NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860. NUMBER 169.

COMPTROLLER---OFFICIAL.

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

[No. 5250.]

By order of the Committees on Finance and Streets and Landings, I hereby give notice that on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1860, I will read in detail 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 hereafter published in the official journal.

V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

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COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New Orleans, July 7, 1860.

[No. 2129.]

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 ninth section of ordinance No. 1466, approved March 25, 1854, the Council will not pay any bill against the city unless contracted under authority of an order from the Comptroller, in accordance with the ordinance referred to.

R. L. TRACY, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.

(Signed) (Signed)

L. H. FLACK, President Board of Aldermen.

Approved April 26, 1860.

(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, Comptroller City of New Orleans.

je16 1t

STREET COMPNER--OFFICIAL.

SECOND DISTRICT POUND--Was brought to the Second District Pound, corner of Hospital and Gallier streets, on entering—

One black ox white kid.

Which if not claimed within three days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Pound, on FRIDAY, September 21, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New Orleans, September 18, 1860.

J. MILTON RELF, Street Commissioner.

Registered September 18, 1860. ALFRED A. DUCROS, Clerk of Comptroller.

EPAVE DU DEUXIEME DISTRICT.--Il a été conduit au Second District Pound, en conformité du Deuxieme District, en conformité des Ordonnances de Police, comme suit:

Un cheveau noir et blanc.

Si il n'est réclamé dans les trois jours et les frais payés, il sera vendu à l'encheres publique, au dépôt, le VENDREDI 21 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

J. MILTON RELF, Commissaire des Rues.

Nouvelle Orleans, le 18 septembre 1860. sel9 3t

THIRD DISTRICT POUND.--Was brought to the Third District Pound, on Good Children street, between Franklin and Lafayette streets, on entering—

One black bear.

One brown ox yoked with brown.

Which if not claimed within three days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Pound, on FRIDAY, September 21, 1860, at 9 o'clock A. M.

New Orleans, September 18, 1860.

J. MILTON RELF, Street Commissioner.

Registered September 18, 1860. ALFRED A. DUCROS, Clerk of Comptroller.

EPAVE DU TROISIEME DISTRICT.--Il a été conduit au Troisieme District Pound, en conformité du Troisieme District, en conformité des Ordonnances de Police, comme suit:

Un cheval gris.

Si le dit animal n'est pas réclamé dans trois jours et les frais payés, il sera vendu à l'encheres publique, au dépôt, le MERCREDI, 19 de septembre 1860, à 10 heures A. M.

J. MILTON RELF, Commissaire des Rues.

Nouvelle Orleans, 18 de septembre 1860. sel9 3t

THIRD DISTRICT POUND.--Was brought to the Third District Pound, on Good Children street, between Franklin and Lafayette streets, on entering—

One white ox yoked, large horns.

Which if not claimed within three days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Pound, on WEDNESDAY, September 19, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. MILTON RELF, Street Commissioner.

Registered September 18, 1860. ALFRED A. DUCROS, Clerk of Comptroller.

POLICE JAIL--OFFICIAL.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 14th of September, 1860, the black boy ALFRED. Says he belongs to Mr. Wallace, who lives on Rayen Block, La. He is 5 feet 4½ inches high, has tolerably good teeth, wears a felt hat, boots, and intelligent, and is about 17 years. The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

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

Registered September 18, 1860. ALFRED A. DUCROS, Clerk of Comptroller. se19 1t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 14th of September, 1860, the black boy FORTUNE. Says he belongs to Mr. James Roney, who lives on Red River La. He is 5 feet 8½ inches high, wears a goatee, is very black, and is aged about 22 years. The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

