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Locomotive, Table, Strictly Portable,
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STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
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Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,
And every article of machinery required by the Southern Planter.
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Car Wheels and Axles, Iron, Bridge Bolts, Skies, Chairs, and other Railroad Fastings, Iron Tanks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Cannon.
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TAW & BEER!
Inventors & Sole Manufacturers
—OF—
TAW'S RAILROAD CAR BRAKE,
Dealers in—
Oils, Waste, Candles, &c.
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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 ROOM at above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, from the celebrated manufactory of J. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices, such as ROSEWOOD,
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With Marble, Slate or Wood Beds. Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloth Cases, Pockets, Cue Leathers, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to Billiards or other games.
N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables be seen at the St. Charles, Marble Hall and St. Louis Bille Rooms.
Repairing done at short notice and reasonable terms.
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—And—
OIL CAKE MANUFTORY,
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NEW ORLEANS.
Keeps constantly on hand Crude and refiner Clarified OIL, OIL CAKE, OIL CAKE MEAL, and fattening Seed.
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CASH paid for COTTON SEED delivery. ap18 ly

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
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Save the Pieces!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
An accidente will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some elegant convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.
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Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready up to the sticking point. Thereby no longer a necessity keeping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken ware. It is just the article for coins, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation 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.
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Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithographic 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.
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STAVE AND HINGLE MACHINES.
—Suitable for Making—
SUGAR HOGSHEADS, ICE, MOLASSES, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE STAVES, AND SHINGLES.
The principle embodied 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 bole, from 700 to 10,000 Staves per day, and the Shingle Machine from 10,00 to 15,000 Shingles. It requires two horse power to work it, and can be attached to any team engine, gin or saw mill power. It can make any required length, and be adjusted to any thickness or taper. The timber is 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 Rights, State, County and single rights, or Machine for sale, can obtain them from the Agent, who will give full particulars. F. W. C. COOK,
Sole Agent for the State of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. 3dll 6m

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WM. KNABE & CO., Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Balti street, Baltimore, respectfully inform their friends that they have enlarged their factory, and are now prepared to supply the great demand for their Pianos. They are unsurpassed by the most durable, contain all the latest improvements, and are fully guaranteed for five years. For evenness and great power of tone and agreeable touch, they are unequaled.
Thalberg, Strakosch and other great pianists have tried their pianos and have given certificates for their superiority. They have, for the last ten years, taken the first premiums over competition in all the different States where they have been exhibited. Last year they received five first premiums, two at Augusta, Ala.; one for the best Southern made piano, and one for the best against all competition.
A full supply of the above instruments may be found at our Ware Rooms, New Orleans, ap
NEILL & WASHBURN'S,
Corner of Camp and Common streets,
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No. 55 LAFAYETTE (late Hevia) STREET,
Between Barone and Carondelet, New Orleans.
This Institution is open for the reception of persons affected with DISEASES OF THE EYE.
The Building is new—the Rooms large and airy. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of patients.
Two Weeks devoted to the treatment of Slaves with EYE INFECTIONS.
An experienced Physician resides in the house.
TERMS:
Whites, from.....$2 00 to $3 00 per day.
Negroes.....$1 " "
Operations charged extra.
Artificial Eyes, of the manufactory Rochester, of which may be obtained at the Infirmary. ap29 1yAW

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PATENT SAWED WEATHERBOARDING,
Is Rough and Dressed, from the very best YELLOW and CYPRESS timber, for sale in lots to suit purchasers at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
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The Company insure against the perils of the seas and rivers, fires and damage by fire at the current rate of premium.
Apply at the Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS FEMALE ACADEMY,
VERANDA BUILDING,
Old No., Camp street, between Poydras and Calliope st.
Seventeenth Annual Session.
The Seventeenth Annual Session of this Institution begins on the First Monday of September, 1859.
The plan of instruction embraces a general and extensive system of education. It offers great advantages for the acquisition of languages. The French is daily spoken in the school, and the teachers of French are thoroughly acquainted.
The location is central, and the apartments are spacious and well ventilated. The school is provided with a Chickering, the best musical instruments and complete philosophical apparatus.
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Students admitted at any time during the session.
For further particulars, apply in person or by letter at the Institution. H. H. DUPRIEL, A. M.,
Principal of the Academy.
New Orleans, August, 1859. se13 3W

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1860.

