SOUTHERN WOOD AND MACHINE WORKS.—
P. SOW, Engineer.
115..... AND 115
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

ACARD.....A CARD.
Dr. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, the universal CANCER DOCTOR, who, for many years, has been located on Gravier str et, in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel, has removed his office to No. 20 BARONNE STREET, between Common and Canal, opposite the Lafayette Car Landing, where he is prepared to treat all diseases which he professes to cure, viz: CANCERS, in their worst form, SCALD HEAD, WHITE SWELLINGS and ULCERS, of every description.
Specimens of Ulcerous Tumors, extracted from patients, can be seen at Dr. Reynolds' office, and references to persons of prominent standing in this and other States of the Union, who have been successfully treated by Dr. Reynolds, will be given to all who have any doubts of the efficacy of his remedies.
He challenges the medical faculty of the United States of America or Europe to excellent cures. my28 1m

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,
ja11 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office No. 3 Carondelet street.
Capital, $371,720 38.
OMER GAILLARD, President....A. SCHRIEBER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Geo. W. West, E. P. Hunt,
James A. White, M. Monsoo,
Douglas West, Martin Gordon, Jr.,
D. Jamison, Numa Augustin,
Ar. Mitchenberger Cesaire Olivier,
J. Leloy, A. Rohn,
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. d28 1y

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 description of materials, they have made contracts with several of the most prominent manufacturers 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.
ja18 6m HERRARD & CO.

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, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for ome, 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. 3,600, 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 1y AW

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,
fe7 2pIm—1yAW No. 100 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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 "Carman'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.
R. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
No. 41 Magazine st.
For sale by all Retail Druggists and Dealers generally. Price 25 cents. fe26 1m AW

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. a16 tf

GALVANIZED IRON!—GALVANIZED IRON!—
The undersigned, Sole Agents for
McCULLOUGH & CO.'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN
Charcoal Galvanized Iron,
For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Black 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 Common street.

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.

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, the 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, Mobile Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.
Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
m29 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1860. NUMBER 100.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There were some few gatherings yesterday at some of the most noted corners of rue Carondelet. There was no desire for long talk or arguments, and many of the frequenters or habitues concluded to retire at an early hour and call it a half day. Since our last talk later advices from Europe have been received, brought by the steamer Europa, arrived at Halifax, up to and including the 16th inst.—the full week's details. The sales of cotton for the week were 50,000 bales; not quite equal to the average consumption, say 51,000 bales per week. The stock in Liverpool on the 15th instant was, of all kinds, 1,335,000 bales. We must go back fifteen years, say the year 1845, to find any such quantity on hand. On the first of August that year (1845) the stock on hand was 1,063,000 bales, with a consumption of 31,000 bales per week.

As an offset to the very depressing accounts brought by the Europa, the private letters received by the previous steamer say: "It is evident that at the present rate of consumption, at least 5,000,000 bales cotton will be required for the next crop; 4,000,000 bales would be a short crop, and 3,500,000 bales a famine crop; so the prospects for the present growing crop will be watched with great interest."

But never mind the foreign news, though the Great Eastern was reported to be off New York yesterday morning. We have had some heavy showers of rain since Tuesday morning, which have been of more service than a dozen steamships arrivals from California loaded with gold dust. The rains have extended far and near, so far as heard from. The change in the wind since Monday last has caused the waters in Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne to rise, and the resumption of daily intercourse with the sea-shore suburbs is expected. The traveling on the lakes at this moment is light, very light. There are very few visitors at the prominent hotels on the sea coast. The talk is, that there is too much snobbism among our citizens; they go Northward; for what purpose it is hard to divine. Many go on business, but many more go because it is "fashionable." Possibly some of our moneyed institutions might in a degree check it, by giving what is termed in financial parlance a few turns of the screw.

Some of the cotton operators are giving rather gloomy details of the purchases and shipments hence this last spring—that is, following the 1st of March—those that have returned to England from here. The charges on cotton in Liverpool are enormous. Twenty-five cents per bale for 28 days storage is now exacted. This exceeds any charges in New Orleans.

