National Union Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR LOUISIANA:

First Electoral District.
RIVIERE GARDERE, of St. Bernard, Elector.
G. DESFERRIER, of Orleans, Alternate.

Second Electoral District.
Hon. RANDELL HUNT, of New Orleans, Elector.
JULES LAVERGNE, of New Orleans, Alternate.

Third Electoral District.
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Jefferson, Elector.
DUNCAN S. CAGE, of Terrebonne, Alternate.

Fourth Electoral District.
J. O. FUQUA, of East Feliciana, Elector.
H. H. PAVNOT, of West Baton Rouge, Alternate.

Fifth Electoral District.
THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Ouachita, Elector.
VALSIN FOURNET, of St. Martin, Alternate.

Sixth Electoral District.
JOHN RAY, of Ouachita, Elector.
Hon. B. L. HOUSE, of Caddo, Alternate.

Each voter at the Polls casts his vote for SIX ELECTORS, each one of which resides in separate Districts. 1y24

Bell and Everett Delegates.

The Delegates representing the several BELL AND EVERETT CLUBS of New Orleans, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at the room of the Executive Committee, Story Building, on MONDAY, October 1st, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the GRAND PROCESSION OF WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1860.

se29 2p2t A. MAZUREAU,

A Great Mass Meeting

—Will be held in—

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

On the 4th and 5th of October.

The facilities for travel are such that large numbers are expected from Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, etc.

The most distinguished Speakers from all the slave States, and from some of the Northern States, have been invited, and are confidently expected to be present and address the meeting.

The people generally from this and all the adjoining states are invited.

☞ Ample arrangements are being made to feed TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE! COME, EVERYBODY

———COMMITTEE OF INVITATION———

Felix Anderson,	Patrick Henry,
R. I. Rose,	T. P. Wade,
W. P. Anderson,	M. S. Craft,
E. E. Venable,	Wm. Yerger,
A. Boswell,	W. L. Sharkey,
F. S. Hunt,	J. S. Ross,
H. W. Miller,	C. I. Beck,
John Stephens,	Geo. L. Potter.

se22 2p oct

Whigs and Democrats,

CAN PROCURE AT OUR OFFICE,

No. 11 Camp Street,

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS,

—BY—

Counties and States,

FOR 1848, 1852 AND 1856,

Which we have just published from the official records, in a book of THIRTY PAGES.

These can be obtained, FREE OF CHARGE, at any of our Offices.

Parties in the country, by giving their names and Post-Office address, can have copies mailed to them.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO.

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Hardware.

BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER,

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NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

Manufacturers of RIFLES and DERRINGER PISTOLS.
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SUGAR SKIMMERS, LADLES and CAKE KNIVES,
ANVIES, VICES, CHAINS, PLANTATION TOOLS, etc.

☞ Catalogues furnished by mail on application. 1y21 2b1y

The Toilet.

"TRÉFELIO" IS THE TRUE SECRET OF BEAUTY!

"TRÉFELIO" Clears all Eruptions.
"TRÉFELIO" Softens the Skin.
"TRÉFELIO" Beautifies the Skin.
"TRÉFELIO" Kindends Humor.
"TRÉFELIO" 50 cents a bottle.

Popularly admired in warm climates. A few drops poured in the wash for bathing is delicately refreshing and exhilarating, giving the Skin Freshness, smoothness, Elasticity, softness, Brilliancy and Purity—Cools and Invigorates—renders the teeth free of all unpleasant odor—Preserves and Beautifies. Universally popular among the ladies.

☞ Sold everywhere at 50 cents a bottle.

Sold wholesale and retail by JAMES STARR, No. 124 Canal street, and by Druggists generally.

THLESTON & CO.,

my23 2p1y General Agents, 48 Broadway, New York.

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

Nos. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

A supply of CREME DE SOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality. TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, AMONTILLADO SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, OLD and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES. BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintages of 1799, 1788 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,

my7 1y Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Publishers supplied with prime Bleeding BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool Mackaws, Pale Last, Shaw and Campaudy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

No. 16 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

We are constantly receiving a special assortment of Silk and Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

se13 2p2W No. 16 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Three and a Half Point

FRENCH PLANTATION BLANKETS.

Having received, per ship "Adelaide Bell," from Havre, a full supply of

3 1-2 Point French Blankets,

which we have had manufactured expressly for PLANTATION purposes, we are now prepared to execute orders to any extent for them.

The careful manner in which these Blankets have been manufactured render them superior to any similar goods in the market, and justify the popularity they have enjoyed the past two years.

