New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1860.

☞Mr. J. J. McKeever, Agent of Adams' Express, has our thanks for Northern and Western papers in advance of the mail.

☞Board of Aldermen on eighth page.

COOPER'S WELLS.—This watering place will probably be looking up in the market now. As popular as it has always been with the public generally, a special rush from New Orleans will change the face of things somewhat. Now that special rush is the very thing that may be looked for. Our citizens return with discouraging accounts of the heat at the Gulf Coast places. Then the complaints against the New Orleans and Mobile Mail Company come thicker and stronger, whether with or without reason, and the advertisement of Cooper's Wells comes out at the auspicious moment with peculiar attractions. We are assured with earnestness that no expense will be spared to make it a "home institution." The facilities of getting there will be an additional inducement, and a pleasant time there may be anticipated.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.—The first one of the season at Cooper's Wells is advertised to come off on Tuesday evening next, the 17th inst. Fancy dresses and masks can be obtained on the spot, but it is to be presumed from the kind of visitors that patronize the Wells, that some splendid costumes will be ordered up from New Orleans, and that altogether it will be a rich and splendid pageant.

☞LORD PALMERSTON AS IRISHMAN?—This question was settled yesterday morning by two of our city cotemporaries in the following satisfactory style. The Bulletin says:

Palmerston is an Irishman. The London Times, in an editorial on the French pamphlet, "McMahon King of Ireland," says that "the present Prime Minister of England is an Irishman." Palmerston, as all our readers know, is the present Prime Minister.

The Picayune, throwing light upon the same paragraph which had attracted the attention of our staid and reliable Gravier street neighbor, says:

Lord Palmerston is genial, plucky, fearless and pugnacious, which are thought to be good traits of the Irish character, and he has an Irish title, but he is an Englishman born, of very ancient English family. His name is Henry John Temple. He is of a younger branch of the ducal family of Buckingham, and an immediate descendant from the Sir Wm. Temple, celebrated for his learning and abilities two hundred years ago. He has, like most Peers, a double title, being Viscount Palmerston and Baron Temple, but both are Irish, and give him no title to sit in the English House of Lords.

This would appear to settle the question of the noble Lord's nativity beyond all reasonable doubt, for if three such journals don't know where he was born, it might very well become a matter of speculation whether he was born at all.

An unhappy young married woman in Hartford, recently took strychnine to kill herself. As she began to straighten out lobelia was freely administered, and through its influence her life was saved.

Miss Willing, of Philadelphia, a niece of Mrs. Bidgway, according to a late Paris letter, is soon to marry a Hungarian prince, a man of enormous fortune.

PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.—The New York Express publishes the following letter, which it says is from an intimate gentleman of Virginia:

In Virginia, public opinion is very much divided between Douglas and Breckinridge. In the eastern part of the State there will be a large majority for Breckinridge, while in the western portion I think the larger number of the Democrats are for Douglas. Under these circumstances I cannot entertain a doubt that the vote of our State will be cast for Bell and Everett. The majority against us, even in behalf of the mixed Democracy, is very small—not exceeding four or five thousand. Our friends are united, and the Democrats are laboring under a corresponding depression. Many of the conservative Democrats, disgusted with the disensions, corruptions and misconduct of their party, will now vote for Bell and Everett; and that large class of voters who like to be in the majority, will flock in our hundreds. Under these circumstances, I should not be surprised if our plurality should reach 20,000, or more.

I once have expressed a hope that the Douglas and Breckinridge men would unite on one electoral ticket. A coalition of two such discordant factions is impossible.

My impression is that Bell and Everett will carry nearly all the Southern States.

North Carolina votes for Governor early in August. From what I can learn, Poole, the Opposition candidate, will carry the State. If so, it will exert a prodigious moral influence through the South and the Union, and will be the first of a succession of brilliant victories.

On the whole, our prospects in the South were never so bright.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN A. HERON.—Among the numerous cases of sudden death recently recorded in the Mobile papers, we find the following in the Tribune of Thursday:

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John A. Heron, which occurred in this city on Tuesday night last. At an early hour in the evening he was apparently in good health. A short time afterwards he retired to his room to cool off, and in less than an hour thereafter he was a corpse. Mr. H. was well known in this city, and also in New Orleans. He was a native of Virginia, but has resided in Mobile for the last twenty years.

DOUGLAS MEETING IN NEWARK.—*Newark, N. J., July 10.*—A Douglas Club was formed here last night. The attendance was large. Resolutions were offered instructing the action of the State Committee for a union electoral ticket, which, after a long and exciting discussion, were lost by a small vote.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, the Douglas men resolved on an compromise or fusion, and there will probably be two electoral tickets.

