HAIR RESTORATIVE!

THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING

The Bald and Gray!

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his Restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all gone and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to his resistless sway. Read the following:

BATH, Maine, April 13, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gents: The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous inquiries touching the facts in the case.

The inquiries are—first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true that all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order, and of a natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in my stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true is, that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt, been badly imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of my account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 54 years old, and not a gray hair to my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful.

I gave it to my friends, and thereby induced them to try it; many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor that you send me a lot by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, within an entirely forty yards. A preparation of the kind, if of any value, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the imperfection, which causes the introduction of the grease. I deem it my duty to inform you, to keep you applized of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who inquire of me of my unshaken opinion of the merits of your preparation. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

ASHUELOT, Sullivan Co., N. H., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to all the world the wonderful, as well as unexpected, result I have experienced in the writing one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of restorative extant, but without success, and finding my hair nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, dear sir, it gives me pleasure to announce to those who may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will, therefore, take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity for it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S. This testimonial of my acquisition for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it, if you wish. If not, destroy it, and say nothing. YOURS, etc., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: Large, medium and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle. The medium bottle holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle. The large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 11 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS,

—And—

Dr. Hoofland's

BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases, and the people have prono ced them worthy.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

THE BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, without fail, the most severe and long standing COUGH, COLD OR HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, PNEUMONIA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION!

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHŒA proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. Those Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Mothers.

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

MRS. WINSLOW'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? Because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acid Sty of the Stomach, Wind Cold in the Head and Croup, also for Strengthening the Gums, Reducing Inflammation Regulating the Bowels, and Relieving Pain, it has no equal, being an entire success. It is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of many of those all other remedies for Infantile Complaints, we would request you to make use but Dr. Relm's Infantile Cordial, which can safely be given to the feeble infant of a day old, and not injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 400 Broadway, New York.

Blood Food.

Healthy Human Blood upon being ANALYZED, always presents a with the same essential elements, and gives, of course, the "Red Standard." Analysis of Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, etc., and we find in every instance a certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-Use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by drops, and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, etc. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 406 Broadway, New York; J. WRIGHT & CO., No. 21 & 151 Chartres street; O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Chills, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonsful are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price, Sixty cents per bottle.

—Also—

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

Compounded from pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle and active Cathartic, which the patronage has proved to be popular more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Profession will know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, while due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are mild and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangement of the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Coverlid Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases. Worse in Children or Adults. Rheumatism is great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir to, the numerous mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3. Price, 25 Cents.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 504 Broadway, N. Y.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents, and sold by Every Druggist.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1860. NUMBER 115.

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.

6cf 20inc—1y4W No. 100 Gravier street, New Orleans.

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

185.....Canal Street.....187

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 sure and best descriptions of materials, they have made contracts with several of the most prominent manufactories in the South, and shall henceforth be able to supply Planters with goods of uniform quality.

They feel confident that they will give entire satisfaction to all those who may patronize their eminently Southern enterprise, and solicit their orders, which shall receive immediate attention.

ja16 6m HEBRARD & CO.

SUGAR HOGSHEADS—SUGAR HOGSHEADS.—

STAVE AND SHINGLE MACHINES,

—Suitable for Making—

SUGAR HOGSHEADS, RICE, MOLASSES, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE STAVES, AND SHINGLES.

The principle embraced in this Machine is the old process of splitting and dressing by hand labor. Working directly with the grain of the timber, it produces an article not liable to warp or check from exposure. The Stave Mill will rive shave and joint, from the bolt, from 7000 to 10,000 Staves per day, and the Shingle Machine from 10,000 to 15,000 Shingles. It requires two horse power to work it, and can be attached to any steam engine, gin or saw mill power. It can make any required length, and can be adjusted to any thickness or taper. The timber in neither steamed nor sawed, but rives and shaves directly from the bolt.

Both Machines can be seen in full operation, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, every day, at No. 1 Canal street. These Machines are made in Augusta, Ga.

Any party wishing to purchase Parish, State, County and single rights, or Machines, can obtain them from the Agent, who will give full particulars. F. W. C. COOK,

Sole Agent for the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. ja31 6m

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 RICHD F. HARRISON, jal1 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 sceptres, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for coral, 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 possesses all the valuable qualities of the best animal glue, at a trifling cost. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly superior to it.