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

Registered September 18, 1860. ALFRED A. DUCROS, Clerk of Comptroller. se19 1t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 3d of September, 1860, the black boy MADISON. Says he belongs to Mr. Daniel Sparks, who lives in the parish of Jefferson, La. He is 5 feet 10½ inches high, has one upper front tooth middle, and is aged about 19 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, Clerk of Comptroller. se12 1t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 3d of September, 1860, a gift boy BENJAMIN. Says he belongs to Mr. Trasimond Landry, who lives four miles above Donaldsonville, La. He is 5 feet 8½ inches high, speaks French and a little French, has two upper front teeth missing, has two fingers cut off, wears a coatee, and is aged about 12 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, Clerk of Comptroller. se12 1t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 3d of September, 1860, the black girl SILVIA. Says she is free by birth, having been brought to this country from Virginia by her father, Samuel Hunter, who died there. She is about six months old. She is 2 feet high, has a good deal of scars on her back and on the left hand, complexion, and is about mulatto. 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, Clerk of Comptroller. se12 1t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 30th of August, 1860, the black girl GRACE. Says she belongs to Mr. Samuel Tibbs, who lives in Natchitoches, La. She is 5 feet 2½ inches high, about 20 years old, has good teeth, and is aged about 18 years. The owner will call and claim her property according to law.

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

Registered September 11, 1860. ALFRED A. DUCROS, Clerk of Comptroller. se12 1t

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 30th of August, 1860, the black girl GRACE alias LUCINDA LEWIS. Says she was free before the war. Says she was sold to Mr. Victor Pepin, then sold to a negro trader by the name of White, then to Mr. Miller, then sold to Mr. Jones, by Mr. Miller's son, then sold to Mr. Lewis, in Natchez, Miss., and finally sold by the latter to Mr. John Lewis, who left for California about twelve years ago, and 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 35 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, Clerk of Comptroller. se4 1tu

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 30th of August, 1860, the black boy ACOLAT. Says he belongs to Mr. Seraphin Brou, who lives in the parish of St. Charles, La. He is 5 feet 6½ inches high, about built, has good teeth, and is aged about 20 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, Clerk of Comptroller. se4 1tu

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 31st of August, 1860, the black girl MICKEY. Says she belongs to Mr. Samuel Tibbs, who lives in Natchitoches, La. She is 5 feet 4½ inches high, has one of the upper teeth missing, very small ears, and is aged about 48 years. The owner will call and claim her property according to law.

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

Registered September 3, 1860. ALFRED A. DUCROS, Clerk of Comptroller. se4 1tu

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 31st of August, 1860, the black girl MICK. Says she belongs to Mr. Samuel Tibbs, who lives in Natchitoches, La. She is 5 feet 4½ inches high, has one of the upper teeth missing, very small ears, and is aged about 48 years. The owner will call and claim her property according to law.

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

Registered September 3, 1860. ALFRED A. DUCROS, Clerk of Comptroller.

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

☞ This "Remedy" cures when all other remedies fail.

☞ It is purely vegetable, and unlike every other medicine, is safe and effectual in the worst cases of Venereal Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poison or Nauseous Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks and Leaves, in the form of a pleasant and delicious Syrup.

☞ It is Nature's own remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, and is especially recommended for Prostatic Abscesses, Ulcerations of the urinary passages, and Diseases of the Kidneys.

☞ As a general Alterative and Blood purifier it has no equal, and does not fail in more Scrofulous Secondary Syphilitic Complaints than any other remedy, and will eradicate it to the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

☞ In all old cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet that have baffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended, in old cases it never fails, and recent cases it cures in from one to three days.

☞ A few doses positively removes all scalding heat, chordee and pain.

☞ It does not affect the health, or interfere with any class of business.

☞ It requires no nauseous drugs or other medicine.

☞ It can lay on the table, take it in the evening room, without fear of being suspected as a "remedy" for private diseases.

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

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

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

POTTER & MEBWIN, Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, Wholesale Agents for the South.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. se18 1yAW

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 8 Carondelet street.

Capital, $371,720 38.

OMER GAILLARD, President....A. SCHAIBBER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Geo. W. West,	R. P. Hunt,
James A. White,	M. Musson,
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
D. Jackson,	Numa Augustin,
Ar. Mitzenberger	Cesaire Olivier,
J. Lelay,	A. Rohn,
	Omer Gaillard.

The Company insure against the perils of the seas and rivers and loss and damage by fire at the current rate of premium. a26 1y

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

THE LATE GREAT GALE.

THE WRECK AT PASCAGOULA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM MOBILE.

LATER FROM THE BALIZE.

HEROISM AND VILLAINY.

Accounts of the disastrous effects of the gale of Saturday last along the gulf shore continue to pour in upon us. All accounts now satisfy us that the hurricane in its fury far surpassed the memorable one of 1819, forty-one years ago, whilst its disastrous effects were ten times as great; the gulf shore being so much more thickly populated now than then.

