PERRY'S NON-EXPLOSIVE, CAMPHENE,
BURNING FLUID AND PATENT BURNERS.

PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS—in great variety.
REFINED KEROSENE OR COAL OIL—
Which burns without odor or smoke
PAPER HANGINGS—A good assortment.
LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS,
In great quantity and variety
STEEM, LARD, COTTON SEED and MACHINERY OILS

A complete assortment of STOVES, among which are the celebrated GLOBE COOKING STOVES, the cheapest good Stove in the market.
PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.
TABLE CUTLERY, together with a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods too numerous to mention, for sale at the lowest prices, by
HENRY PERRY,
a9 3m 112 Poydras street.

BILLIARD TABLES—BILLIARD TABLES
35..... ST. LOUIS STREET.....35
Under the St. Louis Hotel.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, from the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as
ROSEWOOD,
BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,
BIRCH AND OAK,
With Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets, Cue Leathers, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to Billiards or other games.
N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables can be seen at the St Charles, Marble Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.
☞ Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
m30 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

FAMILY GROCERY, CORNER OF COMMON and Carondelet streets.
It has been my desire to excel in the quality of BUTTER furnished to my customers, and the patronage I have acquired in the last fourteen years is proof of success.
MY TEAS, being selected by an acknowledged judge, in New York, will be found to be choice.
The stock of the store is changed many times during the year and is therefore fresh. A full assortment constantly coming in, bought and to be sold for cash.
Country orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid. Terms, cash or city acceptance.
H. H. REDDEN,
a26 6m corner Common and Carondelet sts., New Orleans.

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES,
POWER AND HAND PUMPS,
At the Machinery Depot of RICH'D F. HARRISON,
j a11 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
Save the Pieces!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜
Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.
Spalding's Prepared Glue
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for case, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet maker's glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar street New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,809, New York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. ☜
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. ja19 1yAW

A BRILLIANT NOVEL.—"POWERFUL AND artistic in its whole conception, skillful and finished in its execution, and like the lovely Lebanon valse, which it describes, sweetened and sanctified by the balmy breath of a high and holy inspiration. El Fureidis does unquestionably place Miss Cummins in the foremost and most honored rank of the fiction writers of our age." [Boston Post.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
EL FUREIDIS.
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By the author of "THE LAMPLIGHTER."
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The unexampled success which attended the publication of "The Lamplighter" and "Mabel Vaughan" will be well remembered. The former of these novels has reached a sale unparalleled by any American novel, except one, nearly One Hundred Thousand Copies having been sold. The universal voice in the United States and in Great Britain has proclaimed these novels among the most brilliant achievements of the day in fiction.
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For sale by all Booksellers in New Orleans. The publishers will mail copies, post-paid, on receipt of One Dollar.
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fy21 4eod Boston.

A. A. MAGINNIS' COTTON SEED OIL
—And—
OIL CAKE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 115 and 117 Magazine street,
NEW ORLEANS,
Keeps constantly on hand Crude and Superior Clarified OIL, OIL CAKE OIL CAKE MEAL, and decorticated Seed.
Orders for the above filled with promptness and dispatch.
CASH paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. n16 tf

MACDONALD'S GALVANIZED IRON REFRIGERATORS.
The above are offered as the BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST CONVENIENT ARTICLE for Cooling and Preserving Meats, Milk, Fruits, Wines, etc., have received commendations of the most distinguished and scientific men, and the
FIRST PREMIUM AT EVERY FAIR
where it has been exhibited. For sale wholesale and retail by
WOOD, MILTENBERGER & CO.,
a26 1m 57 Camp street.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!
CARMEN'S CEMENT OR NEGATIVE GLUE,
For permanently joining broken China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Furniture Leather, India Rubber goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds.
Ask for "Carmen's Cement or Negative Glue," and take no other. It far surpasses anything of the kind in use, leaving no trace of any cement having been applied.
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
No. 41 Magazine st.
For sale by all Retail Druggists and Dealers generally. Price 25 cents. 6m 3m&W

GALVANIZED IRON!—GALVANIZED IRON!—
The undersigned, Sole Agents for
McCULLOUGH & CO.'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN
Charcoal Galvanized Iron,
For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Stack Pipes, Verandas, etc., etc.
Warranted to flange and seam. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation.
For sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER,
m31 3m 49 Gravoisa street.