THE MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The Old Third all Right.

A SIGHT ON WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The Bell and Everett mass meeting last night, at Washington Square, Third District, was one of the very largest ever seen in that end of the city. Next to the Bell and Everett meeting on Canal street, it was the largest one we have seen this season.

A proper platform had been prepared and set out with flags, and the square was brightly illuminated. Neither fireworks nor music were wanting to give the meeting a handsome opening and closing.

The lateness of the hour at which the meeting adjourned prevents us from giving anything like a detailed report.

The meeting was organized by the appointment and ratification of the following gentlemen as officers:

President—HON. J. BERMUDEZ.

Vice Presidents—Moses Greenwood, J. M. Lapeyre, Webster Long, John Culbertson, Theophile Wiltz, P. L. Maillioux, Francis Borge, A. Pons de Valencia, J. Magioni, Eug. Dupre, P. Baron Boisfontaine, Chas. E. Fortier, V. St. Ceran, M. Barnett, Sr., J. B. Leefe, M. Karson, H. S. Buckner, Jules Lavergne.

Secretaries—S. T. Jones, Dr. S. Harby, A. Larose.

Speeches were made by the President, Judge Bermudez, and by Messrs. L. Madison Day, B. F. Jonas, Col. Ed. White of Jefferson City, L. E. Simonds, T. G. Noel of Jefferson City, John Jay Lane, and Charles Guillet, the latter quite a youth and a member of the "Young Bell Ringers." The different speeches were vigorous and telling, covering the whole field of national politics and the merits and demerits of the different Presidential candidates. The speech of Mr. Guillet,) his first in public,) was uncommonly fine for a maiden effort, and closed the meeting amid all the enthusiasm with which it opened.

The meeting was not a little enlivened by the presence of the "Young Bell Ringers" and the "Everett Rangers," all from the First District, and the latter from the Third Ward. Both bodies were out in strong force, with innumerable banners and transparencies, bearing patriotic mottoes and devices.

The chief transparency of the Everett Rangers excited much mirth. On one side was a picture of two roosters, in the last stage of a Kilkenny fight, with the explanation beneath: "The Harmonious Democracy." On another side was this: "Where are all the cock's-combs? (picture of a chicken in place of the painted name of the bird,) Cut by Gen. Leslie Coombs!" On another side the lines:

"The Rival sentiments you to sit
As the best feast you Ever eat:
Our guests are Unionists,
And we're opposed to factionists."

It would please us, if we had the time and room, to mention the numerous comic and patriotic phrases which decorated the other transparencies.

It was well on to 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned. The clubs above mentioned formed again in procession, and, with their banners, transparencies, music and rockets, created life enough on their line of march up town.

The size and quality of the meeting on Washington Square last night surprised even the Third Districters themselves. It was but a foreshadowing of what will be seen ere we see the idea of November.

Important Letter of the Emperor to the French Ambassador in London.

The following important letter from Napoleon to M. de Persigny will attract attention. It was written at a moment when Lord Palmerston's famous speech on the Defences of England had created a panic in Paris, and general distrust was excited throughout Great Britain by Napoleon's interference in Syrian affairs:

ST. CLOUD, July 25.—*My dear Persigny*—Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the mistrust exercised everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write to you in the hope that in conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston will remedy the evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I inform a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbors, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary affluence of Predmont alone caused me to resume the desire to see re-united to France provinces essentially French.

But it will be objected "You wish for peace, and increase immoderately the military forces of France." I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have nothing in them of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our acquirements, and the number of steamers do not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe. I have 100,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount: 10,000 in Algeria, 6000 at Rome, 8000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the army list has been by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire to organize the forces of the country upon the best possible footing; for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself, close at hand, have witnessed the effects, and I wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought, anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this: "Use every effort to maintain the *status quo*; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible."

Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of indulging a little war, or of playing a new part. Hedify, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition, it was because my feelings were those of the people which had put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength? Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France, which for thirty years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold? I said it in 1852 at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same—I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organization, her moral development, the increase of her resources, have still immense progress to make. There a field exists vast enough for my ambition and sufficient to satisfy it.

