## COMPTROLLER---OFFICIAL.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1860.

[No. 5309.]

By order of the Committees on Finance and Streets and Landings, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1860, I will readjudicate at my office at 12 o'clock M., the contract No. 1, under the above resolution of the Common Council, to wit:

A contract for constructing brick sidewalks bordered by curbstones and wooden gutters, on both sides of Esplanade street, from Dorgenois to Broad streets.

The same to be done in accordance with specifications in the Surveyor's office, and heretofore published in the official journal.

au30 17t V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

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COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1860.

[No. 5309.]

By order of the Committees on Finance and Streets and Landings, I hereby give notice that on THURSDAY, the 6th of September, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., I will readjudicate at my office, the contract No. 4, under the above resolution of the Common Council, to wit:

A contract for constructing brick sidewalks, bordered by curbstones and wooden gutters, on the northwest side of Galvez street, from Esplanade to St. Bernard street.

The work to be done in accordance with specifications on file in the Surveyor's office, and heretofore published in the official journal.

au30 7t V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

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COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1860.

[No. 5340.]

By order of the Committees on Finance and Streets and Landings, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1860, I will readjudicate at my office, at 12 o'clock M., the contract under the above resolution, to wit:

A contract for constructing a brick culvert on the Melpomene Canal, from Camp to Claiborne street, First District.

The same to be done in accordance with specifications on file in the Surveyor's office, and heretofore published in the official journal.

au30 17t V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

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COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1860.

[No. 5350.]

By order of the Committees on Finance and Streets and Landings, I hereby give notice that on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1860, I will readjudicate at my office at 12 o'clock M., the contract under the above resolution of the Common Council, to wit:

A contract for constructing a brick culvert on Claiborne Canal, from Orleans to Esplanade street.

The same to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the Surveyor's office, and heretofore published in the official journal.

au30 12t V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

## STREET COM'NER--OFFICIAL.

**SECOND DISTRICT POUND—Was brought** to the Second District Pound, corner Bienville and Galvez streets, as estray—

One bay stud colt, white hind foot.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Pound, on SATURDAY, September 8, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New Orleans, September 4, 1860.

J. MILTON RELF, Street Commissioner.

Registered September 5, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
Clerk of Comptroller.

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**EPAVE DU DEUXIEME DISTRICT.—Il a** été conduit au Dépôt des Epaves du Deuxième District, encoignure Bienville et Galvez, comme épave—

Un poulain bai, un pied de derrière blanc.

Si le dit animal n'est pas réclamé dans cinq jours et les frais payés, il sera vendu à l'enchère publique, au dit dépôt, le SAMEDI, 8 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

J. MILTON RELF, Commissaire des rues.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 4 de septembre 1860. se5 4t

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**SECOND DISTRICT POUND—Was brought** to the Second District Pound, corner of Bienville and Galvez streets, as estray—

One red and white-spotted cow—no horns.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Pound, on SATURDAY, September 8, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New Orleans, September 4, 1860.

J. MILTON RELF, Street Commissioner.

Registered September 5, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
Clerk of Comptroller.

---

**EPAVE DU DEUXIEME DISTRICT.—Il a** été conduit au dépôt des épaves du Deuxième District, encoignure Bienville et Galvez, comme épave—

Une vache rouge et blanche, sans corne.

Si le dit animal n'est pas réclamé dans cinq jours et les frais payés, il sera vendu à l'enchère publique, au dit dépôt, le SAMEDI 8 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

J. MILTON RELF, Commissaire des Rues.

Nouvelle Orléans, 4 de septembre 1860. se5 4t

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**SECOND DISTRICT POUND—Was brought** to the Second District Pound, corner of Bienville and Galvez streets, as estray—

One bay horse colt, one hind foot white, about 13 hands high—no mark or brand to be seen.

One white and red-spotted cow, upper bit on right ear, crop on the left, branded on rump—supposed to be a heart.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Pound, on MONDAY, September 10, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S MACL

black sow, white

P. HOW, ENGINEER the expenses
id Pound, on
212 o'clock, A. M.

PATENT COTTON CLEANING ty Street Commissioner.

in operation. ALFRED A. DUCROS,
Clerk of Comptroller.

PATENT MET

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**EPAVE DU DEUXIEME DISTRICT.—Il a** été conduit au dépôt des épaves du Deuxième District, encoignure des rues Bienville et Galvez, comme épave—

Un poulain bai, un pied de derrière blanc, d'environ 13 mains de haut, sans marque ni étampe visible.

Une vache rouge et blanche, le dessus de l'oreille droite coupé, l'oreille gauche coupée, étampée à la croupe d'une marque ressemblant à un cœur.

Si les dits animaux ne sont pas réclamés dans cinq jours et les frais payés, ils seront vendus à l'enchère publique, au dit dépôt, le LUNDI, 10 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

—AUSSI—

Une truie noire, la tête blanche.

Une truie blanche, sans étampe ni marque.

Si les dits animaux ne sont pas réclamés dans trois jours et les frais payés, ils seront vendus à l'enchère publique, au dit dépôt, le SAMEDI 8 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

C. J. FAYSSOUX,
Député Commissaire des Rues.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 4 de septembre 1860. se5 6 7 8 10

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**THIRD DISTRICT POUND.—Was brought** to the Third District Pound, Goodchildren street, between Clouet and Louisa streets, as estray—

One dun stud pony, 13 hands high—no visible brand.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Pound, on SATURDAY, September 8, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New Orleans, September 4, 1860.

J. MILTON RELF, Street Commissioner.

Registered September 5, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
Clerk of Comptroller.

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**EPAVE DU TROISIEME DISTRICT.—Il a** été conduit au dépôt des épaves du Troisième District, rue des Bons-Enfants, entre Clouet et Louisa, comme épave—

Un petit cheval brun-foncé de 13 mains de haut, sans marque visible.

