The Only Preparation

—That has—

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more Popular every day!

And testimonials new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

HATTIE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 27, 1858.

Prof. Wood: Three with please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to my Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative, about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and thick, though short. It has a tendency to fall over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would insure it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more. I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the approbation of the recipient—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,

SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LONGSTREET, Noble county, Ind., Feb. 5, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of Lebanon, State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more distant acquaintances were not at first able to recognize me, and many of my acquaintance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my lot, until fortunately in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: Large, medium and small. The small bottle half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle. The medium bottle holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle. The large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,

21 and 151 Chartres street.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS,

—And—

Dr. Hoofland's

BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases, and the people have pronounced them worthy.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, without fail, the most severe and long-standing COUGH, COLD OR HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP PNEUMONIA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION!

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHEA proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents.

21 and 151 Chartres street.

Mothers,

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it never fails to afford immediate relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this cause it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind-Cold in the Head and Croup, also for Softening the Gums, Reducing Inflammation, Regulating the Bowels, and Relieving Pain, it has no equal; being an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. Are you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those not blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and can not injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,

No. 409 Broadway, New York.

Blood Food.

Healthy Human Blood upon being ANALYZED, always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives, of course, the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, etc., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs indicating Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-Use, General Debility and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints. No. 3 for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by drops, and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weaknesses, etc. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York; J. WRIGHT & CO., No. 21 & 151 Chartres street; O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now received with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price, $1 per bottle.

—Also—

Sandford's Family Cathartic Pills,

Compounded from pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle and active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements in the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir to, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3. Price, 25 cents.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor 338 Broadway, N. Y.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

And sold by every Druggist.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1860. NUMBER 183.

New Orleans Daily Crescent,

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was rather quiet on Carondelet street yesterday, nor was there much done in other localities. The chief topic was about the storm and its effects. The advices from some of the parishes bordering on the Mississippi river and down on the Lafourche are of the most gloomy nature. The estimates for the yield of sugar are reduced as low as 150,000 hogsheads. Not only the cane, but sugar-houses, purgeries and dwellings have been blown down, creating almost frightful losses to many individuals, cultivators of the soil. We have received very few details from the cotton-growing section, other than the rain has been unusually severe; in fact, the late storm was one of the longest and most severe since the year 1812. At that time there were no large cotton fields with well-opened and snowy bolls, nor no splendid sugar estates for the wind and rain to operate on. True, there were some diminutive fields of cane which suffered. In 1819 there was another devastating storm, something of the nature of the gale of Tuesday last; but the effects in the interior were circumscribed, because there were no large fields of cotton on which it could cast its blighting effects. The receipts of cotton at this port that year were only 98,000 bales. The rapid strides in the cultivation of the great staple can be duly considered. In the year 1829 we received at this port 116,000 bales; in 1839 we received proper 2,155,898 bales. In 1850 we received 26,038 hhds. tobacco; in 1859 we received 80,955 hhds.—though the receipts of tobacco in 1819 were 38,550 hhds. The increase in the cultivation of tobacco has not kept pace with the King.

Some good-natured individual has kindly asked us to inform him of the different qualities of cotton. As we feel disposed to enlighten the present generation, we find that, on reference to our old warehouse as long ago as 1821, almost two score of years, the following definition ruled: Good Cotton—Clean, bright and even; good, firm staple and rich color. Good Fair—Tolerable even; not quite so bright or so clean, but handsome-looking cotton; a little mixture of Fair, say 1-5; strong staple. Fair Cotton—Rather inclining to white, mixed with about ¼ of Middling quality; some little cut and seedy, but no ordinary. Middling Cotton—Approximating to blue, but not quite decidedly blue; staple strong; somewhat cut and mixed with Fair; dirty and dingy bales to be included; but still nothing very ordinary, or even, strictly speaking, ordinary. Then, again, there is another definition of Middling—say, mixed parcels; nothing very ordinary or good but in the common run of a large parcel; color not so very important, but not decidedly blue. Ordinary Cotton—Low, blue or foxy, but nothing very bad. Sandy and Dusty Cotton—Why, one hundred pounds of dust and sand to be found in a bale of five hundred pounds. If any of our numerous readers can give a truer description of the ought-to-be qualities of cotton than the foregoing, we desire them to go on Carondelet street and "talk" it out. Though there are ten different classes of cotton quoted in our cotemporary, the Price Current, three are considered as nominal and one blank.

