Improved and Brilliant Scheme

TO BE DRAWN BY

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

—Successors to—

Samuel Swan & Co., and Gregory, Maur & Co.,

And now Managers of the

GEORGIA, DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY

STATE LOTTERIES!

SPARTA ACADEMY LOTTERY.

Capital Prize, $50,000—Tickets only $10!

NEW AND SPLENDID SCHEME.

The following Scheme will be drawn by WOOD, EDDY & CO., (successors to Samuel Swan & Co., of Georgia, and Gregory & Maury, of Delaware,) Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, of Georgia, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for SEPTEMBER, 1859, at AUGUSTA, Ga., in public, as follows:

Class 36 Draws Saturday, September 3, 1859.
Class 37 Draws Saturday, September 10, 1859.
Class 38 Draws Saturday, September 17, 1859.
Class 39 Draws Saturday, September 24, 1859.

5,485 PRIZES!!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

The following Superb Scheme will be drawn EACH SATURDAY IN SEPTEMBER

1 prize of	$50,000	is		$50,000
1 "	20,000	is		20,000
1 "	10,000	is		10,000
1 "	5,000	is		5,000
1 "	4,000	is		4,000
1 "	3,000	is		3,000
1 "	1,800	is		1,800
50 "	200	are		10,000
100 "	100	are		10,000
100 "	100	are		10,000
200 "	100	are		20,000
500 "	100	are		50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $400 approximating to	$50,000 prize are	....	$1,600
4 prizes of 300 approximating to	20,000 prize are	....	1,200
4 prizes of 200 approximating to	10,000 prize are	....	800
4 prizes of 125 approximating to	5,000 prize are	....	500
4 prizes of 100 approximating to	4,000 prize are	....	400
4 prizes of 100 approximating to	1,800 prize are	....	400
9,000 prizes of 20 are		....	180,000
5,485 prizes amounting to		....	$325,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

☞ A Circular showing the Plan for the Lotteries will be sent to any one desirous of receiving it.

4,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $50,000 prize. For example: If the number drawing the $50,000 prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets $50
" " 10 Half " 40
" " 10 Quarter " 20
" " 10 Eighth " 10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, or receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give their Post-Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full, without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Box 2028, Post-Office, New Orleans, La., or
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Augusta, Georgia.

j23 2pAW

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

HATS, CAPS, etc.,

AT WHOLESALE,

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
j913 2pAW 10 Magazine street

E. A. Tyler,

110 CANAL ST.....NEW ORLEAN
—Dealer in—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

—Manufacturer to Order—

Silverware and Jewelry.

DIAMONDS RESET, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED. je6 2ptf

Moreau's Restaurant,

19 CANAL STREET.

During the past season this well-known establishment has been refitted and put in complete order and such arrangements made as to guarantee to our patrons, at all times, all the delicacies the markets afford.

The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone on our part to maintain the reputation that "MOREAU'S" has hitherto sustained—that of being one of the best Restaurants in the United States.

RHODES & MOULIN,
Proprietors "Moreau's,"
s17 2ptf No. 127 Canal street.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

BAUMBACH & EVERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN French and American Paper Hangings, BORDERS, CORNERS, OAKS AND MARBLES, in every variety,

85 CHARTRES STREET.

Particular attention paid to all work in their line. au28 2ply

Belden & Eames,

FREDERICK BELDEN.....D. W. EAMES,

(Successors to S. B. Grunsa & Co.)

No. 36 MAGAZINE ST.,

CORNER GRAVIER, NEW ORLEANS,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

SOFT FUR, SILK, AND WOOL HATS, *MISSES' BLOOMERS,* LADIES' BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

Manufactory, No. 69 Broadway, N. Y. je21 2p86m

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quart and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best champagne to this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA and SHERRY WINES BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1806, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE, Ale, other brands of inferior quality. Also on hand, any usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
d7 2ply Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

The Eastern Clarion,

PAULDING, MISS.,

S. E. ADAMS.....EDITOR.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, having the largest circulation of any Country Newspaper in the South, is very respectfully offered as an advertising medium to the Merchants of New Orleans.