D. H. HOLMES,

155 Canal street,

se1 2p1m Between Bourbon and Dauphin streets.

Lion & Andree

Have just received by the steamer Bienville a new assortment of

CHARVET'S FRENCH SHIRTS,

Together with an invoice of

NEW STYLE CANES.

se12 2p1f

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1860. NUMBER 179.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1860.

THE FATE OF WALKER.

The British ship Gladiator, which arrived here two days ago, brings the survivors of the latest expedition of Gen. Walker to Central America, and also positive confirmation of the rumor that Walker himself was publicly shot by the authorities of Honduras on the 12th of September.

The whole story, in brief, is this: A few weeks ago, Walker made a descent upon the town of Truxillo, in Honduras, as the first step towards the recovery of what he claimed to be his political rights in the Central American Isthmus. But a feeble resistance was made to him, and it was supposed he would easily reestablish himself in power. But he had scarcely secured himself in the possession of Truxillo—so far, at least, as the native population was concerned—before a British man-of-war appeared before the town and summoned him to surrender. Unable to stand before so powerful an enemy, he retreated from Truxillo and marched down the coast. Still pursued by the British ship, and overtaken, his men suffering with hunger and disease, he had no alternative but to surrender. The accounts all agree, however, that he surrendered to the British officer alone—that he expressly stipulated that it was the British Government, and none other, in whose power he placed himself. To the inquiry, twice repeated before delivering up his sword, the answer emphatically given was, that Walker and all his men were prisoners under the British flag, and under that alone.

Yet, with a perfidy of which the parallel is rarely found, even in savage warfare, this British captain no sooner had Walker and his men in his power than he delivered them over to the Honduran authorities—to men that he knew were thirsting for his blood. The sequel is soon told. Walker was shot as if he were a dog, and Rudler condemned to close imprisonment in a climate where such imprisonment must necessarily prove fatal.

By what right the British Government interposed, through an officer of its navy, to capture Gen. Walker, is a question yet to be decided. Leaving this out of view, however, there can be no difference of opinion, among all civilized nations, that it was an act of treachery on the part of this officer to deliver Walker over to his enemies, after the solemn assurance that had been given him, for which no language of condemnation can be too strong. Such things have happened in the fierce and bloody wars of savage nations—but it is something new at this day, when the influences of humanity and civilization have abolished the brutal atrocities which were practised in the sanguinary conflicts of the dark ages.

When the British Government, by deceptive promises, got possession of the first Napoleon, and imprisoned him upon a rock in mid ocean, it gained the title of "perfidious Albion." Nearly half a century afterwards it reestablishes its claim to the designation by a similar breach of faith, which, though committed on a minor theater, is none the less worthy of universal censure. We hold the Government responsible for the acts of its officers, until those acts shall be publicly repudiated and disavowed.

That Walker was no ordinary adventurer, no mere selfish plunderer, as some have supposed him, will yet be proved. The history of his career, with the motives that prompted him, has yet to be written. He was possessed of an idea, which had nothing sordid or selfish in it, and one which led him to risk his life in an enterprise full of danger, and with means altogether inadequate. It cannot be believed that he would have exposed himself to such peril—that he would have persisted in his purpose with so many odds against him—with motives no greater than pertained to his personal advantage. He believed—however much others may believe otherwise—that he had rights in Central America, and that of these rights he had been unjustly deprived. He determined to recover them, or fall in the attempt—and he has fallen, through the duplicity of a third party. It remains for this Government, if there be any energy left in its Administration, to ascertain by what right Great Britain thus lords it, by land and sea, over the whole of the Central American region.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

ASCENSION PARISH.—The subjoined letter from Ascension shows the spirit in which our friends are working in that parish, and how enthusiastic even the ladies have become in the good cause:

PARISH OF ASCENSION, Sept. in 1860.

Ed. Crescent—Fair woman smiles upon our cause, and urges us on to greater exertions. On Saturday a meeting of the Union Club of Donaldsonville was held in Terrio's ballroom to receive from the hands of the ladies a beautiful banner, upon which was inscribed "Bell and Everett." The room was filled with the ladies and voters of the parish. Miss Alice Duffel, accompanied by twelve other lovely women, in a neat and pariotic address, presented the banner, which was received by Prosper Landry, Esq., in a style that fully sustained his reputation for gallantry. After the presentation Mr. A. B. Brighton, of Terrebonne, was introduced to the meeting and for over an hour delighted the audience with one of the most persuasive, eloquent and argumentative speeches that has been delivered during the canvass. I wish that it could be repeated in every parish in the State. With no intention to flatter or render undue praise, I can say with truth that I have not read or heard a speech during the canvass of more ability and calculated to do more good than that of Brighton's. You must have him in the city. Success to Bell and Everett!