"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. 3,209, New York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. ja19 1yAW

TAW & BEERS,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers

—OF—

TAW'S RAILROAD CAR GREASE,

—Dealers in—

Oils, Waste, Candles, etc.,

No. 22 South Water street,

my31 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE NO. 38 CAMP STREET.

Capital $300,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. Lapeire,	E. H. Harris,
Theodore Frois,	J. N. Robert,
A. D. Gelpi,	J. A. Bonnafon,
Jacob Zolly,	Amedee Landry,

E. Ganucheau.

This Company will be ready to transact business on the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will insure against the perils of the seas, rivers, and loss and damage by fire, and all usual risks at the current rates of premiums.

A cash return premium of FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be made to those insuring in this office.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.

A. PICOLEY, Secretary. New Orleans, August 17, 1859. au18tf

JAMES & LE BRETON,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS,

—AND—

Architects,

Successors to J. K. DUNCAN & CO.—Office, No. 27 Commercial Place. ja26 6m

W. S. CHANDLER, DENTIST,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE,

138 Carondelet street,

corner of Lafayette.

d28 1yAW

BILLIARD TABLES—BILLIARD TABLES

35.....ST. LOUIS STREET.....35

Under the St. Louis Hotel.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, from the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as

ROSEWOOD,

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,

BIRCH AND OAK,

With Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets, Cue Leathers, Tom 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. mf3 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

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. mf 5

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There was not much talk yesterday, nor were there any great gatherings on the flags the day previous. The summer solstice has come and gone; the dog days are approaching, but whether for good or evil, will be solved at the proper time. There is considerable falling off in the heat of the weather. From the interior the accounts are more favorable; showers of rain have fallen here and there, and relieved the fears and anxieties of many thousands. At this early period we hardly know how to consider the many favorable accounts of the growing cotton. Bolls are opening rapidly, and in some sections we learn that picking will commence this week and the next.

In our issue yesterday we published the half-weekly accounts, otherwise the militia advices, from Europe for the half-week ending or up to the 4th inst.

The sales of cotton for the three business days ending the 3d inst. were 25,000 bales. Low prices seemed to be an inducement for speculators to come forward. The English funds continued steady and unchanged. Consols for money—not credit or account—closed at 94¾, ex dividend. Well, that is nothing to boast of, nor was the information worth the cost of telegraphing. We have an offset. Our city funds closed steady and sound yesterday. Our city consols are not freely offered; they are sound and worth 89@90. Another telegraphic dispatch quotes Mr. Bull's consols as having closed for money at 93¼@93¾. Our consols are just as sound as British consols. Very little respect is paid to the quotations of British consols, French rentes, or other securities of the European monarchies; they are all bankrupt, and England can never pay her national debt.

But never mind British funds; let us talk about what is going forward on our flags. There is very little desire to operate in cotton. Most of the cotton brokers have gone fishing, hunting, prospecting, traveling here and there, so that there is scarcely a corporal's guard to be met with on the flags. In fact, there appears to be very little doing on Carondelet street, beyond patronizing the great weed from which the curling smoke arises majestically now and then.

The private correspondence by the Arabia reads very unfavorably. The slaughtering of cotton will commence in earnest by the 1st of August. The following letter we received by the Arabia. We have had a good deal to say about the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and the petty subscriptions of twenty-five dollars or five pounds sterling each. We have not heard that the Lancashire spinners have hired any more planters' overseers or agriculturalists who raised cotton in the Territory of Mississippi, State of Iowa. It is now about twenty-two years since some pretended residents of Mississippi emigrated to British India, under the auspices or inducements of British gold and the British Government to raise the staple, but the cultivation of a supply of cotton in that remote region has proved a complete failure, and the American overseers who sold themselves have gone into obscurity and insignificance.

The following communication gives some inkling of the Lancashire and Liverpool cotton trade operators:

For Arabia! LIVERPOOL, June 30, 1860.

Dear Sir—Some two or three years ago a Cotton Supply Association was formed in Lancashire to increase the production of cotton all over the world. Petitions were sent to Parliament asking the aid of Government in building railroads and canals in India, and in all other manners and ways to stimulate the production of cotton in India. It was asked that Coolies should be sent to the West Indies and other British non-producing (for want of labor) cotton regions. Cotton seed was offered to all quarters of the globe, and every piece of information as to growing and preparing cotton for Lancashire was offered to the union formed in all benighted "spots" where it was presumed cotton could be grown.

