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New Orleans, July 2, 1860. jy6 tf

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1860 NUMBER 196.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings on Carondelet street continue to increase from day to day. Among the new faces yesterday we observed the general agent of the Bank of Tennessee, who deferred coming down until exchange on New York came down. The Colonel looks well after his sojourn among the mountains and hills of Tennessee. We also noticed on the flags an agent of the Bank of Kentucky. These respective agents are pretty tall in person, but they are not very tall in their exchange views. They want bills at low rates—whether they will take cheap bills or encourage jockeys, we cannot say. We also noticed on the side-flags, the little rue Royal, a retired capitalist. He looked very well—as hale and hearty as when he was actively engaged in selling tape, bobbin, and dry goods in general, on Chartres street. He is direct from Virginia, and thinks highly of Breckinridge and Lane, but has a good feeling towards ten and twelve per cent., and the New Orleans paper market in general. In fact, when we come to consider on the solidity of commercial securities, there is no stronger or safer paper made than planters' drafts on the factorage community of New Orleans—say cotton, sugar and tobacco factors.

The week now closing has been attended with large operations in the staple. The sales of the week will reach 70,000 bales, at a very material advance. Prices and sales have jumped up something as they did in 1825, when the great speculating mania was brought about by the figuring of stocks in Europe, in the counting-rooms of Cropper, Benson & Co., and Rathbone, Hodgson & Co. Movements have not yet reached the height they did in that year; but they will in a few days, provided exchange operations can be carried through. Thirteen and thirteen and a quarter cents have been paid for Good Middling cotton this week. In the year 1825 the receipts of cotton at New Orleans were 206,000 bales; nevertheless, these 206,000 bales caused greater commercial disasters, in proportion, than perhaps ten times the quantity would at this time. The average price of cotton that year was 21c. per pound. However, it is not of much use to be talking of what occurred in the year 1825, only some of our old merchants—perhaps they may be appropriately termed old fogies—were talking yesterday as if 1825 might be reenacted. On the other hand, there was some considerable talk of the frost. We have nothing especial regarding its effects; and, in fact, when it is taken into consideration that the crop this season was fully twenty days in advance of last year, the effects of the recent frost can be duly reflected on. On the other hand, we have something for the information of those New York operators, or would-be operators if they were in a position to operate, and who have been writing that the great storm on the 2d inst. did not extend into Mississippi. The following is an extract of a letter received by us two days since. It has been delayed by the mail, but we all know that a letter written on a plantation may be two or three days reaching the local post-office.

MADISON COURT, Miss., Oct. 11, 1860.

Dear Sir—I regret to say that the storm reached this part, and did much damage to the already short crop of cotton. Upon an average, one-third was lost that was open, it being blown out and literally forced into the ground, and, owing to the warm weather since, it has sprouted. The injury is felt to be very serious. The crop will not reach a half one.

Our friend and correspondent says he thinks, from all information before him, that the growth this season will not exceed three and a half million bales. We consider these figures very liberal at the time, taking Madison county, Miss., as the standard, as that and the adjoining counties south were those which suffered most from the frost and storm. We talk of the effects of the storm to reprove the errors and misinformation of Colonel Wrong and others in New York, who have been writing to England that the storm did not extend beyond the confines of Louisiana. When will the New York folks learn to do W-right, and allow a cotton planter to know whether he has suffered by the drought or winds and rains?

The receipts of cotton yesterday, as reported on the bulletin board of this office, were, between the rising and the setting of the sun, 19,205 bales—the largest receipts for any one day this season. We say to planters, send your cotton to market as fast as possible; don't wait for higher prices than are now ruling, 11 to 13c.

The following extract of a letter from Liverpool complains of the telegraph system on this side. It cannot be denied but that there is a great mass of useless matter forwarded over the telegraph:

Touching the advices from New Orleans, the telegraph seems to work as incorrectly from New Orleans to New York as from New York to New Orleans. All confidence will be lost in telegrams if a correction be not applied to the present mode of working.

The above remarks are sent all the way from Liverpool.

We have never placed much faith in the telegraphic advices, forwarded half of the time without being read; in fact, we generally take all the dispatches, shake them up, as it were, divide the shaking, take one-half and throw it aside, then give credence to as much of the other half as circumstances will admit. A dispatch came on Saturday night last, saying that $1,750,000 in coin had been shipped for Havre that day. It now turns out $1750. This, however, is trifling. It is the vast amount of erroneous political and commercial intelligence, which comes almost daily, that is often talked of; and a like quantity of errors, it is presumed, go from here. However, if people believe in the telegraph at all times, they must take blunders and errors as they come and go.

