NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860. NUMBER 168.

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 readvertise 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 side walks, bordered by curbstones and wooden gutters, on both sides of Esplanade street, from Dauphine to Broad street.

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

au30 1t1 V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

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 readvertise 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 Metairie 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 1t1 V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

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 readvertise 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 2t V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, July 7, 1858.
[No. 2128.]

RESOLVED, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and required to give notice, by a standing advertisement in the official journal, that in accordance with the sixth section of ordinance No. 1442, approved March 30, 1858, the bill annexed to the ordinance, for work to be done contracted under authority of an order from the Comptroller, is in accordance with the ordinance referred to.

[Signed] F. E. TRACY,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] L. H. PLACE,
President Board of Aldermen.

Approved April 28, 1858.
[Signed] JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.

The attention of the officers of the city and of the public is respectfully called to the foregoing resolution.

V. DUPLESSIS,
jy16 1t Comptroller City of New Orleans.

POLICE JAIL--OFFICIAL.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 3d of September, 1860, the black boy MADISON. Says he belongs to Mr. Daniel Sanks, who lives in the parish of Jefferson, La. He is 5 feet 10½ inches high, has one upper front tooth missing, and is aged about 40 years.

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

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

Registered September 11, 1860.
ALFRED A. DUCROS,
se12 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 3d of September, 1860, the black girl CRANTY alias LUCINDA LEWIS. Says she was raised by Mrs. Mary Bassett and afterwards bought by Mr. Victor Pepin, then sold to a negro trader. She belongs to the estate of William Miller, fine negro of color; by Mr. Miller to Gil. Bringman, who was hanging in Austin. Mr. Bringman sold her 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 3 inches high, has a thin and agreeable face, and is aged about 35 years.

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

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

Registered September 7, 1860.
ALFRED A. DUCROS,
se8 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 30th of August, 1860, the black boy AVOCAT. Says he belongs to Mr. Hampton Boyce, 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.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 31st of August, 1860, the black boy MISK. Says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Pebler, who lives in White county, Miss. He is 5 feet 8½ inches high, has one of the upper teeth filing, is very stout built, 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 3, 1860.
ALFRED A. DUCROS,
se4 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

STREET COM'NER--OFFICIAL.

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

One bright bay horse, 13 hands high, no visible brand.

One dark brown horse, 14½ hands high, left eye out, left hind foot white, white spot between the eyes, no visible brand.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereof paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Pound, on TUESDAY, September 18, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New Orleans, September 12, 1860.

C. L. FAYSSOUX, Dep'ty Street Commissioner.

Registered September 12, 1860.
ALFRED A. DUCROS,
se12 15t Clerk of Comptroller.

EPAVE DU TROISIEME DISTRICT.—Il a été conduit au Dépôt des Epaves du Troisième District, rue des Bons-Enfants, entre Closet et Louisa, comme épave—

Un cheval hongre de 13 mains de haut, marqué au dos d'un gâteau, le pied droite de derrière blanc, une tache blanche entre les yeux, des petites taches blanches sur le dos presque effacées, sans aucune autre 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 MARDI, 18 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

—AUSSI—

Une chevre blanche, sans oreilles.

Si le dit animal n'est réclamé dans trois jours et les frais payés, il sera vendu à l'enchère publique, au dit dépôt, le LUNDI 17 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

C. L. FAYSSOUX,
Député Commissaire des Rues.

Nouvelle Orléans, 11 de septembre 1860. se14 15 17 18 19

CHEROKEE REMEDY!!—AN UNFAILING Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.

☞The "Remedy" cures when all other preparations fail.

☞It is entirely unlike every other medicine prescribed for Venereal Diseases, as it contains no Mercury, Copaiba or Nauseous Drugs, being composed of Gums Roots, Barks and Leaves, in the form of a pleasant and delicious Syrup.

☞It is the most powerful remedy for Gonorrhea and Gleet, Gravel, Stricture, and is especially recommended for Fluor Albus (Whites in Females) for this complaint it is invaluable.

☞As a general alterative and blood purifier it has no equal, and does not fail to cure Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Mercurial and all Reputed Diseases caused by improperly and ill managed Mercury, and all other medicines.

It does this by purifying and cleansing the blood—causing it to flow in all the original purity and vigor of youth, thus restoring the system all traces of all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

☞In all diseases of Gonorrhea and Gleet it have baffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended; in old cases it never fails, and recent ones it cures in from one to three days. A few doses positively removes all scalding, heat, chordee and pain.