The receipts of cotton at all the seaports up to dates annexed foot up as follows:

Receipts at New Orleans proper to last night	Bales.
" Mobile to June 23	2,109,202
" Savannah to June 19	788,781
" Charleston to June 21	317,001
" North Carolina ports to June 15	501,739
" Virginia ports to June 1	39,659
" Florida ports to June 1	67,567
" Texas ports to June 23	113,069
	249,047
Total bales at seaports	1,428,133

We are now arriving at something approaching conclusiveness regarding the crop of 1859. The stocks at the interior towns are dwindling down towards 50,000 bales, excluding the stock at Houston, Texas, on the 20th inst., say 7968 bales. At Selma, Ala., on the 20th there were 1738 bales. Assuming the overland shipments—say from Memphis, Nashville and Vicksburg—to be 140,000 bales, we have at light 4,618,000 bales; but we cannot expect much over 80,000 bales of the inland shipments to reach the Atlantic seaports.

The receipts and shipments at Cincinnati for the season up to the 20th inst. were as follows, to which we added the figures of last year:

	1860.	1859.
Receipts	80,500	73,983
Shipments	81,175	66,722

How many bales of the 73,983 received at Cincinnati have been forwarded to the seaports cannot now be ascertained, unless there are free receipts of the new crop before the making up of the yearly table of receipts. It is very doubtful if the receipts or crop will reach 1,000,000 bales. However, it is useless to talk any more for the present. But when circular writers inform their friends and correspondents on the other side of the Atlantic that the maximum, or full producing powers of the United States have been attained, and placing these powers at the figures of 4,300,000 to 4,400,000 bales, it will be seen that they have misjudged the cotton producing capacities of the great South and Southwest of these United States. As for the grand Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, and its petty subscriptions of five and ten pounds, we can reiterate the remarks of some of our old cotton planters, "that they do not care a continental dollar for all the Cotton Supply Associations in Christendom."

A Burmese Tragedy.

The Burmese have a peculiar delicacy of feeling, or dread of "shame," to use our translation of their expression, and at the same time disregard of life. At the time I was magistrate of the town of Moulmein, says a recent writer, a respectable elderly woman one morning drove up to my house in a hack-carriage, and, rushing up-stairs, without being announced, with most incoherent expressions and wild gestures, declared herself to be the murderess of her daughter, and implored me to come and save her. "Help! help! for her only child!" In her excited state, I could elicit no particulars of what had transpired; so, catching up my hat, I got into the carriage with her, and called to an attendant policeman to jump behind, and we drove off at full speed to her house.

On arrival there, she led the way in haste up the steps, through the verandah and center-room, and, with an hysterical shudder, pushed open the door of a bedroom and pointed in. I entered; and, in the dull light, the window shutters being closed, I saw a lifeless form hanging to the low roof, suspended by the neck with a little French silk handkerchief, the feet touching the ground, with a quiet smile on what were still pretty features. It was the corpse of her daughter—quite warm and flexible, but lifeless. I instantly raised her in my arms so as to loosen the handkerchief, and, calling to my attendant to undo the simple knot, laid her on the bed, and dispatched the policeman in the carriage for the civil surgeon, who speedily arrived, but too late to restore animation.

An inquiry on the spot elicited the following circumstances: She was a high-spirited, somewhat willful girl of 18, and there had been for some time past a little love affair between her and a young Burman, who had proposed to her. Her parents, who had given an unwilling and tardy consent, continued to put difficulties in the way of their union; but her lover had visited her privately the previous evening, and, in an evil moment, had been admitted into the house. The mother of the girl having found it out, sharply upbraided her, and even struck her in the presence of their neighbors. The girl made no reply, but retired at once to her room, washed and dressed herself in clean clothes, neatly fastened up her long hair, powdered her face and neck (an usual custom when the maidens of Burmah dress for a holiday) and in her little room, so lately the scene of the first and last secret interchange of vows, she committed suicide with a little silk handkerchief that looked as if it would hardly serve to kill a fly.

"There, Debby, the door bell rings; light a match, and run quick and touch the shavings, so the burned sticks and brands will get a burnin' in the sittin' room—or they'll say we ain't genteel." "Yes, ma'am." Debby lights and returns quickly. "Now, then, it's a rosin'. (Bell rings again.) "Shall I go, ma'am?" "Yes." "Oh, lordy, ma'am—'twas only a peddler!" "Cuss the peddler!" "Yes, ma'am." "Well, well; take the fire apart and we'll be ready for the next alarm."

At a printers' festival the following toast was given: "The Editor and the Lawyer—The devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter."