The European advices received yesterday were up to the 22d ult. There were no quotations received by the first dispatches. It does not make much difference. We have quotations of consols. The opinion is current that they will not aid our money market for the present. Speculators, or would-be speculators and operators in breadstuffs, appear to be very quiet. If several of the New York shippers are not terribly bitten, then Mark Lane reports may be deemed as entirely worthless.

The mails via the Jackson Railroad were received yesterday—that is, up to the 29th and 30th ults. from New York. A steamer has been engaged by the Jackson Railroad Company to run from the lake end of the Carrollton Railroad to Pass Manchac during the interruption on the railroad. Full details of the storm on the line of the road as far as heard from are given elsewhere. From the Lake-shore villages, Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, we learn there was no damage sustained. The tide did not rise as high as during the last storm (15th Sept.) by four to five feet.

There was some talk about freights being sure to be maintained at present rates, say ¾d. The Bulls in the freight market say there will be very few vessels come hither from Northern ports; that there are some vessels from Liverpool chartered or engaged at ¾d.; that ship-masters are instructed by their owners, or a majority of them, not to accept or take less than these figures. Possibly we may to-morrow have a talk with a Bear; if so, we will report his views. In the meantime, there appears to be nine large ships more in port at this time than at the corresponding time last season. Of the sixty-nine ships in port, thirty-eight are above nine hundred tuns burthen. There are only two British vessels. Of other foreign vessels, there are three Spanish ships, which, of course, will be loaded for Spain; one Bremen ship, and one Russian ship. There are thirteen American and five Spanish barks. There will be no sugar shipped North this season; small-sized vessels will only be required for the West India trade.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

BARBECUES.—If anybody supposes the Union men in the northern parishes are not thoroughly aroused and doing their whole duty, let him read the following notices of "barbecues" to come off in that region, as we find them in the Alexandria Constitutional:

There will be a Union barbecue at Goree's Mill on Thursday, October 4th. Distinguished speakers will be present.

A Union barbecue will be given at Winnfield on Saturday, the 28th inst. All are invited.

Another.—The friends of the Union will give a barbecue at Hineston on Thursday, 4th October.

And Still Another.—A barbecue will be given at Huddleston on Saturday, the 6th October.

There will be a Union barbecue at Bayou Clear, near the residence of Stephen Cocklor, on Tuesday, October 9th.

There will be a Union barbecue at White Sulphur Springs on Thursday, 11th October.

There will be a barbecue at Porter's precinct in the parish of Catahoula on Saturday, 13th Oct.

We are requested to state that free discussion is offered to all. The National Douglas Democrats, the Breckinridge Democrats, and the Union men, we hope will be on hand.

MR. HILLIARD AT TEMPERANCE HALL.—It being known on Friday morning that Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, had arrived in this city on his return from the North, his consent to address the people that evening was obtained. Though no time was allowed for a newspaper announcement of the fact, and but a few hours for its circulation by handbill, the hall was densely filled. His well-known captivating style of oratory, and the incident of his quite recent determination to give up Breckinridge as a hopeless and already defeated nominee of his party, and to support Bell and Everett as the only reasonable chance to beat Lincoln, combined to interest the public greatly in his position and views. To say that he made an able and eloquent speech would appear superfluous in the estimation of those who have been accustomed to hear him—he always makes such efforts.

But his speech on this occasion differed materially from any other speech of the canvass, made by any speaker on any side. He made no comparison of platforms—no charges against any candidate before the people of the South—no allusion to any vote or pledge of either of them; but based his support of Bell and Everett exclusively upon the necessity of defeating Lincoln and the eminent fitness and conservatism of the Constitutional Union nominees and their party. Mr. Hilliard said very truly that no well-informed man, either North or South, could indulge the remotest hope of the election of either Breckinridge or Douglas, and showed that there is a hopeful prospect of the election of Bell and Everett—a certainty, almost, of their election if supported by a united South. He had enjoyed, as he explained, opportunities for ascertaining public sentiment in every part of the Union, and his opinions of the contest were maturely formed in view of all that he had seen and heard. He had no objection to Breckinridge as a man or as a politician—indeed, he announced that the platform of the seceders embodied his own views of the slavery question—and he did not believe that Mr. Breckinridge was at all tainted with the disunion sentiments and purposes which actuate so many of his supporters; but he cheerfully gave up Breckinridge and his association with the Democratic party, because of his conviction that a union of all conservative men was demanded to save the country from Black Republican rule, and that such a union could only be rendered effective by rallying to the support of Bell and Everett, with their platform, "the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