☞It is free from all the bitterness of other medicines.

☞It requires no restraint from other medicines.

☞It can be taken in the inkstand, or in the morning, as without its ever being suspected as a "remedy" for private disease.

☞A treatise on Venereal disease, with full directions for their permanent cure, accompany each bottle.

☞For full particulars, get a Circular FREE from any druggist in the United States.

☞It is sold in the United States at $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, by all responsible druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the United States, and is wholesale by all wholesale druggists.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors St. Louis, Mo.
A. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street,
Wholesale Agents for the South.
au18 1y

BILLIARD TABLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale from the Celebrated Manufactory of M. SAINT BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati. Superior Rosewood Billiard Tables, Brunswick's Patent Cushions; also Cloths, Balls, Cues, and all other materials belonging to this line.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

A. W. SERRIAN,
al7 1y 81 Charles Bilt'd Room, N. O.

LUMBER—LUMBER—LUMBER—

400,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
150,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet 1¼ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
100,000 feet 1¼ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
100,000 feet 1¼ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, square edged.
130,000 feet dressed WEATHERBOARDS.
400,000 feet rough Yellow Pine LUMBER, consisting of Inch Boards, Weatherboards, Scantling, Joists, etc.
120,000 feet assorted Cypress Lumber, Laths and Shingles,
—Also—
Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., etc.

For sale at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit purchasers by

SIMPSON & DOCK,
se11 1y New Basin.

ITALIAN MARBLE, OF VARIOUS DIMENSIONS, Veined and Pure White. For sale by
BARELLI & CO.,
al3 tf 61 Common street.

TREDEGAR LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS

Richmond, Virginia.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable,
—And—
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,

And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.

—Also—

Car Wheels and Axles, Bar Iron, Bridge Bolts, Spikes, Chairs, and other Railroad Fastenings, Iron Trucks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Cannon.

☞Send and get our Illustrated catalogue, free by mail, containing full description and all the latest improvements in Railroad and Plantation Machinery.

EDMUND M. TYNES,
General Agent,
fa7 2plm—1y&W No. 59 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT—THIS DUBLIN PORTER is superior to any other brand as a beverage or for medicinal purposes. For sale by the trade by

GRAY BROTHERS,
Sole Agents,
fa2 1f 111 Old Levee, near St. Louis street.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

Save the Pieces!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families; it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.

Spalding's Prepared Glue

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered sweepers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This adhesive preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best glutinous maker's glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, New York.

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

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

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

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. jal9 1y&W

WHITE SULPHUR WATER, FROM THE White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier co., Va.—Bottled at the Springs.—This Company having made great improvements in bottling, the transported water is now as perfect as when taken from its source. BURGIN, LAMB & CO.,
General Agents for the United States, Richmond, Va.

☞The Water is to be had in New Orleans of all the Druggists, at the principal Hotels, and at the Saloons.

WILSON, JASSIE & CO.,
fe7 4m&4tW Commission Merchants, 32 Gravier street.

PLANTERS' PATENTED CORD WOOD CUTTER.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the PLANTERS' PATENTED CORD WOOD CUTTER, and invites all parties interested in planting to call and see the performance of the same, which will be working every day, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the store No. 1 Canal street. This simple Machine will do, with two hands, as much as fifteen negroes.

fa11 1f F. W. C. COOK, 1 Canal street.

LANDING EX BARK MOUNT VERNON, from Leghorn—210 slabs of White and Variegated Marble, and 70 casks Pumice Stone. For sale by

HARELL & CO., 61 common street.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

PATENT SAWED WEATHERBOARDING.

Both Rough and Dressed, from the very best YELLOW PINE and CYPRESS timber, for sale in lots to suit purchasers at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

fe19 1y STAR PLANING MILLS, New Basin.

WILLIAMS & TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Gravier street,
JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, NEW ORLEANS.
GEORGE W. TUCKER. my17 1y

GAS FIXTURES.....GAS FIXTURES.

HENDERSON & GAINES,
100 Canal Street

Are now opening a complete assortment of GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, MANTEL-LIGHTS, BRACKETS, etc., of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN manufacture, variety from the lowest prices upwards.