W. R. FISH.....W. R. FISH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
New Orleans.
☞ Office—No. 30 Camp street. my4 1m*

PLAIN HAMS AND SHOULDERS—
250 CASKS GROENENDYKE & THOMPSON'S,
In Air-Tight Packages,
For sale by O'DOWD & SULLIVAN,
m31 1m corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

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Office No. 5 Carondelet street.
Capital, $371,730 38.
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TRUSTEES:
Geo. W. West, R. P. Hunt,
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The Company insure against the perils of the seas and rivers, and loss and damage by fire at the current rate of premium.
a26 1y

REMOVAL. WE HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 19 CAMP street, second door above the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank.
New Orleans, April 27, 1860. BENOIST, SHAW & CO.
a30 1m

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1860. NUMBER 80.

DRY GOODS AT COST.....AT COST!
On and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., we will sell the following goods, and the greater part of our large and varied stock at greatly reduced prices—
PRINTED ENGLISH LAWNS;
.. FRENCH JACONETS;
.. .. ORGANDIES;
.. .. CAMBRICS;
.. IRISH LINEN AND LINEN CAMBRICS;
ORGANDY ROBES, new styles;
ENGLISH BAREGE, new styles;
COLORED AND GRISAILLE SILKS;
GRISAILLE POPLINETTES for Traveling Dresses.
Linen Goods.
4-4 IRISH LINENS;
PILLOW CASE LINENS, all widths;
9 to 13-4 IRISH, SCOTCH AND FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS;
BIRD-EYE, RUSSIA AND HUCK. DIAPERS;
FRINGED and COLD BORDERED HUCK. TOWELS;
FRENCH LINEN CLOTHS and TOWELS;
DAMASK and SNOW-DROP NAPKINS, ⅝ to 4-4;
6-4 to 24-4 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS;
8-4 to 12-4 DAMASKS, SCOTCH, IRISH and FRENCH;
LINEN FOR DRAWERS, IRISH and FRENCH.
The above goods are of the best makes, made to order, and fully guaranteed in every respect.
Plantation Goods.
Our stock of these goods is unusually varied—everything of the best quality.
Hosiery.
Ladies' brown and white COTTON HOSE;
Misses' .. ..
Men's .. .. SOCKS;
Boys' .. .. ..
Ladies' Gauze MERINO VESTS;
Children's .. .. ..
Men's .. .. ..
A very large stock of the above, of the best makers; also, a full assortment of other goods in our line. Being anxious to reduce our large stock before the closing of the business season, we will sell everything at unusually low prices. Our friends and the public in general are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
130 Canal street,
a9 2p2t—tf Touro Buildings.

AMERICAN AROMATIC
BITTER CORDIAL,
—AND—
TONIC AROMATIC BITTERS.
A Cordial for Ladies, Aged Persons, etc.
Of these two varieties of Bitters, the first is to be taken mixed with any agreeable fluid, while the second may be taken pure, or both may be mingled together, forming a bitter of greater or less intensity, so as to please every taste. The aroma and delicious flavor these Bitters possess have induced the finest judges to pronounce them superior to any hitherto manufactured. They are particularly efficacious in restoring health, and vascillating impaired digestion, that fruitful source of diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Nervous and Liver Affections, General Weakness, etc., all of which render life a burden. In any fever, followed by protracted convalescence, and consequent weakness, no remedy is better adapted to restore strength and hasten the complete return of health.
☞ N. B. The American Bitters may likewise be taken pure. They do not contain much spirits. The strong flavor they possess arises from the aroms, the predominance of a bitter principle, both of which are, however, highly agreeable. Said Bitters have been introduced into general use in the principal coffee-houses, hotels, clubs, etc.
☞ Sold by
KARSENDIEK & CO., cor. Gravier and New Levee sts.
A. A. PEYCHAUD, 90 Royal street.
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.
N. R. PEPIN & CO., 81 Common street. m25 2m