Agents for New Orleans:

A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
o13 2ptf No. 12½ Commercial Place.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well-known brands—Immaculad, Flor de Palmas, Meridiana, Flor de Panche, Redowa, Cabaras, Partagas, Know-Something, Washington, Hos Hermanos, Mano Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
o26 2ptf 9 Commercial Place.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 411 BROADWAY, (near Canal street,) NEW YORK.

je12 2ptf

Dr. George W. Smith,

DENTIST,

Having resumed his practice, will attend to professional engagements at his office, No. 177 CANAL STREET, nearly opposite Christ Church. ja2 2ptf

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859. NUMBER 168.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

This question, which will be substantially decided by the election of members to the Legislature next November—although the election itself will not take place until the fourth Monday of January, 1861—forms a constant theme for comment on the part of interior journals. The country, so far as we are able to judge from the indications of the times, is rapidly and surely coming to the conclusion that the city shall no longer enjoy an entire monopoly of the United States Senatorships. Many of our rural contemporaries ignore geographical distinctions, while others do not. The former say that they can present a man superior to Mr. Slidell, and claim the prize on the score of merit. The latter, while insisting upon the right, as a geographical one, assert that the country possesses, in addition, equal talent, integrity and statesmanship, with the city. This, according to our best understanding, is a fair statement of the cases as now presented to the general people. All, or nearly all the discussions are confined to journals belonging to the Democratic party, those journals taking success for granted.

The Richmond (Madison parish) Journal has ever been a strong, unwavering and influential Democratic journal. In its issue of the 9th inst., a long and ably-written editorial article headed "The Senatorship Geographically Considered," appeared. It commences by stating that the "New Orleans press and some of the country papers," are endeavoring to involve the question in a mist, and then goes on to say: "They pretend that we, North Louisianians, wish to test personal and official capacity by the rules of latitude and longitude, or the technical refinements of the laws of domicil. Nothing can be more absurd than this."

So far as the Crescent is concerned, the foregoing remarks do not apply to it. Its course has been uniformly fair and liberal; and besides, on this very question, we presume we have published ten times as much country intelligence as all our city contemporaries put together. We have contended that the Senatorial ought not to be made a sectional question, for the good and sufficient reason that a Senator is chosen to represent the whole State, not any particular locality, and that he would do so if he discharged his duties honestly and faithfully. If both the Senators should be chosen from Madison parish they would still be Senators of the whole State, and would serve the whole State with as scrupulous fidelity as they would their own parish, unless they proved recreant to the high trusts confided to their keeping. But, while we have held to this ground on principle, we have never attempted to do injustice to the country—have never claimed a monopoly of Federal favors for the metropolis. On the contrary, we have stood up stoutly for the country on more than one occasion. Consequently, our esteemed cotemporary should have exempted us from the rather sweeping censure he has indulged in.

Continuing its article, the Richmond Journal goes on to say that the North Louisiana journals are about as wide awake as contemporaries more favorably situated—a proposition no sensible man will dispute—that they are "somewhat acquainted with the political history of the country," and enjoy the lights of experience like other people, and that those "teachings will be heeded by all independent men who have not yet 'bowed the knee to Baal,' and who are not carried away by the stupid infatuation of man-worship,"—it proceeds to declaim against Senator Slidell in the subjoined severe style:

We confess we are tired of, if not disgusted with, Slidell deification. We have no desire that Mr. Slidell's pretensions to the next Senatorship should be disregarded upon the ground of a mere geographical quibble. Nor have we the least intention to detract from his merits, for such he unquistionally has. But we cannot, for our life, gain our own consent to recognise him as the god, king, or high-priest of Louisiana.

Mr. Slidell is a gentleman who studied human nature thoroughly and well. He has diligently explored the secrets of human society, in all the intricate mazes of its weakness and its passions. He is endowed with strong practical sense; has considerable force and energy of character; is gifted with a spirit of unbounded ambition, which no reverses can bend and no gloomy forebodings can cast down or subdue. But his intellectual qualifications are neither brilliant nor deep. His mental efforts are laborious, and distilled from his brain drop by drop, instead of being the spontaneous outpushings of genius. Mr. Slidell has acquired some contemporaneous fame as a politician, but this fame will die with him, and at his exit from this subluinary sphere he will leave nothing behind that will entitle him to be ranked among the great and good of our country.