☞When desired, they will be put up without extra charge. se29 3plm

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES,
POWER AND HAND PUMPS,

At the Machinery Depot of RICHD. P. HARRISON,
fa19 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

A. A. MAGINNIS' COTTON SEED OIL
—And—
OIL CAKE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 115 and 117 Magazine street,
NEW ORLEANS,

Keeps constantly on hand Crude and Superior Clarified GIL OIL CAKE OIL CAKE MEAL, and decorticated Seed.

Orders for the above will with promptness and dispatch.

CASH paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. al8 tf

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—

Office—South corner of Camp and Natchez streets, New Orleans.

Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1860.....$771,941 31
Net profits of the year.....264,457 13
Assets 29th February, 1860.....932,348 23

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of 33⅓ per cent., after paying 6 per cent. interest on outstanding certificates of Profits, and ordered the redemption of the Scrip issue of 1855.

To incest paid, and Scrip of 1859 redeemed on and after the 14th May next. The Certificates of Scrip of 1860 will be delivered on and after 1st June, 1860.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary. se26 1m

KATHMAN'S TROPICAL ROOFING—

Cheaper and superior to any other ever used in a Southern climate.

Its tested and recognized qualities are—

1st. DURABILITY—second to the best slate roofs.

2d. IMPERMEABILITY—Superior to any other; no cracks or leaks being possible.

3d. BEAUTY—It presents a smooth and granite-like surface.

4th. CHEAPNESS—It costs much less than, though it is as good, any slate or wood roof, and even less than the cheapest composition roofing heretofore offered to the public, saves the cost of gutters and rollers.

5th. NONCOMBUSTIBILITY—It will resist fire better than a slate roof.

6th. CONVENIENCE—It will not scling under cold heat of the climate; and protects the interior of buildings from the intense heat of summer.

7th. SOLIDITY—It becomes harder and smoother from exposure; can be put upon roofs of any shape; and being of the lightest weight, does not require heavy rafters to support it, while it is not liable to corrode and breaking, per does it require repairs.

The "TROPICAL ROOFING" is a chemical compound of asphaltums, several of which are peculiar to it alone, combined in proportions discovered by actual experiments and experience in this city.

Testimonials of the correctness of the above are in the hands of the agent, and may be verified by any person wishing it before contracting.

All orders left at the Post Office, Box K No. 2, will be promptly attended to; a supply is on hand.

J. C. KATHMAN,
fa 15 1y corner of Blanville and Marais sts.

GAS FIXTURES.....GAS FIXTURES.

HENDERSON & GAINES,
100 Canal Street

Are now opening a complete assortment of GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, MANTEL-LIGHTS, BRACKETS, etc., of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN manufacture, variety from the lowest prices upwards.

☞When desired, they will be put up without extra charge. se29 3plm

REAL ESTATE AGENT—JOHN PURCELL, No. 8, 3d Exchange Place, an entire, nearly opposite the Post Office, attends to Leasing, Renting and Collection of Rents of improved and unimproved REAL ESTATE in the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson and Carrollton. Also, to the Investment of money. All business entrusted to him promptly attended to. ly16 6m

STENCIL MARKING PLATES, FOR MERchants, Manufacturers, Cotton Planters, etc., Oil in Copper and Brass, in superior style, by

BLACK & HOLTZ,
110.....Poydras Street.....110
NEW ORLEANS

Manufacturers and Dealers in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and Stoves, of the most approved patterns.

☞Guttering and Roofing in all its various branches.

☞Jobbing promptly attended to. al4 1y

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS
New York, May 3, 1859.

Mr. F. W. C. COOK is our duly authorized Agent in New Orleans. Any orders taken by him on our account will receive our immediate and careful attention. We solicit the patronage of our friends in Louisiana.

HORATIO ALLEN, President.
F. W. C. COOK, office No. 38 Natchez street, New Orleans.
my1 1y

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The talk to-day on the flags was chiefly devoted to the accounts of the recent storm, full details of which will be found in another column. The storm of the 16th September, 1855—five years ago—destroyed everything on the coast from Mobile to the Rigolets, while on Lake Pontchartrain its effects were scarcely perceivable. The effects of the storm on Saturday last were not experienced but for a short distance from the seaboard, consequently fears regarding the crops are allayed.