SUGAR HOGSHEADS—SUGAR HOGSHEADS—
STAVE AND SHINGLE MACHINES,
—Suitable for Making—
SUGAR HOGSHEADS, RICE, MOLASSES, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE STAVES, AND SHINGLES.
The principle embraced in this Machine is the old process of splitting and dressing by hand labor. Working directly with the grain of the timber, it produces an article not liable to warp or check from exposure. The Stave Mill will rive shave and point, from the bolt, from 7000 to 10,000 Staves per day, and the Shingle Machine from 10,000 to 15,000 Shingles. It requires two horse power to work it, and can be attached to any team engine, gin or saw mill power. It can make any required length, and can be adjusted to any thickness or taper. The timber is neither steamed nor sawed, but riven and shaved directly from the bolt.
Both Machines can be seen in full operation, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, every day, at No. 1 Canal street. These Machines are made in Augusta, Ga.
Any party wishing to purchase Parish, State, County and single rights, or Machines, can obtain them from the Agent, who will give full particulars. F. W. C. COOK,
Sole Agent for the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. ja31 6m

A. CUCULLU. A. H. D'MEZA.
CUCULLU & D'MEZA, DEALERS IN SUGARS AND MOLASSES,
—And—
Importers of Havana Produce
AND CIGARS,
OFFICE—No. 5 ST. LOUIS STREET.
Constantly on hand, in lots to suit purchasers, Sugars and Molasses a the lowest market rates. Also, Havana Cigars, of the most select and choicest brands, and Havana Produce generally
n2 2m—6m CUCULLU & D'MEZA.

SOUTHERN WOOD AND MACHINE WORKS.—
P. HOW, Engineer,
115..... .....AND.....116
New Levee street.
SAWING, MACHINE AND WOOD TURNING, done for the Trade.
CARPENTERS, JOINERS AND FANCY WORK, of all descriptions.
PLANTATION MACHINERY of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.
I have now in operation a PATENT GRINDSTONE SAW GUMMER.
All orders for GUMMING executed with dispatch. PRICES MODERATE.
Being a practical and experienced Mechanic, I employ none but A No. 1 men. This, with the aid of Machinery, enables me to defy superiority. ja31 6m

PATTON, SMITH & PUTNAM,
CORNER OF MAGAZINE AND GRAVIER STREETS,
Agents for the Sale
—OF—
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Have now on hand and are constantly receiving, on commission, direct from the Manufacturers, the Largest and Finest assortment of—
Manufactured Tobacco,
of every variety, they have ever offered in the trade, and solicit the attention of GROCERS and DEALERS to their stock before purchasing.
They are the SOLE AGENTS for BURTON & MAY'S Cross and Extra pounds; LA BELLE CREOLE, 5's and 10's; BUCK FINNEY'S 5's and 10's, and KENT'S 10's—besides various other brands; GRANT & WILLIAMS' ⅛ lbs., and others; LEONIDAS pounds, which took the Premium at the State Fair at Petersburg, Va., November, 1859. Y. & E. P. JONES' pounds and Twists, which have taken the Premium in North Carolina six years in succession, and is perhaps the finest Tobacco in the world!
WILLIAMSON'S TWIST, (first picking) KATE ELIZA pounds, intended for connoisseurs only, and in fact every description of Tobacco generally used.
We also have the POWHATTAN PIPES, which we receive direct on commission. d12 6m

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,
165.....Canal Street.....167
NEW ORLEANS.
The subscribers respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the Planters in general, that they are always prepared to furnish them with NEGRO CLOTHING, of the very best materials, and at most reasonable prices.
The large patronage they receive from this and neighboring States has induced them to extend their establishment, so as to meet any increase of business, and, in order to be able to supply their patrons always with the same and best descriptions of materials, they have made contracts with several of the most prominent manufactories in the South, and shall henceforth be able to supply Planters with goods of uniform quality.
They feel confident that they will give entire satisfaction to all those who may patronize their eminently Southern enterprise, and solicit their orders, which shall receive immediate attention.
BERRARD & CO.