Si le dit animal n'est pas réclamé dans cinq jours et les frais payés, il sera vendu à l'enchère publique, au dit dépôt, le SAMEDI 8 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

J. MILTON RELF, Commissaire des rues.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 4 de septembre 1860. se5 4t

## POLICE JAIL--OFFICIAL.

**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 30th of August, 1860, the dark griff girl ERANIE alias LUCINDA LEWIS. Says she was raised by Mrs. Maupassant and afterwards bought by Mr. Victor Pepin, then sold to a negro trader by the name of White, then to Mr. Miller, free man of color; by Mr. Miller to Col. Bingaman, who was then living in Natchez, Miss., and finally sold by the latter to Mr. John Lewis, who left for California about twelve years ago. She never heard anything of him since, and consequently always supposed herself to be free. She is 5 feet 6 inches high, has a thin and agreeable face, and is aged about 25 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered September 5, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
se4 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 30th of August, 1860, the black boy AVOCAT. Says he belongs to Mr. Seraphin Bron, who lives in the parish of St. Charles, La. He is 5 feet 5½ inches high, stout built, has fine teeth, and is aged about 16 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered September 3, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
se4 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 31st of August, 1860, the dark griff boy MIKE. Says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Felder, who lives in White county, Miss. He is 5 feet 3½ inches high, has one of the upper teeth missing, very small ears, and is aged about 48 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered September 3, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
se4 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 29th of August, 1860, the black boy JACK. Says he belongs to Mr. William Goodberry, who lives in the parish of St. James, La. He is 5 feet 7½ inches high, wears a goatee, has both feet frozen, and is aged about 38 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered August 30, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
au31 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 28th of August, 1860, the griff boy GUSTUS. Says he belongs to Mr. Davis, who lives in Summerville, Mississippi. He is 5 feet 6 inches high, fine teeth, rather intelligent, good countenance, and is aged about 25 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered August 30, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
au31 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 27th August, 1860, the black boy SAM. Says he belongs to Mr. Richard Foote, who lives about 3 miles above Macon, Mississippi. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, is crippled in the left leg, wears a heavy goatee and is aged about 28 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered August 29, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
au30 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 27th August, 1860, the dark griff girl ELIZA. Says she belongs to Mr. Denier, who keeps a brickyard in Bouligny. She is 5 feet 4 inches high, has good teeth and is aged about 25 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered August 29, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
au30 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 27th August, 1860, the griff boy TOM. Says he belongs to Mr. Haywood, who lives in Carrollton, La. He is 4 feet 8 inches high, has a flat face, a scar on the left arm and several others on the right leg above and beneath the knee, and is aged about 14 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered August 29, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
au30 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**WAS brought to the City Police Jail on** the 17th of August, 1860, the dark griff boy TOM. Says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Diggs, who lives in White county, in the State of Tennessee. He is 5 feet 6½ inches high, and is aged about 28 years.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Keeper of City Police Jail.

Registered August 23, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
au21 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

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**CORKS—150** bales tapered and regular, in store and for sale by
H. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
99 Customhouse street.
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NEW ORLEAN

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUN

VOLUME XIII. WEDNES

# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

### THE MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

### TREMENDOUS DEMONSTRATION!

### N. O. ALL O. K. FOR B. & E.

CONGO SQUARE CROWDED—SPEECH BY HON. C. C. LANGDON, OF ALABAMA.

### *THE PEOPLE OUT EN MASSE.*

### GREAT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

But for the necessity of informing our neighboring country friends, and so much of the rest of mankind as inhabit this Union, we would deem it superfluous to describe the Bell and Everett demonstration of last night: for a very large majority of our voters and tax-payers constituted it, and all the rest of the city and its family turned out to see it.

The assemblage of the Clubs at Lafayette Square, approaching from their different quarters, sufficiently enlivened the town. The streets everywhere were crowded, and the windows, verandahs and galleries were crowded with the fair belles of New Orleans, who naturally feel a strong sympathy for their masculine namesake, Bell.

Lafayette square was a sight to behold, with its intertwining circles of brazing torches and transparencies of every color and device. As this field of fire unwound itself in a procession for the mass meeting at the Place d'Armes, and filed down Camp street, the spectacle was altogether splendid. But of the procession we shall speak in another place.

For some time before the head of the procession reached the Place d'Armes the meeting had been organized. It was called to order by Mr. Salomon, and the following gentlemen's names were read off as the officers of the meeting, and the list was ratified by the already large multitude with the heartiest unanimity:

President, HON. J. M. LAPEYRE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—*Fourth Ward.*—A. Blache, W. P. Vincent, A. W. Brette, Jno. E. Hyde, Geo. Weightman, E. D. Beach, F. A. Lumsden, Eugène Tastet, J. W. Zacharie, F. Moreno, H. F. Bond, E. McFarland, Jno. Slemmer, S. H. Fulton, V. G. de L'Isle, D. Maupay, Henri Taylor, Ed. J. Forstall, W. J. Maynard.

*Fifth Ward*—H. Gally, P. Buchanan, Victor Wiltz, G. Porie, J. Hernandez, Wm. Andry, Amilcar Roux, D. Canonge, Jules Soraparu, James A. Hopkins, Ovide DeBuys, F. Mouney, Jno. Youenes, Henri Durel, R. D. Hubbard, Eug. M. Delery, Jos. Demoruelle, Eug. Dupré, Jules Cassard, Paul Deverges, E. D. Segura.

*Sixth Ward*—B. W. Hebrard, Ad. Dupré, Jules Lavergne, Cesaire Olivier, S. M. Darby, Valery Duplessis, F. Correjolles, R. Labranche, John Dolhonde, Jules Roux, Henry Ducatel, Alph. Cariere, Arthur Borduzat, M. Barnett, sr., Emilien Charbonnet, Guy Duplantier, G. Durel, Felix Ducros, John Pollock, Louis Eyma, Geo. Clark.

SECRETARIES—F. X. Barbot, H. DeBuys, F. Percy, jr.

The President, first making a few appropriate remarks, in response to the compliment paid to him, introduced the orator of the night, the Hon. C. C. Langdon of Alabama, late Mayor of Mobile, and late editor of the Mobile Advertiser. He was heartily welcomed, and his speech more than met the anticipation of the multitude.

There were strong and telling points in his address. First stating that the Supreme Court of the United States had laid down law granting all that the South claimed, he asked what Yancey, and his Breckinridge followers, wanted more. He spoke of Yancey as a traitor to his country, and as a man who, if Gen. Jackson were President, would be hung higher than Hamman.

He adverted to the unparalleled growth and prosperity of this country, and wanted to know what would be gained by its dissolution.

He spoke of the thousands of true patriots in the North, who have never affiliated with abolitionists, and asserted that if a serious abolition invasion or negro insurrection in the South were ever to take place, the true men of the North would take up their muskets and knapsacks to come to the aid of the South.

He took up the accusations against Bell, as to sympathy with Freesoilers, etc., and explained that it was only the old trick of the enemy, who had brought similar charges against Harrison, Clay and Taylor.

He briefly alluded to the public record of Bell and Everett; gave an epitome of the public life and acts of each, and alluded to their present standing before the nation, as a matter of pride and triumph.