We have men in North Louisiana far superior to Mr. Slidell in natural genius, intellectual requirements and moral characteristics. The question presented is, not whether the candidate for the Senatorship hails from New Orleans, the city of intellectual illumination, or has the misfortune of having being turned up, by some unaccountable accident, in the section of country north of Red river; but whether it is reasonable and just that the people of a great city should, for a great number of years, furnish exclusively all the public men to fill the offices of the highest political importance, and should therefore concentrate, within the narrowest limits, all the patronage and influence which such positions command, to the prejudice and detriment of the majority of the country people, who constitute the bone and sinew of the State.

It is not our province, nor would it be proper in us, as we conceive, to defend Mr. Slidell against the above severe attack. The blow is struck by a member of his own political household, and it is the province of his political friends to protect and vindicate him. But, we feel constrained to correct a misapprehension, in regard to facts, under which our cotemporary labors. He speaks of concentrating "within the narrowest limits all the patronage and influence" which these high Federal positions enable their holders to command. In this he is mistaken. The two first Federal appointments are filled by country gentlemen. The Collector of the Port hails from a country parish, and the Postmaster hails from a country parish also.

With this explanation, we will proceed to make another quotation, and then close. Continuing its argument, the Journal says:

It is not a question of geography, but of justice; it is not a consideration of contracted localism, but of fitness and expediency. In the election of the next Senator it is to be decided, whether the next Legislature will renounce its independence, and regard Mr. Slidell as the quintessence of intellectual and moral pre-eminence, prostrating themselves before the great Juggernaut to be mangled by its wheels; or whether they have sufficient moral courage at their command to throw off the spell of the Slidell enchantment, removing the scales of blindness from their eyes, so as to enable them to see that there are some few men of talent and capacity scattered here and there over the country, who are, in a political, moral and intellectual point of view, the equals and peers, if not the superiors, of the New Orleans Senator.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The character of the deliberations of this august body, which convened at Syracuse on the 14th inst., may be gathered from the following array of headings which introduce the report of its proceedings in the Herald of the 15th:

"The Democratic Convention at Syracuse—Tremendous Row at Victory Hall—The Mozart Delegation first in the Field—Organization by the Mozart men—A Free Fight, Knock-Down and Drag-Out—Pistols Drawn—Dismay and Flight of the Softs—Speech of Fernando Wood—The Proceedings all Smooth and Perfect—Nomination of a Mozart State Ticket and arrangements for Electing Delegates to Charleston—Address of Daniel S. Dickinson—Union and Harmony Proposed—The Softs agree to Sleep on It—Douglas Delegates to be sent to Charleston," etc.

During the convention, the Chairman was pitched out of his chair and down to the main floor, some five feet below, injuring him severely, his assailant being an employee of the New York Custom-House. A terrible row ensued, the Benecia Boy, Andrew Sheehan, Ben Rae, Jaiah Ryneders, and other men of muscle, taking a hand.

The New York Tribune complains that the apple crop is everywhere a failure in all the regions that send fruit to its market.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The expelled President of Costa Rica, Mora, is now in New York, and it would appear, has to thank the clergy for his expulsion. The hierarchy, as in Mexico, is at the bottom of the trouble, and stirred up the conspiracy against the Government. President Mora had shown a determination not to be trifled with by the hierarchy of the country, and had, about six months ago, exiled Llorette, the Bishop of Costa Rica, for refusing obedience to a law of the land under which he was assessed for a trifling hospital tax, and for preaching treason from the pulpit and instructing his clergy to do so too. This resolute proceeding on the part of Mora was very apt to bring down upon him the vengeance of the Church, and therefore it is quite probable that the priests had a hand in the conspiracy. At all events, one of the first acts of the new Government was to annul the decree of banishment issued against Llorette, and to recall him to the country. Great preparations were being made to give him a grand reception at Punta Arenas.

