DERRY'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.
SPERM, 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,
112 Poydras street.
m5 3m

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. M. 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, Baguatelle 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.
m9 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. HEDDEN,
n26 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,
jul1 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." ☜
As 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, heartless dolls, and broken crockery. It is just the article for cone, 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. 3,606, 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.
jn19 1y&W

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. fe22 3m&W

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. a15 tf

TREDEGAR LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS
Richmond, Virginia.
JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable,
—And—
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,
And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.
—Also—
Car Wheels and Axles, Bar Iron, Bridge Bolts, Spikes, Chairs, and other Railroad Fastenings, Iron Trucks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Cannon.
EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent,
No. 103 Gravier street, New Orleans.
fe7 2plm-1y&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,
m21 3m 49 Common street.

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

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

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 5 Carondelet street.
Capital, $371,720 38.
OMER GAILLARD, President....A. SCHRIEBER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Geo. W. West, R. P. Hunt,
James A. White, M. Musson,
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D. Jamison, Numa Augustin,
Ar. Milleeberger Cessaire Olivier,
J. Leloy, A. Bohn,
Omer Gaillard.
The Company insure against the perils of the seas and rivers and loss and damage by fire at the current rate of premium.
n26 1y

CHAS. T. NASH, BROKER, AND DEALER IN SCRIP, STOCK, NOTES, REAL ESTATE AND EXCHANGE,
No. 25 Carondelet street,
o31 1y Between Common and Gravier.

JAMES & LE BRETON,
CIVIL ENGINEERS SURVEYORS,
—AND—
Architects,
Successors to J. K. DUNCAN & CO.—Office, No. 27 Commercial Place. ja28 6m

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
PATENT SAWED WEATHERBOARDING,
Both Rough and Dressed, from the very best YELLOW PINE and CYPRESS timber, for sale in lots to suit purchasers at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
fe19 1y STAR PLANING MILLS, New Basin.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1860.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.

Saturday last, the 9th of June, was the day fixed for the sailing of this monster steamship, she will come straight from Southampton to New York—not going to Portland at all, although the people of that enterprising city, in anticipation of her visit last year, went to unusual expense and trouble in preparing for her reception. The large hotel which was built at Portland to accommodate the crowd which the Great Eastern was expected to draw will, we imagine, prove almost a dead loss to its proprietors.

But New York, never lacking in enterprise and activity, has managed to divert the great steamship from Portland to her own harbor. She has, moreover, sent to England a special pilot to conduct her along the waters contiguous to New York city. Whatever may be the expense incurred, the people of New York know that they will be amply reimbursed, in the thousands and tens of thousands of people whom the presence of this great leviathan of the deep in New York harbor will attract to that city.

The Great Eastern, it will be recollected, broke down on her trial trip. Some of her machinery gave way, and there was a sort of an explosion. This was not to be wondered at, however, in view of the colossal proportions of the vessel, and the difficulty of properly adjusting so much and so heavy machinery. The errors of construction which her trial trip developed have since been corrected. Improvements in her machinery have been made, and it is believed that she will make the trip across the Atlantic safely and speedily.

Even if she make no better time than on her first trial, she will have a shorter passage across the ocean than any steamer that has preceeded her. On that trip she made fourteen knots an hour—but the recent improvements in her machinery will enable her now to make fifteen or sixteen. An average of this speed will bring her to New York in quicker time than the Persia or any other vessel has made. It would not surprise us if she reached New York in eight or nine days. Barring accidents, she will arrive there just in time to divide the honors with the Japanese Commissioners.

The English papers state that the sea-going qualities and capacities of the Great Eastern will not be tested even by a trip to New York. She must make the long voyage to India and Australia—for which she was especially designed and constructed—before her merits can be accurately ascertained. The trip to New York is, indeed, nothing but an extended "trial-trip." Think of a steamship crossing the Atlantic from one continent to the other on a mere trial trip! What would old Christopher Columbus think of this, if he could now rise from the dead?