ASCENSION.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.—*Franklin, Sept. 17.*—The Bell and Everett Club met pursuant to a call issued by the Chairman.

The meeting was called to order and its object explained by Daniel Dennett.

The propriety of having a barbecue in Pettite Anse's prairie was discussed, and a committee of three, consisting of John Hays, William Weeks and J. W. Walker, was appointed to correspond and make arrangements with a committee from the parish of St. Martin and Vermillion to give a joint barbecue at the aforesaid place, (Pettite Anse's prairie.)

On motion, it was determined to have public speaking at the Court house in Franklin on the first Monday in October, and the Chairman and Secretary of this club are requested to correspond with and invite suitable speakers to be present on that occasion.

On motion, it was resolved to have a barbecue at Jeanerette's on the 20th of October, and Alfred Weeks, Charles Grevenberg, Paul Carman, William Doty, Clete Provost, William Weeks and Isaac Calloce were appointed a committee of arrangements for said barbecue.

On motion, a committee of subscription for the barbecue to be given at Jeanerette's was appointed, consisting of Simon Smith, Joseph Millet, and Wm. Pumphrey.

On motion, it was resolved to have public speaking at Brashear City on the 27th of October, and that the officers of this club be authorized to make arrangements with speakers in New Orleans and other places to be present on the occasion.

The St. Mary's Union Bell, the New Orleans Crescent, and the New Iberian, of St. Martins, are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

PARISH OF TERREBONNE.—There was a grand Union barbecue at Houma last Saturday.

TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT.—The editor of the Alabama Sentinel, a Democratic paper, writes from Nashville, where he had an interview with Mr. Bell. He says:

He speaks in the highest terms of both Douglas and Breckinridge, but has no use for Lincoln—he believes the election of Lincoln would be the most dire calamity that could befall the country. While I say Mr. Bell is not the man for me, my objections to him are not based upon the ground that I believe him unsound upon the slavery question—so far as the institution of negro slavery abstractly is concerned—he is as favorable to it as I am or any other Southern man, but I do not agree with him upon the powers of Congress over the question either in the Territories or the District of Columbia.

The Washington "Constitution" denies the statement of the New York Tribune that it had declared for disunion in the event of Lincoln's election.

THE NEW YORK FUSION.—The Committee of Fifteen appointed under a resolution of the Cooper Institute Union meeting have unanimously agreed upon an electoral ticket to be recommended to the anti-Lincoln voters of the State of New York, without distinction of party. It comprises twenty-eight names taken from the Douglas-Bell ticket, viz.: eighteen Douglas men and ten Bell men; also, four names taken from the Breckinridge ticket, and three Breckinridge men not on any other ticket. The Journal of Commerce thinks the ticket an excellent one as to the character of the nominees, and in all other respects as good and as equitable as circumstances permitted. The Mozart Hall Democracy have cordially endorsed it, but several days will probably elapse before the decision of either of the regular State Committees will be known in regard to it. The Journal has great hopes that each of these committees will give it their sanction, and thus unite the opposition to the Republicans throughout the State of New York.

At a political meeting held in Waresborough, Georgia, on the 17th instant, Mr. Senator Iverson is reported to have held the following language in reply to an inquiry whether he favored a dissolution of the Union in case of Mr. Lincoln's election:

That would depend on circumstances. If Mr. Lincoln should be elected by a small vote, he (Mr. I.) would not advise it. If, however, the people of the North should show their hostility to the South, and elect him by a large majority, then he (Mr. I.) was for disunion.

Senator Brown, of Miss., has recently delivered several political speeches to his neighbors and friends. In some remarks made at Crystal Springs, in that State, he is reported to have said, with his characteristic frankness, after some complimentary allusions to Mr. Bell, that he "scorned the petty advantages some of his (Mr. Brown's) party were resorting to against that statesman.

[Mobile Advertiser.

Hon. Geo. S. Houston, member of Congress from North Alabama, is out in a letter declaring himself for Douglas. He gives as a reason for not doing so at an earlier day that he had some faint hopes of reuniting the Democratic party. There being no hope now, he comes out for the National Democracy. [Ala. Whig.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.—The Okitibbeha Advertiser, published at Starkville, in this State, has come out for Bell and Everett. This paper is published in a heretofore invincible Democratic section, and its espousal of the Union cause is significant. [Vicksburg Whig.