Nature is opposing alarming obstacles to the reopening of the Nicaragua transit route, for the harbor of San Juan has been destroyed by being filled up with sand from the roads outside, while Punta Arenas, the strip of land which protected the harbor on the north and east, has been washed away, so that there are now twelve feet water where the Transit Company's buildings formerly stood. The filling up of the harbor is said to be occasioned by the diversion of the waters of the San Juan river, which kept it deep by scouring, into two delta tributaries, the Colorado and Taura, which branch off about twenty miles from its mouth and empty elsewhere. They have become greatly enlarged of late.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Crescent: Having just returned from the neighborhood of the fields of operation of the Vigilance Committee, I beg leave to give you a few of the causes of the existence of that body, which reasons you may rely upon as being those from which they act:

In all the prairies of Attakapas there are settled a mongrel breed of idlers called "Cadians," the majority of whom have no visible means of subsistence, and are popularly believed to do remarkably well by killing cattle at night, stealing sheep, and varying their diet with crawfish. They have been known to drive a herd of cattle into a sea marsh, kill them at their leisure, after hogging them, or after coolly waiting for them to die, skin the whole and sell the hides. A police jury enacted a law forbidding the skinning of any *dead* animal by any but the owner. This enactment the "Cadians," dodged by mixing the poor animals, (I have it from a suffering planter as a literal fact) and in some instances, then and there, skinning them *alive!*

Recently, planters could not leave their plows in the field over night, and find them next morning; carts left at any distance from the house were certain to be found next morning minus the wheels. If a negro was left to guard the sheep or hog pens, he was overpowered and gagged, while the free gentlemen of color and their cousins, the "Cadians," helped themselves. These are a few of their general depredations, saying nothing of store-rooms, hen roosts and dwellings rifled.

The perpetrators of these outrages were well known, but for lack of evidence the law could not reach them, and the citizens were in self defense bound to take some action on the premises.

The Vigilance Committee is not an organization of ruffians, but is composed of planters and gentlemen, prominent among whom is ex-Governor Mouton. Those who know him will hardly suspect him of lending his name and personal aid to such a movement if not guaranteed by the pressure of such circumstances as I have spoken of. I do not particularly design these hastily written lines for publication, but would be glad to have a word said in defence of law-abiding peaceful citizens, who are *compelled* to take steps for the defence and preservation of their rights and property.

They have committed no outrages, even on these offenders, but seek to drive them to some other quarter, and I trust the rascals may find a resting place among some of those who, like the Picayune, are making a great outcry against "Vigilance Committees," and who seem to think that what the law fails to reach should be patiently borne.

ROMANTIC STORY EXPLODED.—A dispatch from Washington contradicts "by authority," the Home Journal's very pretty romance of the *pro tem.* marriage of Lieut. Maury, when a midshipman, with an Owhyhee Princess of the Pacific Islands. We really cannot blame the highly respectable naval savan for putting in a disclaimer of this rather scandalous story, though if he were as shrewd as he is scientific, he would see at once that in his age and country the circumstance would not damage him at all, but rather throw a halo of interest about him which would render him an absolute lion. Perhaps he does not wish to lie under the accusation of having deserted his copper-colored better half, and a possible dingy hued Prince Maury, the "sweet pledge," etc., who may now be paddling his own canoe round in the waters of Australasia.

☞ The steamship Granada, Capt. Maury, sailed from her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York via Havana, with the following passengers and $150,000 in specie for New York:

For New York.—Edward Wood, and 7 steerage passengers. *For Havana.*—J. B. Harris, T. C. V. Pitras, Geo. Wittmore and lady, two infants and two servants, A. Cimapero.

For California.—Mrs. V. Bayard, Mrs. T. Navarro, Mr. Warner, Mr. Rockwood, and 17 steerage passengers.

There is now on exhibition at a fashionable jewelry establishment in New York, in a small show case less than thirty inches square, a collection of gorgeous diamond jewelry, forming an outfit for a lady, valued at $78,000. A pin, formed of a single white diamond, is valued at $5000; one necklace of large diamonds, $9600; two small ones, $6000 each; two parasols, $75 each.

A most valuable discovery of diamonds has lately been made at the foot of the Oural Mountains, Russia. One consigned to Mr. R——, of Batheaston, as a specimen, fetched the lucky owner the enormous sum of £60,000. There is every reason to believe that a mine of inexhaustible wealth has been discovered.