But she will bring to New York not only passengers, but a cargo of merchandise. The number of passengers has been limited to three hundred, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars a piece, or two hundred dollars the round trip. It is supposed that she will stay at New York about two months, or longer, if she should prove a great attraction. We suspect that she would make more money by merely anchoring in New York harbor, and charging a fee for admittance and inspection, than by carrying passengers and freight backwards and forwards across the Atlantic.

Whether the Great Eastern prove successful or not, as a mere pecuniary speculation, her construction is undoubtedly one of the grandest triumphs of nautical architecture and mechanical skill ever yet achieved. It is thought by many that she is too large to *pay* as an investment; that the enormous cost of her construction, and the heavy expense of sailing her, will make it impossible to declare a dividend to the stockholders. We are not so sure of this; but the question will be sufficiently tested after she shall have made one or two voyages to Australia and the East. There is one other port in this country, besides New York and Portland, which this huge steamer can easily enter; and that is Norfolk, in Virginia. The authorities and people of that city might benefit their own interests, as well as those of the steamer, by inviting her to Norfolk after she has ceased to prove attractive in New York.

Heenan and Sayers Agree to Fight no More.

(From the Sporting Life, May 19.)

FINAL ARRANGEMENT.—Since the foregoing lengthy article was penned, we learn, to our great satisfaction, that all difficulties between the combatants have been arranged in a manner creditable to the good sense and honor of all concerned. Sayers and his friends, Mr. John Gideon, Mr. John Coney, and Mr. Moss Phillips attended yesterday (Friday) at the office of the referee, and were soon afterwards joined by Jack Macdonald and Cusick, the friends of the Benicia Boy. After a lengthened discussion on both sides, and various suggestions had been made without arriving at any definite arrangement, it was agreed to send for Heenan, who was speedily in attendance. Upon the arrival of the Benician, the referee suggested that the men should be left alone with him, and that he would act a strictly neutral part in the matter, merely tendering his advice when specially solicited by either. This plan was adopted, and after Sayers and Heenan had been in company for an interval they soon understood each other, and entered into the most satisfactory agreement as to the future, albeit Sayers resolutely refused to consent to a division of the belt. The terms finally concluded were, that two belts of equal value should be manufactured for them, and that the old belt should be left in the referee's hands to be contested for in the usual way.

When this had been distinctly settled, the men shook hands in the most hearty manner, and, on quitting the referee's office, repaired to Jem Parkes's tavern, at the corner of Newcastle street, Strand, where they consolidated their friendship over sundry bottles of wine. The arrangements seemed to be cordially approved by the friends of both; and we are happy to announce that a general reconciliation took place among those who had been divided by their attachment to the cause of Sayers or Heenan. Immediately it became known what had been effected, Bob Brettle, on the part of Sam Hurst, the Stalybridge Infant, challenged Heenan to fight for £200 aside and the champion's belt, and placed £5 in the hands of the editor of Bell's Life, making in all £50 now down on the Infant's behalf. The challenge was at once accepted by Heenan, who covered the money deposited. Articles are to be drawn up immediately, and forwarded to Bob Brettle, at Birmingham, for signature, and the new opponents are to fight within six months. Much curiosity has been created as to the probable destination of the belt, and some uneasiness has been expressed at the idea of its crossing the Atlantic. As our readers are aware, Heenan will have to hold the trophy against all comers for a period of three years; and should the match between him and Hurst not go on, or should the authorities prevent the "mill," the Benicia Boy will be at liberty to take the belt to America on depositing £100, its intrinsic value, in the hands of the public stakeholder, returning to fight in this country.