The mails came through yesterday as late as due from New York. The trains via the Jackson Railroad depart twice a day, as before the storm. Now we do not desire to hear any complaints from the fast folks (many of them too fast for their own good) about the time taken to reach Manchac, or the thirty-four mile post. The road, or the repairs, are not sufficiently settled to admit of the usual time being made; yet, we expect to hear of growling and grumbling from some folks, because they cannot be put through to New York in a little over forty hours. This is a great country for complaints. We do not desire to be any nearer to New York than we are now. Our city is losing business by the already close connection.

AMERICAN SCULPTORS TURNED OUT OF THE CAPITOL.—The season before last Speaker Orr gave the use of some rooms in the capitol to several distinguished American sculptors to design works for adoption in decorating the capitol. Speaker Pennington, learning that they are not Republicans, has expelled them and given the rooms to a foreign doctor to erect a steam bath apparatus. In the march of Black Republicanism American art must succumb to foreign quack doctors.

PLAGIARISM IN AUTHORS.—There is always a great outcry at a detected plagiarism in a small author. Plagiarism, like other crimes, is often estimated according to the rank of the offender. In a great man it is a small sin; in a small man a great sin. In Shakspeare and Byron it is called "conquest;" in an inferior writer, "stealing"—which is, indeed, the proper name for it at all times. Besides, the rich thief is far safer in his larceny than the poor one. The very obscurity of an unpopular author makes it safe to plunder him of his fair thoughts; while the celebrity of famous writers warns all poachers off the premises.

The only fountain in the wilderness of life where man drinks of water totally unmixed with bitterness, is that which gushes for him in the calm and shady recess of domestic life.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 10.—The Overland Pony Express arrived here yesterday, with San Francisco dates to the 6th inst.

The news by this arrival possesses no features of interest.

The steamship Golden Age had arrived at San Francisco, having in tow the steamer John L. Stephens, in a disabled condition. It will cost about $30,000 to repair the latter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The markets are in a depressed condition. Candles are worth 22 to 22½c. per pound. The market for provisions is dull and prices are generally unchanged. Crushed Sugar is quoted at 14c. per pound. Wheat rules steady at unchanged prices.

Later from Oregon.

Political matters in the State of Oregon remained unchanged. The impression is growing that the present session of both branches of the Legislative Assembly will not elect two U. S. Senators.

The Election in Nebraska.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Oct. 19.—The official returns from all the counties in the Territory are nearly complete.

Morton, Democratic Delegate to Congress, has about 150 majority.

The Legislature stands as follows: House—Black Republicans, 22; Democrats, 17. Council—Black Republicans, 6; Democrats, 6; doubtful, 1.

U. S. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Treasury receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year commencing with July, amount to about $18,000,000. The receipts during the past week add up about $870,000. The amount subject to draft is $4,182,000.

Troops for California and Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Upwards of one thousand troops are soon to be sent to California and Texas.

Sale of Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The receipts from the sales of public lands in the United States for the year ending with the month of June, amount to less than $200,000.

This decrease in receipts arises from the scarcity of money, or other cause, and in some cases because no bids were received.

Damaged by Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The building No. 32 Platt street was damaged by fire to-day.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The Franklin building, situated on Sixth street, below Arch, was entirely consumed by fire to-day.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Flour closed dull, with sales at $5 00 to $5 10 per bbl. Pork is steady at $17 75 to $18 00 per bbl. for Western Mess. Whisky is quoted at 18c. per gallon. Sugar was sold at 8 to 9½c. per lb. There were sales of Coffee at 15 to 15½c. per lb. for Rio. Molasses is selling at 42 to 43c. per gallon. Wheat rules dull, but prices remain unchanged. Oats are dull at 35c. per bushel. Linseed Oil is quoted at 57c. per gallon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Cotton market was excited to-day—an advance of ⅛ to ¼c. is reported. The sales embraced 5200 bales at 11½c. for Middling Uplands. Flour closed dull, with sales of 17,000 bbls. at a decline of 5c. Superfine State is quoted at $5 37 to $5 45. Wheat has declined 2c. per bushel. Pork closed firm with sales of 100 bbls. at $19 00 to $19 12½ for Mess.