SHE DID NOT COWHIDE HIM.—A paragraph having been widely circulated to the effect that Susan Denis had recently cowhided a Baton Rouge editor, he of the Comet publishes the following explanation, already over due to a wondering public:

It is not necessary to write a "Card to the Public," or publish the private correspondence of personal friends, who arranged in a manner "mutually satisfactory to the parties," what might have been a very private matter. It is however due the public in this state—before the item receives any further publicity than that given it by the Camden editor, that Susan never got through the press room. When she asked, "Are you the editor?" she was answered by the pressman, who said "yes," and when he found out what she wanted, said he was joking. Arrived at the outer glass door of the secretary, Susan was not permitted to pass the threshold until she promised not to use the whip. As before said, the matter was amicably arranged by the interference of friends.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM IN MISSOURI.—*Princeton, Mo., July 2.*—On last Saturday evening we were visited by one of the most terrible storms of wind, hail and rain, accompanied by the most terrible lightning, that has ever visited this section of country, doing immense damage to houses, fences and property of all kinds that was left unprotected from the fury of the storm. The storm came up from the southwest about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and raged with the most violent and unabated fury for about an hour, during which time sorrow and anguish of the most heart-rending character was brought upon two happy homes, at least, in this immediate vicinity. There may have been others, but we have as all that we have heard of. A young man living some two miles west of here by the name of Wm. Stanley, was out in the cornfield at the time, and took shelter under a tree. During the progress of the storm, the lightning struck the tree and unfortunately killed Mr. Stanley almost instantly. He leaves a wife and two children. We also learn that our old friend, Mr. C. C. Cousins, of Bavaria, in this county, was killed in the storm. We have been unable to learn the particulars.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Impromptu the Voodoo stable stock, which takes place to-day. We understand the horses that are to be drawn for are of the best blood in Kentucky. The stock has cut down some of the finest and fastest horses in the South to the Bottom, and purchasers would do well to call on the stock and secure a chance any horse on account of the proprietor retiring from business. See advertisement.

THE FEELING IN THE NORTH.

From the accounts which reach us the conclusion may be fairly drawn that there is a wonderful reaction in the Northern States, and particularly in New England, in favor of the Constitutional Union ticket of Bell and Everett. Four years ago there were few persons there who were not in alliance with either the Black Republican or the Democratic party. It was felt to be a contest in which there ought to be only two parties—and many who had no sympathy with either were compelled, by force of circumstances, to support a ticket to which, on its naked merits, they had strong objections.

Now, it is all changed. The disruption of the Democratic party has absolved its Northern adherents from all obligations of allegiance to either wing—and besides that, they see that neither wing has the slightest show of success in the election. Thus situated, and too conservative to sustain the sectionalism and the Black Republicanism of Lincoln, they turn with alacrity to the Constitutional Union ticket, as representing the only national party that now contests the Presidential election.

In the New England States, in 1856, Mr. Buchanan was supported not alone by Democrats, but by many of the Old Whig adherents of Webster and Clay, who were too much attached to the Union to see its existence hazarded by the election of Fremont. All these are returning to the true faith. Add to these the original Democrats who are now under no obligation to support either section of a divided organization, and who recognize the hopelessness of success with either—and add also many misguided, but honest men, who were carried off to a temporary alliance with the Republicans by the Kansas policy of the administration, but who now see the error they committed—and we have a combination strong enough, if they make a bold and vigorous fight, to rescue several of the New England States from the hands of the Black Republicans. The contest there, indeed, is virtually between Lincoln and Bell. Douglas may get some votes, and a few hundred Federal office-holders will probably vote for Breckinridge—but the great body of the vote will be divided between the sectional candidates on the one side, and the Constitutional Union candidates on the other. And we repeat the expression of our opinion that the prospect is favorable for a revolution which will destroy the power of the Black Republican party, and consign to the obscurity from which they ought never to have emerged the Wilsons, the Sumners, the Washburnes, and the other trash of that sort which has for several years been floating upon the political surface.