GEORGIA-MADE RAILROAD IRON.—The Griffin Empire State says that on Thursday, of last week, eleven car-loads of railroad iron passed through that place, on the Macon and Western Road, shipped from the Atlanta rolling mill to some point below. That paper says it never saw better iron. Every year Georgia is becoming more independent. If not already, in a few years more she will be able to manufacture everything she needs. Her mineral wealth is inexhaustible. We long to see the day when she will not have to look to the North for anything—when she will import her own goods—when she can, in deed and in truth, be called the "Empire State of the Union."

The citizens of Cincinnati had a ride upon their first street railroad on Wednesday.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE is removed and in full operation in the new and spacious edifice corner Camp and Common, known as the Story Building, where young gentlemen, who wish to be prepared for business, are referred. It is a qualification that I notice most positive.

FIVE HUNDRED NEGROES FOR SALE.—Mr. John B. Smith, 90 Barracas street, whither he has removed from Esplanade street, offers for sale five hundred negroes among them many accomplished and valuable servants, mechanics, etc. We refer to his advertisement.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at Bleche & Beaumont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

LAGER BEER.—Messrs. S. D. Grathas & Co., 20 Customhouse street, offer for sale twenty barrels of fine St. Louis lager beer. See advertisement.

HOG RAFFLE.—An advertisement states that Mr. Alexander Lee's Wm. I dun hog will be raffled off at Zimmer's coffee-house, corner Gerodmon and Monsieur streets, on Saturday evening next.

HUNG BY ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, a negro boy, about 13 years of age, belonging to Alexander Black, of Carthage, Mone county, N. C., took hold of a rope that was fast to a joist in a barn, and told the children he would show them how persons were hung. He got upon a box, and putting the rope round his neck, swung off. The children being scared, gave the alarm, but, when assistance arrived the boy was dead.

AN AGED NEGRO WOMAN.—A negro woman in the service of Mr. Jacob Coles, of Pittsylvania county, Va., died a few days ago, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years.

According to the official return of the Austrian Government just published, the total loss of the army in Italy, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was 1,164 officers and 48,500 men.

Another "champion" has turned up. A negro in Sandusky, one day last week, eat 90 large peaches on a wager of $250. He arose from the repast apparently refreshed, and resumed his artistic avocation as boot-black, amid the enthusiastic cheers of a large and enlightened concourse of his fellow-citizens.

Hon. J. P. Kennedy is engaged in preparing for the press a uniform edition of his works, including "Swallow Barn," "Horse Shoe Robinson," "Rob of the Bowl," and the "Biography of William Wirt."

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS GIVEN FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—A Georgia paper says: "The late M. A. Bowder left by his will the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the Glenville College and Military Institute. The interest on this large sum is to be applied to the payment of professors' salaries, and the education of poor boys. This is, we believe, one of the largest bequests ever made to any one institution in the country."

DISCOVERY OF AN OIL FOUNTAIN.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that a natural fountain of oil has recently been discovered near Titusville, Pa. A man, while boring for water, struck a fissure in a rock, at the depth of 71 feet, when, to the surprise and joy of every one, he found he had tapped a vein of water and oil, yielding 400 gallons of pure oil to every 24 hours.

WOOLLY HEADS.—A correspondent, who has heretofore proved himself reliable, informs us of the existence of two negro children, brothers, in Newtown, Md., whose heads are covered with wool white as that on a sheep's back. It is further said that their eyes are colorless, and that, taken altogether, such curious beings have never before been heard of. Cases of albino have been noted, but these creatures have black skins, and hence are not of that genus.

THE IRON INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—From recent estimates it is ascertained that there are nearly 1200 iron works in the Union; that these produce annually about 850,000 tuns of iron, the value of which, in an ordinary year, is fifty millions of dollars. Of this amount the portion expended for labor alone is $36,000,000. The amount of rolled iron made in the United States is about 500,000 tons per annum. Of this, about 300,000 tuns is made east and 200,000 tons west of the Alleghany mountains.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD TO KANSAS.—There is a sharp and acrimonious contest going on among the papers of Missouri on the expediency and propriety of the State lending any more of her bonds to the Pacific railroad. It seems that the road has cost nearly seventy thousand dollars per mile. In other words, it has completed 168 miles, at an aggregate outlay of nearly twelve millions of dollars! Of this vast sum the State has contributed bonds to the amount of seven millions and a quarter, and the company has made a further indebtedness, of one sort and another, to the amount of four and a half millions.