A CHICKEN'S GIZZARD WORTH $6.—J. A. Goodrich showed us, a few days since, two pieces of gold coin, taken from the gizzard of a chicken. One was a $2 50 piece and the other a $5 piece. The $5 piece is worn so smooth that its date and denomination can only be discovered by heating, and is now worth only $3 75 by weight. A poor widow woman brought over the chickens from Illinois to sell in our market for the purpose of purchasing flour with the proceeds. Not being able to sell them all at once, she peddled them out, and Mr. G. purchased the last and valuable one out of charity to the woman. On discovering the valuable "grindstones," Mr. G. sent the widow an extra sack of flour.

[Fort Madison (Iowa) Plaindealer.

JACK HALE.—It is fashionable, now-a-days, to "cut John to Jack for short," as see "Hon. Abe Lincoln"—the buffoon of the Senate, who is oftener perhaps laughed *at* than *with*, will probably canvass New Hampshire with an extra lot of that interesting volume, "Joe Miller's Jester." When Hale first heard that Seward had "lost the deal," as he expressed it, and Lincoln had won the Chicago "pot," he said he thought it would be well for Seward's friends to warm themselves while out in the cold by singing "Sistin' on a rail." Not a brilliant joke, it is true, but pretty good for Jack Hale.

Local Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending Saturday, June 9th, at 6 o'clock:

Admissions	222
Discharged	165
Deaths	29
Remaining	669

There has been no case of yellow fever so far this season.

THE CITY TELEGRAPH.—The Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph was on Saturday formally transferred by Mr. Gamewell to the city authorities, to be used and enjoyed by them and the city and the city's heirs and future generations forever.

During the forenoon, sundry members of the Common Council, to-wit: Messrs. Cox, Vennard, Hall, Leefe, Whitney, Magioni, Bakewell, and others, and Mr. Adams, Chief of Police, and several gentlemen of the press, accompanied Mr. Gamewell, at his invitation, on a carriage-round of inspection. The nine alarm bells in the different parts of the city, with their electric connections, the signal boxes on the streets, and the responsive apparatus at the police stations and engine-houses, were all visited, inspected, and experimented upon, to the unanimous admiration and satisfaction of all. Upon the return to the central office, the telegraph was accepted by the Councilmen present, in the name of the city.

Mr. Gamewell then extended a second invitation, which was that all hands should visit and inspect the Washington Hotel at the lake, and discover whether that establishment was as sumptuous in its eatables and drinkables as was commonly reported. The carriages and the 4 o'clock cars enabled all hands to reach the hotel; Mr. Achille Hebert, the Superintendent, and his assistants and operators, being added to the number on this occasion.

The feast was one of the best, and everything passed off gaily and happily. Mr. Gamewell presided at the head of the table, and Mr. Hebert at the foot. The circuit around the table was complete, and the humors, toasts and speeches of the occasion were not of an ordinary character. The first regular speech, after the removal of the cloth, was made by Mr. Gamewell, in response to his health. He spoke briefly and to the point about his labors in establishing his telegraph in this city, and concluded with a triplicate toast to the Common Council, the city of New Orleans and the press, all of which had treated him with such warm and unanimous marks of favor.

Mr. Whitney responded on behalf of the Council, Mr. Adams on behalf of the city, and Mr. Otis, of the Picayune, on behalf of the press. The latter related an interesting reminiscence of his visits to Morse in 1843, when that father of telegraphs had his original model on exhibition in a private room at Washington, and when many members of Congress looked upon him as a visionary if not a madman. Mr. O. stated, that being at the time a correspondent of the New York Advertiser, he wrote a description of Morse's invention, and applauded it as something real and practical; that this part of his letter was never published; and that subsequently, inquiring of the editor why it was not published, was informed that it was expunged because it was something that people might read and laugh at, but never believe.

Mr. Seiler, editor of the German Gazette, being called upon, made a most interesting speech, taking for his text the frog, in which Galvani found the embryonic spark which has since grown to the present stupendous telegraphic system of the world. A delicious course of frogs, fried, had been dispatched during the feast, and from this circumstance Mr. S. brought out the best and most interesting speech of the occasion; treating of the discoveries of Galvani, Franklin, and Morse, and paying the American nation a high compliment for its genius in perfecting and putting to practical use the accidental and unapplied discovery of the old world.