Mysteriously, the Southern States of the Union in America have produced a crop unparalleled, and now the Lancashire people find a stock of cotton sufficient for six months supply, or until the period to expect imports of another crop. When, lo! the cry arises, what business had shippers and importers to get this cotton into Liverpool before it was absolutely wanted for consumption? Let them hold it, if they can, until we want it; in the meantime we will get up a panic—a hue and cry and pressure—only taking stock for consumption from hand to mouth, and we bring disaster and ruin on all shippers and importers, teaching them the folly of getting a stock of cotton in Liverpool.

You will learn that the cotton market here is in a deplorable position. Parties holding bills of lading (cotton) against bills unaccepted or unpaid are said to be ordering sales, regardless of prices or results; in consequence, there is no regularity as to rates, and it is said classifications are almost obliterated. The report is the banks, either from inability or disinclination, refuse to assist those who would be disposed to hold cotton to meet the regular demand, and those who try to hold are left to the tender mercies of London discount houses or shavers.

What seems so surprising is that, while cotton is and must be losing heavily, enormous amounts of bills are not dishonored or unpaid. Yet there are few or no failures. It may be that they are coming, for the trade seems to be carried on under the "hush!" system.

The weather continues, up to this moment, exceedingly cold, and much apprehension is entertained regarding the grain crop of this country. The papers give you a better and fuller account than I can. It is considered an important adjunct to the prosperity of the cotton trade of this country that there should be a good harvest. There is yet time, with favorable weather, for a good harvest. Should your spring and summer be as unpropitious as the seasons here, the growing crop of cotton would be affected and cause a great rise and in prices. I believe, generally, five million bales of cotton in the United States is considered the quantity now necessary for the supply, and a crop of that amount is expected, with a favorable season.

The accounts from your side show numerous and continual showers of wind and hail in various sections, indicating an interruption to the natural and usual progress of the seasons. The season producing the short crop of 1856-'57 was interrupted by frequent storms of wind and hail. This season may be so, though it is not certain it will. The drought which is reported to have prevailed in the cotton regions last year and nearly should be followed by rains. If these rains should be of many weeks continuation, more damage from that cause may be apprehended than from drought. *NOTA BENE.*

The accounts from Manchester show an indication on the part of spinners and manufacturers to abate somewhat if large contracts can be made.

On the levee there is some business going forward; as much as usual at this season of the year, and in some respects more so. There appears to be a large quantity of general merchandise going forward by the several coast boats trading as high up as Vicksburg. The crops on the banks of the river—cotton and corn—look luxuriant. We regret to remark, our talk will not apply to every section of the great Southwest.

There was some talk among the timid of a case of yellow fever being reported. We desire that no one becomes alarmed about a solitary case of vomito, for there has not been a summer for the last forty-five years but there has been a case of yellow fever. No, not one summer, we verily believe. We expect to observe flaming dispatches by telegraph in every Northern paper—particularly those envious of New Orleans—that the yellow fever is in New Orleans. If it should prevail in our good city this season, we will agree to put it through to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, via express and railroad, in three and a half days; so prepare, all believers in contagion.

"Julius, did you attend de last meeting ob de Abolition Debating Society?" "Yes, sir." "Well, what was de first ting dat cum up afore de house?" "De first ting dat cum afore de house?—why—it was a charcoal cart!"

"I think, wife, that you have a great many ways of calling me a fool." "I think, husband, that you have a great many ways of being one."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

Large Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A large fire took place in this city by which several buildings situated on Washington, Charles and Perry streets, were completely destroyed. The buildings were occupied by 150 families, all of whom are rendered homeless by the conflagration.