The receipts of cotton continue on a free scale; they were from Saturday morning last up to last evening 17,427 bales. The largest load was that of the Magnolia, Capt. Phelps, from Vicksburg, being 1349 bales. This is the largest load this season. The receipts for the same time the corresponding days last year—Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 17th, 18th and 19th September—were 11,785 bales. The receipts at Mobile last week were 10,547 bales against 9839 bales for the corresponding week last year.

Let us have some talk, plain up and down talk, with the planting community. We admit, we concede, we grant, that the drouth of the season has cut short the crop materially, reduced the prospective yield down to 4,000,000 of bales. With depressed markets, with sales at lower prices than last year, say nearly one cent, with an average, the stock now on hand is double what it was last year at this time, with receipts daily augmenting. True, some, or perhaps many planters, have not storage room, and are compelled to send forward their pickings as fast as baled; other planters may be desirous of placing their merchants in funds for advances. This, of course, is highly commendable.

The receipts at some of the inland towns are enormously in excess of last year. We will take the market of Selma, Ala.:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

From Sept. 1, 1859, to Sept. 1, 1860	bales.. 94,095
From Sept. 1, 1858, to Sept. 1, 1859	77,801
From Sept. 1, 1857, to Sept. 1, 1858	45,878

For the 91,095 bales receipt at here this year, there are of new cotton 299 bales.

STOCK ON HAND.

September 1, 1860	bales.. 2,238
September 1, 1859	132
September 1, 1858	268

It will be perceived that the receipts of new crop at this inland town were previous to the 1st September 2000 bales—nearly 1800 net, over last year. If the other inland towns can make as large a beginning, the talk is that there will be sufficient cotton raised to go a good way towards liquidating the indebtedness of the country. The crop in North Carolina will be larger this year than ever before known. Although the drouth has shortened it, yet the new land brought into cultivation will more than make up the difference. A correspondent in that State says:

Enough has resulted from the experiments of a few years past to settle it as a "fixed fact," that North Carolina henceforth may be set down as a cotton State. The soil and climate of a large portion of the State render the cotton crop the most productive, while added to these the system of composting, marling, liming and the use of other fertilizers, contribute to make it less liable to the diseases and maladies which so seriously affect it in more Southern States.

The shipping agents and brokers are active in keeping up the rate of freights. Some of them are keeping regular entries of the daily receipts of cotton; in fact, not a hundred bales of cotton changes hands but what some of the dexterous agents are made acquainted o fit.

The great Manchester Cotton Supply Association is again in the field for procuring a supply of cotton, independent of the United States of North America. The latest intelligence from India states they can expect a crop once every three years from the same land. To produce 2,000,000 of bales of cotton would require 42,000,000 acres of land, so says the annexed extract, recently received from India:

Cotton, quite equal to the average of American might be delivered at a seaport, from any part of India, at a cost of 1½d. per lb. But this low cost of production would not much affect prices in Liverpool, till India cotton is produced in sufficient quantity. To reduce prices in Liverpool, 2,000,000 bales, in excess of the present supply, are wanted from India; and to produce this quantity, by the present method of cultivation, would require an extra 42,000,000 acres of land, allowing a crop of cotton from it once in three years, and an extra 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of laborers. In the opinion of Mr. Warden, however, cotton in India, though it may be much improved, can never be brought to equal American cotton. The seed itself degenerates. The uncertainty of the market is one obstacle to the growth of cotton in India. Major Wingate stated that although cotton may be extensively cultivated in India, a sufficient quantity cannot at any time be relied upon to make this country independent of American cotton. The production of cotton in India is determined entirely by the price. With a short crop in America the price rises; and if the price of cotton in the markets of the world falls, then the cultivation of cotton in India is immediately contracted. Cotton can only be cultivated once in three years, advantageously, on the same land. In most soils, where land is allowed to be fallow, a rotation of crops is not, however, largely practiced.

After the above admission from India, it is no use to talk of India competing with the Southern States of this confederacy in the cultivation of cotton.

THE LATE GALE

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.

STEAMER ALABAMA, September 16, 1860.

Mr. Editor—I presume that ere this your numerous readers are apprised of the terrible storm that has desolated our beautiful and populous lake coast; but, lest you may be the exception to give you such items as I can gather by the way.