"Good morning, Patrick," said a gentleman to his Irish laborer; "slippery, this morning." "Slippery?—and be jabers, it is nothing else, yer honor. Upon my word, and I slipped down three times without getting up once!"

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

SUCCESSFUL TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

NEW SCHEME OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Reception of the Emperor at Baden.

DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

SANDY HOOK, June 28.—The mammoth steamship Great Eastern, Capt. Hall, successor to the late Capt. Harrisson, reached the Light Ship at 7½ o'clock this morning.

The Great Eastern left the Needles at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. The time between the Needles and the Light Ship ranged from 254 to 333 miles in twenty-four hours. She draws 27 feet water aft.

She is now laying near the Light Ship awaiting a sufficient rise of water to enable her to cross and proceed opposite the Battery where she will cast anchor.

Everything about her is in the most complete order.

The Great Eastern brings no later commercial news, but a few interesting political items received by telegraph from different points on the Continent.

The United States mail steamship Adriatic, from New York, arrived out at Havre, all well, and was to leave Cowes on Wednesday, 20th inst., for New York.

European Political Intelligence.

The spirit of nationality in Sicily has now entered on such a career that it seems in a fair way of being irresistible. The intelligence from the Continent is centered in the great events of which Sicily is the scene.

The secret committee of Messina is at present in full correspondence with Gen. Garibaldi, who is still at Palermo, his present headquarters.

The recent news which has been laid before the public describing an insurrection in Calabria, is at present denied and said to be unfounded.

Dispatches from Palermo say that Catania, after having been pillaged, was evacuated by the royal troops, whose loss during an engagement with a band of insurgents was severe.

Several Neapolitan officers and soldiers have deserted and returned to Palermo, from whence they were sent to Calabria.

A dispatch dated Florence, June 16th, says it is reported that Baron Riscasoli is about resigning the office of Governor-General of Tuscany.

A message, dated Turia, June 16, states that M. Thouvenal is acting in concert with Count Cavour respecting a policy for France and Sardinia in relation to the Sicilian affairs.

Dispatches received at Paris from Baron Brenner state that a revolution in Naples is considered imminent.

The Governments of Russia and Austria refuse to recognize the annexation of Tuscany to France.

The Emperor Napoleon made his entry into Baden amid the most intense enthusiasm.

The procession gotten up on the occasion was splendid and of an imposing character.

Napoleon is about to claim as a compensation, on account of a new territory, which Garibaldi's successes will add to the House of Savoy, that Genoa, the Province of Nice and the Island of Sardinia should be annexed to France.

The London Weekly says the great Powers have discovered a scheme on the part of Russia and France to give the Danubian Provinces to the Grand Duke of Leuchtenberg.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The mail steamship Kangaroo, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, reached her wharf last night.

The Kangaroo left the port of Liverpool on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

Her news has been fully anticipated by the Meletta at Quebec and the Europa.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA AND MATANZAS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The United States mail steamship Granada, from New Orleans via Havana on the 23d inst., reached her wharf this morning.

The steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas, on the 22d inst., has also arrived at this port.

The Granada and Matanzas report the sugar markets of Matanzas and Havana buoyant at full prices.

Molasses was dull but quiet at previous quotations.

They have no political news of any importance to report.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 28.—The Overland Express from Denver City arrived here to-day.

The express brought upward of $11,000 in gold. Little Rover, chief of the Arapahoe tribe of Indians, is not killed as was previously reported. His brother received a somewhat dangerous wound during the last engagement.

The reports from California are cheering, and crowds are rushing thither from Pike's Peak. Some of the claims are yielding fabulous amounts.

Gulch miners are realizing from fifteen to twenty dollars per day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Eastern Arrived.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The mammoth steamship Great Eastern can be seen off Sandy Hook bound in.

A fleet of vessels, of all sizes, have already gone down to meet her to escort her up to the city.

The battery is densely crowded with huge masses of human beings, who are eagerly awaiting her arrival.

Mexican Treaty Postponed.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Senate yesterday in executive session resolved to postpone the consideration of the McLane-Ocampo treaty, till the month of December.

Mayor Wood on the Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Mayor has been conferring with Douglas, Breckinridge and the administration.

He suggests that there be but one electoral ticket in the State of New York, unpledged to either candidate, but to throw the vote as deemed politic.

Both sides favor the proposition. If the proposition should happen to fail, Wood will go for Douglas.