To increase the confidence of our allies in the North, and to strengthen their hands, the friends of Bell and Everett in the South ought to make public demonstrations of that firm and unyielding determination which they feel, to contest every inch of the ground. The canvass must be necessarily shorter than usual, owing to the lateness of the time at which the different candidates were placed in the field. But time enough yet remains for our friends in the South not only to make exhibit of their zeal and enthusiasm, but to satisfy our Northern allies of our ability, as well from the strength of our cause itself as from the divisions of our opponents, to carry most of the Southern States. This alone is needed to awaken such an interest among the conservative men of the North, of all parties, as will lead to the overthrow of the Republicans in several of their States, and a brilliant and conclusive triumph of the Constitutional Union candidates.

In illustration of the spirit that prevails in the North, we append an extract from an address issued to the people of Connecticut by the National Union Committee, consisting of some of the leading men of the State, in connection with a call for a State Convention to nominate electors on a Bell and Everett ticket. The address is brief, but it is eloquent and forcible. We beg to call especial attention to its language, and to the conservative and liberal sentiment which pervades it:

The time has manifestly arrived for decided and efficient action on the part of the reflecting and conservative men of Connecticut. It will be perceived that the above call is general and comprehensive, and is designed to include, in a common enterprise and on an equal footing, all National and Union-loving men, whatever may have heretofore been their political affinities.

This appeal to restore the State to its true position is not addressed to men as Whigs, or Democrats, or Americans, or as partisans under any name, but to all who are in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. The people of Connecticut, by a very large majority, are sound and patriotic in their opinions, and if an expression can be given through the ballot-box to these opinions, all sectionalism will be put down and they will prevail by an overwhelming majority. All are invited to cooperate in securing such a result.

The unanimous expression of opinion throughout the country by men of all parties has been one of the highest respect and most undoubting confidence in John Bell and Edward Everett, and of faith in an administration conducted by them. Their election would be a return to the better days of the Republic, a restoration of harmony where discord now prevails, a renewal of those fraternal and friendly relations now interrupted, and the inauguration of a wise and national administration of public affairs. The schemes of demagogues would be defeated, and corruption would find no favor.

The great mass of the people of this State of all parties are entirely honest, including many of those holding office. They have nothing to desire, in relation to the Government, except that it be well and faithfully administered. Their aims and wishes would confidently be attained by the election of Bell and Everett. It is only a few ambitious and unworthy men, who hold or seek office, and persons of extreme views, who should in this State be found opposing this national movement. The people of Connecticut are too intelligent and too upright to sacrifice the public good and their own principles for these few seekers for office, and will demonstrate as a gross slander that "the ticket is too respectable" to receive their support!

We appeal, then, to the honest and patriotic men of all parties—disregarding the dictation of any man or of any party—to be guided by their own judgment and sense of right, and to unite in this common effort for the public good.

John A. Rockwell,	Charles A. Hawley,
Austin Baldwin,	Samuel H. White,
Charles R. Alsop,	Hezekiah Griswold,
Ezra Clark, Jr.,	Edward N Shelton,
John Dunham,	Lyman W. Coe,
F. B. Loomis,	John W. Leeds,
Charles A. Lewis,	Thomas J. Eatman,
F. H. Whitmore,	Chas. H. Leeds,
Henry C. Miles,	Henry L. Clark,
John W. Fowler,	R. E. Hitchcock,
	Hezekiah Huntington.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

Had we room we would be glad to lay before our readers the brilliant oration delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett in Boston on the 4th of July. It is in no respect a party address. The most inquisitive eye would fail to detect in it the slightest allusion, open or disguised, to the politics of the day, or to discover from it what political party the orator belonged to. Edward Everett is too much of a patriot to pervert the national anniversary to purposes of a party character. In this oration, as in all of his others, he rises superior to such a theme, and considers only his country, in all of its broad proportions, as worthy of the occasion.

The oration is mainly a vindication of American institutions and the American Government from assaults that have recently been made upon us in the British Parliament, and particularly the severe and classic speech of Earl Grey. No one who knows the wonderful vigor of Everett's mind can doubt that his defence was brilliantly successful. In his own chaste and eloquent style, he makes out a defense which can be equaled, we make bold to say, by no other American statesman of the present day.