At noon yesterday, as the cars approached with passengers for the mail boat, a heavy storm was found to prevail, and Capt. McBaker very prudently left as soon as he got the mails on board, without waiting for passengers, as the wood work along the line of the Railroad was washed up, so as to prevent the cars going beyond the Washington Hotel. At 5 o'clock P. M., however, the good steamer Alabama, Capt. Boardman, got under weigh with a good number of passengers, including the gallant boys of Washington Fire Co. No. 20. The wind somewhat subsiding, all went merrily on until Bay St. Louis was reached, when the many passengers for that place began to stir the boys (stewards and waiters) up with a sharp stick to get baskets, carpet bags, etc., ready for disembarking; but to the general dismay and astonishment of all, there was no wharf to be found! and after vainly searching for that rather important point of debarkation for some time, we steamed away again; and on reaching Pass Christian, another fruitless search for wharf or landing place was instituted. Again we bent our course forward. At Mississippi City, at Biloxi and at Ocean Springs the wharves were entirely gone. The night was excessively dark and stormy, and our course was gloomy, desolate and even perilous. About 11 o'clock we were hailed by the crew of the schooner Oregon, capsized near Mississippi City. The crew were clinging to the wreck and were all brought safely on board the Alabama. During the night we passed to other dismasted schooners; names unknown.

At daylight this morning, we found ourselves off Ocean Springs, a wharfless, desolate looking place enough; but now we are opposite Biloxi, and the scene before us beggars description—not only are the wharves all gone, but the houses unroofed, and some blown down and entirely destroyed. Our friends, the "boys" of Washington 20, were to have spent last night and to-day with their fellow-fireman, Gus Richards—but, alas! Gus had no roof left, his house having been almost entirely demolished by the pitiless storm. The whole beach, as far as the eye can reach, is one mass of wreck and ruin. A more desolate prospect I never beheld.

The following statement is from a well-known citizen of Biloxi; and I give it to you as the best as well as most reliable resumé of this melancholy disaster that I am at present enabled to possess myself of. Had time and opportunity permit I could give many incidents both amusing and pathetic, but I leave these for a future occasion:

BILOXI, September 16, 1860.

"The gale yesterday was more severe than that of 1819.

"The following were the parties who experienced heavy damages and losses in real estate:

"Jacob Elmer, $12,000; John Brown, $7000; Jacob Wetzel, $5000; R. Lamesse, $2000; Gabriel Marzean, $2000; A. Bernard, (Henley) $10,000; S. Friloender, $2000; Mrs. Hohn, $1000; Mr. Garonza, $2000; Sol. Mills, $2000; John Colley, $2000; Mrs. Holley, $500; Mrs. A. C. Nixon, $500. A lot of stores were entirely washed away and lost; in fact, all buildings near the water's edge were entirely destroyed. James M. Bronsomine and Mr. Cripple also lost their houses. At present, it is impossible to estimate the amount of loss; but it cannot be less than $30,000.

All the wharves are gone, and the whole beach is a solid mass of ruins, such as houses, drift wood, dry goods, etc."

The only loss of life that I heard of at Biloxi was that of a barber near Capt. Brown's hotel; but my friend, the Hon. James Beggs, who has been at Biloxi since last night, and will see you ere this reaches you, I doubt not, will give you full details as to all occurrences in this vicinity.

At Mississippi City the wharves are all gone, but we found the indomitable Col. Barnes perched upon the "pilerhead" of Tegarden's wharf, ready to make fast our lines and receive us with a hearty greeting.

But, alas! the heart sickens at the surrounding desolation! Misery and destruction surround us on every side. Truly, hath the wind raised and demolished houses built upon the sands, and great was the fall thereof.

To Capt. Boardman and Capt. Jack Otway, of the Alabama, too much praise cannot be given; having the large delegation of firemen and a great number of passengers unexpectedly thrown upon their hands for forty-eight hours, instead of eight hours, they fully succeeded in giving satisfaction to all. Whatever information I can gather from Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis I will give you by this conveyance or to-morrow's mail.

Truly, yours,
G. DOUBLEYOU.

THE GALE IN MOBILE.

Great Storm and Overflow in Mobile—Damage and Loss of Property—Fires—Business part of the City under Water.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

MOBILE, Sept. 16, 1860.

Mr. Editor—One of those watery disasters which should make Mobilians seriously consider the propriety of guarding their city with a sufficient levee, befel Mobile yesterday, but little more than a month having elapsed since a similar but less disastrous calamity afflicted it, on the 12th of August last past. The flood of yesterday approximated more nearly than any other since to the memorable overflow of 1852, and was of portentous consequence in the amount of damage done, and the proof afforded of the constant liability of the city to like disasters.