The loss by this fire is estimated at $100,000, and wholly covered by insurance.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 16.—No sales of Cotton have been reported. The Flour market is inactive—the sales amounted to 13,250 bbls., at $5 15 to $5 20 for Superfine State. The sales of Corn added up 62,000 bushels, at prices ranging from 62 to 70c. per bushel. Pork closed steady; there were 1700 bbls. sold at $19 37 to $19 40 per bbl. Lard closed firm; the sales sum up 325 bbls. at 13 to 13½c. per lb. Coffee is firm—Java was sold at 18c. per lb. The Sugar market closed firm; 800 hhds. were sold at 6½c. to 7½c. for Cuba, and 7 to 7¾c. for Porto Rico.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The Flour market closed dull and irregular. Fresh Extra was sold at $4 60 per bbl. The sales were unimportant. Corn closed dull at 43 to 44c. per bushel. Oats are selling at 36 to 37c. per bushel. There were 700 bbls. of Whisky sold at 17c. per gallon. Western Mess Pork firm, at $19 to $19 25 per bbl. for Mess. Lard is quoted at 12½c. per lb. The Sugar market is steady. Prices range from 6½ to 8c. per lb. Coffee is firm at 14½ to 14¾c. per lb. The prices for Molasses range from 44 to 45c. per gallon.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with four feet six inches water by the mark.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was another hot day, tempered with a decent amount of breeze, and some little cloud, shade; a day altogether worthy of the middle of July.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Beach was called yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of Griffin Jones, a youth about 9 years of age, who died suddenly at the house of his parents, No. 221 Terpsichore street. It was ascertained that he died of disease of the heart, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

An inquest was held this morning on the body of an unknown negro man found dead in the Mississippi. Verdict, found drowned.

MAN MISSING.—William Ready, the watchman of Mr. P. Irwin's stables, at the corner of Carondelet and Eighth streets, is reported to be missing. Fears are entertained that he has destroyed himself or been foully dealt with.

NOT AS BAD AS REPRESENTED.—Daniel Caton and John Wells were arrested on Monday night, at the request of John Morgan, who charged them with highway robbery. Morgan's story was that he was attacked on Tchoupitoulas street by the two men, who beat him dreadfully, knocked him down, and rifled his pockets of their contents, to-wit: the sum of fifty cents, in small change. Yesterday morning the case came up before acting Recorder Bakewell, and the evidence adduced made matters take a different turn. Caton and Morgan appeared to have had a private fight, and were fined $5 each. Wells, having only been a disinterested witness, was discharged.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night, the room of a gentleman residing in Camp, near St. Joseph street, was entered during his sleep, and his pocket-book stolen from his pantaloons pocket. It contained some $170, a diamond ring and some valuable papers. It is stated that other burglaries have lately been perpetrated in the same neighborhood.

CUTTING AND STABBING.—James McCabe made an affidavit yesterday before Assistant Recorder Bakewell, charging that on the evening of the 15th inst., in McCabe's coffeehouse, near Greenwood Cemetery, on the New Canal, one Philip Martin was assaulted and dangerously cut, stabbed and wounded, with a knife, once in the side, and once in the neck, by one Adam Ruth and one Mike Morney. Martin is confined to his bed, and affiant charges Ruth and Morney with assault and cutting, stabbing and wounding with intent to murder. Ruth, the only one arrested, was arraigned yesterday morning and remanded to prison to await the result of the wounds.

FAMILY JARS.—Mr. and Mrs. Miles, who reside at No. 5 Diamond's Row, in Tchoupitoulas street, between Delord and St. Joseph, are, it appears, by the affidavit of their neighbor, Thomas Blake, in the constant habit of quarreling and fighting. This was a source of annoyance to their neighbors, but could still be borne by them; however, on the 15th inst., tired of quarreling among themselves, they pitched into Thomas Blake and assailed him with a torrent of abuse, calling him all sorts of hard and improper names. Mr. Blake yesterday narrated his tale of wrongs in an affidavit to acting Recorder Bakewell. The Miles were arraigned and bound over to appear on the 31st inst.

INCENDIARISM BY A BOY.—Lieut. Mazerat last evening reported that the privy and part of the fence of Collins' cotton pickery on Craps street, between St. Ferdinand and Cotton Press streets, were burned down by the hand of an incendiary; the fire luckily being put out before doing further damage. Subsequently, a boy named Andre Ryan was arrested by officers Caurige and Berton as the incendiary; it being charged that he wilfully set fire to a quantity of cotton in the privy.