The oration has received the tribute of unbounded applause from the press of all parties—Democratic, Whig, Republican and all. It is an encouraging and healthful sign of the times. We are happy in the belief that the day is past—never to return, we hope—when such men as Everett are "pushed from the stool" to make way for miserable demagogues like Wilson and Sumner.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.—*Chicago, July 10.*—We learn from Minnesota, that on the 5th inst., Rev. R. M. Nichols, pastor of the Congregational Church at Minneapolis, his wife and child, Mr. Cleveland, his brother-in-law and two daughters of Mr. Cleveland, went into Calhoun Lake bathing and getting beyond their depth all were drowned. Only two of the entire bathing party escaped, Mrs. Cleveland and a child of Rev. Mr. Nichols. This sad occurrence has thrown gloom over the community, where the deceased were highly respected.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The congregations yesterday on the flags were few and far between, though the slight rain of the previous evening cooled the atmosphere, rendering it somewhat comfortable on the shady side; yet, about meridian old Sol poured down with his usual strength, and the day closed about as warm as any for a week past. The cotton market offers nothing for comment. The tobacco market is on the so-so order. The movements in the weed are altogether private—it does not make much difference—the knowing ones in the shipping line are aware how many vessels have been taken up during the past ten days and at what rates. It is also talked of that the movements are concealed: the prices and the market for which the tobacco is intended. The vessels which are engaged are all in the secret order. When a cargo of tobacco is cleared at the Custom-House, it may be for Cowes and a market; it may be for Gibraltar and orders; it may be for its destined port direct; but it does not make much difference to the vendors and sellers of the weed. All they want is the *cash* down, and that ends the matter with them.

There have been the usual receipts for the season of Western produce. The stocks of flour, corn and provisions are well sustained. There have been very large shipments of corn, oats and flour for Texas or the Gulf for the past fifteen days. If there should be a large yield of cotton, it is manifest that a good share of it will be absorbed for corn and provisions. The crop of corn throughout Texas is cut short. The deficiency will have to be made up through this market.

On the flags of Tchoupitoulas, Rydras and New Levee streets, there is as much business doing as usual at this season of the year; in some respects more, particularly in the breadstuff line.

The river is getting low, or rather the water in the river Mississippi is declining daily. The supply of the element from the clouds is very low, and take the water subject all round, it is, indeed, a "dry one." From the action of the Lower Board of our City Council, it was hoped the Lafayette Water-Works was sure of being carried through by the subscription on the part of the city to the stock, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. The resolution, as introduced in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, is clogged with the proviso that the Insurance Companies of our city take or subscribe for the same amount of stock. This proviso will greatly embarrass the further action of the Commissioners of the Lafayette Water-Works Company, unless the private subscriptions are ample. Let us talk and explain the impolicy and injurious tendency of the proviso to the original resolution.

There are eleven insurance companies in our city composing the Board of Underwriters. They are required to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars—say about nine thousand dollars each. This resolution, as passed by the Lower Board, is the *sine qua non* before the city shall subscribe. The Board of Underwriters, we do not believe, will come forward with one hundred thousand dollars. The young insurance offices have not the means, say ten thousand dollars, to invest in stocks. Some four or five of the old offices are in a position to take each ten thousand dollars of the stock, but they are not to be driven cowforced into the measure. Therefore, if the Board of Underwriters were to subscribe for one hundred thousand dollars, it might be taken *pro rata*, if the Board could come to an understanding. There are five or six offices out of the eleven that have no surplus, nor have they the least disposition to take even a *pro rata* share of the one hundred thousand dollars, regardless of the lack of resources. If the insurance companies subscribe to the stock, they must be allowed to act with freedom, consequently the proviso attached to the subscription to be made on behalf of the city is ill-timed, injudicious, leading to restrictive measures and jeopardizing the subscription on behalf of the city: embarrassing to the Water Works Association, and may lead to an abandonment and dissolution of the company.

Then, again, there were expressions of regret that another resolution or amendment should have been brought up regarding the extension of pipes on the part of the Commercial Water Works in the Third District. The inquiry is made, why is this amendment and proviso brought in as an appendage to the water-works of the Fourth District? It is a waste of time to be passing and enacting ordinances regarding the present Commercial Water Works Company. The day for compromises and bargains with "old rub and go" is passed. This company has beaten both city and State in every important suit brought against it. It is useless for our Council to be enacting ordinances for this and that regarding a supply of water, dependent on the Commercial Bank. The further talk is that the managers of "old rub and go" do not intend to be caught in the meshes of the law by entering into contracts to supply distant parts of the city, which may be continued in one way by a court to-day and be reversed to-morrow by another court. When the new engine of "old rub and go" is received, placed in position, the company will probably be in a situation to furnish a more extended supply of the element. The new engine, which is expected to throw water one hundred and fifty feet high, was shipped at New York in two vessels, which sailed hither on the 10th of last month. We put in a plea for the Fourth District Water Works: that our Council will refrain from attaching conditions to the expected subscription of $100,000 on the part of the city.