The sales of Corn sum up 62,000 bushels, at 70½ to 71½c. Lard [illegible] quiet at 12½ to 13c. per lb.; the sales [illegible] bbls. Coffee closed quiet but firm; there were 400 [illegible] of St. Domingo sold [illegible] at 13c. per lb. Porto Rico Molasses is worth 28 to 33c., and the sales of New Orleans reached 100 bbls., at 35 to 38½c. per gallon. Sugar closed quiet, with sales at 6¾ to 7½c. per lb.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—The Ohio river at this point continues to fall gradually, with 5 feet 4 inches water in the canal by the mark.

The Barbecue at Lafourche Crossing.

From gentlemen who yesterday went to the Lafourche Barbecue, and returned in the evening, we learn that the Barbecue was largely attended for that region, and that the cause of Bell and the Union had a glorious showing forth.

The ladies graced the occasion with their presence, and all who attended seemed to have gone to make a day of it.

The meeting, at the proper hour in the forenoon, was called to order by Mr. W. Blake, who nominated the following gentlemen for officers:

President—S. T. Cresamere, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. J. H. Tucker, J. H. St. Clair, John Collins, Augustin Gaudé, Dr. M. A. McLeod, Dr. R. O. Butler, and Cleophas Hobert.

Secretaries—Messrs. L. D. Lamoreux and V. A. Vanderdoes.

The first speaker was Mr. E. Waggaman, (son of Senator Waggaman,) of Jefferson parish. He made an eloquent and most forcible exposition of the issues of the day, in the French language. Messrs. Carleton Hunt and Charles M. Bradford, of this city, made the next speeches, in English, and acquitted themselves with much credit to themselves as well as to the good cause they advocated.

When Mr. Bradford concluded, the meeting adjourned to the barbecue, and great and merry was the destruction of the appetizing roasts and other good things which garnished the long table.

After the dinner, the meeting was reorganized for another feast of politics. The Hon. B. G. Thibodaux, of Lafourche parish, addressed the assemblage in French, with great force. The Hon. Gerard Stith, of this city, followed in English, and briefly addressed the audience, introducing Mr. E. Waggaman, who, having spoken during the forenoon in French, now appeared to address the crowd again, in English; and this he did with all the eloquence and power that had marked his address in French. He proved himself a most forcible and finished orator, in both languages.

The closing speech was made by Mr. Duncan S. Cage, of Terrebonne, in English. This gentleman, full of patriotic fire and sound argument, touched upon points stepped over by his predecessors, and afforded the fullest satisfaction to the attentive hearers.

With his speech the meeting closed and the assemblage dispersed, refreshed and benefitted with what they had heard, and resolved to be found on the right side on the 6th of November.

The excursionists from the city, on returning last evening, brought their band and serenaded the Crescent office—a compliment for which they have our thanks.

THE WOMAN WHO WAS TARRED AND FEATHERED.—The aggravated case which occurred near Detroit, Michigan, a short time since, in which a woman received tar and feathers and a ride on a rail, has terminated less tragically than was expected. The woman, who was taken from the hut of one Ganung and mercilessly abused, has compromised by marrying the aforesaid Ganung, thus legalizing the existence of two or three children. Two daughters by a former wife, who were aiders and abetters in the outrage, took her in hand as she came home from the wedding, and, according to all accounts, nearly pounded her to death.

A petrified fish, over sixteen feet in length, and very perfectly preserved, its scales and fins being distinctly marked, has been taken from the coal mines at Blue Mound, Kansas. Its species has not yet been determined, but is much larger than any fish now found in the Kansas rivers.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was another windy and chilly and distressingly dusty day, though the sun never shone mere brightly. The weather is certainly peculiar. We could get on very well but for the dust.

FREE DISPENSARY.—The following is the weekly report of the New Orleans School of Medicine, on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Saturday, Oct. 12, patients treated	49
Monday, Oct. 14, " "	23
Wednesday, Oct. 16, " "	33
	105
Treated previously	24,219
Whole number treated	24,324

THE LATE FORGERY CASE.—Our readers are familiar with the late forgery case, in which James Stevens and Henry McGill obtained $3110 from the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and in which Chas. DeForrest was a supposed accomplice. In our former report we gave DeForrest a very bad character, upon what we believed reliable information. Soon after his arrest DeForrest was dismissed by the Chief of Police, that officer satisfying himself that the young man was innocent of the forgery and all knowledge of it when he took from Stevens, who was his room mate, one of the $1000 bills to get changed. Having suffered enough by being caught in bad company, DeForrest now brings forward respectable testimony to show that he was never a broken merchant or a professional gambler; his regular and legitimate business is book-keeping. We give him this showing with pleasure, and hope he may never again fall in with such a companion as James Stevens.