A CANDID ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—At a Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting in Madison, Ga., a few nights since, Col. John G. McHenry had the manliness to acknowledge the soundness and worth of our candidates. The Madison Visitor, a neutral paper, says:

He complimented Mr. Bell as a sound man, and Mr. Everett as a pure, high-toned, noble gentleman, whose sense of justice towered above the storm of fanaticism which has distracted the country and jeoparded the rights of our section of the Union.

This, remarks the Augusta Chronicle, is very different from the common herd of Breckinridge *stump-stingers*, who are accustomed, from party bitterness or from ignorance, to denounce John Bell, a large slaveholder, as "unsound," and Mr. Everett, one of the purest men of the Republic, as a vile Abolitionist. Common decency ought to close the mouths of the slanderers, if nothing else could.

The "True Issue" is the title of a neat campaign paper published at Lake Providence, La., devoted to the cause of Douglas Democracy.

THE "FOSSILS."

A CAMPAIGN SONG FOR 1860.

Air—"Auld Lang Syne."

[Written for the New Orleans Crescent.]

From North and South,
From East and West,
The rallying cry is heard—
Rise! Freemen, rise!
And guard the land
By Heaven on you conferred.

Our noble flag,
Long borne aloft,
The foe now seeks to rend;
Then let us guard
Each glittering star,
And every stripe defend.

Unfurl your flag
And let the breeze,
Frolic with your zeal,
Each patriot heart
Fan with desire
To mark their country's weal.

From vale and hill,
Our chequered wilds,
Our echoes shall reply,
In one great voice
Demanding peace,
Union, and Liberty.

New Orleans, Sept. 29, 1860. G. W. H.

ELEGANT WARES.—The other day we spent half an hour very pleasantly in making an inspection of the new and beautifully artistic wares of Mr. J. G. Fleming, gas-fitter and dealer in gas fixtures, whose sale and manufacturing establishment is way up town at 512 Magazine street. No more recherche, artistic and elegant articles in the way of chandeliers and ornamental gas burners, were ever in this city or in any other. Many of the styles are of exquisite design and finish and of real merit as works of art, being the chef d'oeuvres of the best skill of European and American artists, and fit to adorn the halls of a palace. With these choice articles Mr. Fleming expects to adorn the beautiful residences of our merchant princes in the Garden District and elsewhere in the city, and he is also prepared with a vast assortment of plainer gas fittings and fixtures of the best description and most improved make, to fit up business establishments and meet all ordinary demands. Of gas pipe he has enough to run a submarine pipe across the Atlantic, and with all other furnishings he is in like manner abundantly supplied. Mr. F. is a practical workman himself, of great skill and experience, and he gives his personal supervision to his extensive business in all its departments. Those wanting goods or having work in his line ought most certainly to call on him. He guarantees all work and warrants all material.

GRAND OPENING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Messrs. Spalding & Rogers open the amusement season to-night at their deservedly popular house with a grand entertainment by the renowned and unequaled troupe of Ramsey & Newcomb Campbell Minstrels, who will ventilate a famous and irresistible budget of music and fun, which they have been busy getting up to the end of ravishing and distracting the Orleanians with delight and mirth. The Ramsey & Newcomb's always draw with tremendous power, but this season they will pull harder than ever and constantly crowd the renovated and beautiful Academy of Music. By the way, we notice that the proprietors have done another good thing, having secured the services of everybody's friend, Charley Chesley, as Manager. They could not have done a better thing.

EVERETT GUARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.—The next regular meeting of the Everett Guard of the Fourth District will be held on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, at their hall, corner of Nayades and Josephine streets, at 7½ o'clock.

BRAHMIN LODGE, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—Members are notified that this Lodge will be reopened on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

CRITTENDEN GUARDS.—Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the meeting of the Critenden Guards, which will be held at 7½ o'clock this evening at the "Station Hall," as per notice this morning published.

Local Intelligence.

THE ASSAULT UPON CAPTAIN HINCKLEY.

POLITICS ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE HOMICIDE ON STEAMER NEWSBOY.

CUTTING AND SHOOTING AFFRAYS.

FIRES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Fortune Tellers by the Ear, and a Lawyer Caned.

GENERAL LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSAULT UPON CAPT. HINCKLEY.

Great excitement was created in and around the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday, about noon, by an assault which some gentlemen of illbusterish sympathies made upon Capt. Hinckley, of the British war steamer Gladiator, which brought the remnant of Walker's army to this city.