We published yesterday a brief account of the ruin along shore from Ocean Springs to Bay St. Louis. More particular accounts of the disaster at Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis, have yet to come to hand. Not one half of the sad story has yet been told.

THE STORM AT EAST PASCAGOULA.—Messrs. Henderson and Freret, who arrived on yesterday's mail boat, have furnished us with many interesting particulars of the gale in and around East Pascagoula.

There the worst of the gale was during the middle of the day. All Pascagoula was submerged to the depth of several feet, and most of the houses were blown down and washed away.

The hotel stood its ground firmly, but was shorn of all its surroundings. Gen. Twiggs' house, being firmly built on a high foundation, weathered the tempest best of all, and received a number of families who lost their houses and all, and considered themselves lucky in escaping with their lives. Gen. Twiggs, with the generous humanity which ever characterizes the true soldier, did much, with the aid of his negroes and of his hospitable roof, to alleviate the distress of his neighbors.

Mr. Jules Freret, a young gentleman of this city, acted with the most death defying energy in succoring others during the gale and flood. He will long be gratefully remembered in Pascagoula, and honored in this city; for he did all that a man was capable of doing, and did more than any other two men during the whole terrible visitation.

He was staying at Mrs. May's house. Next to this was the residence of Mr. Evariste Blanc, of this city. Mrs. May's house succumbed first to the wind and waves, and Mrs. M. and her children were transferred to Mr. Blanc's by Mr. Freret. Soon this house began to totter. Mr. Blanc was unwell, and could do no more than save himself. The nearest refuge was Gen. Twiggs' residence, several squares off.

In the midst of the howling tempest, the raindrops striking like hailstones on the face, Mr. Freret carried Mrs. May and her children, one after another, through waist-deep water, all waves and blinding spray, to Gen. Twiggs' house; stumbling and hurting himself against the hidden obstructions, and nearly falling several times.

After saving Mrs. May and her children, he assisted Gen. Twiggs' negroes in saving the Blanc family. His exertions and his accidents in the water almost denuded him; and when he carried in his arms the last young lady, and sat her down in a place of safety, he had to retire until clothes could be procured for him.

After that he assisted in carrying trunks and other property from Mr. R. Pasteur's tottering residence to the safe house of Mr. McClanathan. He out worked the negroes, and his shoulder is all black and blue from the burdens he bore, wading through water up to his middle. For this brave work, he was afterward rewarded by hearing that stories were in circulation that he had plundered Mr. Pasteur's house. On Sunday morning he traced this outrageous slander to a fellow who had been constable of the town, and who sloped for parts unknown, just in time to escape the punishment that he so richly merited.

After assisting in saving Mr. Pasteur's property, Mr. Freret kept on at work. Mrs. May and her children had saved nothing but the clothes they had on. Their house, in a wrecked condition, was still riding the waves near its original position. Mr. F. waded to the house, entered it, and was going about picking up all the clothing he could find, when the house fell in altogether. A falling beam raked his nose, and he was thrown into the water and badly bruised by the timbers around him.

He lost his senses, and did not recover them till he found himself laid out in Gen. Twiggs' house, in the midst of as kind and grateful a set of doctors and nurses as ever waited upon a suffering man. He had been missing several hours; Gen. Twiggs' negroes had searched for him in every direction; he was given up for lost; but at last one of the negroes found him wading about in the water up to his waist, unconscious of anything, at a distance of several squares from Gen. Twiggs' house. He was utterly worn out and badly bruised; but on Sunday morning, "Richard was himself again."

Before the flood reached its worst, Gen. Twiggs, standing on his gallery, saw a curious-looking bunch of clothing tumbling past in the waves. He sent one of his negroes to catch it. It proved to be an old negro woman, who had lost her footing about half a mile off and could not recover herself. She was half or two-thirds drowned, and after some trouble, was wrung out and brought to life again.