FAST RUNNING ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Buffalo Republic says that on the Central Railroad, last Tuesday night, there was some of the quickest travelling that ever occurred on any railroad. The Cincinnati Express, which left Buffalo at 11 P. M., on arriving near Town Line, fifteen miles distant, could go no further, in consequence of a fire in some wood piles on the track. The engineer, Mathias Erhardt, backed up the train to Lancaster, switched off on the north track and started again. At Town Line he met the train from New York city on time. Having lost considerable in backing up and changing tracks, Erhardt determined to make it up again. And he did. He made the run from Town Line to Rochester—fifty-four miles—in sixty minutes, made two stops, and took in wood and water at Batavia! This was over a mile a minute, and the fastest time for the number of miles, ever accomplished on any road in the Union that we ever heard of.

This enterprising engineer should have been immediately arrested, and in due time consigned to a cell in the Penitentiary.

SAD CASUALTY AT LISBON, N. H.—On Monday last, a boy some twelve years of age, by the name of Streeter, living in the town of Lisbon, about two miles below the Franconia Iron Works, on what is called the South Branch of the Ammonoosuc River, went into a pasture near by to catch a three year old colt, that had been in the habit of jumping. To prevent him from indulging in that habit, his head was tied down to one of his fore feet with a rope. The boy untied the rope from his feet; the knot was a slipping noose, and he probably thinking it no harm, put the noose over one of his wrists. From some cause, the colt ran, throwing the boy to the ground. He went with almost lightning speed, throwing the boy at times higher than the colt's back. He finally stopped, and the people who saw it rushed to his assistance, but it was too late; the poor little fellow gasped once or twice after they came to the spot, and immediately expired.

EXTRAVAGANT IMPORTS.—The New York Tribune expresses a conviction that the people of this country are all wagering with each other to see how great an amount of foreign iron, cloth and silk, and finery they can import and use up without breaking. There can be no doubt that the immense increase of late in the importation of luxuries, as compared with former years, gives tone to the idea of our cotemporary. For the first eight months of 1853 the foreign dry goods received at New York more than double the amount for the same period last year, while it tends to weaken the encouragement that ought to be given to domestic manufactures, and through them, by the better living and superior comforts of the industrious classes, to agriculture and every other productive occupation. And it is remarkable that wheat has fallen enormously since Christmas last, and the fall has made more than one man a beggar. As the new crop comes forward it must fall still more, until it goes low enough to undersell the English market, otherwise it will remain here. So long as the insane extravagance alluded to is persisted in, the process of a general flattening out will go on. We may bear up longer now than aforetime, because we have the mines of California to lean upon. The millions she produces merely pass in *transitu* through our mints to Europe. Every dollar of it is anticipated before it reaches us, pledged to pay for foreign goods. Where should we be if it could be kept among us?

The Ledger mentions the arrest of two counterfeiters at San Antonio, in whose possession was found the dies for the manufacture of $2.50 and $1 pieces. Also about $13,000 worth of drafts, supposed to be genuine, and which it was thought had been stolen from the mails. In default of $5000 bail they were committed.

A GOOD DAY'S BUSINESS.—The Central Railroad dispatched yesterday one hundred and three cars with freight to the amount of $5400; besides which the passenger train that left at 12 o'clock, noon, took one hundred and sixty passengers, which, at an average of say $5 00 a piece, would give $800, or $6200 for the day's business! exclusive of the fare of the night passenger train.—[Savannah Daily News.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUIT.—It is rumored that the French Government is about to bring an action against a private individual for the restitution of Cardinal Richelieu's head, which was cut off when the mob broke into the chapel of the Sorbonne at the time of the great revolution, and has hitherto been kept as an heirloom in the family of a deputy into whose hands it fell.

A GOOD REPORT.—The notorious Barnum has offered the sum of £2,000 per annum to Mr. Spurgeon to make a lecturing tour in the United States. Mr. Spurgeon replied by writing simply "Acts, xiii, 10," and sending it to Barnum. The verse reads thus: "O, full of subtlety and all mischief, thou child of the devil, will thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?"

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MASSACRE OF TROOPS BY THE INDIANS.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND DIFFICULTY.