Capt. H., in company with Mr. Eastman, Acting British Consul, (Mr. Mure being absent) had been on a visit to Mayor Monroe in regard to the removal from his ship of the sick and wounded men of the Walker expedition. [The Mayor agreed to receive them, and they were subsequently transferred to Charity Hospital, at the city's cost; and most of them were in a sad condition indeed.]

After leaving the Mayor's office, the Captain and his friend went and ordered some supplies for the ship, and then went to the St. Charles Hotel to take a cab for the Third District, opposite which the ship was lying at anchor. The Captain, having no smaller change than a British gold piece, a sovereign, proposed that they should take a drink in order to get change for the cabman. They went into the St. Charles bar room, and whilst standing at the counter a number of persons collected near. Two or three opened a rather loud conversation, of such a nature that the Captain, being conspicuous by his naval uniform, apprehended an insult, and proposed to leave. Mr. Eastman thought there would be no insult, and so they remained, waiting for their drinks and change.

The next moment, one man remarked, "Have you seen any of these d—d Britishers?" Said another, "No, but I see one now;" with which he stepped up and gave the Captain a blow or a slap in the face. The other men then closed up; Mr. Eastman received a blow on the side of his head, and the Captain received several other blows. Mr. Eastman, on being struck, retreated up stairs, and the Captain, being alone, unarmed, and attacked by a crowd of strangers, was forced to beat a retreat to the street, and was kicked at as he ran. It was all the affair of a moment, and ended as suddenly as it began.

The prevalent report was that the man who first made the assault was Captain Bacon, of Hinds county, Miss., an old comrade of Gen. Walker during the first Nicaraguan war. Who the other assailants were we were unable to ascertain, though every body said they were ex-filibusters. No arrests were made. The Captain soon found plenty of friends, including some of the police, and was advised to make complaint and have the assailants arrested. This he declined doing. He appeared to take the matter coolly, though it is hardly possible he could fail to consider himself grossly insulted and outraged.

The affair was much commented upon about town, and the general sentiment appeared to be that it was a wanton and most shameful outrage. But there were not wanting those who justified the thing, on the ground that the British had unwarrantably interfered in Honduras and caused the death of Gen. Walker, and deserved punishment wherever met; and that Capt. Hinckley had treated the prisoners in an inhuman manner during the voyage to this city. The latter belief was said to be the immediate cause of the attack upon the Captain.

Taking some interest in this affair, we made many inquiries, and came at last to the conclusion that the Captain was the victim of false rumors. An intelligent young man, a native of New York, who was one of the prisoners, assured us that on board the Gladiator all the officers, from the Captain down to the master-at-arms, had treated them with the greatest politeness and kindness, leaving them free all over the vessel excepting the quarter-deck. But, added this young man, they had been shamefully insulted and abused by the crew and half-starved by the officer who dealt out the rations. All they had to eat consisted of musty crackers full of weevils, and at dinner little beggarly chunks of salt meat, not fit for a dog to eat. Many of the sick could not eat such food, they could get nothing else, and hence they arrived here nearly starved. The crew, however, used the same food, but they were well and could stand it. Besides all this, the crew were so insulting, that whenever a prisoner happened to come near or be in the way, he would be greeted with some such expression as, "You d—d Yankee son of a b—h," or "Get out of the way, you d—d thieving filibuster," or "You bloody robber," and so on.

Jaded, sick, helpless, utterly prostrated and humiliated, praying only for the end of the voyage, the prisoners endured all this in silence, nor ever complained to the officers; so says our informant, who, in the same connection, declares Capt. Hinckley to be as perfect a gentleman as he ever met. The action of the crew would perhaps entitle them to severe punishment if caught on shore; but we have not been able to hear that Capt. Hinckley was a party to this conduct of the crew, or even aware of it, or whether he could have entirely prevented it, had he known it, without confining the prisoners. It was natural enough to associate the Captain with his crew, and this association would as naturally excite much indignation; but it was certainly a shame and a great outrage to assault an under-officer who came here simply in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by his superiors, and who, according to the prisoners themselves, treated them with all the kindness and politeness in his power.

Capt. Hinckley, after the outrage, respectfully declined the proffered protection of the city authorities, and retired to his ship, stating that after what had occurred he believed his ship was the safest place for him. We much regret that this thing has taken place in our midst; for there are other things to show that Capt. H. is a gallant officer and a humane and kind-hearted man.