He came down heavily on the charge that the Constitutional Union party has no platform. After showing how the boasted platform of the Democracy had been by different conventions kicked away, plank after plank, leaving Buchanan, as it were, dangling in the air, he proceeded to demonstrate that the platform entitled "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws," was the only solid platform for true friends of the country to stand upon. He asserted, with great force, that the United States Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the land, had laid down the law, from which there is no appeal—a law granting all that is claimed by the South.

All we want, said Mr. L., is SOME MAN TO ENFORCE THE LAW. Were Andrew Jackson President, and informed that a fugitive slave in a Northern State had been rescued from an United States Marshal by mob violence, and the law set at defiance, he would say to his next Marshal: "Execute this warrant; take the negro and those who rescued him; the United States army shall be at your back, if necessary; but take them, else off goes your head." The laws are all right; all that is wanted is an unflinching man to enforce them, and in John Bell of Tennessee the country will find such a man.

Mr. Langdon closed with a hearty compliment to the party in this city and State, and expressed his belief that his own State, Alabama, would go for Bell and Everett. He was tremendously cheered every minute or two during his speech. The arrival of the clubs necessitated a considerable lapse in his speech; but he said all he could say within a limited time, and spoke it out like a man and a true patriot.

The square was entirely full, and densely crowded around the center. A large part of the multitude was hungry for more speaking, but the meeting was adjourned after Mr. Langdon closed, in order to form the procession and march around the city.

The procession filed down Rampart street, in the following order:

The Union Guard, a long and strong body, with a banner bearing full-length portraits of Bell and Everett, and innumerable fanciful transparencies.

The Young Bell Ringers, in great force, with a beautiful new banner bearing the portrait of John Bell, with the words, "Our next President"; also their big bell on a truck, ringing as it went, surmounted by a large transparency, with a cupola of flags on top, and any number of variegated transparencies.

The Constitution Club, a long and magnificent turnout; having a large and beautiful new banner, the rich gold-embroidered satin banner of the old Fillmore Constitution Club with a gorgeous wreath upon it, a huge American flag, and shield-shaped transparencies bearing the names of the different States.

The Union Guard of the Second District; a second and very large turnout of the gallant Creole friends of Bell and Everett, with a handsome banner and beautiful parti-colored transparencies.

The Bell Knights, some sixty or seventy strong, on horseback, all in a uniform of belted coats and caps, each man carrying a star-transparency with the name of a State; a magnificent white satin and gold-embroidered banner at the head.

The Bell Rangers, of the First Ward; another fine body of men, with a large and beautiful banner, and numerous transparencies with funny pictures and patriotic mottoes.

The Mount Vernon Club, of the Second Ward; a very large and manly turnout, with a handsome banner and no end of speaking transparencies.

The Everett Rangers, of the Third Ward; another extensive and sinewy band of patriots, with a large banner and a multitude of pictorial and mottoed transparencies.

The Bunker Hill Rangers; still another solid and stalwart crowd, with a picture of Bunker Hill Monument on their banner, several merry allegorical pictures, and transparencies without limit.

The Ninth Ward Bell and Everett Union Club, of the Third District; a very long and solid representation of the Glorious Old Third, with an appropriate illumination of banners and transparencies.

The Union Club of the Fourth District; a large body of patriots, good as the best, with a full quota of banners and mottoed illuminations.

The Everett Guard of the Fourth District; a particularly large and handsome turnout, with as gay a show of banners and lanterns as any.

A body of men on horseback, without banner or lights, but the two foremost carrying coons elevated on lofty poles. We had no chance, in our haste, to discover who these men were, but we'll bet they are all O. K. for B. & E.

This closed the procession, which, as may reasonably be inferred, was of immense length. It would be idle for us to attempt to compute the numbers in it, or of the thousands that filled Congo Square. We can safely state that in the square, in the procession, and along the lengthy line of march, (extending down to Enghien street in the Third District, and up to First street in the Fourth District, the whole circuit of the march being about eight miles) the whole population of New Orleans was visible.

Our limited space compels us to omit many things we would like to mention; we know we have not done half justice to the clubs and their picturesque displays of banners and transparencies—flags, shields, stars, bells, eagles, and all, their own light aided by lines of blazing torches on either side, and bringing out, as with the light of day, the multitudes that lined the sidewalks, and the glorious clusters of ladies that crowded the verandahs and balconies, waving their kerchiefs in response to the cheers from the splendid spectacle as it passed. There was never, on any occasion, a more patriotic or beautiful nocturnal spectacle beheld in this city.

As we stood at the corner of Canal and Rampart streets, we could see the head of the line of fire entering Congo Square, whilst the tail was not yet out of Camp street.

The hour was very late when the clubs finished their march and separated to return to their respective headquarters.

The Constitutional Union demonstration last night was a little more than the city expected. Look out for the next one!

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THE CANVASS IN NEW YORK.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who is in favor of the election of Breckinridge, writes:

"Somebody," says the New York Tribune, "is to be cheated." That is the last prophecy of the Black Republicans in regard to the result of the Presidential election. I have reason to fear that we, the anti-Republicans, are to be cheated in the House of Representatives, after we shall have defeated Lincoln. The Republicans have fifteen States certain, and a fair chance for two more. Will they who are willing to peril the Union by the election of Lincoln hesitate to employ corrupt means to effect his election? I am much inclined to believe that a desperate, and, perhaps, a successful effort will be made in the House to obtain one more State for Lincoln, in addition to the sixteen that he is already sure of. He will be as sure of Illinois as of Massachusetts, if the choice should be between him and Breckinridge. But, as between Lincoln and Bell, Illinois would go for Bell, and Bell would be chosen by Illinois and Tennessee, in addition to the seventeen Republican States.

It is now understood that the pressure of public opinion will insure such a fusion of anti-Republican elements in New York that there can be no doubt of the defeat of the Republican electoral ticket and State ticket. Some obstacles to fusion existed and still exist, on the part of the leaders of the Breckinridge Democracy, but this will of necessity yield, or what will be just the same, will be overcome and rendered nugatory.

To-morrow, as I understand, the Douglas-Bell State committee will make overtures to the Breckinridge committee, which will be entertained and acted upon. The utmost confidence is expressed in the entire success of the movement towards a general cooperation of all the opponents of Lincoln. Therefore, Mr. Lincoln's race will be soon run, to the great, though secret gratification, as is said, of one of the branches of the New York Republican party—that which is headed by Weed and Seward. The feud which has broken out in that party was a forerunner of its defeat.

Mr. Seward displayed his hostility to Lincoln in his late Boston speech, wherein he threw upon Lincoln a burden which he himself had been unable to carry, and which had broken him down. Mr. Seward is a fallen steed—fallen in front rank; but he does not like being made

"A pavement for the abject rear
To o'erun and trample on."