A DESPERATE SLAVE DROWNED.—The slave Henry, belonging to Mr. H. Cassidy, having stolen sundry articles from his master, whilst the latter was over the Lake (the stolen articles being found in his trunk), was yesterday doomed to a whipping by his master. Mr. Cassidy started with him to the City Jail, to have him punished in legal form. As they neared the Jail, the negro offered "leg bail." He streaked it out to Robertson street and up that street to the Carondelet canal, into which he fell and was drowned.

At first it was supposed he had deliberately committed suicide. But when the Coroner held his inquest, it was shown by different witnesses that the negro went down the bank in a careful manner, and stepped on a gunwale under the nearest bridge, with the evident intent of hiding himself; quite a crowd having joined in the pursuit. The gunwale was slippery with the slime of the canal; he slipped off, disappeared beneath the water, and did not rise. The body was found with grappling irons, and was found to be stuck fast in the mud at the bottom of the canal. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

A FANCIER OF HOTEL LINEN.—Peter Francis was arrested yesterday by Lieut. Jaques and his special officer Price, for having in his possession a lot of bed-room linen and other articles, identified as having been stolen from the City Hotel. Recorder Emerson will ask him for an explanation.

LOOK OUT, BOYS!—Four young gentlemen were arrested last evening, for bathing in the New Canal, sans costume, and at an hour which shocked the decency of the thickly-populated neighborhood.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.—W. H. Holland was arrested last evening, by special officer Isard, on the charge of having assaulted Joseph Chillet with a dangerous weapon, and threatening his life. The warrant for this arrest was issued several days ago; but just before Holland was arrested last evening, he had a rencontre with Chillet, in which the latter cut him in the head badly with an axe, causing him to lose much blood. In consequence of his wounded and bloody condition, Mr. Holland was released on bail by Assistant Recorder Bakewell. The case is a very serious one, and will be looked into soon.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Mrs. Givens, Sarah Powell, Margaret Welsh, and Bridget Mack, living at the corner of Casacalvo and Mandeville streets, were yesterday sent to the Work-house for two months; Deputy Street Commissioner St. Jean Dueing complaining and verifying that they were habitual drunkards and disturbers of the peace.

Jean Lavie and Mrs. S. Aubertin were held for examination on separate charges of assault and battery.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening, Mr. Nixon in the chair.

A communication from the Board of Assistant Aldermen announced concurrence in sundry resolutions.

Another communication from the same Board invited concurrence in a resolution inviting this Board to meet them in joint session this evening at 7½ o'clock, for the election of a Recorder for the Second District, in the place of Hon. J. L. Fabre, deceased. A resolution to pay sundry bills, and a resolution to substitute for the present mode of firing cannons in the evening, certain signals by the Fire Alarm Telegraph. They were all concurred in.

Petitions were then read by title and referred.

Mr. Moreau offered a resolution appropriating $500 for repairing the public clock on one of the churches of the Fourth District. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Whitney offered a resolution, appropriating $10,000 out of the public school fund of 1861, to the Second District School Board, for building a school-house on St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wiltz offered a resolution, authorizing the Committees on Finance and on Streets and Landings to act during the adjournment of the Common Council, and fixing that adjournment from Tuesday next, the 24th instant, until the first Tuesday of October next; which was adopted and sent to the other Board for concurrence.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably on certain petitions; also, on the resolution for improving Place d'Armes, which was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Present, a quorum, and Mr. Bakewell in the chair.

The unfinished business of the last meeting being in order, the report of the Street and Landing Committee was taken up. The resolutions accompanying were to approve the contracts with L. Surgi for square-blocking Bourbon and Toulouse streets; with John Coleman & Co. for similarly paving St. Louis and St. Peter streets; with Mr. Stephens for similarly paving Dauphine street; all adopted.

Resolutions approving the contracts for keeping in repair the bridges of the Second, Third and Fourth Districts, were adopted; the one concerning the bridges of the First District was laid over.

Resolutions to sell contracts for square-blocking Rampart and Bienville streets were adopted. Resolutions to place gas lamps in different parts of the city were also adopted.

The Street and Landing Committee reported favorably upon the petition of the city railroad contractors for permission to make certain changes in the track of their railroads, so far as the changes relate to Canal street, inside of Rampart. In regard to that part of the petition which asked for right of way on the Canal shell road, from Claiborne street to Metairie Ridge, the Committee reported adversely, but recommended that the contractors have the privilege of erecting frame-work in the bed of the Canal street canal, and lay their railroad over the same. After some discussion, resolutions to the above effect were submitted and adopted.