LIBERTY STREET, above the Melpomene Canal, is getting new planks, and great is the rejoicing of the inhabitants thereat.

DODGE IS NO DODGER, in politics or anything else. Being reported in another paper as one of the Vice-Presidents at the Douglas meeting in Algiers a few nights ago, Mr. W. L. Dodge requests us to state that this was a great mistake. He is one of the Right Bank Bell Clappers, and intends to continue one.

CLAIMED AND TAKEN AWAY.—Frank Nixon, lately arrested for robbery on one of the Mobile mail-boats, and sent to prison by Recorder Magioni to await examination, but identified as Frank Humphreys, a fugitive murderer from St. Louis, (having killed there a notorious character named Bill Clifford,) was on Thursday applied for by an officer from St. Louis, with a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, and a warrant from Governor Moore of this State. The charge of larceny against him being withdrawn before Recorder Magioni, (by the man whose interest it was to prosecute him) he was delivered from the prison to the St. Louis officer, and taken away on one of the last evening's boats. It was stated that a reward of $500 was offered for the arrest of Humphreys. This was only for his arrest or delivery within the limits of Missouri. The St. Louis officer paid to the Chief of Police $250, as all that had been offered for the arrest and detention of the fugitive outside of Missouri.

Humphreys (or Nixon, as he then called himself) was arrested at Milneburg, on the charge of robbery or larceny, none knowing that he was a fugitive murderer with a price upon his head.

It was Bill Griffin, (a desperate and notorious thief and burglar, sent to prison for stabbing a fellow prisoner in the Work-house,) that identified Nixon or Humphreys as the murderer of Clifford. The under-officers of the prison got this information from him, and informed Chief McClelland and his special officers.

The Chief, as he informed us, had no satisfactory proof that any officer had any hand in the actual arrest of Humphreys at Milneburg; that he was arrested and secured by the officers or crew of the steamer California, and only handed over to the police afterwards. Upon this he divided the reward of $250 according to his discretion, giving $125 to the officers of the prison who gave information that [illegible] the larcenor was Humphreys the murderer, and dividing the other $125 equally between himself and his four special officers; $25 each.

We would not give these particulars for they are actually insignificant—only that the question has been abroad as to who was entitled to the reward, those who arrested the unknown thief, or those who discovered said thief to be a fugitive murderer, and took the proper steps to deliver him to the authorities of St. Louis.

FIRE.—The stable of Mr. Samuel Wilson, butcher, on Chippewa street, between St. Andrew and St. Mary, was destroyed by fire at about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Mr. W.'s residence barely escaped. The belief was so positive that this was an act of incendiarism, that Mr. Wilson's slaves, a family of five, were all arrested. There was a curious and mysterious series of persecutions upon and around Mr. Wilson's house at different times before the fire occurred.

Some days ago Mr. Wilson had his man servant, Jerry, whipped for some aggravating offence and deprived him of certain privileges that he had always enjoyed, such as attending on his master, driving him to the Stock Landing, etc. From that time there were continual signs of dissatisfaction among the slaves. During the last three nights Mr. Wilson's family were kept in constant alarm by bricks and rocks being thrown against the doors and windows of the house, opening into the yard.

That part of the house looks as if it had been attacked by a mob, so numerous are the marks of the missiles on the weather boards and the shutters. A glazed window in the dining room had every glass in it shattered on Thursday night by a handful of leaden bullets being thrown against it. The panes in Mrs. Wilson's bedroom were broken by bricks thrown with such force as to reach the other end of the room and break the glass panels of a costly armoir. These attempts were always veiled in mystery, as nobody was to be seen about the yard when they took place, and the servants were generally found in their rooms, apparently occupied.

Notwithstanding the protraction of this mysterious warfare, Mr. Wilson would not suspect his slaves, and even yesterday could scarcely make up his mind to believe them guilty of such an offence. Recorder Adams was on the spot during the morning, together with Captains Younes and Adams, Fire Inspectors, and questioned the members of the family, and subsequently interrogated the slaves. The suspicions seemed so well grounded, that the Recorder ordered the slaves to be locked up, and Capt. Younes remained to hunt up further evidence, which he will, doubtless, succeed in obtaining.