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A HAUNTED HOUSE—A MUSICAL GHOST—STRANGE EXPERIENCE.—Just this side the bridge over Shield's branch, in the lower part of the city, is a small, old, unoccupied house. We should not say unoccupied—but, not occupied by human beings. But it seems that spirits of the other world are abroad, and we are informed that they appear to have taken up their abode temporarily in this little shell. Our informant is a man who says he lives down in that neighborhood. He states that, besides himself, the substance of the story he gave us is known to at least two or three other persons.

About a week ago, passing there late at night—after midnight, in fact, our informant was startled by a sound much like that of a violin played very lightly and slowly. He stopped a moment, when the tune became more lively and continued for about two minutes. He thinks it might have been heard perhaps four or five rods—not more. As soon as it ceased he went up to the house and looked in. All was silent, and no human being was to be seen. At first he saw nothing—then in one corner gradually grew the dim outline of a female face, with long hair hanging around it. He owns that he was frightened, and cannot exactly tell what occurred the next moment. He has a faint recollection of running as fast as his legs could carry him—of hearing his name called two or three times in a strangely musical but unearthly voice—and there his knowledge of events ceases.

On Monday night last he resolved to test the truth of his senses by a little investigation. At 11 o'clock he repaired alone to the neighborhood of the house, and sat down to listen and observe. An hour he sat, and neither saw nor heard anything. He remembers striking a match and looking at his watch—it was a few minutes after 12. There he lost himself—a haze came before his eyes, he tried to rise but could not, and tried to scream but could not. This is not all. When he came to his senses, he stood looking into the old house—he heard the music as before—at first could see nothing—was sure the melody came from somewhere not more than ten feet away—directly it ceased, and then in the corner again grew the outline of that womanly face—plainer and plainer, till he saw it as distinctly as he could see any one's face in the broad daylight. He was bolder this time, and stood looking at it until it faded away into the air. Then he took himself off as rapidly as possible. Since then he has made no further investigation. He is satisfied there is a ghost about the house. We leave our readers to place what credence they please in the story—he told it as if it were true.

[Alton Courier.

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HIGHFALUTIN.—Somebody, at a political meeting in Delaware, very improperly said uncivil things of Gen. Winfield Scott, whereupon Mr. Briggs arose in his defense. The following is his eloquent speech:

Mr. President—Whoever says Gen. Scott is not a patriot, should be kicked out of the back door of public contempt; rolled down the gutters of degradation; picked up with the tongs of general execration, and buried in the waters of oblivion.

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In boring an artesian well at Provincetown, a short time ago, clam shells were found one hundred and thirty feet below the surface of the ground.

S DAI

DAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIX

DAY MORNING, SEPTEM

## MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

*Mexican Sentiment about the War between Spain and Mexico—Who is to Pay the Bill?—Celebrating Independence Day next month—how with the Clergy—"Higher Law" in Mexico—Peculiarity of Mexican Government—Matters of Interest.*

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MATAMORAS, August 30, 1860.

*Mr. Editor*—The news from Vera Cruz of the threatened disturbances between Mexico and Spain was received in this place with a feeling of uneasiness, as you may readily imagine. The large fleet which Spain has now anchored in the harbor of Havana does not inspire this people with any particular feeling of safety, for one good man-of-war can command the whole coast, and two thousand men can overrun the State of Tamaulipas. As a matter of course the Mexicans say that the Americans will be about when this war comes off, but then they say, further, that the Americans will fight for something, and that the bill will be hard to foot up in the long run unless Cuba can be secured to pay the reckoning with. Nevertheless, I believe the Mexicans, generally, are in favor of the war rather than submit to the insolence of the Spanish demands.

In the meantime, there is a certain class here who are wild for the war, and who already talk of volunteers from the United States, expeditions to Cuba, and fighting generally. As a matter of course the filibusters will find in such a war their fortunes, and I suppose they have done a great deal to aggravate the difficulties between Mexico and Spain. The United States will hardly keep clear of the difficulty, for Spain has long wanted an opportunity to teach the Americans a lesson in the art of war, and she will take occasion to make the enlistment of volunteers in your country a cause for war. Then, who can say where the fight will end? What enemies will fierce Bellona invoke into the field? English, French, Spanish, Americans, mongrels, perhaps Russians, *et id omne genus, ad infinitum?*

Great preparations are making for the proper celebration of the ensuing anniversary of Independence Day in this city. On the 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th and 21st, the celebration in all its details is to come off, which will embrace the conspiracy and pronunciamiento of Hidalgo on the night of the 15th, the solemn declaration on the 18th, the entry into Mexico, anniversary of the martyrs, etc., on the other days. A committee of the principal citizens has been named to make the necessary collections of money and to provide the appropriate paraphernalia for the occasion, and I anticipate a famous time and a grand sight. We are to have cannonading, processions by day and night, grand fire-works, illuminations, orations, spectacles, shows, balls, and other wonders without number. Give in your name to purser Wyatt of the Austin, and come down for a frolic with all your friends. We can learn you something about arranging for displays hereafter, when Bell and Everett have been elected.

Another little matter of excitement is just now prevalent in this State owing to the promulgation of the law requiring that all births, marriages, divorces and deaths shall be reported and registered by the civil authorities. Heretofore, there has been a monopoly of this business, and the fees were just as extravagant as any other monopoly would have asked. The ceremony of marriage could not be performed unless at a cost of from twenty to three hundred dollars, and therefore many a poor girl has been driven to prostitution with her lover because the twain could not raise the marriage fee. Under the new order of things the civil magistrates are authorized to marry, and they are compelled to do it gratis when the parties are too poor to pay a fee. However, the priests are still permitted to celebrate marriages, but they are required to make report to the Registrar, who records all births, marriages, divorces and deaths. Another regulation of the law which is just now being put in force is the dedecree that all padres shall take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of 1858, and swear to abide by the laws for the distribution of the church property. This the great majority of the reverend gentlemen have refused to do, and the churches are now mostly closed up, and in many places the priests have been ordered out of, or have voluntarily left the country. It seems that the Mexican padre and the Yankee preacher, are agreed in this, that there is a "higher law," and that they are the proper interpreters and expounders of all such matters as override constitutions and statutes.

The news from the interior, as I have described in another letter, is rather encouraging to the Liberals, and we have had quite an enthusiastic time amongst our patriots. However, full upon the receipt of the victory over Miramon came the news that Vidaurri had made himself all right in Nuevo Leon, and that cast a damper on the public feeling; for the patriots of this State detest Vidaurri quite as much, if not more, than they do Miramon.