It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but, in Heaven's name let the eminent men who form a part of the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts.

Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other.

To sum up, this is my inermost thought. I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention; and, on my part, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection.

"I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter.

Believe in my sincere friendship.

NAPOLEON.

Local Intelligence.

SUICIDE.—F. G. Nicolai, a German musician, residing on Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, committed suicide early yesterday morning. He had been in ill-health and under medical treatment for several years, and destroyed himself in order to get rid of a life which had become a hopeless burden to him.

At 8 o'clock on Tuesday night his wife missed him; after inquiring and learning that he had not gone out of the house, she had some misgivings, and looked for him in vain about the premises. Going into the kitchen, where there was an old bedstead, upon which were piled a feather bed, some pillows and quilts, she noticed something unusual about the arrangements, and feeling in the bed she found her husband ensconced under the quilts and covered with blood. He had inflicted a large gash in his left wrist. He stubbornly refused to let his wound be dressed, and to her inquiries replied that he had cut himself by falling upon some broken glass.

Her entreaties prevailed at last, and after washing and bandaging the wound he was put to bed. He complained a great deal, and wanted his wife to get him some laudanum to put him asleep, but this she refused to do. She remained by his bedside until near 1 o'clock in the night, when, thinking that he was asleep, and feeling very drowsy and tired, she consented to take a little rest with her daughter, who slept in the next room. She awoke at about 2½ o'clock and went to his bed; he was not there. Frightened, she took a light and looked through the house; upon reaching a small room back of the kitchen, she found him hanging by the neck to one of the rafters.

The unfortunate man had been very deliberately at work. Taking a small cord or clothes line, he had secured one end to the rafter and formed a running noose at the other end by means of a brass ring. Getting upon a wooden chest that stood near by, he had passed the neck in the noose, and, straightening his arm, had allowed himself to drop gently. The room is very low, and the distance between his head and the rafter was not over eighteen inches, whilst his toes were only about three inches from the floor. The drop, therefore, was very short, and, weak and emaciated as he was, it is probable that his weight was not sufficient to break his neck. He remained suspended, and the only effect of the shock was to burst anew the cut artery in his left arm; the blood flowed and formed a large pool beneath him. The face was pale and bloodless; the tongue did not protrude, as is generally the case; the limbs, perfectly straightened out and limber, did not show any marks of the convulsions that accompany death by hanging. He probably bled to death, without much suffering.

The Coroner viewed the body yesterday morning, and the jury of inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts. The deceased was about 10 years of age. He left a note to his wife, stating his intention to commit suicide, and bidding her an affectionate adieu.

THE ABOVE SUICIDE MAY HAVE BEEN A HOMICIDE.—The foregoing is a true report of the circumstances of Nicolai's suicide, as shown before the Coroner's jury:

But how oddly things turn about sometimes! Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Scrapare accidentally ascertained that the house in which Nicolai was found dead was a house of bad repute, and that Mrs. Nicolai was not wife or widow of the deceased, by any legal or churchly tie.

A German cyprian, going by the very un-German name of Mary White, broadly stated her belief that Nicolai was strangled or otherwise killed in his bed, and that his dead or dying body was afterward strung up by the people in the house. She further stated that the alleged Mrs. Nicolai had promised to pay her handsomely if she would keep quiet about what she knew.

Mary White was arrested and locked up, by order of the Coroner; so also were Christiana Nicholas, or Nicolai, Philippina Dietrich, E. Populus, f. m. c., and Lucille, slave of Marina; these four being the other occupants of the house in which Nicolai was found hanging.

This may all be a vicious hoax, but there is such color of probability about it that another inquest is to be held to-day.

The following is a correct translation of the note, written in pencil on the back of a fragment of one of the Indian Doctor Fryer's "Relief to the Afflicted" bills, alleged to have been written by the sick man, but suspected of being written by other hands than his:

When the doctor says of a patient that he cannot cure him in the hospital, then despair may well take possession of his mind. Two years sick. Adieu, dear wife. NICOLAI.