The different Aldermen spoke, and last, but not least, Mr. Hebert, the Superintendent, was heard from, and he acquitted himself right handsomely. Mr. Mingle, the Assistant Superintendent; Mr. Camard, who has been Mr. Gamewell's chief and most reliable man in attending to his business during his absence; Mr. Shepherd, one of the operators, late of the news telegraph offices in this city; and Mr. Winter, another operator, late of the city telegraph in St. Louis, were all brought up during the course of the evening, and responded in neat and appropriate terms. It was not the least part of the pleasure of the occasion to us that we had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these gentlemen, with whom, in the course of our duty as a reporter, we shall have such frequent intercourse hereafter.

In all respects the celebration was pleasant, and was unusually interesting, for the reason that it was the only one of the kind we have had in this city, or ever will have.

THE FIRE ALARM BELLS.—As the city telegraph will probably go into operation to-day, it is but proper that we should tell how the bells will be rung in case of fire.

There are nine fire districts, with an alarm bell in each. In each fire district are numerous signal boxes, publicly exposed at convenient corners or other places. If a fire breaks out, the watchman or other informant gets the key of the signal box, from the place where it is kept, (which in due time will be known to all) opens the box, turns a little crank inside, according to directions which may be found at every police station and engine house. The turning of the crank, according to the directions, sounds the gongs in the engine houses, tinkles the little bells in the police stations, clicks in all the street signal boxes throughout the city, and rings a bell at the central office. At this office the operator adjusts an index or two, touches a key, and straightway all nine of the fire-bells will ring forth ther brazen alarm to the city. The firemen and the police, whose particular business it will be to understand the directions posted up for their use, will at once, by counting the taps of the alarm bells, know what fire district the fire is in, and by the clicking in the signal boxes they will know from which station of the fire district the alarm is sent.

The following are the limits of the fire districts, and the manner of ringing the alarm bell in each:

Fire District No. 1 is comprised between Washington and Toledano streets. The bells will give the alarm for this district by one distinct stroke, repeated twenty times, with an interval of fifteen seconds between each stroke.

District No. 2, is between Washington street and Felicity Road. The alarm will be two strokes, at an interval of three seconds, repeated fifteen times, with an interval of fifteen seconds.

District No. 3, lies between Felicity Road and Thalia street. Alarm three strokes, at an interval of three seconds, repeated thirteen times, with an interval of fifteen seconds.

District No. 4, lies between Thalia and Julia streets. Alarm four strokes, at an interval of three seconds, repeated ten times, with an interval of fifteen seconds.

District No. 5, between Julia and Canal streets. Alarm five strokes, at an interval of three seconds, repeated nine times, with an interval of fifteen seconds.

District No. 6, between Canal and St. Peter streets. Six strokes, at an interval of three seconds, repeated seven times, with an interval of twenty seconds.

District No. 7, between St. Peter and Esplanade streets. Seven strokes, at an interval of three seconds, repeated seven times, with an interval of twenty seconds.

District No. 8, between Esplanade and St. Ferdinand streets. Eight strokes, at three seconds interval, repeated six times, with an interval of twenty seconds.

District No. 9, between St. Ferdinand street and the Barracks. Nine strokes, at an interval of three seconds, repeated six times, with an interval of twenty seconds.

At the police stations are boxes containing indexes and alphabetical keys, by which the officers can send any kind of a message to the central office, and by which they can receive messages the same. This arrangement will be a great convenience to the newspaper reporters, who will at all times have welcome access to whatever news of general importance may be telegraphed from any part of the city.

FIRST CITY NEWS BY THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The following was received on Saturday forenoon at the central office, from the Robin street police station:

"About ½ o'clock this morning, near the corner of Race and Annunciation streets, two children were seriously injured. A horse attached to a buggy, belonging to Mr. Sullivan, 140 Annunciation street, took fright in front of his residence and ran off, throwing a son of Mr. Sullivan from the buggy and afterward running over a son of Mr. Maher, living on St. Thomas street, who was playing in the street."