The President has declared to the National Executive Committee his entire approbation of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane.

Governor Wise's Opinion.

NORFOLK, June 28.—Gov. Wise, of Virginia, pronounces the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane the most admirable to save the Union.

Meeting in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 28.—A meeting of the friends of Gen. Sam Houston will be called on the 19th, for the purpose of nominating Houston electors for the State.

Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, June 28.—The Richmond Southern Constitutional Convention reassembled in this city pursuant to adjournment.

A resolution was passed declaring Breckinridge and Lane their choice.

The convention adjourned *sine die*.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The United States mail steamship Northern Light, of the Atlantic and Pacific Company's line, (formerly Vanderbilt's line) has arrived at this port.

The Northern Light, besides a large number of passengers and a valuable freight, brings $500,000 in specie on freight.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The appointment of Judge Kinney as Chief Justice for the Territory of Utah, by the President, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the President's appointment of Mr. Isaac H. Wright, as Superintendent of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory.

The President will not fill the present vacancy in the Supreme Court till next winter.

After considering the two Indian treaties for some time they were finally ratified.

The Great Eastern at New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Great Eastern made her way up to this city as soon as the tide was sufficiently high to permit to cross the Narrows, and is now safely anchored opposite the Battery.

Unbounded enthusiasm exists among the harbor crafts attending her.

Private Letters and Circulars.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Circulars by the steamship Great Eastern say the amount of Cotton received during the last business days adds up 33,000 bales.

The quantity of Cotton now at sea from American ports sums up 133,000 bales, against 188,000 bales corresponding period last year.

The Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, June 28.—The Cunard steamship Europa reached her wharf to-day from Halifax.

Her mails have been distributed, and those for the South were dispatched by this evening's train.

Pacific Railway.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the Senate to-day unsuccessful attempts were made to order the printing of the eleventh volume of the Pacific Railway Report.

Confirmation by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The appointment of Jos. E. Johnston as Quartermaster General of the Army, in place of the late Gen. Jesup, was confirmed by the Senate to-day, after which it adjourned *sine die*.

Douglasism in Maine.

PORTLAND, June 28.—Douglas electors were chosen to-day by the Democratic State Convention.

Cricket Match.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A Grand Cricket match between the St. George's and King's county, was played yesterday on the new ground at Hoboken. The match was won by the St. George's club.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Flour market closed firm at an advance of 5c. The sales added up 12,000 bbls. Superfine State is quoted at $5 40 to $5 45 per bbl. Corn closed dull. The sales amounted to 22,000 bushels at 67c. to 72½c. Polar Whalebones are selling at 50c. Pork closed quiet and steady. There were 50 bbls. sold at $18 62½ to $18 95. Lard closed firm. The sales range from 11¼ to 12½ per lb. Coffee closed quiet but firm. St. Domingo is selling at 13½c. per lb. New Orleans Molasses is selling at 47 cents per gallon. The Sugar market is quiet. The sales summed up 1500 hhds. at 6½c. to 7½c. for Cuba.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Business in Flour is limited, at previous rates, the sales reached 700 bbls. at $4 70 to $5 00. There were 1100 bbls. of Whisky sold at 17½ to 17½c. per gallon. Bacon closed buoyant at an advance of ½c. The quotations for Pork and Lard are nominal. Corn closed active at 47c. per bushel. Oats closed buoyant, and are selling at 38b. per bushel.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Cotton market closed dull. Middling Uplands are nominal at 10½c. Flour closed quiet. The sales to-day were 15,000 bbls. Superfine State is quoted at $5 30 to $5 35 per bbl. The market for Corn closed dull. There were 8000 bushels sold at 62½c. to 70c. Pork closed quiet but firm. The sales amounted to 400 bbls. at $18 62½ to $18 75 for New Mess. Lard in tierces is selling at 12c. to 12½c. per lb.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Flour market closed very dull—sales at $4 75. Oats are firm at 38 cts. per bushel. The market for Corn closed active at 47c. per bushel. Whisky is selling at 17½c. per gallon. Pork closed buoyant at $18 per bbl. There was nothing done in Lard to-day.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—The Ohio river at this point continues to recede, with three feet seven and a half inches of water in the canal, by the mark.

VICKSBURG, June 28.—The steamer Belfast passed down at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Mustang passed down at 2, the Henry Choteau at 4, and the Woodford at 10 o'clock this morning.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—The Ohio river at this point continues to fall, with 3 feet 6 inches of water in the canal by the mark.