AMERICANS STILL IN POSSESSION.

EXCITEMENT AT VICTORIA.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The Overland California mail has arrived in this city, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 26th ultimo, six days later than were received by the steamer Habana, via Tehuantepec.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The business of the city has somewhat improved. Candles and provisions generally were in more active demand.

The sale of Adamantine Candles during the week ending the 25th, amounted to 19,000 boxes at slightly improved prices.

Mess Pork is selling at $17 50 to $18 for common qualities, and for clear $20; Bacon is in good demand at 12½ to 13c; Lard is quoted at 12 to 14c. Sugar—New Orleans, 10c.; Crushed Sugar, 11¼.

The bonds of the State have been taken up by the Treasurer, to the amount of $25,000 at 16½ per cent. below par.

A disastrous fire occured in the town of Murphey, which destroyed nearly the whole town, composed mostly of small buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The bark Lancaster, from Philadelphia, bound for San Francisco, foundered at Sea off Molakae on the 10th of July. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were all saved.

The American whale ship Twilight, of New Bedford, was wrecked in a severe gale near Marquesas on the 10th of June. The vessel and cargo were a total loss, and were valued at $45,000. The officers and crew were saved.

Advices received at San Francisco from Oregon report that Captain Wallin's command had been surprised by a large body of the Snake Indians at Warm Springs, and 140 of their number massacred.

The latest advices from San Juan Island state that the American troops still held undisturbed possession of the Island. Gen. Harney had sent a reinforcement of troops to the Island, and the American force now on the Island numbers 400 men.

The papers from Victoria state that five companies of United States infantry, four batteries of artillery and eight thirty-two pounders had been landed on the Island from the United States war-steamer Massachusetts.

The Colonial House of Assembly on the 12th of August adopted an address to Governor Douglass, requesting him to require the Home Government to demand of the United States the withdrawal of our troops from the Island of San Juan, and to urge upon the English Government the importance of maintaining their right not only to the Island of San Juan, but to all the other islands in the same archipelago, which are now clandestinely, dishonorably and dishonestly claimed and invaded by the United States.

A motion was also adopted by the Assembly urging Governor Douglass to commence the formation of volunteer military companies, for the purpose of protecting British interests against the encroachments of the United States.

The shipments of gold from Victoria during the previous two weeks amounted to $144,000.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The New Mexican Mail has arrived at Independence with dates from Santa Fe to the 5th inst. There is nothing important to report. There had been an abundance of rain.

The return of the election for delegate to Congress indicate that Senor Otero had been elected.

Domestic Intelligence.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Administration is somewhat apprehensive that a collision may occur between the American and British troops on the Island of San Juan before Gen. Scott can reach the Pacific, and every possible precaution has been taken to prevent it.

The difficulty does not call for an increase of the naval force on the Pacific, as the Pacific squadron is unusually strong at this time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Gen. Lamar, our recent Minister to Central America, left Washington yesterday for his former residence in Texas.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The account of the accident to Mr. and Mrs. Davis of the Worcester Railroad crossing was incorrect in some particulars.

Mr. Davis, we are happy to report, is not seriously injured, and his wife was not with him at the time of the accident.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The steamer Chesapeak, from Portland, Me., bound for New York, encountered a hurricane on the 18th, sprang aleak, threw overboard sixty tuns of her cargo and put into Provincetown in a damaged condition. The passengers were all saved.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Ex-Senator Cooper has published a manifesto in favor of cheap postage and a protective tariff, and recommends the formation of an "Iron Men's League," for the purpose of controlling political parties through the balance of power they may possess. This manifesto has caused great uneasiness among some of the old political leaders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The schooner Sallie, from Jacksonville, Fla., came into the lower bay yesterday with a signal of distress at her masthead. She was boarded and found to be in a disabled condition, with five feet of water in her hold, and her crew almost starved and too weak to work the vessel. The crew were taken ashore and provided for. The captain had abandoned the vessel some hours previous to her being boarded.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The late severe storm has seriously damaged the corn crop in this State, as well as in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The United States Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows commenced their annual session in this city last evening.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 20.—A fire occurred in this city this morning, which destroyed the Taylor House and fourteen other buildings on Commerce street. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The Flour market closed firm. Corn closed firm, White Corn, 75c. Whisky has advanced ¼, and closed at 23¾. Mess Pork closed dull at $14.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 20.—The steamer Natchez passed down at 1, and the B. L. Hodges at 5 o'clock this evening.