Our usual weekly coffee statement, or rather that of Messrs. Lonsdale Son & Co., denotes a very light stock of the berry, and consequently high prices. Primé is quoted at 14½c., the highest price for years past. The stock on hand appears to have run down to 8851 bags against 28,906 bags for the same time last year, and 10,655 bags in 1858. Prices of Prime in 1858 at this date 11½c.; prices last year at this time 11¾@11¾c. Well, we must have our coffee in the morning, be it 11 or 22c. per lb. But they require more Africans in Brazil to assist in the cultivation. Coffee may go up to old prices, when it was imported under a duty of 5c. per lb. There is a great deficiency of labor in the kingdom of Brazil, as well as the consumption of the berry is exceeding the production.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor Crescent—In yesterday's Crescent I find a petition from some few property-holders on Canal street, in opposition to laying the railroad on the neutral ground, etc. Said petition contains some errors which you will please allow me a place in your paper to correct.

First. It is stated that "the effect of the amendment would be to deprive the public of one of the chief advantages of the railroads, viz: An uninterrupted line of communication from one end of the city to the other, and to compel every one going from above Canal street below, or the reverse, to get out of one car into another." This I admit is true, and would also be the same if the cars should run through as said petitioners propose, as no horse or mule could go from one end of the city to the other, say seven or eight miles, without stopping (especially during the long hot season) from five to fifteen minutes to take breath. So that, if the cars run at intervals of from three to six minutes (which will probably be necessary) there will always be two or three cars on the stand, and consequently if passengers don't want to stop at Canal street, they would have to leave the hind car and pass on to the front one. So you will observe that the only difference in the two plans are, that in one case the passengers get out of the hind car and pass on to the one standing in front, which is always the first to leave; and in the other case, passengers leave the car on one side of the monument, pass said monument and enter the car on the other side.

Secondly. It is further stated that "this (meaning Canal street) is undoubtedly the greatest thoroughfare in the city, and any, the slightest obstruction to the free passage of vehicles and foot passengers, must incommode a great number of persons." This I admit, and the best evidence that can be given that our plan of laying the tracks on the neutral ground will less impede the free passage of vehicles and passengers than any other that has yet been suggested, is a simple reference to the plan itself contained in our petition.

Thirdly. The aforesaid petition would seem to infer that there exists no necessity for more than two single tracks at any point on Canal street, and that side tracks or turn tables are entirely unnecessary. Now, everybody knows that Canal street is the grand center of the city, and to accommodate the public it is necessary that the cars on all the roads should terminate (as the omnibusses do) on that street, and I will therefore simply say—and I say it with all due deference to the opinions of said petitioners—that if they were to attempt to make the water in our gutters run up hill and discharge into the river, they would be quite as successful as they would be if they were to undertake to bring five roads into Canal street, or at any other given point, and operate them on two single tracks; and in proof of which assertion I refer them to any and every place where railroads are in operation.

Fourthly. Said petitioners state that, "in effect convert it (meaning a certain portion of Canal street) into a depot and stable." Now, if it has ever entered the head of any one to erect a depot and stables on Canal street, I am certainly not aware of it, and shall always be ready to cooperate with said petitioners or any one else in preventing a move of that kind.

Fifthly. Said petitioners also further state, that "a great deal of money has been recently expended by the city and property-holders in improving and embellishing the center of Canal street so as to convert it into a public promenade, but these very improvements, it seems, are also adapted to a railroad, and the contractors soon perceived that if they could obtain the use of this space they would not only have the finest road bed in the world, already graded and ready for the rails, but would save the expense of cutting a trench for the rails through some 18,000 feet of granite pavement, and forthwith solicit your honorable body that they be allowed, in effect, to appropriate the space of ground to their exclusive use and benefit." Now, I reply to all this, that in regard to the expense of improving the street I will simply refer to the two petitions, which will clearly show which of said parties who have been to the expense of improving said street are in favor and who are against the proposed change. In regard to the 18,000 feet of granite pavement to be cut through to lay the rails, and by avoiding which an enormous expense, according to said petitioners, will be saved to the contractors, I will ask, by what rule twenty-four squares, (counting both sides of Canal street from Magazine to Claiborne street, which comprises all the block stone on Canal street the tracks will run through) measuring 8600, is made to measure 18000 feet. And in regard to the track costing less in the neutral ground than in the street, said petitioners are much mistaken, as it is directly the reverse. On the neutral ground we shall have to make the pavement between the rails, and will cost more than to lay the tracks on the streets where the pavements are already made.