A New Eldorado, Perhaps.

From the San Antonio Herald of the 22d we extract the following rumor of fresh gold discoveries:

We learn that several letters arrived here yesterday by the San Antonio and San Diego mail line, giving confused accounts of the discovery of enormous deposits of gold in the mountain region, about one hundred and fifty miles beyond El Paso, and near the old copper and silver mines of Santa Rita. We have seen but one letter on the subject, and as that was written from El Paso, the writer could only state things upon hearsay. It was from a Mr. Pilel, to the editors of the Zeitung of this city.

Mr. P. says that all the loose population of El Paso were off for the diggings, and that the little villages, and even the stage stations along the mail route, were being abandoned by the inhabitants, who were rushing en masse to the mines. He does not state the character of the new diggings, and we cannot learn anything about them that we could advise our readers to receive as reliable information on the subject. Santa Rita is an old Pueblo town, of small dimensions, situated in a poor country, about forty or fifty miles from the Overland mail route, and just within the territorial limits of New Mexico.

The great mountain chain in which the Pike's Peak and old New Mexico mines are situated extends down to the vicinity of the locality of the alleged discoveries, and a new Eldorado may have been found.

The mail will put us in possession of reliable information in a few days, and in the meantime we advise our friends to keep cool, and wait to see what will turn up. If the gold is there, San Antonio will get a large share of the benefit of it.

The Duke of Wellington was remarkable for the coolness with which he gave his directions. Even in the heat of an engagement he has been known to give vent to a humorous observation, especially when it seemed to raise the spirits of his men. Thus, when the British were storming Badajoz his grace rode up whilst the balls were falling around, and observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the man's name. He was answered, "Taylor." "A very good name, too," remarked Wellington. "Cheer up, my men, our Taylor will soon make a pair of breaches—in the walls!" At this sally the men forgot the danger of their situation, a burst of laughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

A witness, on entering the box, had a Testament presented to him, but he declined to be sworn. Being asked his reasons for refusing, he naively said: "I'll tell a lie wi' ony man in England, but I'll not swear to it."

An old bachelor says that during leap year the ladies jump at every offer of marriage—hence the term.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY there was no rain; the day was bright and hot enough, but pleasantly relieved by the clouds which flitted and the breezes which circulated.

CHILD KILLED.—A little child about three years old, named Sophie Dame, was run over by a cart on Wednesday evening, on St. Peter street, between Basin and St. Claude. It appeared that the child was standing on the banquette, when she was called by an elder sister across the street to come over to her. The little thing started, and just as she was half way over a cart, driven by a negro, came round the corner and run over her before the driver could stop his mules. She received internal injuries, which caused her death in about six hours. There was plenty to show that the driver was not in fault. The Coroner yesterday investigated the affair and returned a verdict of accidental death.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A man named L. W. Colson was taken to Charity Hospital yesterday morning. He had fallen out at a window somewhere, and was badly hurt.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE. The man who was found dead on the levee on Wednesday evening, was viewed by the Coroner yesterday. Death was determined to have resulted from intemperance. The body was not recognized.

SUMMER NIGHT AMUSEMENTS.—Anything in the way of a poster for a public meeting, these dull times, is sure to draw a crowd, whether the people sympathize with the proposed action or not.

Day before yesterday, some persons stuck up bills about town, announcing that a public meeting would be held at Lafayette square on Thursday evening—to consider the case of Martin, the free negro musician, whose alleged seduction and ruin of sundry respectable white girls has been the town talk for some days. The poster was couched in inflammatory terms, and was well calculated to induce people to answer the call, through curiosity to see what would be done.

So, last evening, a crowd of two thousand or more—including all classes of people, from the most respectable citizens down to loafers and boys—trampled the grass of Lafayette Square, curious to see if there were any persons who would actually undertake to organize a riot for the benefit of Mr. Martin, a proceeding which would have involved the storming and capture of the Parish Prison, where Martin is incarcerated. The crowd stood around, and smoked, and talked, and waited.

The posters had promised speeches; but no speakers appeared. Several prominent persons, known to be in the crowd, were called upon. They responded—by mizzling. So the crowd kept on waiting and talking and smoking. The square was not illuminated; but the pale moon looked down at the crowd with one eye, comically, (being only at the half-full) as if to say, "Now, is'nt that one of the crowds to peep at!"

