Inpectine;

—OR—

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM.

Fever and Ague Exterminated!

THE HUMAN CONSTITUTION SAVED FROM WRECK!

THE PREVENTIVE AND REMEDY

—For all—

INTERMITTENT AND BILIOUS FEVERS!

Cures Insured in a Day!!

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE!

INPECTINE. INPECTINE. INPECTINE.
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The terrible malady known as FEVER AND AGUE has smitten hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the world every year, and has never till now been met by successful medical treatment that has not produced severe

Medicinal Diseases,

which affect the lungs, the spleen, the liver, the bowels, or other parts of the human organization.

The INPECTINE is the natural antagonist of all fevers; and when it comes in contact with the skin, is absorbed by the inferior organs, and which resist emetic tartarus and all tendencies towards those maladies which prostrate the mind and body with fever.

Fever and Ague results from numerous causes. No place is exempt from the causes which promote the existence of the disease. That being once rooted in the system induces depression of spirits, lassitude, languor, pain, chills, fever, and a long train of disagreeable sensations, depriving the patient of all energy, and reducing him or her to a condition of

EXTREME HELPLESNESS.

Why will any one suffer the horrors of a debilitating Intermittent Fever, when, by the use of the invaluable

INPECTINE:

—OR—

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM,

the eminent medicinal qualities of which are instantly absorbed,

All Traces of Disease

MAY BE ANNIHILATED IN A FEW HOURS!

SELF CURE IS BETTER THAN PHYSIC,
NATURE IS WISER THAN ART.
EVERY DISEASE HAS A DIVINE REMEDY.
THE WISE APPLY WHILE THE FOOLISH DREAM.
BETTER PREVENT THAN STRIVE TO CURE.
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

THE INPECTINE;

—OR—

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM,

Has cured thousands of both sexes of the most dreadful fevers. Read and reflect.

Wonderful Effects.

Lemuel Bonsall, of Pittsburg, for two years useless to himself and society—a martyr to Chills and Fever—cured in less than three weeks, and improved in eight hours.

Mary S. Bellenap, Sandusky, Ohio, after almost losing her reason as well as strength by Intermittent Fever, with Chills, restored to health in twenty hours.

J. R. Tilton, of Belgrade, Maine, brought from death's door, having suffered for four years, made well in five weeks, and improved in two hours.

Adolphe Monbro, of France, relieved in one hour, while traveling in the cars of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He was apparently dying with Chills.

Ellen S. Benson, of Lockport, New York, restored after seven years suffering. A perfect cure.

Thousands of other cases prevented and cured every month and not a single complaint of the efficiency of the

INPECTINE;

—OR—

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM.

Try it, Prove it, Know it,

And make known its wonderful powers and virtues, that those who suffer, or who are threatened with suffering, may be led to use a simple, innocuous preparation, furnished by the field of Nature for

MAN'S BLESSING.

INPECTINE

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS IN AMERICA.

Price, One Dollar—Sent by mail to any part of the U. S.

REMEMBER!

It is not taken inwardly, but is applied outwardly, according to directions, which accompany each package.

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JOHN WILCOX & CO.,

No. 118 Main street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 28, Bank of Commerce Building,

NEW YORK.

☞ J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, General Agents for the South. 623 1y&W

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The movements on Carondelet street yesterday were not of an exciting character. The good feeling in cotton was well sustained by the receipt of one day's later intelligence from Europe, brought by one of the militia steamers arrived in the St. Lawrence, bringing partial accounts of the sales in Liverpool for the week ending the 12th. The wheat market was dull and declining. The receipts of cotton this week at our port are beyond those of last week. The Jackson Railroad is now under full operation, and the accumulation of cotton occasioned by the storm is coming to market rapidly. Talking of cotton, brings up the last dodge—the greatest maneuver of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association. It appears a Dr. Shier has been exploring the cotton district of the United States; that he paid his respects personally to the State of Georgia, and his first discovery was the apparent poverty and exhausted appearance of the cotton fields. But, notwithstanding the learned Doctor's opinion, Georgia produced more cotton last year than it ever did before. The Doctor was also forcibly struck with the inefficiency and weakness of American plows and implements of tillage. According to the learned Doctor's ideas, it would be well for our planters to send to England for plows and agricultural implements. The Doctor further states that the plows he saw, or many of them, were only intended to turn a furrow slice of *two inches*. Our transatlantic customers, our very good compulsory friend Mr. Bull, may as well abandon all hope in the way of competition for the raising of cotton with the United States. To make a long argument short, we merely say to the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester and the new Cotton Supply Company, you cannot cultivate cotton without negro slavery; you can talk and palaver about India cotton, Africa humbug, British South America; you have to depend upon the Southern United States for your supplies and wants. But hear what the erudite Dr. Shier says, which will excite the risible faculties of our planters:

Dr. Shier, sent to the cotton districts of the United States, by the Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana, states that no one conversant with the best British agriculture and the latest improvements can fail to be struck with the clumsiness and inefficiency of the American ploughs and implements of tillage, and one is immediately led to the conclusion that much of the tillage is extremely superficial and the system expensive. Many of the ploughs are intended to turn a furrow slice of not more than two inches, and in all cases the width of the slice is great by comparison with its depth. The aim is low, and indicative of a light soil and recklessness of exhaustion, occasioned by abundance of land and comparative scarcity of labor. The Sea Island cotton comes to perfection only on the low islands that occur along the coast and estuaries, and on the low lands within fifty miles of the shore. Beyond this margin it begins to deteriorate, and at a distance of 150 miles it assumes the character of the upland cotton. It would seem thus to require a marine atmosphere. "Considering the amount of information we now possess as to the means of improving and modifying the produce of cultivated plants to suit the uses of man, I was anxious," says Dr. Shier, "to ascertain if much had been done by the most intelligent cultivators to improve the quality of the cotton, and to increase the yield; and I was much disappointed to find among the planters an almost total ignorance of the higher method. On visiting the cotton estates in Georgia, I was very much struck by the apparent poverty and exhausted appearance of most of the fields. The cropping of original matter, in consequence of the shallow mode of tillage, has in most places been completely worn out. New and rich soils are reduced by successive crops of cotton, or if they grow too rankly by successive crops of corn before putting it under cotton. As a rule, the soils which produce the Sea Island cotton are impoverished. I did not meet with a single instance of a manured crop of cotton."

In regard to the superiority of Demerara as a cotton growing country, Dr. Shier observes that the climate is much better than the Southern States, where there is only a single season for planting on account of the winter. In British Guiana the plant is a perennial. The lowlands of the coast are much richer and more suited for cotton cultivation than any he has elsewhere seen. The coast lands contain a large amount of organic matter mixed with the clay, and to almost any depth, so that with judicious tillage exhaustion of the soil is not to be apprehended. If it appear warping, by letting in a coating of sea mud at high tides, would restore it. A Jamaica planter obtained 500 lbs. per acre, and was picking from December to July. Dr. Shier concludes his report by stating that little attention is paid either in America or India to the improvement of the quality of the cotton, and that were the subject taken up with spirit and steadily pursued for a short time, varieties of cotton greatly superior to any they have in the market could scarcely fail to be produced. An immense number of laborers have withdrawn either wholly or partially from field labor. It is important that they should be induced to return to it. Weak hands, coolies and others not fit for corn cultivation, might be usefully employed in picking cotton, etc.

Were any of the planters of Georgia apprised of the visit of Dr. Shier? The report he made came up before the House of Lords, on motion of the great negrophilist, Lord Brougham. The learned Doctor took especial care to note that the planters of Georgia had plows that only turned up the soil two inches, consequently British guano is admirably adapted for raising cotton; but somehow or another they have been a long while in finding it out, and the talk is that our planters need not be much alarmed about the cotton Mr. Bull will raise in his colonies—no more than our sugar planters are troubled about the cultivation of sugar in the free negro colony of the Island of Jamaica.

Our marine register this morning is graced with another large number of arrivals from the interior. We regret that we cannot talk of resumed communication with those great arteries of the Mississippi, Red and Arkansas rivers. The great staple will be coming along after a while from those regions, at least it is hoped it will.