The Board of Aldermen entered. Mr. Anatole Blache was unanimously elected Recorder of the Second District, in place of J. L. Fabre, deceased. The Board of Aldermen retired.

The Comptroller reported adjudication of contracts for square-blocking Old Levee street to C. Connell, and for square-blocking Customhouse street to L. Surgi. Referred.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a fund on hand of $186,458. Referred.

The Board of Commissioners of the Third Draining District, by communication, asked for the promised appropriation of $10,000 to erect a draining machine at the junction of Gentilly road and London avenue. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Street Commissioner reported the following contractors as not coming up to the requirements of their contracts: Thomas Fanning, keeper of the Magnolia bridge; Philip Williams, a similar contractor in the Second District; Patrick Lane, contractor for keeping the plank roads in repair; and the report was referred.

The Board of Aldermen reported rejection of the ordinance of this Board, fixing the rate of the city printing at 1-83 cents per square. The original resolution of this Board was persisted in by a vote of 9 to 4.

Resolutions were adopted accepting the securities of the Deputy Street Commissioners.

The Board of Aldermen asked concurrence in a resolution for adding 25 men to the present police force. Mr. Pettingill moved to amend, that the number be increased to 49. Lost, and the resolution for 25 concurred in. Mr. Patterson gave notice that he would move a reconsideration at the next meeting.

Mr. Pettingill sent in his resignation as a member of this Board, in order to become the Mayor's Secretary; and Mr. Borel, of the Second District School Board, also sent in his resignation. Both accepted.

Mr. Magioni was elected Chairman of the Committee on Workhouse and Prisons, in place of Mr. Pettingill, resigned.

A resolution was offered to improve the interior of Coliseum Square. Referred.

The report of the Commissioners of the McDonogh School Fund was submitted and referred.

The Finance Committee reported rejection of the adjudication of the fire contract to the Firemen's Charitable Association, at $70,000. After a lengthy debate, Mr. Bakewell taking the floor and urging adjudication to the association, and Mr. Dupre urging in opposition to him, the resolution of rejection was lost, and Mr. Patterson's substitute, accepting or approving the contract, was adopted by 9 to 4.

The same committee reported in favor of the city taking $100,000 of stock in the Lafayette or Fourth District water works, provided the Insurance Companies subscribe to a similar amount. Mr. Magioni offered amendments that said company shall never charge the city for water used in the extinguishment of fires, and that the city's subscription be issued in bonds redeemable in thirty years. After a long debate, the amendments were agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The same committee reported the usual resolution for paying bills and some other resolutions of minor interest; all which were adopted.

The Board adjourned.

The Champions in Ireland—Riot at Dublin

Heenan and Sayers appeared at the Rotunda Gardens, Dublin, on the 5th inst. In the evening it was with considerable trouble that the champions could disengage themselves from the motley crowd by whom they were surrounded. The Benicia Boy and Tom Sayers promenaded as far as they would be permitted among the masses that jostled and twisted to try and get near the two "heroes." After sometime, persons amused themselves by blocking the hat of their fellow-spectators. The standard of rebellion against pugilistic authority was raised, and in a very short time indeed the platform was broken to pieces, and the carpet with which it was covered torn into shreds. This system of agitation had the effect of bringing in vast reinforcements from outside, and the railings were scaled by hundreds from every quarter.

The two pugilists presented themselves amidst a storm of noise and confusion. Sayers tried to make himself heard, and was understood to say that if a space was cleared, the science of himself and his friend would be displayed. The appeal was in vain, and the Benicia Boy having tried his persuasive powers with as little success as his companion, both immediately threw down the the gloves, and then ensued a scene of tumult and disorder perhaps never equaled in Dublin—hats were blocked, coat tails were torn off, and Johnson's refreshment marquee was collapsed in the twinkling of an eye. Pies, pastry, whisky, and drink of all kinds which it contained, as well as all the money which had been received in it during the day for drink, were made away with by the rioters. The police arrived in large numbers, and succeeded, after much trouble, in clearing the gardens and restoring order. The "heroes" returned to their hotel, and the row was quiet before 11 o'clock. At the time of the row in the gardens not less than ten thousand persons were present. Heenan