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—The corner stone of the Rev. Father Cornelius Moynihan's new Church, (of which we have previously spoken) now building at or next to the corner of Craps and Marigny streets, was laid last evening, Archbishop Blanc and most of the Catholic priesthood being present in full canonical dress. There was a long procession, of several divisions: first, of girls and young ladies, from eight to eighteen, all dressed in white, and bearing Catholic banners, and marching the smallest first and the largest last; then several of the Irish Catholic benevolent societies, in full regalia, with music and banners.

The crowd was so great that we were unable to get near enough to obtain particulars, although we saw the Archbishop and his train whilst they were consecrating the corner-stone and outer walls of the edifice, already at a respectable hight above the earth's surface. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father McGrane, of St. Alphonso's Church in the Fourth District, under an awning covering the spot which will be the future altar of the church. The crowd in attendance was very great, and the ceremony was the absorbing event of the day in the Third District.

WANDERED OFF AGAIN.—Mrs. Elizabeth Von Eye, an old lady, 60 years of age, who is afflicted with temporary insanity, is astray. We mentioned some two weeks ago that she had wandered away from her home for the third time, and was anxiously and uselessly sought for by her family. She returned home after some three days absence, during which she had wandered about the woods back of the city. On Saturday she again disappeared, and no tidings have been heard of her since. Her family resides at the corner of Marais and Conti streets.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME ON STEAMBOATS.—Officer John Price arrested a man, named Hubbard, a few evenings since, on the steamboat landing, charged with attempting to obtain money from the clerks of the steamers Imperial and Crescent City, by counterfeiting the names of the second clerks of those boats to dray receipts. He had two bills of lading made out, upon one of which $45 50 was engrafted for charges, and $47 22 upon the other. The names of the second clerks, which were counterfeited, are Spencer and Egart.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate were made by Capt. Walton during last week:

One lot of ground in Poydras street, between Roman and Prieur streets	$500
A two-story frame house in the Fourth District, on Felicity street, between Apollo and Bacchus streets	3500
One lot on Washington avenue, between Camp and Magazine streets	700
Twenty lots of ground in the town of Carrollton, being the square bounded by Eagle, Jackson, Colapissa and Fourteenth streets, at $7 25 per lot	145
Twelve lots of ground in the town of Carrollton, in the square bounded by Clay, Live Oak, Colapissa and Fourteenth streets, at $7 50 per lot	90
Six lots of ground on Poydras street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, at $475 per lot	2850
Twelve lots of ground in the town of McDonoghville, being square No. 119, bounded by Franklin, Hancock and Columbus streets, and Shepherd Row	300
Twelve lots of ground in the town of McDonoghville, being square No. 115, bounded by Franklin, Hancock, Ptolemy and Laurence streets	300
Twelve lots of ground in the town of McDonoghville, in square No. 116, bounded by Franklin, Hancock, Laurence and Bringier streets	300
Twelve lots of ground in the town of McDonoghville, being square No. 117, bounded by Franklin, Hancock, Bringier and Magellan streets	300
One lot of ground in the Third District, on Laharpe street, between Broad and Dorgenois streets, with a one-story frame dwelling-house, outbuildings, etc	1200
A one-story bricked between posts dwelling-house in the Second District, on Dauphine street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets	3375
A one-story brick house in the Second District, on Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets	3300
Two lots of ground in the Fourth District, on First street, between St. David and St. Patrick streets, at $270 per lot	540
One lot of ground in the First District, fronting on New Levee and Fulton streets, between Julia and St. Joseph streets	1500

DIED INSIDE THE HOSPITAL GATE.—A woman named Catherine Gleason, a native of Ireland, was picked up in the street near the New Basin on Saturday evening about 5 o'clock, in an insensible condition, and conveyed in a furniture car to the Charity Hospital.