Mr. Hilliard's address was interspersed with many beautiful and appropriate allusions and many eloquent passages, which elicited the most rapturous applause of the audience. His defense and panegyric of the Union as the safeguard of all our rights, at home and abroad, was greeted with the loudest shouts of applause—the heartiest we have heard during the canvass. It was a speech eminently calculated to do good, and we are glad to hear that it has done and is doing good in this community.

In the name of the Constitutional Union party of Muscogee, we return thanks to Mr. Hilliard for his eloquent and effective effort.

[Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

MR. HILLIARD AT MACON.—The Macon Citizen, in a notice of Mr. Hilliard's address, says:

The speech is having, and will continue to have, a most excellent effect. There was just enough said, and said in the right way, and in the right spirit. We have heard of three Breckinridge men who have confessed, since the speech, to the importance of uniting upon Bell and Everett, as Buchanan was united upon in 1856, and we presume there are many others similarly convinced.

One of our Democratic exchanges, in noticing the fact that Mr. Hilliard has joined the Constitutional Union party, says that that renders Mr. Bell's defeat certain. Our cotemporary is entirely too fast. Mr. Bell has two chances yet. Sam Rice and Jonce Hooper are still against him!

[Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 14, 1860.—Bell and Everett are very popular in this city, and the various clubs are energetically at work in the patriotic cause for which the party is organized. I have little doubt but that we shall carry this State (Virginia) by a good majority. I hope you are all alive and hard at it to do your part in saving New Jersey from the stain of fanaticism.

[Correspondence New Jersey Standard.

It is said there is a man at large in New York who believes that Breckinridge will be the next President. At last advices the keepers of the lunatic asylum were on his trail.

ALABAMA.—There is to be a grand State Convention at Selma, on the 10th and 11th of October, of the friends of Bell and Everett. A barbecue is to be given, and provisions made for the accommodation of twenty thousand people. "The best speakers in the Union," says the Reporter, "will be present and address the meeting."

Charles Lamb's Farewell to Tobacco.

"For thy sake, tobacco, I
Would do anything but die!
Scent to match thy rich perfume
Chinese art did ne'er presume;
Roses—violets—but toys
For the smaller sort of boys,
Or for greener damsels meant—
Thou'rt the only manly scent!"
So sang Lamb, in genial lays,
In the olden golden days,
Lamb—poor Lamb!—the Doctor's word
All his soul of sorrow stirred,
He must leave his darling quid,
By the laws of health forbid.
Had he lived in Goodwin's day,
Seen his art take all away
From his PATENT PRESSED—a brand
No Tobacco can withstand—
Seen from musk and mould how free
Goodwin's make would ever be—
Never had the Doctor broke
Those sweet bonds of which he spoke.
Gentle Elia, on his head
Piling blessings, would have said:
"GOODWIN, thou'rt the chewer's friend!
Twenty dozen please to send!"

Theatrical Criticism.

A writer in the New York Sunday Mercury thus speaks of Forrest's "Hamlick:"

They is some actors who are lucky, likewise some which is unlucky, and the former is Edwin Forrist, of Philadelphia. This man has been fortunate from infancy, and is accounted great in months of wisest century; but he is not the actor which can play "Hamlick." Shaks meant to make the Prince of Denmark a philosopher and a scholar. Forrist makes him a roarin' lion, seekin' which he may devour.

In the first part of the first Ack, Mr. Forrist is heavy on his legs, and reminds me of Heenan. When he sees the sperit of his dead Pa, he is at first respectable in his demeanor; but as the scene goes on, he gets to speakin' from the bottom of his stomik, and is like a roarin' lion, seekin' which he may devour.