POOR DESSEIN GOES MAD, AND HAS TO DIE.—A singular incident occurred in the Third District on Tuesday morning. Mr. Frank Tague, a carriage driver, keeping his carriages and horses at his place on Elysian Fields street, discovered one of his horses, a fine $200 animal belonging to a carriage span, running around the lot in an evident state of insanity. The eyes of the animal glared, his mouth foamed. He ran at and snapped his teeth at all who attempted to approach him. In his agony he turned upon himself, and furiously bit mouthfuls from the flesh of his own sides. An ostler got a rope and tried to lasso the horse. The horse at every throw chased the man with the fury of a fiend. At the last throw of the lasso, the horse dashed frantically at the man and caught him; caught him by the shoulder of his coat, gave him a vicious shaking, and flung him about twenty feet on. No further attempts were made to capture or restrain the unhappy animal. His owner, knowing that he was bitten by a rabid dog some months ago, and seeing the efforts in an unmistakable case of hydrophobia, put his pet out of misery by shooting.

There are many people who do not believe that any animals, other than dogs, ever die of hydrophobia. It may be worth notice, that the last report of the Board of Health mentions one human death by hydrophobia.

DEATH IN PRISON.—J. McLane, a prisoner in the Parish Prison, sent there by Judge Fortier of Algiers for carrying concealed weapons, has been released upon the potent habeas corpus of Death. His disease was pleurisy. He was about 50 years of age, and arrived but lately from Texas.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—*The Killing of Francois Desseint.*—We yesterday reported the death of Mr. Desseint, and the post-mortem examination by Dr. Delery, showing that death resulted from tetanus, caused by a stab wound between the lower ribs, grazing the stomach. The circumstances of the case were yesterday shown before Deputy Coroner Scrapara and the jury of inquest as follows:

Gilbert Simon Boudousq: The day after Desseint was wounded, I went to see him, but was told that his physician had forbidden visitors to see him. I then went to the physician, Dr. Nee, to inquire about the matter. Afterwards, having received information which satisfied me, that the man who stabbed Desseint was a shoemaker named Ducorneau, residing in this city, but who had come to Mobile since the stabbing, I went and saw Mr. Desseint, to know if he would make an affidavit against Ducorneau, whom I said I could have arrested in Mobile. He said he could have the man arrested himself if he wanted to, as he was well acquainted with the Mayor of Mobile, and he asked me what it would cost to have the arrest made in Mobile. I told him it would be about $25 or $30. I left, telling him to send word to me or to Lieut. Crovon if he should make up his mind to have the arrest made. Desseint seemed to have no doubt about Ducorneau being the man who stabbed him, for when I told him Ducorneau had gone to his brother's in Mobile, he said it was not the brother, but the cousin of Ducorneau that he went to stop with. I got my first information about Ducorneau from Dr. Nee.

Officer Felix Marcelle: On the night of the stabbing, a man named Lessieux told me, that Ducorneau had told him, that Desseint had struck him in the face, and that he had stabbed him with a shoemaker's knife which he carried in his pocket.

Arsene Lelande: Lives in the house adjoining Desseint's. Heard a man addressing gross epithets to a woman; saw a man on the banquette, addressing some one who seemed to be in Desseint's alley. Saw Desseint rush out of the alley; he struck or pushed the man, who struck back and then ran away. There was but one blow on each side, and witness saw no weapon. Witness went to the alley and saw Desseint in the alley, holding his hand to his side; Mrs. Desseint was there and said to witness, "My husband has been stabbed! run and arrest the murderer!" Mr. Desseint went up stairs, and witness went and got Dr. Nee to attend to him. At the time of the stabbing no other persons were present; witness was certain that the stabbing was done by the man who was in front of the house, and who ran away.

Mrs. Marie Richard: On Sunday evening, July 29th, I was about going out with Mr. Desseint to take a walk. He went down first. When I went down and got to the gate, I did not see Mr. Desseint there, and turning around, I saw him coming up the alley. I was standing on the sill, putting on my gloves, with my back to the street, and my face towards the yard, when a man whom I recognized as Baptiste Ducorneau, stopped on the banquette opposite the gate where I was standing, and insulted me by using some very gross epithets. I called out to Mr. Desseint that a man was insulting me. He rushed up and pushed Mr. Ducorneau, who struck him and then ran off. I could not see, on account of the darkness, whether Ducorneau had a knife; but he must have had it in his hand all the time, for I am certain he made no motion to draw a weapon from about his person. When Desseint pushed Ducorneau he asked him, "What do you want?" Ducorneau struck him, saying, as he did so, "This is what I want!" and he immediately ran off. Mr. Desseint put his hand to his side and exclaimed, "The wretch has stabbed me!" I first recognized Ducorneau by his voice, when he addressed me; I turned around and recognized his face distinctly; Mr. Desseint also recognized him.