An exchange says: The number of slaves in the South who are connected with churches is four hundred and sixty-eight thousand, or about one-seventh of the population. Says the Boston Post: "When it is considered that the ancestors of these slaves were so recently most degraded heathens in the wilds of Africa, these figures appear very remarkable.

A printer employed in Philadelphia, but residing in Camden, was recently presented with three daughters at a single birth. Three copies of a work at one impression! Who shall be able to say to what perfection the art may yet be brought?

What is the matter with you, Jack?" "Why, there's a new girl come out, with twenty thousand a year, and I went yesterday and engaged myself to Fanny who has only fifteen thousand."

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER has taken another cool change. Yesterday was slightly sunshiny and considerably cloudy, and the mercury in the afternoon fell to 76 degrees; the lowest, we believe, that it has yet been this season.

THE TWO ALARMS of fire last night, in the First District, were false.

THE INQUEST on the body of Dr. Robert M. Graham, shot and killed on Monday night by Mr. Ernest Toledano, was begun yesterday by Coroner Hanney and his Deputy, Mr. Weysham, at the late residence of the deceased, on Europe street, whither the body had been taken from the First District Lock-up.

Messrs. Fred. B. Brand, Edward Parmele, G. B. O. Harvey, B. M. Pond, and — Frazier, were sworn in as jurors. The post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Delery, City Physician, aided by Dr. Rosenfeldt. The examination showed that the deceased had been shot four times, and that a fifth shot had cut the tail of his coat. One ball had entered the right breast, passing through the spleen and kidney; another had entered just beneath the above, passing through the liver and spine; another had passed in and out the same breast, making a mere flesh wound; and another had entered the inner side of the left arm, near the elbow. One only of the two bullets in the body was extracted; but the course of the other was traced. Much blood, partly coagulated, was found in the abdominal cavity.

The post-mortem examination being concluded, the Coroner postponed the inquest till to-day, in order to secure the attendance of all the witnesses possible. We learn that but four persons were witnesses of the shooting; the gentleman who was drinking with Dr. Graham, the gentleman who was drinking with Mr. Toledano, and two of the bar-keepers, who were behind the counter of the coffeehouse (the Ruby) at the time.

Our report yesterday was not exactly correct as to the number of shots fired by both parties. The examination of the deceased, as mentioned above, showed that Mr. Toledano fired five shots; his revolver, containing five barrels, was found to be empty. When the Doctor fell in the street, his pistol, a derringer, was found near him, and it had not been discharged. It was reported that another derringer, empty, was found on the spot; but of the whereabouts of this pistol we have not heard. One of the bar-keepers told us positively, that six shots were fired, and as Mr. Toledano could not have fired more than five, it is probable that the Doctor fired once. The investigation to-day will doubtless set the matter at rest.

Mr. Toledano was yesterday transferred from the lockup to the Parish Prison, where he received and continues to receive the visits of large numbers of his friends.

The deceased is to be buried from his late residence at 10 o'clock to-day. The funeral invitation is published in the proper part of our paper.

JESSE W. ROBB was yesterday arraigned before Assistant Recorder Munroe, on three separate and very serious charges, to wit: 1. By his wife, Florence Robb, charging him with beating and bruising her, and threatening to kill her on Saturday evening for being at Mrs. Amanda C. Burgess' house, No. 94 Tchoupitoulas street, and refusing to leave there with him, and at the same time and place drawing a knife and cutting Levina R. Pullen with intent to kill and murder. 2. By Mrs. Helen Martin, charging him with beating and bruising her, and assaulting her with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, at the same time and place; and 3. By Mrs. Amanda C. Burgess, charging him with disturbing the peace of her house, assaulting and beating her, stabbing at her with intent to kill, and smashing and ruining $100 worth of her parlor and dining-room furniture. In default of $1000 bail on each of the three charges, Robb was sent to prison. It would appear from the above that Robb is the very mischief among the petticoats; but the stories are, that he was sinned against as much as sinning, and that his violence was the result of his