A well-known, well off and very pious resident of Pascagoula rolled up his eyes and held up his hands, during the gale, and ejaculated, "This is God's judgment! It is a token of His wrath and displeasure; for the people here drink too much whisky, play cards too much, and never look out for themselves!" Soon after this outburst of piety, the gentleman gathered up several boxes of claret and a whole lot of sardines, which had been washed away from the wreck of the little coffeehouse by the wharf, and stored them away in a back room of his house, for his own future use. The little coffeehouse belonged to one Antoine, a poor and good old fellow, whose friends had set him up, and who was drawing $25 per month from the Government for taking care of the barracks, or old houses, which were used during the Mexican war. Old Antoine is utterly ruined; yet his rich and pious neighbor Baptiste picks up his claret and sardines, appropriates them, offers to help nobody in the general distress, and affects to consider himself one of the Lord's anointed. The name of our informant on this point is at the service of any one who may want it, and it may be had from us; for what we have told is no fancy sketch.

From Mr. Henderson we have the following accounts of distresses near Pascagoula:

A poor oysterman named Spangenberg, with a wife and four or five children, resided at a point on Bayou Caisson, several miles from Pascagoula. The tempest and the flood came; their house was washed away. The wife took her youngest child on her shoulders; the husband took the next youngest; the larger children, up to their necks in water, held on to their parents; and thus they started to wade through the woods to the nearest residence, two miles off. All had their clothes torn and their feet and limbs scratched by the briars and shrubs which the water concealed; they made slow progress, and nothing but the struggle or sweet life enabled them to keep on their way.

To add to the trouble, Mrs. S. was *enciente*, and as she toiled on through the water, with her youngest child on her shoulder, she was seized with the pains of labor. She was barely able to save herself from sinking in the water and drowning. Her husband, encumbered with the other children, assisted her all he could, and thus they reached the house they had started for.

The owner of the house, had he been there, would have done everything for them. But, unfortunately, he was absent, and a brutal Frenchman, who had charge, refused to receive them, and ordered them to pass on. The house of a poor carpenter was half a mile farther on. The poor oysterman, now the only prop of the suffering party, waded slowly on, carrying a child, supporting his wife, who still held on to her youngest and the other children holding to both. In this manner they at last reached the house of the carpenter, who, though very poor, had a heart bigger than his house, and welcomed and sheltered the unhappy wanderers.

Poor Mrs. Spangenberg's critical period came on before she could be lifted out of the water. She had hardly been put to bed when she gave birth to a dead child—drowned perhaps—and at the last accounts was herself hardly expected to live. Can any one imagine greater distress to a woman than this? Oystermen generally have boats. Spangenberg had to wade with his family, because the gale blew his boat away before it blew his house down.

The lighthouse keeper on Round Island barely saved his family from destruction. He carried his wife and children from their residence to the lighthouse, (a distance of a hundred yards or more) before the water was knee-deep. Returning to secure all the food and clothing possible, he had to abandon the attempt, in order to save his own life; for the water rose seven feet in less than twenty minutes. They remained cooped up in the lighthouse till the storm was over, and before succor came they had passed thirty-six hours without a mouthful to eat or a drop of water to drink.

Capt. Johnny Clemens, the well-known yachtman, and Mr. Hodge, of Mobile, were out in a fine new schooner, half yacht and half oyster boat, built at an expense of $1700, and just launched at Back Bay, behind Biloxi. When the gale struck them, they cast anchor some ten miles from Pascagoula. The gale increasing in fury, they cut the anchor loose, went several miles before the wind, and finally capsized in the surf and went ashore. With their crew they clung to the boat, as their greatest safety. The gale supplied the water to float and the wind to waft the wrecked schooner inland among the trees to a distance of over a mile from the shore; Hodge, Clemens, and the crew clinging to and guiding the boat as it went.

One of the sailors in wading cut his foot badly. Mr. Hodge drew his handkerchief from his pocket to bind up the wound and in so doing jerked out his pocket-book, containing $300, which fell in the water and was lost. He let the money go, and attended only to his sailor's foot. All hands had an awful time of it, and had they not been regular sea-dogs, they would have drowned through exhaustion and despair.

They were finally rescued by the crew of another boat that heard of their disaster and went in search of them. When rescued, both Hodge and Clemens were half insensible and suffering from cramps. They were taken to the nearest convenient place, laid out on logs, rubbed out, and taken to Biloxi, where Hodge, generally profuse of clothing, was reduced to the necessity of borrowing a shirt. The schooner lies now in the woods dry enough; but it would cost more to get her back to the water than to build another schooner like her.