Soon the wags in the crowd commenced getting off jokes. "Hurrah for Douglas!" shouted one man. A few feint hurrahs were given. "Three groans for Douglas!" shouted another man; and the groans were given, right heartily. The election spirit being aroused, the other Presidential candidates, Breckinridge, Bell and even Abe Lincoln, were hurrahed for and groaned at. In a short time the crowd got tired of this, and other jokes were resorted to.

One man shouted out frantically, "Lock the gates! lock the gates! I've lost five cents!" Several of the boys being outside the square, rushed in at the gate exclaiming, "Make way, gentlemen; here he is, they're bringing him over from the Lock-up!" and the crowd opened right and left, as quickly as if a military procession were coming in. "Beware of pickpockets!" sung out one man. After a while, a man announced that "he" had consented to make a speech, and would deliver it from the steps of the City Hall. This caused a great many to leave the square and crowd St. Charles street, but no speaker appeared on the steps of the hall. And the crowd staid there, smoking and talking.

At last a really practical joker appeared with a coil of rope in his hand, and shouted out, "Boys, let's hang him! I've got the rope! follow me!" He started down St. Charles street, as if going to the Parish Prison; his partners in the joke rushed after him; and the result was that a mob of upwards of a thousand people followed them off. How far they went we did not take the trouble to ascertain.

We are seriously of opinion, however, (such is the public feeling against Martin) that if any person or persons had had the daring to organize an expedition against the Parish Prison, there would have been a large crowd willing to follow and aid them.

A FANCY SCENE AT THE OAKS.—We learn that two medical gentlemen of English extraction, (one an extractor, being a "practical dentist") had a little dispute on some medical subject, which induced them day before yesterday, to "have it out" at the Oaks; weapons, manleys; distance, such as might suit their mutual convenience.

The rules of the P. R. were agreed to; that is, not to hit below the point where the brandy stops. The "grizzly bear" of Metairie Ridge, better known as D—n M—r—tt, was bottle-holder for both umpire, referee, timer, stakeholder, and undertaker for whoever might have his "chunk put out." The said D—n also constituted the outside audience.

The antagonists fit not only for personal satisfaction, but for a wager of $250 aside. They peeled and fit. No foul blows were given. They fit like gentlemen. Each gentleman went down "several times" before the manleys of the other. The ground was soft from the rain then falling. Both got bloody in front and muddy behind. It was mud and blood all round.

After a really well-contested fight, the dentist came off victor, still good for another hour's work. He refused to accept the stake he won, saying that his victory in the fight was satisfaction enough for him.

Their mutual friend D—n, like a true philosopher, acting as seconds for each and umpire for both, effected a reconciliation between them. He then took them to the nearest convenient place, where they washed off their blood, and scraped off from their garments as much of the mud as possible.

The whole thing ended with a really jolly and amicable breakfast at Dan Kickok's. Had the town known that such a fight was coming off at the Oaks, the town would have been half empty at the time of the fight. The fact is, that New Orleans is a lively place in the summer time.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—J. Mora, alias Norrell, for attempting to pick the pockets of a drunken man on Front street, was yesterday sent to the Work-house for six months.

Peter Wadsworth and George Mills, both free colored, and William, slave of Macon, and Henry, slave of Dorsey, were up for being on the premises of R. W. Simmons, on St. Thomas street, contrary to his orders, and for gambling. Peter and George were sent to prison to prove their freedom; William was sent down to receive twenty-five lashes; Henry saved his bacon by paying $10 fine.

Seven free negroes, of the crew of the ship Wellington, were sent to prison, there to remain till the departure of the ship.

Margaret E. Barban and Rose Cambre, taken up for fence pilfering, were sent to the Work-house for two months. A lot of lewd and abandoned women and vagrant masculines were also sent to the Work-house.

John Terry was sent before the First District Court for stealing J. B. Prague's coat out of his office, at No. 33 St. Joseph street. Charles Anderson was sent before the same Court for carrying a concealed knife and attempting to cut officers Kennedy and Hewitt on the steamboat landing, when they went to arrest him for raising a row. Neither gave bail, and both went to prison.