The above was all the testimony taken. Though it did not appear in the testimony, the public are entitled to know the fact that the last witness was not the wife of Mr. Desseint, and that Mr. Ducorneau is or was formerly her lawful husband. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above showing, attributing the death of Francois Desseint to a stab inflicted by Baptiste Ducorneau, and charging the latter with murder. Of course, Ducorneau will now be sent after, and arrested, if possible.

THE MURDER AT THE IRISH WAKE.—Last evening, Coroner Beach investigated the death of John King, who was stabbed on the night of the 4th inst., in front of a house on Debord street, near Poncher, where a wake was being held over the body of a young woman. The substance of the testimony taken was as follows:

P. G. Stringer: Was at the wake. John King came out from the wake, and overtook and stopped a man and woman who had just left, and conversed with them a few moments. As he ran to overtake these persons, James Reed called to him, in a familiar manner, to hold on. When King got back he put his hands on Reed's shoulders and said, "What have you got to say?" Reed put his hands on King's shoulders, and asked him the same question. The conversation was in a friendly way. King tried to throw Reed, but did not succeed; he then called to some other party, who answered from the crowd in front of the wake. A crowd began to gather about King and Reed. Witness went up and saw one person holding Reed by the throat and another by the waist. When the crowd came up Reed had let go of King, and said, "Let go, what do you hold me for?" As one man caught hold of Reed, King cried out, "Hold him, he has stuck his knife into me up to the hilt!" The crowd then began to cry, "Kill him, kill him!" Those who had hold of Reed got him down to the ground, with the aid of others, and he was kicked whilst down. The policeman afterward came and took Reed away.

Jeremiah Sullivan: Did not see the affray, but afterward found a knife in the gutter where the affray had taken place.

Thomas King: Is brother of the deceased. Was sitting on a bench at the wake. When the affray took place, (between 12 and 1 o'clock A. M.) heard his brother cry murder; ran across and asked what was the matter; John King said, "Brother, catch his right arm; he has got my knife in my heart." Witness caught Reed, got him down, and held him till an officer came.

Numerous other witnesses were in waiting; but the above testimony being deemed sufficient for the Coroner's purpose, no more of the witnesses were examined. A verdict of murder was rendered against James Reed.

AFFRAY.—An affray occurred yesterday about 2 o'clock, on Common street, between Messrs. Clark and Butler, in which the latter received some ten cuts on the left side of the face from the former, with a pocket-knife, an evident attempt having been made to sever the jugular. The wounded man was cared for by his friends. Clark called a cab and left. In connection with the above we would state that several *influential and responsible officers* applied to Dr. Addler, who was standing on the corner of Common and St. Charles, but who refused to attend for fear, as he alleged, of being obliged to attend Court. Lieut. Jaquess, who was promptly on the spot and ascertained Clark's residence, to which he had escaped, at the corner of Montegut and Levee streets, dispatched a message to the Third District for his arrest, and very soon Lieut. Mazerat had him in custody.

RECORDER EURESON'S COURT.—Assistant Recorder Bakewell disposed of the business yesterday, and if he didn't make the Billy Barlows and Dorothy Draggletails spin, it wasn't owing to any lack of inclination or effort on his part.

Pat Garrity, charged with drunkenness and breach of the peace, was asked to give $25 or take 60 days seclusion at the P. P. Edward Killehan, for laying his drunken paws upon the fair Nina Vintizer, on Claiborne street, was asked to give $20 or take 60 days retirement. Three females and fifteen females were asked to pony up $50 each, or go down for a month. A Bob, a Mike and two Marys were asked for $5 each, with the option of going into retirement. A George, a Conrad and a Margaret were the lucky three who were asked for only $2 50 each. Few or none of the above came down with the dibs, and Burney's black omnibus did a rushing business.