Later from Mobile.

The accounts already published of the doings of the storm along the coast give a fair idea of the character and extent of this calamitous visitation, and we hope at an early date to lay before our readers complete accounts of the devastated condition of the Gulf shore. Meanwhile we give facts additional to those detailed in the hurried letter of our special correspondent at Mobile, yesterday morning published.

The Mobile papers of Monday morning, the latest dates received, make no mention of the loss of the ship R. W. Dicksey, of Mobile, but we have reliable information that this vessel went ashore on Sand Island, in the jaws of Mobile harbor, near the light-house, during the storm, and was a complete loss. She was a first-class, four thousand bale ship, and striking on the hard sand was so completely dashed to pieces by the fury of the breakers that scarcely "a piece large enough to make a tooth-pick" was left of her. But five persons were saved, upon a drifting spar; all the rest, believed to be nineteen in number, including the captain, met a summary death by drowning.

The Dicksey was owned in Mobile, and Capt. Dicksey, her commander and part owner, was a resident of that city. The ship was laden with a large and valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, presumed to be insured. The body of Capt. Dicksey was recovered at a distance of six miles from the place where the ship was cast away.

The lower streets of Mobile present an interesting and peculiar appearance, most of them being blocked up with the vast amount of the rubbish and various lumber driven in by the storm. The wharves generally are in a wrecked condition, and a large expenditure will be necessary to put them in repair.

The subsiding waters left four steamers, to wit: the St. Nicholas, the Arrow, the Eliza and the Bagaley, high and dry upon the piles of the dismantled wharves, over which they had floated, and they will all, probably, prove a total loss. Other steamers were more or less damaged, and it is probable that one or more will be lost. The water stood from two to five feet deep in all the cotton presses and warehouses, and the damage to the staple will be large. Merchandise suffered in many stores of the city, as previously reported by our correspondent.

The loss of cotton by fire, during the flood, in Goodman & Jone's warehouse, the conflagration having arisen from combustion caused by the melting of lime in the adjoining warehouse of Pomeroy & Marshall, was two thousand and eight hundred bales. The second cook of the hotel at Point Clear, with two companions and a bottle of whisky, started out for a sail during the prevalence of the gale and, not having been heard of since, are accounted lost, though they may have been driven far up the bay and escaped with their lives. Numbers of small craft were lost in Mobile bay, and in the river, right opposite the city, the protruding masts of a forty or fifty ton schooner above the water give token that the hull is quietly reposing far in the mud below.

Latest from the Balize.

The steamer Texas Ranger, Capt. Rodovich, arrived last evening from the Balize. The obliging clerk has furnished us with the following particulars:

Mr. Gay and all his family, consisting of himself, lady and daughter, after he considered it dangerous to remain in his house, took refuge in his lugger. He cut away her mast, and shortly after a heavy tree blew down which capsized the lugger, and they all met a watery grave; but the bodies have since been recovered.

At 7 P. M. we took on board a passenger who was one of a party of thirty-four fishermen camped in the vicinity of Bird Island. He states that the first indication of the hurricane was a very heavy squall, which caused the water to raise 1½ feet; it then moderated about two hours, and another squall came up, carrying everything before it.

He took refuge in his skiff and saw a number of his comrades in a large lugger called the Look Out, but she capsized, and he supposed a great many of them were lost. In passing Mr. Gay's canal, he saw three of the number who had been saved.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM ITALY.

FLIGHT OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

GARIBALDI ABOUT ENTERING THE CITY.

DEFEAT OF THE PAPAL FORCES.

LATER NEWS FROM SYRIA AND INDIA.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

CAPE RACE, Sept. 18.—The Royal mail steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, passed this point this morning, bound for Halifax and New York.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 8th inst., and called at Queenstown on the evening of the 9th.

The following is a summary of her political and commercial news:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Saturday) amounted to 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 5000. The market generally closed firm at yesterday's prices.

The Breadstuffs market to-day closed dull. Quotations are nominal.

Wheat declined 4d. during the business week ending Friday, Sept. 7. The market closed dull.