On Friday night the wind blew in gusty and variable blasts, with spasmodic showers, but it was not until morning dawned that it settled steadily into the quarter so ominous of evil to Mobile. Having finally determined its point of the compass, it set in determinedly from the southeast and, after day-break, blew great guns from that quarter. The fierce gale backing up the waters of the bay and driving them in huge waves back from their course gulfward, the water rose upon the city with extraordinary rapidity, the merchants having no sufficient warning to give them time to remove merchandise from the lower floors of the stores. In a short time the wild waves were dashing furiously over the wharves, and the waters were rapidly and steadily submerging Front, Commerce and Water streets, the streets intersecting them and Upper and Lower Royal street. All the available muscle of the city was soon congregated in the endangered part of the city, which was a scene of wild excitement and the utmost toil; in every store a crowd of men working with desperate energy to place perishable commodities out of reach of the water on such stagings, piles of boxes, barrels, etc., as could be hastily erected.

In a short time the water stood from eighteen inches to four feet deep on the floors of most of the stores throughout the greater portion of the business part of the city, and the intruding waves were dashing against their temporary beach nearly up to the back doors of the Battle House on St. Francis street, while both ends of Royal street were submerged. The depot and grounds of the Mobile and Ohio railroad were under water so deep that the fires could not be lighted in the furnaces of the locomotives.

Steamers were floated up on the wharves, many sustained much damage, others cut and run for safety, flat boats were sunk, and the wharves sustained great injury. At twelve o'clock the excitement was at its height. A great wind was blowing with excessive fury, tearing up trees, ripping off slates, dashing down sign-boards, and driving torrents of rain before it with a violence which defied shingling and weather-boarding to exclude it. Forced by the wind the water swept through the submerged streets in billowy surges like the waves of the sea, throwing from their footing men who were wading waist deep where erst they had walked high and dry ten feet above the level of the waters of the river.

Another element now came to aid the excitement of the scene, and the clang of the fire bells seemed to redden the blasts of the gale and the fury of the waters, and stimulate them to wilder wrath. The steamer Baltic, laying across the river, had taken fire, but it was extinguished with the loss of a wheel-house. Another alarm succeeded, which amounted to nothing, but was succeeded by yet another and with disastrous cause. The warehouse of Messrs. Pomeroy & Marshall, between Commerce and Water streets, took fire, and soon presented the singular aspect of a great column of fire rising from the sea of water in which the lower part of the building was deeply submerged. The fire spread to Messrs. Goodman & Jones' cotton warehouse, which was also consumed, with about a thousand bales of cotton. The fire department had for once too much water and was disarmed by its superfluity. It covered the engines when they came within working distance. However, three engines, Nos. 8, 3 and 5, gallantly dashed through the flood, and gaining an elevated spot where they were not entirely covered up, did good service. No need of suction hose in that battle.

As the day declined the waters gradually and slowly receded, the wind shifting to a safer quarter. At night the wind blew fitfully and at times violently, and the equinoctial gale expended its last violence in deluges of rain, which fell in solid columns. To-day the sun is shining, but with cloudy light, and the waters have receded to their proper place, leaving the city very wet and very muddy, and merchandise men very busy in looking into the condition of their goods.

The damage by water to merchandise alone is estimated at about a million of dollars. News from the doings of the storm down the bay and on the coast I have not received. It is needless to say that the New Orleans and Mobile mail boats neither arrived nor departed. TOURIST.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. P. Perritt presided at the Republican ratification meeting last night, and speeches were made by James O. Putnam, Carl Schutz of Wisconsin, and Wm. E. Dodge, President of the recent Belland Everett meeting. The Wide-Awake procession numbered 10,000 torches.

All the seats at Niblo's Theater, at Mr. Forrest's final appearance, were sold yesterday, many of them at handsome sums.

The adjourned railroad meeting meets here tonight to consider several violations of the rules adopted at Saratoga. One is against the Central Road for carrying freight from Boston through New York city to the West cheaper than freights from this city.