The peculiar condition of Mexico cannot be better exemplified than in the simple occurrence presented in the conduct of this city. Two years ago the city of Matamoras was made a free port, and so it has continued down to the present time. About two months ago the decree declaring the city's free port was revoked, and the collector was required to gather the imposts on all imports. The authorities of the city resisted, the State assisted the city, and the government had to back down.

In consequence of the drouth which has prevailed in this section the last summer, corn has come to be so scarce that it is not to be had, and the Governor of this State has given permission for the importation of corn to relieve the community.

Degollado has released Bishop Espinosa and the reverend father has gone to Mexico.

It is currently reported that Governor Garcia of this State has been in communication with Cortinas during the last week, that he has appointed a place where Cortinas can establish his head-quarters, and that he has sent out arms and ammunition to that rascal. I give the report as it was given to me.

We are expecting a famous circus company here for the holidays.

* * *

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP DESOTO.—The steamship DeSoto, Capt. Johnson, sailed from her wharf yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York via Havana, with the following passengers:

*For New York.*—C. C. Adams, W. W. Davis, O. Jackson, M. Lortendorff, Eddy Hopkins, Thos. Hopkins, P. A. Allen, Jas. Schilling, lady, mother and child.

*For Havana.*—Robert Bon, D. Francisco, R. Nignes, A. M. Marting, B. L. Callahan, lady and child, and R. W. Woolsey.

* * *

BITTEN BY A BLACKSNAKE.—A few days since Mr. James Bandall, of Old Town, while in a woods several miles from the city, engaged in picking grapes, encountered a large black snake, which coiled itself around one of his legs and struck its fangs into the limb below the knee, inflicting a severe wound, from which he is suffering severely. The limb was swollen greatly, and turned quite black. Mr. B. succeeded in destroying the reptile. [Baltimore Sun.

* * *

A HAPPY SUGGESTION.—The New York Express says:

An excellent opportunity will be afforded at the coming election to manifest, in the most vivid form, the sense of the voters of this State on the subject of negro equality. The dominant Republican majorities in the two last Legislatures have forced through those bodies a resolution for amending the State Constitution, by admitting the negro to an equal right of suffrage with the white man. A similar proposition, made a few years since, when submitted to the people, was voted down by an immense majority; but party exigencies, requiring the addition of some ten thousand voters, not only politically but physically "Black," have led the dealers in white slaves in Albany to thus attempt to blacken the State Constitution. After this let us hear no more denials from soft-shelled journals like the Courier and Enquirer, that the Republican party seeks to establish negro equality. On the contrary, let the design be made distinctly manifest at the coming election, by causing the separate ballot-box, to contain this Constitutional vote, to be painted *black*, inscribed with the words *negro equality*.

* * *

Alfred Hobbs, the famous lock manufacturer and picker of other people's locks, has disposed of his establishment to a company, and will return to Boston with his laurels and his gold in the autumn.

* * *

A SINGULAR NOTION.—The head of a celebrated mercantile house in Vienna has recently erected a mausoleum which no one, even of his most intimate friends, is allowed to enter. The walls are covered with black velvet, upon which appear the family arms of the proprietor. Upon a platform slightly elevated stands an open coffin, candles of black wax at its four corners. At the foot of the coffin is a plate of silver, on which are name and date of birth of the future occupant of the narrow abode, and a space has been left for the date of his death, and this he evidently expects within the coming ten years, for he has completed the record as far as 186—. Daily he is accompanied by his friends to the door of this tomb; there he leaves them, enters alone into the edifice, lies down in his coffin, and causes a concealed organ to play lugubrious music. Then he goes forth to the world again, dines heartily, and converses with a gaiety of manner which charms all his guests.

# LY CRESCENT.

KON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

IBER 5, 1860. NUMBER 157.

## Local Intelligence.

FIRE.—There was a fire in the back part of the Second District yesterday morning, about half-past 9 o'clock. The alarm was given from the engine house of Fire Company No. 3, on Bayou road. A small frame building was destroyed.

THE LITTLE INNOCENT!—A feminine cherub of six years, the other day, playing around the steps of a house where her ma was on a visit, was questioned by a feminine Irish cherub a little older: "Sissy, whos' that lady that's just moved in there?" Cherub No. 1, not liking such an abrupt question from a freckle-faced stranger, drew herself up proudly and answered: "It ain't no lady, IT'S MY AUNT!" Bless the babies! Who would'nt like to be one again!

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Deputy Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Thomas Holmes, a native of Ireland, who died of apoplexy, at his home on Nayades street.

PLUG MUSS.—Thomas Meckler, charged with beating Christian Nelson over the head with a loaded cane, and Robert Johnson, charged with hitting Meckler with a tumbler, were locked up on Monday afternoon. The scrimmage was at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Calliope streets.

ACCIDENTS.—A heavy plank used by the painters engaged in painting a three story brick store, at the corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets, gave way yesterday morning and fell on a gentleman who was passing by. Luckily, the heavy piece of timber first struck the iron rod of the awning, bending it considerably, and tearing the canvass its whole length before it struck the gentleman, who was merely stunned by the blow, whilst he would have probably been killed on the spot had the plank met with no obstacles in its descent.

A negro boy, the property of Mr. Wilson, was thrown by a horse on Monday at the corner of Rousseau and St. Mary streets, and badly injured.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—It was reported around on Monday that a well-known and worthy citizen had attempted suicide, and nearly succeeded, by cutting his throat. The fact is, that the gentleman was skylarking with a friend in a room, when he fell against a glass door, and his head broke through a pane, the glass cutting his neck dangerously. The wound was promptly sewed up, and the sufferer is doing well.

THE TROUBLES OF PIERRE LOIZELLE.—This amiable legalized goat and cow catcher and voluntary punisher of obdurate females, was on Monday sent to prison by Recorder Blache, on the charge of having brutally punished Lizzie Moore, on Dauphine street, beating and choking her till she was senseless. Pierre, who has probably got into and out of more rows than any man in New Orleans, was willing enough to go to prison, but hated dreadfully to get into the Black Maria. The Chief of Police, Mr. McClelland, with the approval of the Mayor, also acted upon Pierre's case, by at once dismissing him from the police service.