ANN ROAD, f. w. c., charged with embezzling six or seven hundred dollars of the estate of Mary Powell; Thomas Maguire, charged with violating the ordinances by blocking up the levee footway with square granite blocks; Chas. Couchal, charged with wounding a boy on Thalia street, and Mary Ann Moran, charged with pummeling and hair-dragging Frederika Belling on Tchoupitoulas street, were all discharged, and went their ways rejoicing.

John Dixon, for stealing $6 worth of clothing from Amedee Choppin, at the Mississippi Warehouse on Fulton street; Thomas Norton, for picking the pocket of Mike Lagan of $17, whilst asleep in his room on Julia street, near Magazine; and John Robinson and James Martin, for shooting at the wife of Mr. Louis Graham, as she stood at the window of the family residence, at the corner of Girod and Basin streets, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, (Martin being merely an accessory) were all sent before the First District Court. None gave bail, and all went to prison.

Robinson, it appears, went to Mr. Graham's house to have a talk with a servant girl, who offered her ultimatum from an upper window, by dousing him with a pitcher of water. This so excited his chivalrous spirit that he drew his pistol to fire at the girl; Mrs. Graham just then came to the window to see what the matter was; in his haste and excitement, Robinson discharged his pistol prematurely, and shot off the end of one of his fingers. It was his intention to shoot at the girl when he drew the pistol. Nice fellow, that, to court a servant girl. The damage he did himself, and his incarceration in prison, serves him right.

J. A. Cordell, suspected of being too suspicious to run at large, and Pat Healey, Pat Gillooley, and J. Sullivan, witnesses of the killing of King by Reed, were put under bonds to appear whenever wanted.

RECORDER BLAKE'S COURT.—Pietro Balari, charged with beating George Gelati at his his stall in the Fruit Market, was yesterday fined $10.

Alice Gardy, for beating Helen Monford at No. 37 Basin street, was required to pay $10 or go into seclusion for a month. She paid.

Virginie Amelie was up on the charge of malicious mischief; breaking a looking-glass worth $2 50, belonging to Mary Carroll, on Rampart street, between Customhouse and Bienville. Virginie gave bail.

James Parker, arrested in the Fourth District, was transferred to this Court, and sent to prison on the charge of having stolen a clock at the Royal street fire.

Officer L. C. Bernhard was held for a hearing on the charge of having grossly insulted and abused Officer Boullosa in the Clerk's office of this Court.

Ellen Brown and Lizzie McBeamen, charged with being great pests to Constant Sabatert and family, on Customhouse street near Treme, were arraigned and sent to prison in default of bail.

John Romer was dismissed from the charge of beating Charles Imbert.

Antoine Rossi was to have been examined on the charge of beating Madeline Darjo, at the Eagle Coffeehouse on Madison street. The prosecutrix not appearing, she was sent for, and upon arriving swore that she had never been served with a notice. The subpenas having been left with L. Kichili, keeper of the coffeehouse, and it appearing that he had purposely neglected to hand over the papers to the parties summoned, the Recorder sent an attachment for him, gave him a wholesome talking to, and fined him $10.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Recorder Long yesterday resumed the duties of his Court, having returned from his trip over the lake, fresh and fine as a fiddle.

The only case before him, worth mentioning, was that of Arthur Roach, who was charged by Edmond Breen with having chased him on Victory street on Tuesday night, slashing at him with a bowie-knife with intent to murder, but not getting near enough to cut him. When arrested, at his residence, Roach attempted to scare the officers away by brandishing an old rusty sabre at them. He gave bail to appear for examination.

Later from Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 11.—Denver City advices to August 4th are received.

The trial of Carl Wood, for attempting to kill Byers, editor of the Rocky Mountain News, closed on Thursday. The jury stood one for and eleven against acquittal. The case was then referred to the people, who voted to send him out of Denver. Comparatively few citizens were present, the crowd being principally made up of Wood's friends. He was escorted to the edge of town by twenty-five men, and thence for several miles by his gambling friends. The result of the trial was altogether unexpected, and has caused great indignation.

The mining news is unimportant. No rich leads have been opened lately. Many persons are leaving daily for the States.