AN ALLEGED HEAVY BREACH OF TRUST AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. Diedrich Bulleridieck was last evening arrested, at the instance of Mr. J. J. Michel, the City Attorney, who charged him with breach of trust and embezzlement. We did not obtain the full particulars, but learned that Bulleridieck had failed or refused to render an account of his management as first administrator or executor of the estate of the late John D. Fink; the whole of which estate, as the public knows, is in the court's custody, to be sold, and the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of the "Fink Asylum for Protestant Widows and Orphans," as per will of the deceased. That Bulleridieck's alleged malfeasance is heavy seems to appear from the fact that soon after his arrest he was released by Recorder Emerson, upon furnishing good and solvent signatures to an appearance bond of $50,000.

DIED OF HIS WOUND.—Wm. Dailey, who was stabbed last Saturday night during a fight in a coffee-house at the levee end of St. Mary's Market, died on Thursday evening at Charity Hospital. Coroner Beach set about his inquest yesterday. Dr. Berthelot made a post mortem examination. An incised wound in the back, to the left of the spine, between the second and third ribs, penetrating obliquely into the cavity, wounding the upper portion of the lower lobe of the left lung and resulting in pleurisy and effusion was the cause of death. The examination of the witnesses is fixed for next Tuesday. McGarrity, accused of the stabbing was, as before reported, arrested and lodged in prison.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Capt. James Haggett, of the schooner Carrie Sanford, [illegible] Lee, the mate, have had their examination before the United States Commissioner, on the charge of having murdered one of their sailors, named Williams, whilst in the port of Tampico.

The testimony of the seamen went to show that Williams, the deceased sailor, deserted the schooner at Tampico to join the army there, but was arrested and placed on board again. The next morning Lee ordered him to do a piece of work, when Williams refused on the plea of sickness, and Lee beat him severely, he making no resistance. Shortly after the captain ordered him to do a job, which he did not do, and Haggett then beat him and dragged him toward where the job was to have been done. About five minutes afterward Williams jumped overboard, but as it was within a stone's throw of the shore, it was probable to suppose he meant to escape by swimming ashore. Captain Haggett was informed of it, and answered, "Let him go, I don't want him anyhow." The captain and mate were committed for trial before the U. S. District Court, on the charge of malicious assault, and gave bail for their appearance.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—The Grand Jury yesterday reported a true bill against Denis Sullivan for the murder of Bernard Coss, on the 4th of June last.

Also, a true bill against James Gallagher, for the murder of Edward Ryan, on the 17th inst.

John Joyce and James Scott, having pleaded guilty to larceny, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Paul Seisenberger, pleading guilty to carrying concealed weapons, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

Manuel Espinola, Seraphin Sautron and Charles Schmidt, were arraigned on charges of larceny. They all pleaded guilty, and were remanded to await sentence.

Charles Hardinger, a youth, charged with arson, was, on motion of the Attorney-General, dismissed, there being no further cause for prosecution.

The Court adjourned to open again next Friday.

FRAUD, BREACHES OF TRUST, ETC.—John Marcoa was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Blache, on the charge of having obtained $9 20 worth of groceries from the store of Pierre Cressioni, corner of St. Peter and Basin streets, during the absence of Mr. C., upon the false representation that he had been so authorized to do by Mr. C. He was sent to prison to await examination.

Myles Duncan Conway was before Recorder Emerson on the charge of breach of trust. Henry H. Leopold charged that he had failed to account to him for $4, the amount of a bill entrusted to him for collection. The case will soon be looked into.

Peter Necebam was yesterday arrested, charged by Mr. Sweet with obtaining money under false pretences. It is stated that after being discharged from one of the railroad companies, he succeeded in drawing two months' wages, upon the false pretence that he was still employed. Recorder Emerson will examine the case.

John Brown, f. m. c., was arrested yesterday on Villere street, at the request of Sam Crogan, f. m. c., who charged him with a breach of trust. To come up before Recorder Emerson.

FEROCIOUS ASSAULT.—Henry O. Foulhaber was yesterday before Recorder Emerson, on the charge of having taken the conceit of his wife Josephine, yesterday morning, at the once happy domicil, No. 114 Dryades street; beating her like an old sack, pulling her hair out, and wounding her with a hatchet—all with intent to kill. The prisoner Henry was booked for a hearing on the 27th inst.