THE CRUELTY CASE.—James Reagan, arrested on the charge of brutally punishing his slave Paul, was released by Recorder Blache on Monday, under bail of $1500; Dr. Delery furnishing a certicate to the effect that whilst the slave was getting better, his master was very ill, and would be in great danger of death if kept in prison. The slave had been terribly beaten—was lacerated from head to foot, and covered with sores. Mr. Reagan denies all knowledge of this. He says his boy has for some time been a runaway, and that if he has been maltreated as reported, it was done by some other person, unknown to him. The case will be investigated in due time.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Yesterday morning policemen Surantine and Cobb, of the Treme Station, reported finding the prostrate body of a man named Jacob Lilly. The man had been brutally wounded with the intention of taking his life, by some unknown person or persons. He resides on Prieur street, between Marais and St. Anne streets, and was taken there by the officers above named.

THE MURDER OF WM. HOY.—Coroner Beach yesterday began his inquest as to the killing of Wm. Hoy, who, as we yesterday reported, was on Monday evening fatally stabbed by Charles Crinks, in a coffeehouse (the Atlantic) at the corner of Julia and Front streets.

The post-mortem examination by Dr. Drew, acting City Physician, showed that the wound was an incised one, entering the abdomen to the left of the median line, about four inches above the pubis, passing immediately back, cutting the intestines and the abdominal aorta, causing internal hemorrhage and death.

Then Dr. Beach empannelled a jury, who heard the following testimony:

*G. A. Currier*, sworn—I was standing by the bar of the Atlantic coffee-room, on the corner of Julia and Front Levee. We all had been drinking together—myself, Charley Crinks, and several others, whose names I do not know. Charles Crinks was sitting on a chair drunk, at the corner of the coffee-house. Crinks was talking with the deceased. I did not notice them much, but my attention was attracted by seeing Charley Crinks running after the deceased, and when he got to a door leading to a back room, I saw Charley Crinks stab the deceased. As soon as I saw that he was stabbed, Mrs. Ceasar (the landlady) told me to go for a doctor, which I did. I was gone four or five minutes; when I came back he was about breathing his last. On cross-examination witness said, I did not see any quarreling between them, and I don't think there was any. The stabbing took place last night about 5 o'clock, Sept. 3, 1860; I only know the deceased's name by Bill; he worked in the same shop as I did; and I know the man lying dead to be the man who Charley Crinks stabbed; the deceased appeared to be running away from Crinks; when he stabbed him, he was standing on the right side of the deceased and little to his back, and reached around when I stabbed him.

*Sabio Alessina*, sworn—I am glass-washer in the Atlantic coffee-house of Lawrence Ceaser, on the corner of Front Levee and Julia streets; on the night of September 3d, 1860, about the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., I was inside the bar, near the middle; the first thing that attracted my notice was when I saw the accused having the deceased by the arm, and the deceased was dragging him toward the small door in the rear of the bar-room, in order to get away from Crinks; at this point Crinks stabbed the deceased with a small knife, and as soon as he stabbed him he ran toward the door; the deceased fell down when he was cut, and died in a few minutes; I saw Crinks with the others, but did not see him drink; I saw no quarreling between any one; I do not know that Crinks was drinking with deceased.

*Lawrence Ceaser*, sworn—I did not see anything of the difficulty; I was in bed at the time; I am proprietor of the Atlantic coffee-house.

*John Moran*, sworn—I am bar-keeper of the Atlantic coffee-house; about 4 o'clock P. M. I saw the deceased and Crinks talking together, and they appeared to be quarreling; I heard the deceased calling Crinks bad names, but can not say what words he made use of; I saw deceased have Crinks by the throat, and saw Crinks putting his hand in his pocket, as if he was getting a knife; my attention was then called off by some customers; as soon as I had got done with the customers I again directed my attention to Crinks and deceased; I saw that Crinks had a knife in his hand; I did not see Crinks stab the deceased, (who was called Bill) but I heard some persons say "Bill, run," and he ran a few steps and fell in the yard-door, back of a room at the end of the bar-room.

*Officers Joe McCluskey and Charles Armond* testified to the arrest of Crinks.

This testimony was sufficient as to Crinks; but the Coroner receiving word that the man alleged to have handed the fatal knife to Crinks had been arrested, continued the inquest to this day, in order to hear all that is possible in regard to this alleged accessory before the fact.

ANOTHER MURDER, PROBABLY.—John Travers, a laboring man, was last night taken to the Second District lock-up by a man named Tom Conway, who reported that his charge had been stabbed by one John Kelline, at the corner of Main and Bourbon streets. The man was very badly stabbed in the small of the back, and was sent to Charity Hospital. Conway, when we left, was at the lock-up, waiting for an officer to go and arrest Kelline, whom he said he could find.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.—Thomas Riley and James Collins were yesterday before Recorder Emerson, on the charge of having had between them a check on the Crescent City Bank, payable to T. Prats, Esq., for $221, and signed by Bernard Fresch, Jr., dated June 9, 1860, besides being generally dangerous and suspicious. They were held to await examination on the 28th.

COMMITTED. William Finnell was sent to the First District Court yesterday, by Recorder Emerson, to be tried for assault and battery on the person of John Cosgrove.

APPLES.—The editor of the Germantown Telegraph has been taking a tour through northern Pennsylvania, and in giving an account of his journey he says:

> During the trip we saw on every side the apple trees laden with fruit. There was not an orchard, however neglected, but that contained more or less fruit. People everywhere told us that this would be the greatest apple season experienced in twenty years. Many trees were propped by numerous poles. Cider presses were being rejuvenated, and the farmer was jubilant at the prospect of full bins and barrels, and plenty of 'schnitz.'

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

## ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE AT FARTHER POINT.

### GARIBALDI IN CALABRIA.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 4.—The steamship Palestine, of the Canadian line, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., and Londonderry on the 24th ult., passed this point to-day, bound for Quebec. The following is a summary of her news:

The U. S. Mail steamship Illinois, from New York, arrived out at Southampton on the 24th ult.

#### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—[By telegraph to Londonderry.]—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for the week ending this evening amounted to 62,000 bales.

The middling qualities of Cotton are slightly dearer, but the bad weather checks business.

The sales to-day embraced 8000 bales. The market generally closed steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24, P. M.—The weather has again been very unfavorable for the crops.

The Breadstuffs market closed with an advancing tendency.

The prices for Wheat and Flour have experienced a further advance. Provisions closed dull, but steady at previous rates.

LONDON, Aug. 24, P. M.—A decline of ⅛ is reported in Consols. Consols for money closed at 92¾ to 92⅞.

#### European Political Intelligence.

Gen. Garibaldi has landed in Calabria. The Calabrians are in open revolt in his favor.

Several encounters had taken place between the Garibaldians and the Royal forces, in which the former had met with some success.