The mercantile and shipping community may remember a circumstance which occurred about a year ago. H. M. steamer Gladiator, Capt. Hinckley, fell in with an American vessel, the St. Mary, dismasted and totally disabled. Capt. H. boarded her in his own boat, in a heavy sea, to tender what assistance he could. His aid was gladly accepted, and he towed the wrecked vessel to the harbor of St. Thomas, distant some 800 miles. For this the Captain refused any compensation; and his gallant conduct was, we understand, recognized in a most marked manner by the New York Board of Underwriters.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

BELL AND EVERETT.—The Young Bell Ringers, having left the Story Building, had a rousing meeting on Saturday night at their new quarters, over the Carrollton Railroad depot. The hall was perfectly crowded. Dr. Read, who has lately shown himself to be one of the most effective and finished young orators in the South, made one of his usual eloquent and powerful speeches, and thereby stirred up the enthusiasm to the highest pitch. The meeting adjourned without a procession. There were other Bell and Everett Club meetings about town, which we were unable to attend.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.—The Douglas men about the New Basin and Jackson Railroad depot organized themselves into a new club on Saturday evening. The name adopted was "Jackson Club." Judge Hahn was the orator of the occasion. The Sixth Ward Douglas Club turned out, the same night, to receive from their lady friends a beautiful banner. The presentation was made on Burgundy street. Afterward the club repaired to the residence of Mr. D'Hemecourt, where they had a pleasant time of it, furnishing punch and other good things, interchanging compliments, and listening to the speeches of Messrs. Clark, Bienvenu, and others. We met the club on their march. They presented a fine appearance, and were sufficiently enthusiastic.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.—The Young Men's Club had a great time of it on Saturday night. At Armory Hall, Mr. E. Wood Perry presented to them a portrait of Mr. Breckinridge, lately taken from life by E. Wood Perry, Jr., son of the donor—a most talented and promising artist, one of whose best specimens graces the sanctum sanctorum of the Crescent office. The picture was received with much enthusiasm. Our young friend T. A. McDannold, Esq., afterward made a right smart and loudly-applauded speech; and after this the club turned out in procession and went to serenade the ladies who lately presented them their flag. The ladies were met at the residence of H. W. Reynolds, Esq., where there was a feast, speaking, dancing in the garden by torchlight, and a delightful and glorious time generally. Whether the Breckinridge men expect to win or not, it is quite certain they know how to enjoy themselves as well as the rest of mankind.

YOUNG MEN, CAN'T YOU BEHAVE YOURSELVES? We have it from numerous, and, as we believe, reliable informants, that, on Saturday night, the Breckinridge procession, or a portion thereof, attacked and severely beat several Douglas men, on their way up town; whilst the Douglas procession, or a portion thereof, attacked and severely beat several Breckinridge men, on their way down town. We have abundance of particulars about the rows in both ends of town; but we suppress them, because none of the assaults resulted seriously, and because we believe a particular narration would heighten on each side the ill-feeling which, we regret to perceive, has so far existed between the more youthful and hot-blooded members of the two parties.

With pride, we point to the Bell and Everett clubs as models of good behavior; offering no insult or other aggression to either the Douglas or the Breckinridge parties; holding themselves ready for an aggression from either of the opposite sides; but at the same time meeting them with politeness, and raising their hats to them whenever they manifest a similar spirit of courtesy.

From what we have heard, the more mature and dispassionate members of the clubs on both sides, (Douglas and Breckinridge), are much mortified, and deeply regret the occurrences of Saturday night.

THE KILLING OF ENOCH HORNE.

Deputy Coroner Sorapuru investigated this case on Saturday. The following testimony was taken:

George A. Parks, sworn—I reside at No. 227 St. Louis street. I was at work stowing freight on board the steamboat Newsboy yesterday. The mate, Mr. Horne, the carpenter, Johnson, and the engineer, were standing together. I heard a discussion between Johnson and Horne; it was about something regarding working, and for $35 wages. The lie was given, and other insulting words exchanged between them, but I could not make them out exactly, or say who gave the lie first. Presently I saw Horne slap Johnson—at least I saw the motion made, but cannot say positively whether the blow was struck, as I was not close enough. They disappeared behind some freight, but I had time to see Johnson make a motion as if drawing a knife from his belt, and raise his arm to strike Horne. The engineer pushed Johnson from behind the freight out on the guard to separate them. I then saw a knife in Johnson's hand.

