is assuredly one of the most remarkable facts in history. The Conferences of Zurich cannot pretend to decide the weighty questions which are now on the tapis. To suffer this would be on the part of the great Powers to acknowledge France and Austria as the arbiters of Europe. So long as the treaty only concerned a boundary between Austria and Sardinia, they and France were competent to decide without the voice of Europe.

The neutrals who had been indifferent to the war must be indifferent to its results, as far as the position of the belligerents and the actual theater of war are concerned. But the remodelling of Italy is a matter in which all the great Powers are alike interested, and the present Prussian Cabinet is as little inclined as the English one to suffer a forcible restoration of Princes whose rule over unwilling subjects would only lead to fresh complications. Either the decisions on their future government must be left entirely to themselves, or, as in 1815, a Congress must be called to regulate their affairs.

There is a strong feeling, therefore, in favor of a Congress—not a Congress summoned, like that of Paris, to submit to the exigencies of French interests, but a Congress where the whole situation should be freely discussed and resolutions come to, altogether independently of the convenience of the chief parties in the late war, excepting so far as the cession of Lombardy by Austria is concerned. On this Prussia and Russia are thought to be agreed, and there can be no doubt that England will take the same view.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The gathering of the crops in England proceeds rather slowly, on account of an unusual scarcity of hands. The accounts from many districts are unfavorable as to the yield, which will be deficient in weight to a considerable extent. To compensate for this, says the Marklane Express, it is universally acknowledged that the farmers throughout the country hold the largest stock of old wheat that they have had at this season for ten years; so that this will fully compensate for whatever deficiency may be found in the weight of flour per quarter. We have also a large stock of foreign wheat on hand, both in London and at the outports, that will still further help to make up any requirements.

In France, the case is different. The crops in the south have been housed, and are reported to exhibit a large deficiency in the average yield. It is asserted that, upon the entire crop of wheat in that country, there will be one-fourth less than an average; so that it is not considered there will be much to spare for exportation.

It is probable that the French millers will still ship flour to England, when they can do it at a profit, even with a chance of having to fetch it back again at an advanced price afterwards.

There is also in France, as here, a large stock of old wheat in the hands of the farmers of Normandy and Brittany, whilst supplies from the Black Sea can be readily obtained, when the price and the sliding-scale will allow. At the commencement of the harvest there was a considerable advance in price in most of the French markets; but a reaction has since taken place, although the trade still continues firm, and it is not likely that prices will recede.

THE LONDON BUILDERS' STRIKE.—The strike in the building trade of the metropolis shows how strongly the co-operative principle is at work among all the classes who live by manual labor. There was a meeting of delegates the other evening, who represented trades that have little or no interest in connection with the erection of dwellings, and all these persons evinced sympathy for the men now engaged in the contest with their employers—promised them donations of money from their respective clubs, as well as individual subscriptions.

But, notwithstanding, the unemployed workmen fare badly, and cannot keep body and soul together unless the "sinews of war" come in more plentifully. There are tens of thousands of good builders in Continental cities who would think 30s. a week for ten hours labor per day actual wealth. The master-builders have committed a manifest injustice—their vengeance has fallen upon the men who belong to the trades unions as well as upon those who do not.

A poor fellow writes to one of the papers pointing out the fact, which he describes as making the innocent suffer with the guilty:—"Why not open these establishments," he asks, "to non-society men, who are the equals of society men in skill? By doing this, and withdrawing the document, their shops would be filled with good workmen before the week expires." This appears to be a feasible proposal.

"BLESS GOD AND DIE."—In Job, 11., 9, this radical change in the translation of our common version is made by the Bible Union in their preliminary revision. It will be recollected that the common reading represents Job's wife as saying, "Curse God, and die."

A DANGEROUS FALL.—The Handsboro' (Miss.) Democrat of Tuesday last says:

We regret to learn that on Saturday last our fellow townsman W. H. Drury, and a negro belonging to Dr. Legrand, were seriously injured by the falling of a scaffold at the mill of Messrs. Taylor & Myers. The roof of a lumber shed adjoining the mill caught fire, and in attempting to get on the roof, the scaffolding gave way and precipitated five or six persons to the ground, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet. They were the only persons injured.

EARTHQUAKE AT FAYAL.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette gives the following account of earthquake shocks at Fayal: On the 25th of May, about 11 o'clock P. M., we had three shocks of an earthquake. The first was sufficient to shake the houses slightly; about three minutes after another shock jarred everything in the house, and in a moment the third shock the house so that we thought it would go over. They lasted a very short time—sufficiently long, however, to frighten as half out of our senses. Some of the people got out of their beds and went into the gardens in their night clothes, and put up tents to sleep in, which they occupied several nights, thinking that if they got out of the way of the houses they were safe. Our houses are all built of stone, and are very strong; if they were constructed as they are in the United States, they would have all been destroyed. Since this earthquake we have had very cool weather—about as cool as we (in Fayal) have it in January.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A dispatch of the 9th inst. from Harrisburg, Pa., says:

A report has been current here to-day that a mulatto girl had made a statement before an officer in Carlisle, Pa., to the effect that money had been paid her to keep quiet in regard to what she knew of the murder of a man by a citizen of Philadelphia, during a quarrel which occurred in a gambling hell of this city, and of the burial of the body of the murdered man near the house, and that she was brought here and made a similar statement before Judge Pierson and the District Attorney. When the murder was committed was not stated.