The French crops this year have been very bad in nearly all the departments. The Emperor has, therefore, abolished the duty on all qualities of Breadstuffs imported into France.

Russia is increasing her forces in Bessarabia and her navy in the Mediterranean.

The French Government has abandoned the idea of raising Spain to the rank of one of the great European Powers.

## ADDITIONAL FROM THE PACIFIC.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept. 4.—The Central Overland Pony Express, at this point from San Francisco on the 22d ultimo, brings the following items of news from the Pacific.

Senator Latham addressed two thousand people at Sacramento, advocating Breckinridge principles. His discourse was received with great coolness. The meeting voted down the Breckinridge resolutions and cheered for Douglas. The result inspired the Douglas men with new courage.

The newspapers stand twenty-four for Douglas, twenty-one for Breckinridge, seven for Lincoln and three for Bell.

There is still some trouble with the Indians in Carson Valley.

Rich gold mines have been discovered [illegible] Walla. There is a great rush from Portla[illegible] wards the diggings.

The wheat crop in Oregon is said to be very large.

Major Stein's command had a skirmish with the Indians, killing five of their number.

The Secretary of State of Oregon has refused to issue a certificate to Shiel, on account of the election being prema[illegible]e and unauthorized by law.

The Counci[illegible]e Legislature of Washington Territory is [illegible]d of eight Democrats and one Black Re[illegible]d the Assembly of 23 Democrats and [illegible]publicans.

New go[illegible]ave been discovered at Rock Creek, south-ea[illegible] Fort Hope and mostly north of the British line.

Provisions in British Columbia are scarce.

The news from Frazer river are encouraging. Cinnabar and silver have been discovered below Fort Hope.

## LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

### ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MAIL.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Sept. 4.—The Santa Fe mail, bringing dates from the Territory of New Mexico to the 21st ult., arrived at this point to-day.

No hostile Indians are to be found along the route.

The Fifth and Seventh Regiments of Infantry had arrived at Santa Fe from the Territory of Utah in good health. The former is stationed at Fort Defiance and the latter at Fort Buchanan.

The campaign against the Navajoe Indians will be made in autumn. The citizens are raising one thousand volunteers for that purpose.

The first regiment of cavalry, under the command of Capt. Carr, fought the Indians near Smoky Hill, and killed thirty of their number.

The growing crops are suffering greatly for the want of rain. Commerce on the plains is rapidly augmenting.

A large band of Arrapahoe Indians were in a starving condition.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

#### Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The ship C. A. Morrison, from the port of Pensacola, bound for Fayal, put in here in distress.

The bark Union while on her passage from Pensacola to Cork, sprung a leak and put in this port last Saturday, with five feet of water in her hold.

#### Arrest of a Defaulter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Edward Thode, a fugitive Russian defaulter, was arrested to-day, and $50,000 in Russian paper found in his possession.

#### Vessels Quarantined.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Three vessels from Cuban ports were detained at Quarantine Station yesterday on account of having yellow fever on board.

#### Our Naval Force in the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—No naval vessels have been directed to watch Gen. Walker's movements, which excite but little interest.

Armed forces are, however, leaving our shore, which will be intercepted if possible.

#### Election in Leavenworth City.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 4.—The Municipal election passed off quietly.

The Black Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 200 votes.

#### Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The sales of Cotton were confined to 200 bales at 15¼ cents for Middling Uplands.

The Flour market closed dull, with sales of 21,000 bbls. at $5 50 to $5 60 for Superfine State.

Corn rules steady. There were sales to-day at 60 to 69 cents per bushel.

The sales of Pork embraced 880 bbls. at $19 56 to $19 68 for Mess.

Lard closed quiet at unchanged prices.

Coffee closed firm. Rio is selling at 13¼ to 15¼ cents per lb.

The Sugar market was steady, while the sales embraced 145 bbls. at 6¼ cents per lb. for Cuba.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—An advance of 10c. is reported in Flour; the sales amounted to 6900 bbls. at $5 10 to $5 25. The market is excited. Corn is worth 45c. per bushel. Whisky is selling at 20c. per gallon.

#### River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 4 feet 9 inches of water in the canal, by the mark.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The Mississippi river at this point is falling, with 3 feet 6 inches of water to Cairo.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 4.—The steamer Champion passed down at 12 o'clock last night; the H. R. W. Hill and the Vicksburg passed down at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

#### Steamboat Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The steamer Asia Wilgus, from this point, bound for Weston, struck a snag and sunk.

The boat will probably be raised, but her cargo is nearly a total loss.

## Important from Honduras.

### RUMORED ATTACK UPON GENERAL WALKER.

We learn from Capt. Hanson, of the schooner Isaac Toucey, that on the 23d ultimo a rumor reached Ruatan that a force of about 900 Hondurians were before Truxillo for the purpose of attacking Gen. Walker. News reached Ruatan on the 24th, just previous to the sailing of the Toucey, that cannonading was heard from 3 o'clock A. M. up to noon that day. A British steam man-of-war arrived at Truxillo on the 15th, for the purpose of protecting the citizens of Honduras.

CAPT. PAGE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—A letter dated Buenos Ayres July 31, says:

> The United States Exploring Expedition, under Capt. Page, is about finishing its work, and the company will soon go home. Lieut. McGary and family sail to-day for New York. Lieut. Chandler has been permitted to return earlier. He sailed in the last English packet.

## Louisiana Intelligence.

The Tensas Gazette of Saturday last has the following:

We have had in this neighborhood several copious showers during the past week, which have cooled the atmosphere, laid the dust and replenished the cisterns. The oppressive heat is over, and lovely Autumn, though heralded as the "harvester of greedy death," steals on us with the sweetest smiles and most fruitful promise.

Cotton is opening rapidly all over the parish. We perceive by New Orleans statements that the receipts of the new crop thus far exceed by six or seven thousand bales those of any year since '55, and are greatly in advance of that year.

From the Concordia Intelligencer of Friday we extract the following:

The showers of Tuesday and Wednesday have completely drenched the earth in this vicinity. There is now a good supply of water for domestic purposes, a blessing that has long been denied.

On account of the shortness of the present crops, it is anticipated by many that there will be an unusual amount of suffering the coming winter. With a short cotton crop, corn almost completely ruined and the grass effectually dried and withered, as is the case in many districts; destitution, hunger and want, with their train of evils must follow, unless stayed by timely aid. This picture to those who are favorably circumstanced, or have not experienced so great a measure of calamity as has been visited upon some, may seem to be overdrawn or exaggerated. We would add, that such is the prospect even in portions of our own State that measures are already being taken to appeal for Legislative aid.