Peter H. Murrow was tried for selling liquor to a slave in his grocery, corner of Apollo and Clio streets; was found guilty, deprived of his license, and fined $250. Officer Wm. Carr was the prosecutor. P. Gannon, grocer, corner of Lafayette and Franklin streets, was tried on a similar charge and acquitted. The cases of Michael Welsh and Otto Wicker, similarly charged, were continued to next month.

The following parties were arraigned and held for future examination:

Thomas Donovan, charged with stabbing and seriously wounding James McLaughlin on St. Jane street, yesterday morning. Sent to prison to await the result.

Henry Neal, charged with attempting to abduct the slave girl Tilia, belonging to Thomas Hilbert, on Erato street. Sent to prison in default of $1600 bail, to be examined on the 10th prox.

Ferdinand Carper, charged with beating Urania Nelson with a loaded cane and chasing her with a bowie-knife, on the 22d inst., at the corner of Poydras and Johnson streets. Sent to prison in default of bail, to be examined on the 19th.

Wm. Williams, charged with robbing the money drawer of Mrs. Anna Mary Christian's grocery, at the corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, on Wednesday, taking $21 in cash and one-sixteenth of a lottery ticket. Sent down to be examined on the 5th.

Thomas Connelly, charged with outrageously abusing and villifying Mary Ann Moran, chasing her into the house No. 211 Tchoupitoulas street, and brutally pounding her, by striking her in the face and body with his fists and kicking her, and injuring her so seriously as to endanger her life. Sent down to be examined on the 18th.

James Gorman, charged with repeatedly threatening the life of Henry Wankfield, and going armed and looking after him for the purpose of putting his threats into execution. Sent down to be examined on the 10th.

Mrs. Collins, charged with threatening the life of Mary Cartabry, and chasing her with murderous intent into the house of a neighbor, near the corner of Liberty street and the New Shell Road. Case fixed for the 19th.

Wm. Dunn, Wm. Knox and John Kenny, charged with stealing from Lieut. Dryden's residence, on Common street, his Scotch terrier dog, valued at $25. Case fixed for the 11th.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—Assistant Recorder Magioni yesterday continued his examination of the complicated case of E. F. Mioton vs. Miss Goujon and Messrs. Dickson and Framy, touching the harboring and concealing of Mr. Dupré's runaway slave girl Caroline; to which case we alluded yesterday. After taking some testimony, the investigation was further postponed.

Henry Farmuster was arraigned and held for examination on the charge of having stolen a bracelet and locket from Mrs. Mary Karll, on Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, the other day.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Anastasie Desarzent, or Abat, f. w. c., was yesterday examined on the charge of having violently assaulted and battered Miss Nancy Lazarre, a white woman, on the 19th inst. It was shown that she beat Miss Nancy, threw her into the street, and stamped upon her. She was sent before the First District Court. No other business worth mention.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Patrick Eagan was yesterday tried for the murder of his wife—beating her to death on the night of the 10th inst., at their residence in Leeds' row.

The revolting particulars of the case, as elicited before the Coroner at the time, and published by us, were set forth in all their enormity before the Court yesterday. It was shown that whilst the wife was in the agonies of death from the fiendish beating she had received, her husband struck her on her bare abdomen, because she happened to throw her covering off. Mr. S. Meyers, by appointment of the Court, defended the prisoner.

The jury, after and absence of about a quarter of an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty.

This makes four murder trials for the present week; one resulting in a verdict of manslaughter, and the other three in verdicts of murder in the first degree.

Two more alleged murderers—Princeval and McGrath—are on the docket for to-day, and one or the other will be tried.

SHOOTING STARS.—It has been the subject of considerable speculation whether the bodies known as "shooting stars" owe their origin to violent action at the moon's surface. Observers are agreed, however, that the surface of the moon offers no evidence of great agitation. The indentations of the surface remain unchanged, and no new phenomena have, it is believed, been seen, which indicate the existence of volcanoes, which might discharge small bodies with great force, and thus give rise to the satellites of the earth. The case is widely different as regards the sun. Changes of enormous magnitude are continually witnessed on its surface, which indicate the action of forces agitating the mass probably in a state of fluidity. If a body were thrown up from the sun's surface it must, omitting all considerations of the planets, describe an ellipse, having the center of the sun in one of the foci; and thus, however great the force by which the body may be supposed to have been discharged, it must return to the sun, and impinging upon it, would not perform even one entire revolution.

If, however, the action of the other planets be considered, and especially of Jupi