W. S. CHANDLER, DENTIST,
☞ OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
138 Carondelet street,
corner of Lafayette,
a25 1y&W

New Orleans Daily Crescent.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

A few words will cover the talk of yesterday; in fact, the flags are deserted after the arrival and delivery of the Northern mail, which happens between 11 and 12 o'clock. It is becoming rather too warm on the flags for long confabs; consequently, the gatherings on the usual corners are merely the usual salutations: "what is the racket?" with the exclamation, "Oh, how hot!" It is pretty warm, with the sun pouring down on the square block stone pavement at or about the range of 90. This square block stone pavement will give us a degree of heat of fully 15 degrees higher than the naked earth. This is about all the discomforts to arise from the square block pavement, unless the immense sums or cost be fastened on the city's exchequer from the large contracts for paving with square block, which have been applied for by property holders. The intersections and bridges, which will fall to the city at large, will foot up a tolerable large bill. The square block pavement answers well, remarkably well, for commercial streets; but with the sun pouring down on it this weather, it is not so very agreeable in front of family residences.

Talking about streets and their general condition, the current belief is that our citizens may have the satisfaction of realizing ere long a change in the condition of our streets. Though we; that is, the writer, belongs to that school of believers, who think that filth in streets, stagnant gutters, mud holes and all the decomposition of materials never caused nor created a case of yellow fever, yet clean and orderly kept streets are and will be something of a luxury and a comfort; and though in all probability we shall have cleaner streets hereafter, yet it will not prevent the scourge of the Tropics from making its behests.

Talking of fever, which, by-the-bye, is a very indifferent subject to comment on, we are reminded of the following paragraph, which appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce, of the 29th May:

Newspapers on the line of the Mississippi river give currency to reports respecting the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans. The disease, however, is said to be confined to the Charity Hospital. The last New Orleans papers received represent the city as very healthy.

It is inconceivable how so much nonsense, or how a remark so directly at variance with truth, should find place in a journal which prides itself on veracity and correctness. The disease "is said" to be confined to the Charity Hospital. Who said so, or who said there has been a case of yellow fever in New Orleans this season? Who tells all these stories and promulgates falsehoods of this nature?

For the information of the Journal of Commerce and New York in general, we will state that if the yellow fever should break out in New Orleans—become an epidemic—we shall expect to deliver it in New York, via our railroads, in about 3 days and 12 hours; so New Yorkers can prepare, as they all believe in contagion.

The further talk was of the dry weather. For weeks the wind has been blowing from about one point of the compass, say from the south-west, with an occasional variation. Rain is wanted on all sugar estates. Though showers have fallen here and there, the country is really drying up. The great staple, cotton, from heavy dews and partial showers of rain, is not yet effected, but as all signs fail in a dry time, it can hardly be predicted what course the weather will follow. We, however, hope and wish for rain—the sooner it comes the better.

Of course, it is almost impossible to pass on our flags without having a little talk about the King. Those parties who went their thousands on 4,500,000 bales, are in good feeling. The receipts at the seaports are now close to 4,400,000 bales, and over 4,000,000 bales at light. The question can be settled without any further debate; the wagers on 4,550,000 are also won. They who were bold enough to wager on 4,600,000 have greatly the call at this time. It is doubtful what share of the overland shipments may reach the Atlantic seaports.

The following figures denote the present position of receipts:

	Bales.
Receipts at New Orleans proper to last night	2,105,118
.. Mobile to June 1	184,625
.. Texas ports to June 2	253,505
.. Charleston to May 31	296,501
.. Savannah to May 31	510,835
.. Apalachicola to May 25	129,244
.. St. Marks and Newport to April 1	60,215
.. Pensacola to May 31	3,014—172,473
.. North Carolina ports to May 25	30,102
.. Petersburg, Va., to May 25	27,134
.. Norfolk, Va., to date	34,000— 57,148
Total bales at seaports	4,399,451
Overland shipments from Memphis	118,260
.. .. from Nashville	4,260
.. .. Mississippi Central Railroad	11,250—133,750
	4,533,200
Stocks at Inland towns	70,000
Bales at light	4,603,200

Late advices from Liverpool, say by the Africa of the 26th ult., will be due to-morrow at New York. We need not expect the Cape Race operators to board the Cunard line only occasionally, as Mr. Cunard has laid down certain directions for the steamers of his line to follow. They do not hug Nova Scotia and Newfoundland so close as to run on the rocks.