Indian Corn has declined 6d. since last Tuesday. The market to-day was quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—The market for Provisions generally closed quiet as previous rates.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—There has been a slight advance in the English Funds, and Consols to-day closed at 93¼ to 93½. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £255,000 during the week.

HAVRE, Sept. 8.—The Cotton market is generally unchanged. Orleans tres ordinaire closed at 92f.

European Political Intelligence.

Movements of an insurrectionary character had taken place in the States of the Church, in which the Papal troops were defeated.

Eight Sardinian vessels of war are in the Bay of Naples with two regiments on board.

The British steamer which Garibaldi had taken possession of has been recaptured by the English.

A telegram from Naples, dated Sept. 7th, confirms the arrival of Garibaldi at Salerno on the morning of the 6th.

His entrance into the city of Naples was daily expected.

The city of Naples is tranquil.

The French line of battle ship Alexandre had left Toulon for Naples.

Victor Emanuel has been proclaimed at Sala, without insurrection.

The Emperor Napoleon has assured Count Varini that his sincere desire is to see Italy independent.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 18.—The steamship Europa from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst., which passed this points to-day, brings the following additional news.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is paralyzed. On Friday there were a few forced sales at a decline on the week in flour of 2s. to 3s.; in wheat of 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., say Beef closed dull, without change of moment in prices.

Pork closed quiet, but firm, at previous quotations. They quote Lard at 62s. to 64s. per cwt. North American Tallow was worth 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say that the market for Sugar closed steady at firm prices.

Coffee also firm and selling at previous rates.

HAVRE, Sept. 8.—The Cotton market closed quiet and steady.

The sales of three days add up 5000 bales.

Orleans Bas closed at 82f.

The quantity of Cotton at Havre foots up 262,000 bales.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Paris Bourse is somewhat firmer to-day.

The three per cent. Rentes closed at 67f. 90c.

General and Political Intelligence.

The King of Naples left the capital on the 6th, in a Spanish vessel, for Gaeta.

Garibaldi was at Cava, twenty-six miles from Naples, on the 6th. It was expected that he would reach the capital on the 7th.

The city of Naples continued to be tranquil.

A battle between Cava and Salerno was considered probable.

Col. Daniel's brigade, it was reported, had gone over to Garibaldi.

English volunteers were offering so fast for Garibaldi that funds could not be raised actively enough to send them to Naples.

The London Times says that Naples is as good as lost, and that Rome's turn must come next.

The insurgents at Pecaro attacked and defeated the Papal troops.

The Turin Opinione says that the first column of volunteers would enter the Marches on the 8th.

Thirty-five thousand Austrians have been ordered to leave Vienna for Trieste.

A great conspiracy had been discovered at Udine (?) favorable to Garibaldi. Numerous arrests had been made.

A general meeting of the National Union at Coburg, adopted a programme to transfer the central power to Prussia and convene a German parliament.

The weather in England was fine, and the harvest making satisfactory progress.

Messrs. Hickman Brothers, iron masters at Bilston, failed. Their liabilities are put down at 80,000 pounds sterling.

Messrs. Sinclair & Smith, linen factors, had suspended payment. Liabilities £150,000.

The Earl of Granville is en route for Madrid. It is reported that his mission to Spain is relative to the slave trade.

Queen Victoria will leave England for Germany on the 24th of September.

It is again asserted that the Christians had been massacred at Baalbec and in a village near Beaufort.

An emute has taken place at Sicrnona, and a more serious one at Phillippopolis was apprehended.

The agitation in Bosna and Herzegowina continued without abatement.

The Sultan had ordered the Grand Vizier to return immediately, without visiting the Provinces.

Advices received from China by the Overland Mail at Alexandria state that 200 troops had been sent to Pontchow against the rebels.

The Hong Kong markets were dull and the Chinese tea crop had fallen short.

LATER FROM CHINA.

By this Overland Express we have dates from China to July 24th.

The allied French and English expedition of one hundred and fifty sails was at Talinwan, at the mouth of the Peiho river. The troops were encamped on the shore.

The natives show a disposition to be friendly. The climate was healthy.

Lord Elgin, the British Ambassador, arrived on the 9th of July.

It was reported that the troops would recmbark on the 10th, to take the Takee forts before making overtures of peace.