In Ack the two, the tragedian is more like "Hamlik," and reminds one forcably of poor Kirby—only he turns in his toes. It is pleasant to see him standin' by the sweet Ophely, like the fat boy by the woman with long hair at Barnum's. But then he can't be quiet long, and soon gets cussin' and swearin' and stomping about like a roarin' lion, seekin' which he may devour.

In the scene with the players, Mr. Forrist is good, and does as well as Kean or Macready or Barney Williams; but when the part comes where he says—

"Why let strychnine dear go weep,
The hear ungallid play;
For some must dust while some must sweep,
And some go on a bust when some may sleep—
So rolls the world away"—

I burst out lafin' and hit my fren' such a butt in the stomik with my elbow that his watch jumped clean out of his watch-pockitt. It was for all the world like a roarin' lion seekin' which he may devour.

This actor is not a man who can read "Hamlik's" soliloquis with as much judgment as Kirby. One would think, to hear him doing them, that they gave him a great pain in the stomik, and was awful hard to go. Shaks never wrote them to be spokin in such agony; and if Forrist don't know this, he ought to stick to "Spartikus" and "Metamoras," and leave the bird of Avon alone.

But it is when Forrist's "Hamlik" comes to die, that you see physikle developments of a loud and vagacious chariker. I've seen horses die several times; and once lost twenty shillings by having a gray mare of mine die on her way up a hill; but I never see anything like Forrist in the last throws. You can see him from any part of the house, for he dies all over everything, and reminds a person of an accomplished Zouave in his final agony. It is the death of a roarin' lion seekin' which he may devour.

One word and I am done. This great tragedian, this popular artick, ought to have heard John Philly Kimble get off that address to the skull:

"Alas! poor Yorick! I knew him well.
A fellow of infinite fun, Horatio, etc."

Now, Kimble always sneezed when he came to "Horatio," because he said that in the days of the bird of Avon, "Hoo-ra-shoo" means a sneeze, and Shaks, put the word there as a stage direktion. It's so in Colyer's edition of the great dramatist, emended by Collyer and the bird himself. Mr. Forrest need'nt be ashamed to take a hint from the Kimbles, for they was infinitely superior to him. The actor which would play "Hamlik" in intellectual style should imitate the philosophical bx rather than the roarin' lion seekin' which he may devour.

ANOTHER REVEREND MURDERER.—Rev. Henry Budge, of Lewis county, N. Y., (near Albany) has been indicted for the murder of his wife, some months since. It appears that Mrs. Budge was found dead in bed, with her throat horribly cut. Mr. B. was acquitted by a coroner's jury, but the grand jury have opened the case again. It is said the parties did not live very happily together, and that Mr. B. was more than necessarily attentive to other females. The case has created great excitement, the whole people of the county arraying themselves into parties upon Mr. B's innocence. Pamphlets pro and con have been published, and now the matter is to be settled by judicial investigation.

Woman is like Ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you. A vile bachelor adds: "Ivy is like a woman—the more it clings to you the more you are ruined." Poor rule that won't work both ways.

Recruiting for Garibaldi is advertised in the London papers as an "Excursion to the South of Italy." Clever way to dodge neutrality laws. The end makes a great difference in the means.

At a recent festive meeting, a married man, who ought to have known better, proposed "the ladies" as "the beings who divide our sorrows, double our joys and treble our expenses."

When you negotiate for a house having all the modern improvements, you will generally find that a mortgage is one of them.

Local Intelligence.

FURTHER OF THE GREAT GALE.

THE DAMAGE UP THE RIVER.

FROM MOBILE AND THE GULF SHORE.

MANDEVILLE AND LEWISBURG CATCH IT.

THE FLOOD BACK OF THE CITY.

THE WATERS SLOWLY SUBSIDING

Arrival of the Jackson Railroad Sufferers.

So gradually and unceasingly do the reports regarding the late gale in the country pour in upon us, that we find it hard to classify them properly, or to give half the details. We shall give all that we have been able to hear since our issue of yesterday.

THE DAMAGE UP THE RIVER.