Sixthly. In regard to additional valuable privileges having been conferred on the contractors, and the contracts being again advertised and opened to competition, I will remark that, the changes so far made were asked for by the people, who were as much, if not more interested in said changes, than the contractors; and in the changes asked for now, particularly that on Canal street, the people are interested in and are asking for—it is one of convenience and of convenience alone, as it will not cause one passenger more to ride—and, as I have already stated, the cost of constructing the road will be more than if laid in the street.

Seventhly. The petitioners also state that, "Owing to the late hour that your memorialists have been advised of the intention of the Railroad Company, and the absence of a large number of prominent property-holders, it will be impossible to hand into the Council a unanimously signed memorial." In reply to this, I fully agree that it will be impossible for said petitioners to hand in a unanimously signed memorial, but it is owing to a very different cause from that assigned, as the names on the petition in favor of the change to the neutral ground will plainly show; and I would, therefore, recommend to said petitioners a careful perusal of said names and see if they cannot recognize among them some of the absent prominent property-holders alluded to, that they were counting on to make their petition unanimous.

The above has been written expressly for the purpose of correcting errors, which were, no doubt, unintentionally made; still, if suffered to pass uncontradicted, might be received as facts.

J. B. SLAWSON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13, 1860.

Fatal Explosion of a Steam Tug.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 7th.]

At nine o'clock last evening the city was startled by a sudden jar, as if caused by a falling building or the combined discharge of several cannon. The boiler of the steam tug A. S. Field, lying at the dock between Bates and Randolph streets, had exploded and the boat was a wreck. A mass of sticks and planks was all that remained to be discovered of the tug, and her timbers, cabin, portions of her boiler shell, flues, wood, etc., were lying in heaps upon the dock by, and strewn about the neighboring premises for the distance of three or four hundred feet. Outside timbers of the dock had been thrown several feet out of place and some lifted high upon piles of wood.

There were upon the tug at the time of the explosion seven persons, viz: the mate, Remo Dumont, well known as the captain of the schooner Montezagle, and last season captain of the schooner Crevola; the wheelsman, Wm. McKenzie, a young man of Scotch parentage; the engineer, Eaton or Eaton Owen, of Newport; two firemen, one a negro, and one of whom we understand was Geo. Abbott; the cook, Mrs. Morey, and a negro boy named Hoover, seven in all, and five of whom are killed. Mrs. Morey was thrown upon the dock, was picked up and taken to Harvie's Hotel. She is not much injured, one side of her face being burned, and one side and arm bruised. Some say she was upon the dock fishing at the time, but this we believe to be a mistake.

The first mate was found under a pile of wood near by, still alive, but he died immediately before or just after he had been got out. He was scalded and cut and bruised.

Gen. Abbott was blown several rods away and over a low building. He was dead when found, being terribly cut and scalded.

The boy Hoover was also found dead on the dock. He had a severe cut in the forehead. What direct injuries produced his death or either of them, is not known yet, as no examinations have been made.

These are all the bodies recovered last night. It is known that one, supposed to be the engineer, Owens, was blown into the water as he called faintly, "come quick," "hurry," or the like, and was seen with head and arms above the water, struggling. A boat was sent with all speed to him, but he had sunk before it reached him. The others are doubtless in the water, as a diligent search made about the dock and in the yards resulted in finding only the three bodies named, and the woman, Mrs. Morey.

It may be mentioned, as showing the immense force of the explosion, that the weight of the safety-valve on the engine of the tug—a solid iron ball, weighing, probably, seventy-five or eighty pounds—was found embedded in the earth under the sidewalk on the east side of Bates street, between Atwater and Woodbridge. The spot where it was found is at least five hundred feet from the place where the explosion occurred. The ball had passed through the two inch plank of the sidewalk, and had penetrated through eighteen inches of the soil. It is calculated that, to have fallen with such terrible effect, it must have been sent at least a thousand feet into the air. An individual who discovered a newly made rent in the sidewalk, suspected the cause, and after some digging, found the ball. It is said that a person was within a few feet of the spot when the ball fell, but this is not certain.

The whistle was thrown into Woodward avenue, a distance as far as that accomplished by the weight of the safety-valve. A wheelbarrow on the tug at the time fell upon the shed roof of Towbridge, Wilcox & Co., some three hundred feet from the tug. The flues of the boiler are lying in the vicinity, some of them fifty feet away. Some of the wood was thrown two or three hundred feet directly away from the river, and a great deal of the rubbish fell on the roofs of the surrounding buildings, some even on the roof of the store above named. It fell so thick and fast there that the inmates supposed the building was falling.