Commander Hudson, of the British man-of-war Lavier, was shot and probably mortally wounded by one of the marines on board the vessel.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept. 18.—The Central Overland Pike's Peak Express, bringing dates from Denver City to the 7th inst., has arrived at Omaha City, the present terminus of the Pacific Telegraph Line.

The Vigilance Committees are waging a war of extermination against the gamblers, two of whom were hung on the 6th inst.

The miners have generally declared in favor of the old Provisional Government.

About two hundred and fifty Sioux Indians attacked a Pawnee village, one hundred miles west of Denver City. Our cavalry troops are approaching the scene of the difficulties.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

OMAHA CITY, Sept. 18.—The Central Overland Pony Express, with San Francisco advices to the 6th inst., has arrived at this point.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The trade for some days past has been a little better. Rio Coffee is worth 14¾ to 15c. per lb. Provisions were quiet and unchanged. New Orleans Sugar closed heavy, and was selling at 10 to 10½c. Crushed was quiet and worth 13c. per lb. Money was abundant.

The Douglas candidates for seats in the State Senate have pledged themselves to oppose the reelection of Mr. Gwin to the United States Senate.

The will of the late Senator Broderick has been brought before the Probate Court.

Upwards of $60,000 in gold had been taken from the newly discovered lead in Tuolumne county within the space of five days.

The last steamer which sailed from San Francisco took Washoe silver ore, valued in the aggregate at $35,000, for New York.

The gold mines at Acapulco are yielding well.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Black Republican Meeting at Hannibal, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Messrs. Blair and Grover were pelted with rocks and eggs while addressing a Black Republican meeting at Hannibal, Mo., last Thursday.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—The Ohio river at this point is rising, with 3 feet 6 inches of water in the canal by the mark.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Cotton market is steady. The sales to-day amount to 1500 bales. Middling Uplands quoted at 10½c. The Flour market closed very dull and unsettled, at a decline of 10 to 15c. per bbl. The Sugar market closed steady, the sales of the day amounting to 750 hhds. at 6 to 6½c. per lb. for Cuba. Rio Coffee is quoted at 13 to 14c. per lb.

INGENIOUS MECHANISM.—In the Louisville Journal we find the following:

Our fellow-citizen, Capt. J. J. Hirschbuhl, besides being skilled as a jeweler, is a machinist and artist of no common order. He has produced a mechanical clock, every part of which is his own handiwork. The design embraces the view of a town through which runs a river; on one of the banks is a group of houses and a cathedral, in the turret of which the clock is placed which runs three weeks and strikes the hours. A viaduct across the river is the track of a railway along which passenger and burden cars are traveling and entering a large depot. On the water a vessel is sailing, which by ingenious machinery follows the motion of the waves, now rising on their crests and then sinking into the trough of the sea; there is also a fisherman's boat at anchor, which also rises and falls with the undulations of the waves. Windmills, with their arms in full play, add to the picturesque effect of the views, and water-wheels are revolving in every direction, giving a scene of busy life. A balloon, too, is seen floating away in the distance, while the foreground is studded with cottages, grottos, gardens, etc. The river runs down the very center of the picture through a group of mountains until it is lost amid the purple hills of the far perspective. The painting is extremely effective, and with the illusory aids of the mechanical additions, makes one of the most ingenious displays of art we have ever seen. There is a musical box attached which plays several charming tunes. Capt. Hirschbuhl takes great pride in this ingenious mechanism, and it certainly shows equal patience, skill, and artistic taste. It may be seen at the jewelry store of Hirschbuhl & Dofinger, on Main street.

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.—The editor of the N. Y. Express addresses the following letter to the President of the United States:

PRESIDENTIAL, Aug. 8, 1860.—To the President of the United States: *New York, Sept.* [illegible] votes for Abolitionism in the United States: [illegible] you are responsible Monday next, the [illegible] election that is to take place for it. The [illegible] northern States, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and almost rescued [illegible] Pennsylvania was rescuing the ship building, freighting, manufacturing, trading State of Maine, and you have put a stop to it. The hosts of your office-holders that line for hundreds of miles Maine's indented sea coast and the hosts of postmasters that dot every village of the interior, trembling in fear of general removal if you, have not, with few exceptions, dared to speak or act with any efficacy, even in a mere State election! Hence a heroic army of rank and file, going to battle without their customary generals, will be routed by the well drilled enemy. Upon you in all the responsibility. One word from you, and we all could have merrily sung, "Morn breaketh in the East," etc. The same word from you, and we have put upon you in the Empire State. One word from you, and we have but one electoral ticket to run against the common enemy. Or if others run a ticket in spite of you, it will not poll votes enough to rank among the respectable scatterings. You and you alone can unite the Opposition of the North, and forbid the election of a Northern sectional, geographical President, purposely selected to make war upon organized society in fifteen States of our Union. Will you, in New York as in Maine, shoulder this frightful responsibility?