The steamer Vicksburg, which arrived on Wednesday evening, reports that all the coal-boats in the river, from the mouth of Red river down, have gone to the bottom. A stern-wheel steamer, name unknown, has foundered below Baton Rouge. Three steamboats were blown ashore below Donaldsonville. One of them was the Cincinnati packet Stephen Decatur. At Bayou Sara the wharf-boat had been blown up the bayou, and at Baton Rouge the wharf-boat had been torn from her moorings and blown three miles up stream. Capt. Pickett's Opelousas packet Silver Heels, worth $10,000, was sunk at Carrollton, and will, no doubt, prove to be a total loss, her stern being under water to the hurricane roof, and in danger of breaking in two. The Dr. Batey, a cattle steamer, had her chimneys, pilot-house and hurricane roof blown off at the Stock Landing.

From passengers who came down the river on the Vicksburg and Dixie we learn that great damage was done the plantations up the coast, and a number of prostrated dwellings and sugar houses were passed. Among the latter were McCall & Brothers' refinery, Richard McCall's refinery, Mr. Loughborough's sugar house, and Mr. Chopin's sugar mill.

By the arrival of the steamer Lizzie Simmons, yesterday morning, from Vicksburg, we have received the following accounts of the damage done by the storm of the 1st inst., at Baton Rouge and its immediate vicinity. Along the river eighteen coal boats, belonging to the company that owned the yard opposite Baton Rouge, were sunk, and the Mason Mining Company lost three of their boats in the same manner; both companies together losing nearly 150,000 barrels of coal. The steamer Uncle Ike, belonging to and owned by the Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad Company, was sunk at the Company's wharf; no lives lost. The boat will prove a total loss.

The old steamer Natchez, used as a wharf-boat at Baton Rouge, was blown from her moorings to the opposite shore, some two miles above the city. The steamer Henrietta was blown along-side a barge loaded with railroad iron, and the barge and boat both sunk in a short time. Two boats belonging to the State were also sunk near Baton Rouge. In the city, no damage to any considerable amount occurred, except the unroofing of the Harmey House. The clerk of the Simmons informs us that no damage was sustained by any of the numerous villages along the coast, though several sugar-houses were blown over.

FROM THE SUGAR PARISHES.

We yesterday published some account of the great damage done to sugar plantations in the southwestern parishes. Later accounts show that the ruin to sugar-houses and cane-fields was spread over a much larger extent of country than that mentioned in our previous reports. The accounts received are too meager to enable us to offer anything like a general detail, yet they satisfy us that the sugar planters have suffered a severe loss, for they were preparing to grind, and many of their sugar-houses were ruined just as they were ready to begin work. The flattening of the cane-fields, it is believed, will damage the cane very much, if it be not speedily cut, and on the larger plantations this is next to impossible. There is little question that the sugar crop of Louisiana has been very materially interfered with by the storm.

FROM MANDEVILLE AND LEWISBURG.

A friend who yesterday arrived from Mandeville has politely furnished us with the following memoranda of the storm over there:

Our bath-houses are all gone with the exception of three; fences blown down and the water very high, completely flooding our streets, and washing away our small bridges. The main steamboat wharf is partially destroyed. No building blown down except the restaurant of Butman, being a part of the Lake Shore Hotel, and the awning and balcony of the hotel. Our citizens are very busy this morning in clearing up the rubbish, and our energetic Mayor, with a host of hands, is busy in repairing and making up for the damage done our wharf, and it will be ready for passengers to land to-morrow (this) morning. The injury to our Lewisburg friends is about the same as at Mandeville.

FROM THE COTTON COUNTRY.

Persons from that part of the Mississippi cotton country adjacent to the Jackson Railroad, report that the storm was very severe among the cotton fields, most of which were white with the open bolls, ready for picking. The damage cannot be estimated, but all accounts agree that it has been severe to many of the planters.

MOBILE AND THE GULF SHORE.

This storm was not so serious at Mobile as it was here feared that it would be. Still it was felt, as appears from the Mobile papers of Wednesday. The wind was strong, the rain heavy, the bay rose some; merchants in the front of town began raising their goods, but the expected overflow had not come, up to 8 o'clock at night. The blow was heavy, but not serious, among the vessels at the mouth of the bay.

The mail boat Florida, which left Mobile for this city on Tuesday, got aground at Grant's Pass, being grounded during the high water raised by the gale, and was left aground. Though she rests in an easy position, not at all threatening damage to her, she is still so hard aground, and in such a position, that it will require an immense amount of labor and a great sum of money to get her off. Her mails and passengers were taken off and brought over by the California, which arrived yesterday morning.