In moving her from the cart to the Hospital, and just after she had been carried through the gate of the yard, she expired. Her death was caused apparently from intemperance and exposure to the sun.

DEATH OF AN OLD AFRICAN.—Coroner Beach on Saturday held an inquest upon the body of a negro, a native of Africa, aged 115 years, who died from old age.

THE KILLING OF BARNEY CONNELLY.—Deputy Coroner Sarapare, on Saturday, held his inquest in the case of Barney Connelly, who died from a stab inflicted by Denis Sullivan, whilst he was talking with Margaret Twiggs, at her door, on Perdido street, on Monday night last. The woman was the only witness of the affair, and her testimony was as follows:

Margaret Twiggs, sworn—I live on Perdido street, No. 153, between Liberty and Howard. On Monday night last, the 4th of June, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Bernard Connelly and myself were standing on the gallery of my house, when Denis Sullivan came in suddenly. Connelly said: "Good evening Denis; is that you?" I remarked to Sullivan, "you have a clean handkerchief," at the same time pulling his handkerchief out of his pocket. He drew a dagger, (the same shown me) made a motion as if he wished to cut me, and then put the knife away. After this Connelly went to his room, which is in the same yard. Sullivan and I went into my room, where I also invited the deceased. I said to Sullivan, "Denis, you had better put away that knife and quit your stabbing, and you had better go to your mothers." At that moment deceased entered the room. Sullivan said, "It is time it is an election day, but there is no law to prevent any one from stabbing somebody to-night. Sullivan asked me if I had seen Kitty Golden. I told him she had been here, but some women in the yard insulted her. Deceased remarked that if he had been present he would not have allowed any one to insult her. Sullivan then, without any cause or provocation given by the deceased, got up from his chair and struck Connelly twice with his fist. When the deceased received the two blows he struck at Sullivan and hit him in the face. They scuffled together and went out on the back gallery. I then saw Sullivan seize deceased by the collar and try to drag him down the stairs, and thenas saw Sullivan with the dagger in his hand strike several times at Connelly. I cried out, "don't, don't." Sullivan then went away.

Cross examined—I am certain, and I swear positively, that deceased did not provoke Sullivan in any manner, and the only words he said to him were, "good evening, Denis." Connelly was down when Sullivan stabbed him.

The jury of inquest upon this testimony rendered a verdict of murder against Sullivan. The murderer is in prison, having been arrested the night of the cutting, after a diligent search by Sergeant Tom Williams and Corporal Wilson.

ARREST OF A NEGRO STEALER AND NEGROES.—Some time since, officers Izard and Price received information that a man with three stolen negroes had been in New Orleans, and was supposed to have come from Georgia.

These two officers immediately started on the track, and, after some time and expense, succeeded in tracing two of the negroes to Texas and back again to this city, with the man who had run them off from Hinesville, Liberty county, Georgia, as it was subsequently ascertained. They were arrested and lodged in jail, and the other negro, who had been left in Attakapas, was sent after and secured.

The Chief of Police, Thomas E. Adams, telegraphed the facts of the arrest to the Sheriff of Savannah, and on Saturday received an answer over the wires, stating that the Sheriff had left Savannah for this city with a requisition for the man Schaffer, alias Davis. This piece of police work reflects great credit upon the officers engaged in it, who brought it to so successful a termination.

CRUEL NEGLECT OF A CHILD.—The Chief of Police on Saturday received information that a Mr. and Mrs. Martin, residing at the corner of St. Paul and Poydras streets, were in possession of a little child of a man named Crookes, who had left it with them to take care of, he having married again; and that the child was in a dying condition, from neglect. He ordered Corporal Wilson to take the child to the Charity Hospital, where it was received, though only about 2 years old. The woman Charlotte Bonham, f. w. c., in whose house the parties have rooms, alleges that the poor child was fed upon whisky, and would have died from neglect had not the police interfered.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—A young lad named Luke McDermott fell out of a skiff yesterday, near the St. Mary street wharf, Fourth District, and was drowned before assistance could be given.