Yours, respectfully, JAMES BROOKS.

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A DAGUERREOTYPIST.—The following is a copy of a complaint made before Justice Voorhies, of New York, on Tuesday, upon which a warrant was issued and the defendant taken into custody:

"Matilda Foulds, of No. 5 Lafayette Avenue, being duly sworn, etc., complains that in the month of March, 1860, she went to the store of Mr. Douglass, daguerreotypist, for the purpose of having her likeness taken. Said Douglass has said likeness in his possession, and has exposed it publicly in his window, No. — Fulton Avenue, and has a card or paper attached to said likeness, with the following words: 'The proprietor would like to know where the original may be found,' and maliciously intends to injure said deponent in her good name, fame and credit, and to bring her into public infamy and disgrace among her neighbors. It is to be suspected and believed by these neighbors as if this deponent was guilty of some crime." The case is still undisposed of.

Undoubtedly it was fortunate for the daguerreotypist in question that the lady had no very spirited male friend, else the case might not have remained long "undisposed of." Most daguerreotypists are gentlemen, and would not expose a lady's picture without her consent.

"ART" MATTERS.—Last evening about 2000 of the friends of Jack McDonald, the trainer and second of Heenan in his contest with Tom Sayers, gave him a benefit at the City Assembly Rooms. The audience was unusually respectable in appearance and behavior, for such an occasion, and the best of order prevailed throughout the evening. A platform about 25 feet square, raised three feet above the floor, was the theater of the entertainment, and Mr. Ned Price officiated as master of ceremonies. A set-to between two lads opened the play, which was terminated by one of the youngsters knocking his opponent off the stage. Ned Price and Aaron Jones then put up their hands, and after four rounds of pretty fair fencing they gave way. Heenan and Jones next appeared, with the apology for the absence of Mr. Ottigmon, who was to have stood in Jones' place, that he was kept away by domestic affliction. Of course the champion was bravely cheered, and as might be supposed, did his best to deserve the applause. Crow and John Woods followed, and McDonald and Cusick wound up the entertainment. Then the beneficiary made a little speech of thanks, and the crowd dispersed. McDonald goes home in the Africa on Wednesday. [N. Y. Tribune, 11th.

CASE OF GEN. HARNEY AND THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—*Washington, Sept.* 14, 1860.—The Cabinet held a long session to-day. All the Secretaries, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General were present. The statement of Gen. Harney, addressed to the War Department, in reference to the San Juan affair, was under consideration, but no decision was come to. It was considered that Gen. Harney persists in the opinion that the mission of Gen. Scott was a grave error, and that the island would now be ours had he not been interfered with. The General treats diplomatic comity and our agreement for temporary joint occupancy as of small account.

The President reserves the whole case for deliberate judgment.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE BIG CANNON.—A board of officers is ordered to convene at Fort Monroe to examine and witness the firing of the fifteen inch gun invented at that place, and report whether the efficiency of the present armament for harbor defences would be improved by adding a judicious proportion of guns of this class. The firing will be directed by Capt. T. J. Rodman, of the Ordnance Department, and recorded by Lieut. Talmadge, General Totten, Major Barnard and Capt. Wright, Engineers; and Maj. Symington, Captains Dyer and Gorgas, Ordnance, and Colonel Dimick, Maj. Anderson and Capt. Carlisle, artillery, will compose the board.

Upon a promontory at a Southern point of Spain, running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, stands a fortress called now, as in the times of the Moorish dominion, Tarifa. It was the custom of the Moors to watch merchant ships going into or coming out of the Midland Sea, and issue from their stronghold to levy duty, according to a fixed sc