We learn that the steamer Coatzacoalcos, which left here on Saturday morning at a quarter past 8 A.M., was passed on Sunday 5:30, P.M., making rapid headway, and would probably arrive in Havana on Monday morning early. This steamer will return immediately from New York, so the owners inform us, and leave again for New York and Havana on the 2d July. We trust that this fine vessel may fall into the hands of our citizens, and become part of the New Orleans steam marine.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. Mail steamship DeSoto, J. D. Bulloch, commander, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from New York via Havana.

The DeSoto left New York on Monday, May 28, and arrived at Havana on Saturday, June 2, and left at 7 P. M. same day.

On the morning of the arrival of the DeSoto at Havana, four men, one white and three mulattoes, were garroted, amid the presence of twenty thousand persons, for the crime of murder under very aggravated circumstances.

No other matter of interest had transpired since the sailing of the last steamer.

The health of the city was good, with tolerable warm weather. Business dull.

Brig Ellen H. Chapman, Laurent, left Havana for New Orleans on the morning of June 2.

June 3d, at half-past 5 P. M., two hundred and twelve miles from Havana, exchanged signals with steamship Coatzacoalcos, Capt. Wilson, for Havana and New York.

The King of Naples (says a Paris Journal) has appointed one Master Mansaico, a baby three and a half years old, the receiver general at Capua. This was done as a mark of especial favor to the father of the child, who is notorious in Italy under the unenviable title, "the hangman of Sicily."

"Sam," said Bill, "Why is the sun like Sayers?"
"Du du-du-dunno," answered Sam.
"Coz it goes down every round."
"Poo-poo-pooty good," said Sam.
"What is the difference between a retail dry goods' clerk and Sayers' hastiest lick?"
"Du-du-dunno," answered Sam.
"Coz one is a nob on the counter, and the other is a counter on the nob."
"Why was the referee like a mountain?"
Yet again Sam said:
"Du-du-dunno."
Bill said:
"I'll tell you: coz he *sloped*."

Louis Napoleon has just procured 25,000 live quails from Genoa for the Imperial parks.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

There was a time in the history of this country—and that not many years ago—when the public press was almost exclusively under the control of the politicians. It registered their opinions, obeyed their behests, and paid them constant and assiduous court. In many instances the press belonged absolutely to prominent public men, and was but the reflex of their views, and the minister to their personal vanity and ambition.

All this is now changed. The press has asserted its independence, and now controls the politicians instead of being controlled by them. In a popular government, the voice of the people is necessarily omnipotent—and, as the press is to a greater or less extent the organ of popular sentiment, so it is looked to by the politicians with increasing interest, and its conductors gradually becoming "masters of the situation" in the political world.

We have been led into this train of remark by the extraordinary quarrel now going on in New York among the conductors of the three Black Republican papers in that city. It seems that Citizen Raymond, of the Times, and the Chevalier Webb, of the Courier, who were warm advocates of the nomination of Seward at the Chicago Convention, and exceedingly disappointed at his defeat, have attributed that result to the efforts and machinations of Horace Greeley, the philosopher who controls the columns of the Tribune. They charge, and charge truly we think, that but for the opposition of Greeley the nomination would have been given to Seward without difficulty. This, indeed, seems to the opinion of Seward himself—for the charge was made by Raymond immediately after a private visit to Seward at his own house in Auburn, as Raymond was on his return home from the Chicago Convention.