Commerce.
St. Charles Hotel.
Union Insurance Co'l to answer to the charge of having [illegible] Insurance Company by, on Magazine street, on Thursday.
Gulf and Southern Lottery Ru[illegible]
Proxy Shares last sold [illegible]
State 6 Per. Bonds (last sale) [illegible] Goodman, charged with better, or rather improved feeling. Loftis with intent numerated stocks. Bonds are dull, Bremestilla, charge very few offering.
breach of trust to the pr[illegible] incurrent money during the [illegible]
William Ridgeway, alias P. Flannagan, charged with stealing a lot of carpenters' tools from John O'Brien, were yesterday dismissed by Recorder Emerson, no prosecutor appearing in any one of the three cases, after repeated postponements.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Thomas Kenney was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Blache, for beating Josephine Oliver on the 5th inst., at her residence on Burgundy street. Sent to prison in default of bail.

Mike Lilly was sent before the same Court by the same Recorder, for stealing two pairs of satinet pants from the Red Stores on the 5th inst. Sent to prison.

Recorder Emerson examined Jno. Quinn, charged with the murder of John Callahan. Quinn stabbed and killed Callahan with a clasp-knife on the evening of the 28th of August last, at Dan Poland's boarding-house on Girod street. The testimony did not differ from that given before the Coroner, which we published at the time. Quinn was committed for trial for murder, and remanded to prison.

CONTINUED.—The Turners' Hall row was to have been investigated yesterday before Recorder Emerson, but owing to Chief McClelland, a principal witness, being absent from the city, (on important business, we may state) the case was continued to the 29th inst.

LARCENY CASES.—Margaret Finnagan and Ellen Murfott, charged by Ann Flannagan with stealing six bits and a lot of jewelry out of her armoire, where she lives on Canal street, were yesterday examined before Recorder Blache, and dismissed for want of evidence; and the Flannagan was fined $4 for making a frivolous charge.

Margaret Kelly, for stealing $10 worth of clothing from Carmelite Blazioni, on Royal street, was sent to the Work-house for six months.

Amos King, slave of H. F. Wade, was held for examination on the charge of having stolen quantities of cigars from the store of P. Prats, corner of St. Charles street and Commercial Place. Lieut. Crevon made the charge. When finally detected, Amos was going along Canal street with twelve boxes of the cigars, which he dropped in order to escape. He did then escape, but was subsequently caught. His master gave bail for his appearance.

James Hawkins, charged with stealing a pair of $10 pants from the door of Mr. Sprouls's store, on St. Charles street, was required by Recorder Emerson to find a voucher or spend three months in the Maison de Mitchell.

John Doyle was arrested yesterday afternoon on Girod street, charged with stealing one dozen pairs of socks from A. Meyers; and an arrest was made in the Third District for the stealing of a pair of shoes. It would appear, by the number of arrests made just now for stealing clothing, that the present cool spell of weather begins to pinch some people.

Wm. Bobert was arrested on the steamboat loading last evening, charged with stealing the clothes of Mike Brown.

SPECULATING ON A CENTENARIAN.—A man over a 100 years old ought to be exempt from the attacks of sharpers. It appears to be believed in Boston, so the Journal intimates, that a large part of the money contributed to Ralph Fernham, "the Bunker Hiller," goes into the hands of keen fellows about him. They pay him a certain sum, it is said, and take what they can get.

KEY-WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

KEY-WEST, Oct. 11, 1860.

The Wyandotte, U. S. steam screw ship, of the home squadron, is in port, quarantined, her First Lieutenant being sick of fever. His case is not dangerous, however, and the steamer is receiving her coal by lighters from the depot.

The ship Geo. Martin is quarantined, she having lost one man since she was got off the reef, and having sent some of her crew to the hospital. The [illegible] is in port, having brought over as dis[illegible]sed seamen the crew of the City of Norfolk, [illegible] and a Guinea man lately captured on the south side of Cuba.