John R. Adibury, first engineer—On yesterday, the 28th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, I was on board the steamer Newsboy. Mr. Horne was out on the wharf. I went off the steamer Newsboy for Mr. Horne, as I had some work for him to do on board. In coming on board of the boat—on the after part of the boat is a large piece of lumber—I told him I thought that the carpenter had got that piece of lumber on board to make a stage that I wanted on the wheel. Mr. Horne said "No, he has not got it for that purpose, but for putting a 'nosing' on the forward part of the boat, and I suppose this piece of lumber will be in my way up to Alexandria and back." At this time Mr. Johnson was sitting on his tool-chest, out of our sight, about eight or ten feet distant. He (Johnson) heard the conversation, and then remarked, "It is none of your business," to Horne. Horne then told him that it was his business about the lumber. I then said to them, "It is no use of you fellows having any fuss about this business—a little piece of lumber; come along from here." Mr. Horne then started away two or three steps, and told Johnson that he (Johnson) was about as much use for a carpenter on a steamboat as a fifth wheel to a coach. Johnson then told Horne to go on about his business; that he was nobody. Horne then asked Johnson what he said. Johnson then changed his remark, and said, "You are not water on a wheel." More words passed from Horne, but I don't recollect what. Mr. Johnson told Horne that he (J.) had never yet been whipped on board a steamboat and that he was the man to whip him. Horne (Horne) had been whipped on board a steamboat and paid off and hired back on the same boat for twenty-five dollars less wages than he got before. Horne called Johnson a d—d lying s— of a b—. Johnson then told Horne that the captain of the Newsboy had called him (H.) a s— of a b—h, and that the (H.) had still remained on board the boat. The word d—d he then passed between them, but from which first I know not, so quickly did it pass between them; I told them to stop their fuss; as I spoke they repeated harsh terms towards each other; Horne then advanced towards Johnson, and struck him, whether with his fist or open hand I couldn't say, but I know he struck him; Johnson was standing up at the time, and the blow did not knock him down; he was in his shirt and pantaloons; he thrust his hand inside the bosom of his shirt very quickly and drew a knife; I then ran toward them; I made a spring to catch Mr. Johnson and separate both parties; Horne didn't run or try to run, though he might have done so; before I could prevent the blow of the knife being given by coming up I saw it stabbed with the knife; if I had been a minute sooner I could have prevented it. I then shoved Mr. Johnson on the guard of the boat, and he still had the knife in his hand uplifted. I looked around, still holding Johnson, and saw the blood gushing from Horne's wound. Says I, "Now you've killed that man, don't cut me with that knife." He (Johnson) said, "I don't want to cut you, Captain." This is all I know.

Archer McNeil, a deck hand of the Newsboy, gave his testimony, but it proved nothing beyond that previously given.

R. V. Losey, second clerk of the Newsboy, testified to his having received from Johnson the knife used in stabbing, and that's all he knew.

After considering the above evidence, the jury found a verdict against T. G. Johnson for the killing of Enoch Horne, and brought in a charge of murder. Deputy Coroner Sorapuru subsequently made an affidavit against Johnson before Recorder Blache.

In this connection we publish the following from the Picayune, by request.

The account generally given of the mate of the Newsboy having died from loss of blood, owing to the artery in his arm not having been properly tied, might lead to the inference that the physician who attended him did not take the necessary precautions. Such is not the case. When the physician was called, the wounded man was already exhausted from loss of blood, and his efforts could only result in preserving life for a few minutes, by preventing further hemorrhage, but he could not have saved him.

Dr. Dolory, who made the post-mortem examination, felt certain that hemorrhage must have taken place previous to the dressing of the wound, which was not in the arm, as reported, but near the joint of the shoulder, penetrating the armpit and piercing the axilary artery. There was very little blood on the mattress upon which the deceased was placed after his wound had been dressed; the cloth and the spatadrap, binding the wound, were scarcely stained with blood, and in the wound itself, which was both wide and deep, were only found small lumps of clotted blood, surely insufficient to cause death. We have given these explanations in order to correct any impression unfavorable to the medical gentleman who attended Mr. Horne, which might arise from the first report of the case.