The Catahoula Independent of the 29th says:

The weather continues cloudy, a shower or so occurring occasionally. Crops, that is corn, in this section of the country, have long since been destroyed by the long continued drouth; the rains, therefore, which have fallen within the past week or two will prove of no benefit in this respect. We can say nothing flattering of the cotton crops; in this neighborhood they are indifferent, and we are told that throughout the parish they are generally light.

The Iberville Sentinel of Saturday last says:

We have had more rains during the past week. That of Wednesday last filled the ditches and covered the streets with water. We are having now a little too much of a good thing.

From the Campte Times of the 22d ult. we extract the following accounts of shocking tragedies in Natchitoches parish:

Two brothers, Burl Longeno and Wm. Longeno, living in this vicinity, discharged each the contents of a double-barreled gun, from which they both died instantly; the charge of the former taking effect in the heart of the latter, and that of the latter being lodged in the head of the former. The circumstances which led to this horrible tragedy were about as follows, which we gathered on the ground from persons who were eye witnesses to most of the transaction: It appears that there has existed for some time back a feud between the brothers, growing out of some family misunderstanding. On last Sunday evening a negro man belonging to Wm. Longeno, while at a neighboring house, was fired upon and wounded by Burl, the younger brother. The negro immediately ran home, pursued by him, but reached his master's door without being overtaken.

His master on finding the negro wounded gathered his gun and went in search of his brother, and the fatal rencontre ensued a short distance out from the house as above stated.

We are informed that they were both somewhat in liquor.

On the 13th instant a negro man belonging to Mr. James Blair, a planter in this vicinity, was found dead near his gin with marks of violence upon the body showing that he had been dealt with foully. Suspicion resting upon several of the negroes on the place and one or two on the adjoining plantation, they were taken in custody and on starting with them to Natchitoches where they were to have their trial, and having to pass by the place where the murdered negro lay, one of the negroes manifested considerable reluctance in proceeding and stated that he could not walk, at the same time exhibiting strange symptoms, such as profuse perspiration, tremulous voice, great weakness of the joints and other symptoms manifesting a rapid prostration of the vital powers.

Finding that he could not walk, he was carried to the shade of a tree near by, in the immediate vicinity of where the murdered negro had lay and where the blood and mangled brains were still to be seen. He had not been there but a few minutes when he turned over and quietly expired. When interrogated as to his guilt he said that he would not reveal anything until he was taken to the scaffold.

## Col. Lander's Expedition.

Despatches have been received, via California, at the Interior Department, from Superintendent F. W. Lander, of the Central Overland wagon road in Western Utah. He had organized and equipped his expedition, and taken the field in five days after arrival in California. From the panic existing, owing to the Indian war, he was enabled to purchase his mules at one hundred and ten dollars each, lower rates than the same class of stock could have been purchased for in Missouri. On arriving at Honey Lake, the valley was found nearly depopulated. The hostile Indians driven from Pyramid Lake by the five hundred men under Col. Jack Hays had concentrated at a point on the emigrant road known as Wall Springs.

Holding this strong position and resting on a cañon country extending west, they sent out marauding bands to harrass the Honey Lake settlements. Houses were burnt, stock driven off, and several white settlers killed. Hon. Isaac Roop, Provisional Governor of Nevada Territory, addressed Lander a letter, imploring him to aid in protecting the valley and subduing the savages, offering to raise two companies of volunteers to join his command. The latter replied that he could not turn his, a civil, into a military expedition, but would coöperate with the settlers in an attempt to drive the Indians from the line of the emigrant road.

A party of sixty-two men, under Lander, took the field, and a campaign of fourteen days followed. The first effort made was to obtain an interview with Winnemucka, the war chief of the hostiles. This failed, the Indians firing on the whites, killing one man as they approached. Even after the death of this individual, Col. Lander rode unarmed into the lines of the Indians, with a flag, but was received with a volley. A battle then ensued. The Indians were beaten at all points, and driven three days march to the north. Many of them were killed and wounded. One of the bodies recovered was recognized as "Indian Jim," a noted warrior, and the murderer of a rich ranch man named Adams. Twenty of Col. Lander's party were old Rocky Mountain men, who had accompanied him in his past explorations.

They approached the Indians along a rocky hillside, and in one instance ten of them dislodged forty warriors. The remainder of the party were armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers. The Indians outnumbered the whites over three to one. On the result of this engagement the settlers had many of them returned to their homes; business relations were resumed, and two large but unprotected emigrant trains had reached the eastern slope of the Nevadas unharmed. The wagon road party on returning resumed work on the road, and had already completed over one-half of it. Small exploring parties had taken the field, and the war in that portion of the Territory might virtually be regarded as over.

Col. Lander goes on to state that, from the Secretary's knowledge of his train having been attacked the previous season, his taking several Indians prisoners, holding them as hostages and releasing them unharmed, he trusts that the late demonstration will not be regarded out of place. No steps were taken which would cause the Indians to entertain more vindictive feelings against the whites, and the bodies of the slain were buried unmutilated. The expenses of the campaign were very light, the men fed on dried beef and traveling with a single blanket. No item of the government outfit was lost, but horses and other property taken from the hostiles.

The work would be completed and the expedition probably reach California by the 1st October. Superintendent Lander finishes his report by affirming that the war can be closed and the Pah Utes rendered friendly by paying them for their lands, now occupied by white settlers.

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LETTER FROM THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN, OF AUSTRIA.—It has already been stated in the papers that the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian contemplates a visit to this country. Commander Maury has just received a letter from his Imperial Highness, of which the following is a copy:

TRIESTE, June 11.—*Dear Sir:* I read with the greatest pleasure your treatise on the winds at sea, and now return my grateful thanks for this interesting publication, as well as for the most valuable sailing directions of which you very kindly made me and the Austrian navy a present.

I avail myself of this opportunity for sending you the meteorological diary kept within the last month during my trip to South America on board his Imperial Majesty's steamer Elizabeth. Be pleased to accept it as a small contribution to the observations you suggested, and in which all seafaring nations are now sedulously engaged. May it serve you as a proof that our small navy, appreciating also the full weight and extent of your eminent results, strives to add something to a work which all enlightened seamen praise as the highest improvement in the nautical science. I deeply regret not having been able to pay a visit to the northern part of the transatlantic continent, for I thus lost the opportunity of making your personal acquaintance, and of expressing to you in words my highest esteem. As I soon intend to undertake a voyage to the United States, I trust I shall then have the pleasure of seeing you.

Most sincerely yours,
FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN,
Archduke of Austria.

To Captain M. F. Maury, Superintendent of the United States Observatory, Washington.