A little [illegible] occurred the other day to the Cru[illegible] has given rise to no little feeling in [illegible] which may yet prove an entering wedge to [illegible] difficulties. A Spanish man-of-war [illegible] crew's shot across the Crusader's bow [illegible] Capt. [illegible] replied by firing ditto, showing her colors, and [illegible] coming down with his men at quarters [illegible] what he meant. It was a mistake; the Crusader looked somewhat like the City of Norfolk, and hence the mistake. Trifling as this would seem to be, it has awakened among the Hidalgos and Senoritas a strong feeling of wounded pride. I very sincerely hope that it won't complicate our difficulties in the ever-faithful isle, the more particularly as they buy the grampee which our fishermen take over there for sale.

The case of the W. Jarvis was settled for $8,20, and saves of damaged cargo $6,200. The J. W. Miner takes the cargo to New Orleans.

A BARGAIN.

Ere we parted for the evening,
While I lingered in the Hall—
Half doubting when to leave her,
If I ever left her at all—
She asked me if 'twere possible
To change my vote this Fall.

She knew me for a Democrat—
The roguish little elf.
Knew that I loved my party less—
Less than I did herself,
So she told me I might kiss her
If I laid "BARCK" on the shelf.

Could I lose an opportunity
Available as this?
Could I think of hesitating,
When I stood so near to bliss?
No! Egad—"*Twas for the Union!*"—
So I *took* the proffered kiss.

MOSLEM IDEAS OF MURDER.—The Moslems feel, remarks an Eastern correspondent, that they are unjustly treated by Fuad Pasha. According to their creed, they being of the Shafel sect, a murderer does not deserve death, except under certain circumstances; and they also hold that no Moslem should be executed for murdering any number of Christians, being merely required to pay the blood money, which is just half the amount at which the life of a Moslem is valued. This is not the case, however, with the Hanafi sect, to which the Sultan belongs. With the latter, blood is demanded for blood, and a life for a life, irrespective of any difference in creed or position in life, and they would execute a learned man for the murder of a Christian slave. It has often been said of the reigning Sultan, Abd-el-Medjid, that he is an effeminate, weak man, without energy and force of character, but it would appear that this is either a false estimate, or that he has suddenly revived to some extent. He has written an autograph letter to Fuad Pasha, approving of his conduct, and urging him on to finish the work of justice, without regard to consequences, and giving him full authority to do whatever he deems necessary for the prompt and complete punishment of this rebellion.

GARIBALDI'S NAVY.—The aggregate of the united fleets of Sardinia, Naples and Garibaldi, including those recently purchased in England, forming the Sardinian Navy, is, according to the Boston Traveler, one hundred and forty men-of-war. This makes it the first navy in Europe after those of England and France.

ARMS FROM ENGLAND.—The Commissioners appointed under a law of the Virginia Legislature, to procure arms for the better defense of the State, have been in correspondence with the manufacturers of the Enfield rifle, in England, and been offered 5000 of that arm at a price near sixty-five shillings, British, for each piece. They have written to say that they will take 2500 at that price.

A TENNESSEE HERMIT.—The McMinnville (Tenn.) News brace announces the death, on the 2d inst., of Daniel West, the well-known hermit of the mountains, at the age of seventy-eight. He had lived for a number of years in the hollow of a large American poplar tree, in the opening of which he had fitted a rude door. In the center of this hollow he would build his fire for cooking his plain meals. This hollow served as his sleeping apartment, and it is said he slept in a sitting posture, reclining against the wall of his house. Adjoining or near to this tree he had a rude shed which he used as a workshop, where he manufactured chairs, boxes, cider mills, etc:

He was a North Carolinian by birth, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was at the Mobile station when the battle of New Orleans was fought, and heard the booming of the guns when his old General was whipping the British. He married, it is said, in early life a woman whose husband had left her, and who was by her considered dead. They had one child, and lived together in great happiness and harmony. After the lapse of years the former husband returned and claimed his wife. He told her to make her own choice, if she loved him most, to remain with him, and she would never repent it; if, however, she loved and preferred to go with her first husband, to do so, and he would never blame her. She decided to go with the first.

Daniel West was at that time in comfortable circumstances, had a quantity of stock, and was adding to his substance every year. After the desertion of the woman he loved, he became dejected, left his property run to ruin, and finally adopted the strange and secluded life of a hermit, in his tree. He lived in this way many years. He did not do so from necessity (for he had friends who besought him to make their home his own) but from choice. When questioned as to why he preferred such a mode of life, he only answered that, "The world had treated him well." And yet he did not appear to be soured in his disposition or embittered in his feelings toward it.

A TRUE LOVE STORY.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, the author of a memoir of the late Lady Morgan, recently published, tells the following story,