The last express from Denver brought $13,000 in dust.

More of the Storm.

From the Mobile Tribune of Tuesday we extract the following:

We are informed by Capt. R. A. Heirn, who came over from New Orleans yesterday on the steamer Florida, that there were several schooners and small sail-boats seen ashore and bottom upwards in Lake Pontchartrain, and that there were several large schooners capsized, and some ashore, between Mississippi City and Grant's Pass.

He also stated that a bark which had not quite finished loading was lying on her beam ends near Ship Island. He thinks one mast was cut away. Several small boats were seen capsized in the bay, but we could not learn what they were, or if any persons were lost in them. Capt. John Winter and a party of friends were out on a fishing excursion, and fears are entertained by many of their friends here that they may be amongst the lost.

Capt. Hehn further informs us that the wharves and bath-houses on the coast from New Orleans have nearly all been swept away, except the new wharf at Pascagoula, which was only partially destroyed. No serious damage was done to the buildings. He says the storm was more violent on this side of Pascagoula than on the west side.

We have been unable to receive but little information of the boats that attended at the regatta held on the 9th, at Biloxi, and were expected to return here on Saturday. Though it is supposed that all are safe, as the commanders are good sailors, and it is thought will hug the shore or put into some harbor where they can be safe.

It is yet doubtful as to the safety of the yacht Harry Maury and her crew.

It is almost impossible for us to give a complete list of the number of lost vessels and lives that must have occurred during the dreadful storm. We also learn that the new steamboat that had been recently launched at Meaher's Mills, blew away from her fastenings and is now lying across the creek, with her bow and stern stuck hard and fast in the marsh. A steamboat went to haul her off but did not succeed.

The gale proved very disastrous on the western coast of Mobile Bay to the bath-houses and the wharves and the bridges on the Bay Road; also uprooting and blowing the trunks and branches along the road, doing considerable damage. Mr. Lewis informs us that about twenty feet of the bank in front of his premises had been washed away, together with his seine-house, and all of his fishing tackle, etc.

Outside of the city limits we have not heard of any serious damage being done to property, with the exception of what has been done to gardens and fences. The roads are in many instances obstructed by fallen trees.

On the Eastern Shore every wharf and bath-house has been destroyed, with only a few exceptions—the south wharf at the Point and the one at Hollywood. The scene from the hotel at Point Clear is said to have been terrific.

Captain Delany, of the Crescent, when he saw the danger that would shortly occur, raised steam and put out into deep water at about half a mile off from the hotel, where he anchored and braved the storm in safety.

We learn from Capt. Denney that a man, whose name he did not learn, came ashore at Point Clear in a skiff on Sunday morning, and stated that his dirboat sunk during the gale on Saturday, and that he took to his skiff and pulled ashore, thus making a providential escape of his life.

FROM PLAQUEMINE PARISH.—From the Pointe-a-la-Hache Bice Planter we extract the following:

On last Saturday, the river at Pointe-a-la-Hache had risen five feet in less than two hours. The back waters took place in less time than two hours, which overflowed all the lands, and a lot of cattle, rice, fences, etc. We learn that at Grand Prairie there was considerable damage done, lives lost, etc. We have no particulars at present; in our next issue we will give a full description of all that happened. Alexander Grant's sugar house was blown down, and two men killed. At the Quarantine station all the buildings were blown away and a negro boy drowned. At Grand Prairie there were sixteen lives lost in attempting to cross the river in a sail boat. Among the lost we hear the names of J. Bowers and family and Antoine Montauche and family. Our parish is totally in the pitiful. Subscription lists, we hope, will immediately be opened for the help of the many sufferers at Pointe-a-la-Hache.

Our cry, for the last four months, was rain, rain! Oh! for a good shower; what a blessing it would be—we are literally parched up. Now we have to record the two extremes. For the last few days the cataracts of heaven have opened upon us, and has poured such showers, as to remind us of tropical rains. It will certainly do much good to our rice farmers; they may still expect to make a little for family comfort.

Cane is growing luxuriantly. The second crop of corn has a splendid appearance, and should we have a spell of dry weather, it will yield abundantly. Few of dry weather, it will yield abundantly. Few of dry weather, it will yield abundantly. Few