Six years ago, it appears, Greeley dissolved partnership with Seward, and wrote him a letter to that effect, saying he would no longer be in his political interest, either as an editor or private citizen. The complaint was that Seward had never used his political influence to advance Greeley's interest, although Greeley had been working hard for him for twenty years. During all this time Seward was in the plenitude of his power, with vast patronage either under his control or at his command—but he took no pains whatever to serve the fortunes of his long-tried and devoted friend Greeley. On the contrary he permitted that faithful follower and defender to "sit out in the cold," subsisting on what few crumbs he might here and there pick up, and totally excluded from all participation in the patronage which Mr. Seward was daily dispensing.

Long-headed, shrewd, and keen as Seward is, he committed a grand mistake when he incurred the enmity of a leading political editor like Greeley. It was the grandest mistake of a life unusually free from blunders and bad management. But Seward, like other politicians, was impressed with the idea that the press was utterly subservient and dependent—that he had only to nod his head, and Greeley would make haste to obey. He was too late in making the discovery that the press has of late years changed places with the politicians, and now can make or unmake them at its pleasure. Accordingly he paid no attention to Greeley's avowal of enmity, but seemed, indeed, to defy it. The result is that Greeley defeated Seward at Chicago, and destroyed forever all the Presidential aspirations of that astute and able political leader.

This was done not so much by Greeley's personal exertions at Chicago as by the influence of the ably edited and extensively circulated journal of which he is the controlling spirit. For six or eight months before the meeting of the Convention, Greeley was insidiously engaged in depreciating the political strength and popularity of the New York Senator. He insinuated the belief that Seward could not carry the doubtful States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois; and that these States—which was true—were absolutely necessary for the success of the Republican candidate. Besides the large daily edition of the Tribune, there was also a weekly impression of over one hundred thousand copies, circulating all over the Free States, and accepted as their political Koran by its readers. In this way he created a universal distrust of Seward's availability, and prepared the way for the defeat which awaited him at Chicago.

The moral of this is that it is no longer safe for politicians to defy the influence of the press. Greeley found out six years ago, when he "broke" with Seward, that the press was becoming an independent institution, relying more and more upon the unbought support of the people than upon the precarious favor of public men. Greeley found this out, but Seward did not. The latter thought the press still belonged to the politicians, and was ever to be subordinate to them. He discovers now, what it would be well for other politicians to make a note of, that an independent press is one of the great popular "institutions" of this country, and that it is a dangerous, if not fatal policy, to provoke its hostility.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—*The Seizure of the Miramon Steamers.*—Late Madrid journals mention a report that a Cabinet council, presided over by the Queen, had resolved that an energetic note should be addressed to the Government of the United States on the subject of the seizure by an American ship of war, in the waters of Mexico, of the Spanish steamer the Marquis de la Habana—a seizure affected though the latter was carrying the Spanish flag.

Señor Collantes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared in his journal, the *Epoca*, that Spain is prepared to enforce her claims should America refuse her redress, indemnification and guarantees that no such "outrages" shall be perpetrated for the future. "We do not desire a war," says the *Epoca*, "with America, but, should it be unavoidable, we are not *apprehensive as to the result.* A nation which has just shed its blood and treasure in Africa in defense of its honor—in the name of this nation, which has thus rendered itself great and powerful, we demand that the Government shall display in this matter the utmost energy. We hope that the affair may be settled by diplomacy; but should diplomacy fail, *we will write on America with the points of our swords the concluding pages of the magnificent epoch which we have so gloriously commenced on the burning sands of Africa.*"

The Liverpool Mercury considers this a specimen of "pluck" and "tall talk" which the Africa and Havana will find it difficult to beat, and with all our love of gasconade we could hardly think of beating it. We can only laugh at it.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—Under date of the 30th, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes:

The Japanese Ministers to-day declared their purpose not to visit New York, or to leave this city until they started for home. The fact of their acceptance of an invitation was explained to them, when they replied that if they went they desired to stay at the Navy Yard or go directly on board the Niagara. They have evidently become alarmed and suspicious. They do not believe the story of the accident to the Niagara, and the current rumor on the street is that there was no accident, but that the ship started under sealed orders, and, after proceeding to a certain point, was directed to return. Such is the story of parties in authority who ought to know. The impression now is that the Japanese will go aboard and leave for home. President Buchanan says that he is heartily tired of them, and desires to get them off his hands. To-day some of the Japanese officers went shopping, and purchased several gold watches, half-a-dozen Yankee clocks and a lot of coffee mills, bringing back counterfeit money in change. The watches were returned and the money refunded.