Letters from Paris announce the death of Mrs. Gen. Harney.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Douglas State Committee met to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of considering the proposition recently made by the Breckinridge State Committee, viz: the adoption of ten Breckinridge electors on the Douglas ticket, and two Breckinridge candidates for State officers. The proposition was rejected by a vote of seven to five.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Judge Douglas arrived here at 4½ o'clock this morning, accompanied by his wife. All along the route, notwithstanding the unreasonable hour, meetings assembled at the depots, and the Judge was called out and compelled to speak a few words to the crowd. This morning he suffered from slight cold. A mass meeting was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which 5000 persons attended. Notwithstanding the bad health of Judge Douglas, he spoke an hour and a half, forcibly vindicating the principle of popular sovereignty. He made no allusion to Mr. Dickinson, and very little to the Breckinridge men, simply characterizing their leaders as disunionists and secessionists, and denouncing them as bolters from the Democratic party and Democratic principles.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Judge Douglas left Elmira at 4 o'clock. At all the stations on the road demonstrations were made. At Canandaigua a great demonstration was made, the Little Giants turning out in the streets with lighted torches. Judge Douglas excused himself from making any remarks in consequence of his extreme hoarseness, through cold and repeated speaking.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A few days ago a physician of Newburyport, Mass., who, says the Herald of that city, is so much like the City Clerk, that few people can tell one brother from "t'other," was called upon by a young gentleman with a fair damsel on his arm, who was all smiles and blushes, to obtain a certificate for marriage. "Oh," responded the physician in his bland manner, "it is my brother you call on before marriage; my call comes afterwards."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADIAN.

GARIBALDI MARCHING ON NAPLES.

IEPROVEMENT IN THE COTTON MARKET.

PROVISIONS QUIET—CONSOLS STEADY.

DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 17.—The Montreal Ocean Mail Company's screw steamship Canadian, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., and Londonderry the evening of the 6th, passed the point to-day, bound for Quebec.

She brings two day's later news than was received at Cape Race by the steamship Melita.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, from New York, with advices thence to the 29th ult., had arrived at Queenstown.

The steamship Parana, of the New York and Galway line, from New York via St. Johns, N. F., had arrived out at Galway.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6, [By telegraph to Londonderry.]—The sales of cotton for the week just ended amount to 95,000 bales, of which speculators took 20,000 and exporters 9500.

All qualities of cotton have experienced a slight advance. The middling and lower grades are ¼d. higher.

The Cotton market to-day (Friday) was buoyant, while the sales embraced 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 4000 bales, at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Mid. Mobiles	6d.
Fair Uplands	6¾d.	Middling Upl's	6 15-16d.

The quantity of cotton in the port of Liverpool sums up 1,022,000 bales, of which 855,000 are of American production.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The advices from Manchester continue to be cheering.

The market for Goods and Yarns closed buoyant at a slight advance on all qualities.

The Flour market quiet. All qualities have slightly declined during the week.

The market for Provisions closed quiet, without any change of moment in prices.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 93¼.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Paris Bourse continues to rule dull. The three per cent. Rentes closed at 67f. 95c.

European Political Intelligence.

A telegram from Naples announces the arrival of Gen. Garibaldi on the 6th at Salerno, a city and seaport in the province of Principato Citra, 30 miles south-east of Naples.

The same dispatch says he would soon reach Naples.

The King of Naples had embarked all valuables on board a Spanish frigate, which was to leave for Gaeta the same day.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon will not interfere with the progress of Garibaldi, or make any attempt at saving Naples.

THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG HOPE.

The Liberals Marching on the Capital.

A GENERAL BATTLE EXPECTED.

[BY THE BALIZE LINE.]

QUARENTINE STATION, Sept. 17.—The brig Hope, which left the port of Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. in company with the schooner Virginia Antoinette, passed this point this evening on her way to New Orleans.

The Hope brings six passengers, seventy thousand dollars in specie and sixty bales of cochineal.

A British steamer left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. for Havana, taking out $4,000,000 in specie on freight.

The U. S. steam sloop of war Pocahontas, from New Orleans, arrived out at Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. Every one on board was well and in good spirits.

An army of 14,000 Liberals was marching rapidly in the direction of the City of Mexico.

Gen. Miramon, at the head of an army of 7000 men, was in the city, ready for an attack.

The brig Hope encountered the gale eighteen miles from the South-West Pass, and was compelled to lay to for twenty-four hours. She bore it bravely, and sustained no damage whatever.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. G. W. Brown, left New York September 6, arrived at Havana September 13, in the mor