The California stopped at the Pass and the Bay, and brings the gratifying intelligence that but little damage was done at those and the other shore towns.

ARRIVAL OF THE JACKSON RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

The steamer Ariel, which, as we yesterday stated, left for the relief of the railroad train which was stopped by the water between Frenier and Pass Manchac, returned yesterday at about noon with no less than two hundred and seventy-five passengers, many of them ladies and children; also the mails, which had been brought down as far as the cars could get.

Mr. B. Florance, the Director of the Company who went on the Ariel to superintend things, informs us that the boat landed at the Manchac bridge, which, with its wharf, was as sound and good as ever. The water had considerably receded from the inundated part of the track, and the distressed passengers had succeeded in getting back to Manchac. These passengers, as well as others who had come down on subsequent trains, were crowded in the towns along the road as far up as Amite; the hotel at that place being crowded, and Tickfaw and Pontchitoula having as many as they could accommodate.

The Ariel laid to until these people could come down to Manchac, the track and the cars being all right above that place. But the little boat was unable to bring all the people that came. All her lying and sitting room was taken up by ladies and children, and the multitude of gentlemen had to rough it as best they could. They did'nt mind it, though, for the prospect of getting to town was a joy which smoothed over the inconvenience of such travel.

After landing her 275 passengers and the mails at the Jefferson Railroad wharf, the Ariel put back to Manchac to bring over another load of passengers. The Ariel, or some other boat, will probably continue to communicate regularly with Manchac, until the eight or ten or fifteen miles of damaged road this side shall be repaired. It was believed that the Ariel would return with the rest of the travelers some time last night.

THE FLOOD BACK OF THE CITY.

The inundation of the back part of the city between the New Canal and the Carondelet Canal, and back of Claiborne street, (which, as we yesterday stated, was still rising the night before, and inundating the sidewalks on Common street as far in as Rampart,) stopped rising at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It soon afterward commenced receding, but so slowly that it had fallen only three or four inches up to 6 o'clock last evening.

The scene of people removing furniture, and wading, and rowing about in skiffs, and poling along on rafts, was as busy as the day before—the scene being one of the greatest novelty to the looker-on. At those street crossings where the streets were flooded but the banquettes dry, or partially so, the people had erected rade bridges, and appeared to enjoy life as if there were no invasion of the lake around them. But the people further back, who had from one to two and three feet water in their houses, were not so gay or contented, by a great deal.

Among the sufferers, we regret to state, is our friend Peter Cassily, whose extensive steam-washing establishment on the Common street road, was itself washed out, in a manner neither pleasant nor profitable. The machinery is entirely covered with water and mud, and thereby rendered useless until long after the flood shall subside. Worse than this, Mr. Cassily's splendid pen of English breed hogs, some 500 head, were caught by the flood, and are probably all drowned.

We hope to hear of the more speedy retirement of the inundation to-day.

THE RUINS ON CAMP STREET.

The Mayor's gang, working all Wednesday night and up to yesterday afternoon, at the ruins of Macpherson's drug-store, in the afternoon found the body of the negro Allen, the porter of the store, terribly crushed, and foul with decomposition. The body was taken to the First District lock-up, whence it soon had to be removed on account of the terrible stench it created. Mr. Krahl's body, (found the night before) and the body of the negro, being the only bodies searched for, (no other person being missing) the Mayor's gang ceased their labor and retired, and left the ruins to be taken care of by their proper owners. Mr. Krahl's body, though taken to the lock up at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was not removed till the afternoon. It was foul enough, and this created some talk; especially as it was believed the deceased had friends whose duty it was to see to the body properly and promptly.

This business leaves another troublesome and almost hopeless investigation on the hands of the Coroner.

THE SHIP INDEPENDENCE.

The old wrecked ship Independence, which came over from Algiers during the gale, and damaged several steamboats, lies aground at the foot of Canal street. It will be a troublesome thing to remove her.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

FUNERALS YESTERDAY.—The remains of Capt. John L. Lamothe, whose shocking and inexplicable suicide we yesterday mentioned, were last evening conveyed to the tomb by an extraordinarily large assemblage of his friends and his brethren of the military and fire departments. The Orleans Battalion of Artillery, the Fourth Company of which corps lost their Captain in the deceased, and Orleans Fire Company No. 21, of which the deceased was the founder, foreman for several terms and an honored exempt member, turned out in full force. Other firemen were present, and the concourse of gentlemen in citizens' dress was great.