A DEAD SURE THING.—The Cincinnati Commercial tells a yarn about two ladies traveling from St. Louis; one of whom was asked by a fellow-traveler with whom a conversation had been opened, if she was married. "I was married," sighed the blooming dame, "but, alas! I know not if my husband be dead or alive. I heard that he was accidentally killed in Pittsburg a few weeks ago; and I am now going there to ascertain whether the report be true or false." "Well, I've got a dead-sure thing on my husband," remarked the other lady, "for I saw him buried five weeks ago."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

TREMENDOUS STORM NORTH.

PROPERTY CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

LOSS OF LIFE.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

QUEBEC, June 5.—The Nova Scotian brings the following additional news from Europe:

The ships Zetland, Carnatick, Emily Augusta and J. W. Payne, from New Orleans, had all arrived safely at Liverpool.

Advices received from Naples to the 23d ultimo, state that the rebels encamped at San Martino had been beaten and driven twice from Partinico, with considerable loss. One of their chief leaders had been killed. The royal troops had taken the hights.

On the 21st a battalion of Royal Chasseurs attacked and dispersed the insurgents. One hundred and twenty-eight rebels were killed.

The revolution is making no progress.

The Emperor Napoleon is dissatisfied with Sardinia, because she sold lands of the crown which should revert to France.

At Naples, Decarafara complains bitterly of the Piedmontese allowing the enrollment of volunteers for Sicily.

The Marquis of Sardinia says that this accusation is false.

The Pontifical Chasseurs fired on each other by mistake, on account of the darkness of the night.

Gen. Lamoriciere had been prohibited from attacking the Piedmontese or assisting Naples.

Advices from Rome state that the artillery had left for the frontiers, and that the Papal troops would go soon. The peasantry were asking for arms.

The rumor that the French army is to be augmented by an additional force of 100,000 men, is untrue.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Spanish Government will not interfere in the affairs of Sicily.

It was rumored that a Russian Ambassador had protested against the expedition of Garibaldi.

Austria, Prussia and England have agreed to maintain the integrity of Turkey.

Russian troops are still concentrating along the river Pruth.

There are rumors of the concentration of Russian troops on the east coast of the Black sea. A great number had already arrived.

Russian merchantmen had collected at Nicholaeff.

Albert Smith, the great painter, died in London a short time since.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—A tremendous storm passed over this city yesterday, and made its way in a northerly direction, where, according to accounts received from several points above, it has done considerable damage to property.

On the night of the 3d the tornado was severely felt in the Eastern part of Iowa, and in Northwestern Illinois.

The towns of Camanche, Iowa; Albany, Illinois, and the opposite side of the river were completely demolished.

In Camanche, there were 32 dead bodies drawn from under the ruins of buildings prostrated to the ground by the violence of the wind.

Some 20 bodies were also found in Albany, scattered here and there among the piles of lumber, bricks, etc.

A dispatch from Alton, Illinois, states that the loss by the storm, Saturday night, exceeds $100,000. The Northern portion of the State of Missouri, it is said, suffered extensively.

Never, since many years has such a storm been so severely felt and property damaged to such considerable extent.

Letter from Ex-Governor Seymour.

UTICA, N. Y., June 5.—Hon. Horatio Seymour, Ex-Governor of the State of New York, has published a letter, in which he declines to have his name brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of the United States at the Convention which meets at Baltimore on the 18th inst.

Later from Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Advices received at this point state that the Indians in the Territory of Arizona were becoming very troublesome.

They were attacking trains, killing people and stealing mules along the mail route.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the Senate to-day, the resolution of Mr. Wilson, asking the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence relative to the arrest of Father Lanza on board an American vessel at Palermo, through the agency of our Consul, came up for discussion.

After a brief discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Houmas Land Grant bill was taken up and discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Bayard obtained the floor and spoke against the passage of the bill.