The Coroner and District Attorney refuse to give any particulars regarding the affair until the Coroner has made an investigation. It is known here to-night that the party supposed to be implicated has been arrested in Philadelphia, on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch from the authorities of this city.

GOLD DIGGINGS IN MISSOURI.—The Lucas arrived from below yesterday, and we learn from her clerk that great excitement was caused by the embarkation of a man at Mount Pleasant, having in his possession several ounces of gold. He came to this city. No inquiry succeeded to elicit the locality from whence the gold came; but he told the clerk that he took it out of the ground, between thirty-five and seventy miles from Point Pleasant. Large numbers of persons are doubtless prospecting for the ore back of Point Pleasant by this time.

[St. Louis Democrat, 10th.

Later from the River Plate.

THE ARGENTINE WAR.—By an arrival at New York, advices to the 15th of July have been received from Buenos Ayres, from which the Times extracts the following intelligence:

The Buenos Ayrean steamers, the Gen. Pintos and the Buenos Ayres, which had succeeded in passing the fort at Rosario, afterward captured an Argentine schooner, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for Urquiza's camp, and finally took a position before Parma, the capital of the confederation.

On the 6th of July the crew of the Pintos mutinied, and declared for Gen. Urquiza. The officers made the best resistance that they could; but, as the crew received assistance from the shore, the ship soon fell into the hands of the enemy, the loss being one killed on each side and several wounded. The Buenos Ayreans lost Capt. Alexander Muratori, commander of the steamer Buenos Ayres, and son of Capt. Jose Muratori, the commander of the Pintos and Admiral of the squadron. The loss of the vessel was, of course, greatly lamented in Buenos Ayres, but the Government supplied her place by the purchase of the steamer Premier Argentino.

The steamer Buenos Ayres came very near sharing the fate of the Pintos, but was saved by the presence of mind and firmness of her first lieutenant, William E. Morris, who brought her back to Buenos Ayres in safety.

Of the firing into the American steamer Asunciou, already briefly reported, the Buenos Ayres Commercial Times furnishes the following account:

The Hon. Benj. S. Yancey, Capt. Steadman, of the United States Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, were dining at the time in the cabin, when the boom of a gun and the whiz of a round shot, sent the pilot running in to tell them that the battery was firing upon them. The stars and stripes were immediately run up, the engines stopped, and anchor dropped in 20 fathoms of water with a four-knot current running, but two more shots were fired after them, one after the vessel had swung round to her anchor. Happily the inefficiency of the gunners prevented any catastrophe. Mr. Hopkins immediately proceeded on shore in a boat to remonstrate, and being shortly followed by the American Minister and Capt. Steadman, the three waited upon Don Santiago Derqui, but the only satisfaction they could get was, that it was all a 'mistake,' that the Asunciou, in spite of her familiarity with the port and her peculiar build, was believed to be a Buenos Ayres man-of-war. At this miserable but highly probable explanation, the American Minister greatly demurred, and stated that on his return he should inquire further into the subject, and should other 'mistakes' occur, he should leave their settlement in the first place to his friend the naval officer.

AN AWFUL CRIME.—*A Woman Burned Alive.*—The Portland (Me.) Argus states that on the 3d inst. William Edwards, of Raymond, Me., was arrested for the alleged murder of a female named Sarah J. Verrill, about 11 years of age. The accused at that time resided in Portland. The girl, who is said to have been a low character, also resided in the town, and Edwards is said to have been familiar with her. One morning both of them were missing. Edwards was seen with the girl on the previous evening. He returned to his family in about four weeks, but denied all knowledge of the girl, and she has never been heard of since. A day or two previous to the arrest, Joshua Edwards, a brother of the accused, made a confession, stating that he and William murdered the girl by tying or chaining her to a pile of brush; then setting fire to it, and burning her alive. Upon his confession William was arrested.

A RELIC OF PAST AGES.—In the Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette we find the following statement:

A relic of the original inhabitants of this country may be seen at "Wilson's store," in this village. A column of white marble with pedestal, high twelve inches, squaring four inches. One side is covered with hieroglyphics and figures resembling those brought from Egypt. The curiosity was discovered lying at the foot of a sandbank in this village, supposed to have been washed out by late rains. It is now the property of Mr. Jos. B. Harris, who obtained it from a negro woman—who picked it up thinking it would be a good thing to keep the door of her house open.