Mr. Edward Trowbridge, who was in his store at the time, remarks that there were a series of explosions, the first one the most terrific, the others fainter, resembling more the discharge of musketry.

As illustrative, also, of the violence of the explosion, it may be stated that for several blocks along Jefferson avenue the four story buildings were shaken to their foundations as if by an earthquake. Even at Masonic Hall, near Shelby street, the concussion was so great as to lead to the belief that the building was falling.

"Sara," said a Frenchman, wishing to display his knowledge of the English language, "did it rain to-morrow?" "Yes, sare," was the equally bombastic reply, "yes, sare, it vos."

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Montgomery & Smith sell at 12 o'clock, at the Variieties Stables, on Gravier street, fine horses, open and top buggies, brett, etc.

☞Purchasers in advertisements under auction heads, 4th page.

☞Tycoon of Japan! - Geo. B. Sloat & Co. presented one of their Elliptic Sewing Machines to the Tycoon of Japan—such as are offered for sale at No. 97 Canal street, and is the best one manufactured in America, without a doubt. Its admirable simplicity, its effective operation as it is, much as it is perfection, are its proud claims to utility, and the thousands who have used them still loudly attest to their great triumph at American ingenuity.

jy23 2p1m M. S. HEDRICK, Agent, 97 Canal street.

☞The Best and Cheapest Sewing Machines are Geo. B. Sloat & Co's New Style. These Machines have great improvements over all others, are similar to Wheeler & Wilson's—doing away with the troublesome Leather Pad and Loop Checks.

Parties in want of a Sewing Machine are invited to call and examine before making purchases, at 97 Canal street.

jy23 2p1m&W M. S. HEDRICK, Agent.

☞From the Troy Budget.—John Quincy Adams—It is in that famous poem, "The Siege of Corinth," where Byron records that—

"Those were the old men whose hairs were white,
But his veteran arm was full of might."

The famous lines descriptive of the old man have been often quoted as applicable to that Intellectual giant of the earlier days of the Republic—John Quincy Adams. Had the hero of Sylvan's poem lived in these days, there would have been no necessity of his recording the fact that "his hairs were white"—for, like most of the old men of the present day, he would undoubtedly have used Hindmarsh's Hair Restorative, which would have restored his hair to all the pristine beauty and natural color of youth.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. 1sld 2p1m&W

☞Analyzed by Chilton—Bear in mind that while other hair dyes are endorsed as harmless and efficacious by their proprietors alone, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is certified by Dr. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, to be free from poisonous materials, and therefore as safe as it is superior. Dr. Chilton has been selected by the city of New York to analyze the Croton water, and he has pronounced Cristadoro's Dye as innocuous as that water in its purest condition.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, General Agents.

1y2 2p1m&W CRISTADORO, No. 5 Astor House, N. Y.

☞To Druggists and Dealers—Bower's MEDICATED FACE-PASTE. This highly popular remedy for habitual costiveness, constipation, sick and nervous headache and bilious diseases generally, is put up in elegant style, and warranted to keep in any climate. A liberal discount made to the trade. They will have a speedy sale. They never spoil. The retail price is 37½ cents per box. Manufactured only by GEO. C. BOWER, Sixth and Vine streets, Philadelphia. jy7 2p3m

☞Every Summer the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservation of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of languide and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhea and Dysentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons who are now alive and well must thank its discoverer at this preparation that they have not been swept away to the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of the Bitters upon the community.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jy9 2p6t&W

☞Experience teaches us that delicacy prevents many females from applying for the means to alleviate suffering and save life. That objection is obviated in the case of "Sir James Clarke's Female Pills, prepared after the prescription of Sir James Clarke, Physician to the Queen of England, and well known to be the only sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions from any cause." They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and six postage stamps to any agent.

General Agent for the United States JOB MOSES, Rochester N. Y., J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all responsible Druggists. 6y9 2p1y&W

☞Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Hoover's Patent) at No. 154 Chatham street, New York. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Specie inducements to the trade and local agencies. 1y21 2p1W1y

Bloomfield & Steel's

MAMMOTH BOOK AND PAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

Merchants, Banks,

INSURANCE COMPANIES

—And—

Cotton Brokers,

Will find at our establishment everything necessary to complete the Counting room with the best selected stock of

STATIONERY

Ever Imported.

—Also—

COTTON SALES AND ACCOUNT CURRENT PAPERS

Of all Patterns.

COTTON, GRAIN, SUGAR AND MOLASSES

Weighing Books.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Printers and Bookbinders.