No definite result was arrived at, and the bill was laid aside to be further considered.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The Flour market closed very dull, but sold at previous quotations. Whisky closed firm at 17c. to 18c. Oats were sold at 40c. per bushel. Corn is selling at 47c. per bushel—the market closed dull.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales add up to 3000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11¼ to 11¾. The sales of Flour amounted to 18,000 bbls. at $5 25 to $5 30 for Superfine State. The market closed steady. Wheat closed buoyant and has advanced 1c. The market for Corn closed steady. The sales foot up 8000 bushels. The prices range from 64 to 70c. per bushel. There were 950 bbls. Pork sold at $17 87½ to $18 per bbl. The sales of Lard amounted to 450 bbls., at 11¼ to 11½c. per lb.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day add up 1000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11¼ to 11½c. The market for Flour closed very dull and tends to decline. The sales to-day amounted to 13,500 bbls. Superfine State is selling at $5 20 to $5 25. Corn closed generally with a declining tendency. The sales to-day sum up 148,000 bushels at 79 cents per bushel. The quotations for Pork are nominal and the market closed dull. Lard in tierces was sold at 11¼ to 11½c. per lb. Coffee closed firm. Rio has advanced ¼c. The Sugar market closed steady. Cuba is quoted at 6¾ to 7¼c. per lb. New Orleans Molasses was sold to-day at 50 cents per gallon.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Whisky closed steady; there were 1200 bbls. sold to-day at $17 75 per barrel. The quotations for Wheat are nominal, and the market closed very dull. Western Mess Pork is selling at $17 75 to $18 00. Lard closed steady at 11 to 11¼c. per lb. The market for Corn closed steady; the prices range from 46 to 47 cents per bushel.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 5 feet 4 inches of water in the canal.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The Ohio river has fallen 4 inches within 24 hours.

There are now in the canal 5 feet of water.

He who has made time his friend will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy, will have little to hope from his friends.

Why is a young lady just from boarding school like a building committee? Because she is ready to receive proposals.

Local Intelligence.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—The official count of the vote at Monday's election is published in official form in another part of to-day's Crescent. For the convenience of our readers, we put the totals together, and here give the majorities of the candidates elected.

MAYOR.

	Monroe.	Place.	Grailhe.
First District	1370	1014	459
Second ..	916	246	840
Third ..	978	210	350
Fourth ..	463	573	224
Total	3727	1993	1873

Monroe's majority over Place, 1734 votes; Monroe's majority over Grailhe, 1854; Place beating Grailhe 120 votes. Total vote polled, 7590.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

	Relf.	Fischer.
First District	2047	746
Second District	1107	854
Third District	689	845
Fourth District	910	287
Total	4753	2732
	2732	
Relf's majority	2021	

RECORDERS.

First District—Emerson	1412
Shields	1370
Emerson's majority	42
Second District—Fabre	1084
Sims	897
Fabre's majority	187
Third District—Long	963
Wynne	589
Long's majority	374
Fourth District—Adams	724
Campbell	461
Adams' majority	263

ALDERMEN.

First District—Story	1474
Nixon	1404
Field	1243
Brice	1186

Story's majority over Field 231, and over Brice 288; Nixon's majority over Field 161, and over Brice 218.

Second District—Forstall	971
Levasseur	885
Forstall's majority	86
Third District Wills (no opposition)	1445
Fourth District—Moreau	601
Vennard	151
Shumway	431

Moreau's majority over Shumway 170, and over Vennard, 440.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Kingsland, 331; Beggs, 309. Kingsland's majority, 22.

Second Ward—Toledano, 454; Leeds, 367. Toledano's majority, 67.

Third Ward—Beebe, 698; Hatcher, 444. Beebe's majority, 254.

Fourth Ward—Hodgkins, 446; Shepherd, 310; Holland, 221. Hodgkins' majority over Holland, 225; Shepherd's majority over Holland, 89.

Fifth Ward—Fremeaux, 440. No opposition.

Seventh Ward—Seicshnaydre, 416; R. Bachemin, 32. Seicshnaydre's majority, 384