A boy about 14 years old, name unknown, was drowned in the river at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at the foot of Spain street. The body was not recovered.

The Oyster Sloop Murders.

CONFESSION OF HICKS THE PIRATE.

Albert W. Hicks has made some disclosures with reference to the murder of Capt. Burr and the brothers Oliver and Smith Watts, on board the sloop E. A. Johnson in March last. The admissions were made in course of a conversation with a gentleman who has been unremitting in his attention to the prisoner, since his incarceration, and to whom he professes to feel under many obligations for the kindness shown him.

His guerist first remarked:

"Hicks, I have formed a theory of the manner in which Captain Burr and the Watts boys were murdered, and I believe it was done between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and 3 in the morning."

"No," replied Hicks, "they killed them between 9 and 10 o'clock at night."

"What do you mean by *they?*" rejoined his questioner. "There were but four men on board the sloop, and you were one of the four. I am surprised at your attempt to deceive me, Hicks, and shall have nothing further to do with you if you treat me in that way."

"But there were five on board," said Hicks, with a cunning smile. "The Devil was the fifth personage; he possessed me and urged me on to do it. You see I was at the helm, and one of the Wattses was forward on the lookout, while Capt. Burr and the other lad were asleep below. I had entertained the idea of murdering them for some time, and the devil kept telling me now was the chance. I walked forward quietly, and before the young man was aware of my intentions, I dealt him a tremendous blow on the head. He fell down, but I had to repeat the blow several times before I could kill him. Meantime the noise and scuffling woke up the man who was sleeping in the hold, and just as he got on deck I struck him. He was'nt so hard to dispatch as the first one."

Q.—"What sort of an instrument did you use? Was it a marlin-spike or a hand-spike?"

This question Hicks could not be induced to answer, merely replying that it was a heavy instrument. His manner and subsequent remarks conveyed the impression to the mind of the questioner that an axe was the weapon he had used.

Hicks resumed—"After I had finished the boys, I went to the cabin and found Capt. Burr just coming upon deck. He asked me what the matter was, and I struck at him. He was a mighty powerful man, and he attempted to grapple me, and it was a long time before I could overcome him. I brought him down at last," he added triumphantly.

"Oh! the resistance of the captain accounts for the marks of the terrific struggle in the cabin; the woodwork was hacked as if with an axe, and there was a great quantity of blood about."

To this remark Hicks assented, and the gentleman went on:

"But there were bloody finger-marks on the gunwale, and you must have thrown one of them overboard before he was dead, and while he was clinging to the side, chopped his fingers off."

"No, sir; they had all been dead more than an hour when I pitched them over," said Hicks. He then said: "They tell me one of the bodies has been found; is it true?"

"I believe so," was the reply.

"Well, I don't; you see, when all this happened we were fifty miles from Sandy Hook, and I took care their graves should be deep—very deep."

He was then asked what his feelings could have been, alone as he was on the vessel, with nothing to be seen but the stars above him and the wide waters around him, while his shipmates, murdered by his hand, lay mutilated and bleeding on the deck?

"Oh!" said he, "it makes me shudder now, but then I did not mind it. I told you the devil urged me on; he sustained me then, but now he has deserted me."

Some further conversation ensued, and Hicks stated that he participated in the mutiny and murders on board the ship Saladin, in 1841. The accounts of that tragedy, published on Monday, were read to him, and he said they were perfectly correct versions of the affair. He was asked what name he went by at that time, but after equivocating a great deal said he had sailed under so many names that he could not remember. He had shipped as Johnson, Williams, Greene and several other aliases. "I have been mixed up in a good many bad scrapes in my time," he added. He pretended to know something also of the murder of the captain and crew of the schooner Eudora Imogen, near City Island, some years ago, and the scuttling of the vessel, for which the negro Wilson was executed at White Plains. Little credence, however, can be given to his statements in this matter.