☞As to price and quality, WE DEFY COMPETITION:

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,

jy13 2p5m No. 66 Camp street.

Just Received,

PER STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA,

A Fresh Consignment

—OF—

WHITE GOODS.

JOHN TODD,

12 and 14.....Chartres st.....12 and 14

Has received from the Manufacturers another large invoice of the following Goods, with their instructions to dispose of the same

REGARDLESS OF COST!

5 cases YORK MILLS, Soft Finish, at 12½c.—Worth 25c.
3 cases LOUISIANA, Extra Fine and soft Finish, at 15c.—Worth 20c.
2 cases Jas. Thompson & Sons' celebrated IRISH LINENS, at $11 a piece of 48 yards—Worth $15.
2300 yards Fine White INDIA MUSLIN, 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard—Worth $2 50.
500 dozen Fine LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at $2 50 per dozen—Worth $4 00.

Swiss Muslins! Swiss Muslins!

From the celebrated manufactory of ROBT. MORRIDE & CO., from 20c. to 50c. per yard.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Also, an immense reduction in the entire Stock of Fine ORGANDY ROBES, RICH ORGANDIES, FRENCH JACONETS, etc., etc. jy3 2p3MoTuThSa

Finkle & Lyon

SEWING MACHINE!

Unsurpassed in Speed,

UNEQUALED IN RANGE OF WORKMANSHIP,

SIMPLE IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION,

Certain in their Results!

—In all respects—

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

☞The above statement guaranteed by us, or the money will be cheerfully refunded.

PRICES:

$55, $80, $85, $90, $100, $105, $110, $115, $125.

☞Agents wanted for the adjoining cities and States, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

STORY BUILDING,

Corner Camp and Common streets,

jy9 2p MoWeSa New Orleans.

To Campaigners.

TYPE, PRESSES, PAPER, INK, and all the necessary articles for the complete outfit of a NEWSPAPER, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

G. H. VINTEN,

jy10 2p&1w&W 105 Poydras street.

State Executive Committee

—OF THE—

NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

At the Convention of the National Union Party, held at Baton Rouge, on the 4th day of July, 1860, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, at his leisure, appoint a State Executive Committee, to consist of twenty-four members from New Orleans, and one for each Parish in the State, of which number five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Under this resolution the following persons have been appointed members of the State Executive Committee:

FROM NEW ORLEANS:

M. MUSSON.....Chairman.	
Adam Gellen,	M. O. H. Norton,
Cornelius Fellowes,	Thompson Greenfield,
J. W. Zacharie,	John Youngson,
E. Salomon,	I. N. Marks,
W. O. Bouanze,	J. R. Shaw,
P. S. White,	J. C. Shaw,
J. Vinton,	J. Lanata,
Robert Conway,	T. H. Shields,
Thomas Cerry,	Thos. Askew,
R. H. Marr,	W. F. Houghton,
P. B. McKelvey,	A. S. Seger,
Isaac G. Seymour.	

From Terrebonne.....G. L. Lester.	
From Lafourche.....Capt. Dardon.	
From Iberville.....Samuel Matthews.	
From West Feliciana.....J. Hunter Collins.	
From East Feliciana.....H. Marston.	
From Jefferson.....P. Sauve.	

The members from the other Parishes will be appointed at an early day.

RANDELL HUNT,

President of the National Union Committee of La.

jy12 2p

Ratification Mass Meeting.

Owing to the storm which took place on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., the

Ratification Mass Meeting

—OF—

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

FOR PRESIDENT,

—And—

Herschel V. Johnson

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Has been postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th July, at 7 o'clock, on Canal street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

By order of the Democratic State Executive Committee:

G. W. MUNDAY, President.

LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary. jy15 2p5t

Great Reduction

—IN—

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS.

Previous to taking my annual inventory of Stock, I will offer the entire line of the above Goods, at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION!

—Also—

The balance of my Stock of

TRAVELING GOODS,

LACE SHAWLS,

POINTS and MANTILLAS.

JOHN TODD,

jy2 2pMoTuSSa Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street.

Fans. Fans. Fans.

Just received from Paris, a beautiful assortment of FANS.

—ALSO—

A very choice assortment of EMBROIDERED LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. For sale low by

LION & ANDREE,

54 and 56 Royal street,

jy9 2p4f corner Bienville st.

Window Glass Warehouse.

FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN,

CHANCES' ENGLISH CROWN,

SHEET and CRYSTAL PLATE

Window Glass.

PLAIN