CUTTING AFFRAYS.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—On Friday night officers Desroix and Carnes arrested, on board the steamboat Acadian, a man named Auguste Rasche, who had, in a quarrel, drawn a knife upon and cut one Adam Morris, and also accidentally in the scuffle, cut the negro boy of Widow Alfred, of Victory street. Rasche was locked up and held to await examination. Morris was not dangerously hurt.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.—A political dispute between Charles T. Howard and Willis Long, on Friday night, in Miller's billiard saloon on Gravier street, ended in a fight, in which Howard stabbed Long. Howard was at once arrested and locked up. Yesterday afternoon, Long being pronounced by a good medical certificate to be past danger, Howard was released on bail by Recorder Emerson, to appear before him when notified.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Mr. Jules Dreux, Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson parish, was shot at on St. Charles street on Saturday night, by a man whose name we have heard differently mentioned as Daniel, Donnell and McDonald. The bullet just grazed the head of Mr. Dreux. Nobody was arrested, for everybody around vamosed at the sound of the pistol. All we could hear was, that the shooting arose out of a violent quarrel respecting the merits of the assault made upon the British captain Hinckley, of which we speak at length elsewhere.

CANING AFFAIR.

LIVELY CANING AFFAIR.—On Saturdy, in the clerk's office of Recorder Blache's Court, a lawyer abused and grossly insulted one of the polite and gentlemanly affidavit clerks who hold forth there. The latter at once "went in lemons" with his cane, caned the lawyer out of the office, down stairs, and along the street, until others put a stop to it in charity to the sufferer. We won't say what the insult was; but it was outrageous, and the insulting limb of the law deserved every lick he got. He afterward returned to the court to make an affidavit against the clerk. The Recorder will look into the matter soon.

ACCIDENTS.

SAD ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Henry, proprietor of a public house at the lake, opposite Dan Hickok's, was riding with his wife and little boy in an open wagon on the Shell road, near the Half-way house, on Saturday afternoon, the horse was startled by a buggy which passed rapidly by, and, beginning to rear and plunge, backed the wagon over the bank, and overset it with all its occupants into the Canal. Plenty of people were passing, and stopped to go to the rescue; first of these was Mr. Thomas E. Adams, whose buggy it was that startled the skittish horse.

Mr. Henry and his wife were soon rescued; but, sad to relate, the little boy was not got from under the wagon in the water in time to save his life. It was believed he was not entirely drowned; and whilst Mrs. Henry, who had been badly hurt in the back by a kick of the horse, was taken to the nearest house, Mr. Adams and Dr. Sherman, the truss-man, carried the child to Mrs. Read's house, where an hour and a half's labor, guided by the knowledge and judgment of the Doctor, failed to effect a resuscitation. The distress and grief of the parents was something beyond description; it was truly a sad affair. Mr. Adams kindly conveyed the little corpse to the parents' residence in Jefferson City.

ACCIDENT.—The driver of a wood cart fell from his cart on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of St. Ann and Rampart streets, and the wheel passed over his body, injuring him seriously.

BADLY BURNT.—Mrs. Carrelton, residing on Girod street, near Magazine, was badly burnt on Saturday night, by the mosquito bar of her bed accidentally catching fire. She was sent to Charity Hospital.

DROWNED.—As the steamer Natchez backed out from her landing on Saturday evening, a man fell overboard and was seen no more. It was not known who the unfortunate was.

INCENDIARISM.

FIRE.—The Merchants' salt warehouse, in Gretna, containing about 2000 sacks of salt, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. The warehouse was valued at $4000, and insured. Some incendiary was supposed to have started this fire.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Corporal Miller reports that at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a privy on the premises of Mr. Ferguson, on Magazine street, between Third and Fourth, was destroyed, having been fired in the rear by some incendiary.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a pleasantly windy, but distressingly dusty day. The dust about town was dreadful all day. Great numbers of people went to the lake just to get clear of the dust. There were two darkenings of cloud, and just enough raindrops to freckle the dust.

PHŒNIX FIRE COMPANY NO. 8.—We much regret that we were unable yesterday to join the above gallant company in their annual celebration at the lake. We wanted to go, but could'nt. But we have heard something of the glorious time the boys had, and of this we'll speak when our columns are less crowded.

DUELISTIC.—Two duels were to have come off on Saturday, but did not—the kind intervention of friends in each case preventing the meetings, and the effusion of blood which might have followed.

STONES FOUND OUT.—Those able and industrious officers, Sergeants Read and Williams, during one round on Friday night, found no less than four of our prominent business houses with their front doors unfastened. As usual in such cases, they searched the premises and left them securely closed. Why is it that such houses are left unclosed, when thieves and burglars are so abundant? Who can tell?

FOUND SICK.—An unknown woman, sick and destitute, was found by Sergeant Hagar on Saturday night, on Howard street, between Felicity and St. Andrew. The Sergeant sent her to the Charity Hospital.

COFFEE-HOUSE OPENINGS.—Cassidy's popular restaurant and drinking saloon, on Gravier street, opened on Saturday night; and great was the crowd and the rejoicing thereat.