AFTER DAMAGES.—A dispatch of the 8th from Albany, N. Y., says:

A gentleman of New York, one of the sufferers by the recent accident upon the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, at Schaghticoke, was in this city yesterday for the purpose of appearing before the Grand Jury, and having Mr. White, President of the road, indicted. He seems determined to use every possible legal method of obtaining redress.

Interesting from Utah.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.—The St. Louis Republican publishes the following dispatch from Atchison, K. T., September 9:

The mail from Salt Lake City arrived at this place this morning, bringing dates from the Territory to the 13th of last month. The news received is of interesting character.

The election returns had not all been received when the mail left, but a sufficient number had been returned to show the election of W. H. Hooper as Delegate to Congress.

Lieut. Gray, with a party of forty-two U. S. Dragoons, had surprised a force of Indians one hundred and fifty in number, who were concerned in the late massacre of emigrants on the California road. The combat lasted two hours. At the end of that time the Indians were routed with a loss of twenty of their number killed and twenty horses captured.

General Johnson had sent reinforcements, consisting of three companies of Dragoons and Infantry, as Lieut. Gray expected the Indians to combine and give him battle again in greater numbers.

Sergeant Pike, of Company I, Tenth Infantry, was murdered by Howard Spencer, at Mormon. The murderer succeeded in making his escape.

The U. S. District Court was still in session when the mail left.

The store of Miller, Russell & Co., at Camp Floyd, had been burned to the ground. The loss was $15,000.

Advices from Fort Kearney to the 6th inst. say: "Company H, of Fourth Artillery, will leave here to-day for Fort Randall. The weather is unusually cold."

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.—Under date of the 9th, a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

General Harney sent troops to San Juan to protect the white settlers from the savages, who were committing most atrocious murders. Nothing inimical to the British Government was intended by such a movement. The jealousy of Governor Douglas was needlessly excited.

No collision with the British troops or subjects is apprehended by the Government. The President was Secretary of State when the boundary treaty was negotiated under President Polk, and is perfectly familiar with all the circumstances attending it. He and Robert J. Walker were the only members of Mr. Polk's Cabinet who opposed the forty-ninth parallel as the boundary. They adhered to fifty-four degrees and forty minutes as our just limits.

No doubt need be entertained that the title of San Juan will be amicably adjusted, as the President must be perfectly aware of our rights, and will ask for nothing more. The long connection of Governor Douglas with the Hudson Bay Company, doubtless causes him to view all the country in that vicinity as under the jurisdiction and protection of the British Government, at least, if not actually the property of the Company, and his interests may have rendered him excitable in temper and precipitate in action.

The Cabinet was in session to-day on the whole subject, and the tenor of the instructions to General Harney, as stated yesterday, will be of the most temperate and conciliatory character.

DOUGLAS IN CINCINNATI.—Judge Douglas delivered a speech in Cincinnati on the 9th, in regard to which the Gazette says:

Suffice it to say, as we put the speech on record, that it is in good part a relaxation of the Harper copyright doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, with but little dilution for weak Administration stomachs. Its tendency, of course, will be to widen the breach between the two factions of the Democracy here, rather than to render any important aid in the present campaign. The presence of such an "incendiary" orator for any length of time in this State, would produce an open outbreak between the Ins and the Outs, and the hazardous experiment would not be tried, even were it perfectly agreeable to the wishes of the Senator. How far his immediate interests, as a Presidential candidate will be improved by this mission, we need not undertake to conjecture.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.—A special dispatch of the 9th instant, from Washington, to the New York Times, says:

It is understood that Mr. Wyke, the new British Minister, takes out to Central America positive instructions to propose a treaty which, if the Central Americans refuse to accept, they will be held responsible by all the world for prolonging an unnatural state of things between themselves on the one hand and England and America on the other. The only wish of the British Government—and a wish most anxiously felt—is to come to a loyal understanding with the United States about Central American affairs.

At the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard the other day, the commandant issued orders that all the cattle employed in the yard should be fed on cut feed, which were accordingly carried into effect. But one old ox who had been educated on long hay, could not accommodate himself to the new diet, and it was reported to the proper authority that the animal would not eat cut feed. "Not eat it!" exclaimed the head teamster, filled with holy horror. "By thunder! he *must* eat it. It's the Commodore's orders!"

Mean men are subject to *tight* fits.

LIST OF LETTERS

Uncalled for and Remaining in the Post-Office at New Orleans up to FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1859.

Ladies' List.

A

Adams Elvira mrs
Anderson Mary miss
Anderson Mary V miss
Amour Elizabeth miss
Ashbrige H mrs
Astroy Thomas mrs

B

Baker Eugenine