NAILS IN FRUIT TREES.—A singular fact, and one worthy of being recorded, was mentioned to us a few days since by Mr. Alexander Duke, of Albermarle. He stated that whilst on a visit to a neighbor, his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of worm-eaten timber into which nails had been driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old, he drove a tenpenny nail through the body, as near the ground as possible; whilst the balance of his orchard had gradually failed, and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, these three trees, selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner with the exception of nailing, had always been healthy, furnishing him at the very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron afforded by the nails is offensive to the worm, while it is harmless, perhaps even beneficial to the tree.

A chemical writer on the subject says:

"The oxydation or rusting of the iron by the sap, evolves ammonia, which, as the sap rises, will, of course, impregnate every particle of the foliage, and prove too severe a dose for the delicate palate of intruding insects."

The writer recommends driving half a dozen nails into the trunk. Several experiments of the kind have resulted successfully.

[Charleston Mercury.

Tom Corwin, it is said, has already supplied himself with one of the rails split by Old Abe Lincoln in 1830, which he will carry with him on his stump-speech tour through Ohio in the ensuing campaign. Perhaps some extra couples of his own and Abe's speeches against the Mexican war, distributed among the Buckeyes, will aid in winning them over to the side of the rail sucker. He voted along with Corwin to withhold supplies from our suffering soldiers in Mexico.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

SUCCESS OF GARIBALDI'S FORCE

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa, N. Shannon, commander, of the British and North American line, reached her wharf at Jersey City this evening.

The Africa left the port of Liverpool on Saturday morning, touched at Cork Harbor on Sunday evening, to land and receive the mails and passengers, and brings one day's later intelligence than was received at St. John's, N. F., by the steamship Prince Albert, from Galway the 26th.

Her commercial news has been fully anticipated, but she brings the following additional political news telegraphed to Queenstown.

The main point of the intelligence received by the Africa is the accounts from Sicily, which continue to be the all-absorbing topic of interest in political circles on the continent.

It is now confirmed that Gen. Garibaldi had encountered a band of Bavarians in the service of the King of Naples, at San Martino.

General Lossa, of the Neapolitan army, asked an armistice of Garibaldi, which was declined by the latter.

A second expedition under the command of Col. Medeci left the city of Genoa, and by skillful management had succeeded in making a landing on the coast of the Island of Sicily.

Colonel Medeci, after having safely put ashore his army, joined the troops of Garibaldi and marched in the direction of Monreale, a town situated four miles south-west of Palermo, where he encamped and was cutting off the troops of the King of Naples evacuating Palermo.

Monreale itself was menaced, and the surrender thereof would lead to the fall of Palermo.

The latest accounts received from Messina state that no insurrectionary movements had taken place, but the Neapolitan police were daily deserting their masters.

The French journal *La Patrie* publishes a dispatch saying that the Royal troops had attacked Garibaldi, but had been completely routed by the latter.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Africa brings intelligence that the steamship City of Manchester, of the New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool line, had arrived at Queenstown Sunday evening.

Her news reached Liverpool by telegraph the day of her arrival at Queenstown.

At the present moment great preparations are being made in England for the departure of the Prince of Wales to America, which will take place on the 15th of July

Five ships of war will constitute the fleet which is to accompany the Prince to Quebec.

European journals give full accounts of the persecutions suffered by the Christians in Turkey.

They state that the unfortunate Christians bear their sufferings patiently, hoping that this intolerable oppression may soon be subdued.

A Vienna telegram asserts that M. Thouvenal had declared to the Austrian Envoy in Paris, Emperor Napoleon's regret that Russia had prematurely introduced the Eastern question, but thinks it desirable to associate with Russia, in order to prevent Russia's exclusive protectorate of the Christians in Turkey.

Advices from Rome state that Gen. Lamoriciere had left that city and was on his way to Ancona.

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