The hearse was accompanied by six pall-bearers; two members of the Artillery, two members of the Fire Company, and two others, Messrs. John McClelland and Oscar Arroyo, representing the citizens who were not firemen or soldiers. The solemn cortege wound its way through the principal streets of the Second District, and the remains of the deceased were entombed with proper ceremonies in the St. Louis Cemetery. The city has lost a good man by the death of John L. Lamothe. He was truly a soldier, being as ready to meet his country's enemies as the fiery devastator at home. He served with honor in Maj. Gally's Battalion in the Mexican war, and whilst an active fireman in this city, was not to be excelled by any in intrepidity or daring. His death leaves a vacancy in the State Legislature.

The New Lusitanos Association last evening followed to its last rest the body of their well-beloved brother, Francois Jefrois, a well-known citizen of the Second District, who died the day before. The society turnout was large and imposing. The body was laid away in the Association's tomb in the Girod street Cemetery.

The remains of Mr. Omar Krahl, the unfortunate clerk who was crushed by the fall of Mr. Macpherson's drugstore during Tuesday's gale, were also followed to the grave last evening, from the residence of Mr. Macpherson, in the Fourth District.

FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—This Board was to have held its monthly session last night, but did not, for want of a quorum. Those who assembled adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 11th inst.

OLD THIRDERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Let no Bell and Everett man in the Third District fail to come to the rescue to-night. A splendid banner and a wreath are to be rescued from the keeping of the ladies; all the clubs down there will be out; there will be music, marching, and a grand time generally. Let no member of the Union Guard clubs of the Old Third fail to be present. The ladies are in battle array, and must be met!

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This court will be open to-day to swear in the new Grand Jury and introduce them to business. The case of Dr. Hale, we learn, will be the first submitted to the consideration of the Grand Jurors.

DUELS.—There have been three duels within the last three days. One was fought with small-swords, in a room, during the gale of Tuesday; the others were fought with fire-arms, and settled after harmless first-shots. One of the principals was the same in both the shooting duels, the trouble arising out of the assault upon the British Captain Hinckley, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday last. As none of the duels resulted seriously, and as all the trouble is simmering down, we deem it unnecessary to give names or particulars.

THE MURDER OF EDWARD RYAN.—Recorder Emerson last evening opened his Court, for the purpose of examining James Gallagher, charged with the murder of Edward Ryan. But the stench from a dead body in the passage of the lock-up, just under the Court-room, was such that the Court had to adjourn, and the case was postponed to the 9th. The body below was that of the negro, taken from the ruins of Macpherson's drug store, on Camp street.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. J. B. Brown, No. 493 Baronne street, was entered two nights ago, and a gold watch and chain, and Mr. B.'s coat, pantaloons, vest, and some small change, carried out of his room. A negro is supposed to have been the thief, and a cool darkey he must have been, as he changed coats in the bedroom, putting on Mr. Brown's (we suppose) after taking off his own, which he threw on the floor and left there. He carried an undershirt out of the bedroom, but did'nt bring it further than the parlor. The watch is an English patent lever, of Liverpool make, numbered 5745.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN.

THE COTTON MARKET UNCHANGED.

THE TRADE OF MANCHESTER STEADY.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 2.—The Canadian mail steamship North American, Capt. Alson, from Liverpool on Thursday the 20th, and Londonderry the evening of the 21st, passed the point today, on her way up the St. Lawrence river to Quebec.

The North American brings the weekly summary of the Liverpool markets for the week ending Friday, Sept. 21.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—[By telegraph to Londonderry.]—The Brokers' circular reports the sales in the Liverpool cotton market, for the business week ended this evening, at 57,000 bales.

The market was quiet throughout the week, and prices have undergone no change.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally steady.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Indian Corn was steady, and that prices had advanced 6d. in value.

The market for Provisions closed quiet, and as regards prices, no change can be noticed.

The advices from Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts continue to be favorable.

The market for Goods and Yarns was steady, and prices were well maintained.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 93¾.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

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