On Tchoupitoulas, Poydras, and other localities devoted to the great Western trade, there is something more than a fair business going on. From the very large quantities of freight received at the Pontchartrain and Jefferson railroads for Mobile, it may be inferred that a good and lively business is going on with Mobile and South Alabama; in fact, they may be considered short of provisions and breadstuffs in that ought-to-be prolific State.

The usual weekly circular of coffee from Colonel Lonsdale will be found elsewhere. It appears that the stock is less to-day by 21,820 bags than last year at this time; that prices are high, and likely to go higher; that there is only a stock on hand of 10,400 bags—a very small supply for the use of fifteen States and Territories depending on our good city for supplies of the berry. Although coffee is only a luxury, and can be dispensed with on a pinch, yet the supply is becoming a grave question. What shall we do? They are prohibited from importing negroes into Brazil. Where shall we look for a supply? is the question. Well, we have to talk about the Island of Ceylon. Coffee, it is said, *but it is only said*, can be raised in abundance on that island, particularly with the aid of *colored* laborers, as some squeamish writers say. Well, as Brazil cannot furnish a full supply, we have to suggest to Col. Lonsdale & Co. to open forthwith a correspondence with Ceylon and dispatch a vessel immediately for a cargo of the berry from that prolific island. Let us know what kind of coffee they do raise on that island.

The freight market is rather quiet. It is something of an up-hill work for agents and ship-masters to obtain over 9-16d. for cotton to Liverpool and 1¼c. for Havre. The prospective decrease of the cotton crop from last year, as well as a less quantity of tobacco to go to market, operates adversely to the shipping interest. Moreover, there are many vessels building for the general freighting trade, several of which may come hither for business. Yet freights in New York are well maintained, particularly grain freights. We talked two days since about the ship Hamlin. There is another Black Republican ship to be called the Lincoln. These vessels belong to some of the families of Lords. We have been called on and further information given us. Kennebunk is the name of the town where the Black Republican ship Hamlin was built and launched two weeks ago. Kennebunk port is on a river in Maine. On the other side of the river is the town of Kennebunk, in which reside other families by the name of Lord, who have no interest in the negro ship Hamlin, (which may, likely as not, go to Africa for a cargo,) but are of the opposite side in politics, being Old Line Whigs, and ship-owners, but have no interest whatever in the Black Republican ships Hamlin and Lincoln. Many friends of Northern ship-masters, as well as owners, are becoming very sensitive about these times, and if Southern shippers of produce wish to make a discrimination in what vessels they patronize, they will of course do so, and consider that Kennebunk port, noted for Black Republican ship-owners, is also the residence of Union ship-owners and builders. But to cut the long talk short, let us go to work and build our own ships in the South. We have all the materials at hand, and it is folly to send timber North to have it put together in the shape of ships. Let us move and act.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The four swart and dusky stars, the black diamonds, Rumsey, Newcomb, Lehr and Daley, shone last night with peculiar and startling brilliance. When this concentration of dingy genius comes in conjunction the effect is tremendous, and invariably shakes the house. We remark an additional attraction, though not in keeping with the ruling department of art at the Amphitheater, and this is that M'lle Rosati now wears the roses and lillies instead of the sombre livery of the Ethiop. It must be very gratifying to her to substitute her naturally pretty face for the artificial mask of lampblack which she has hitherto worn. Yatesi, too, does the Caucasian, and accompanies her in her dances, in which both are up to the mark.

The celebrated "Battle of Farnborough" is the feature of the bill offered to-night.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Though their vocal and instrumental music is quite excellent, the Original Campbell Minstrels do not seem to attract the public very strongly, for they do not fill up well. The company work like beavers to entertain the auditory, and succeed in doing it, Ephraim Horn being very funny in his way, albeit that way is not exactly the nigger way, save in remote resemblances. Wray is a clever performer, with a good deal of the tact and style of a successful artist in his line; and Leslie, as every one knows, is scarcely to be excelled as a vocalist—a "cantator." They get up a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—By our exchanges we are enabled to trace the course of the earthquake that visited Canada and the Eastern States last week. The farthest point north where its influence was felt appears to be Richmond, Canada East. From here it extended as far west as Auburn, N. Y., and southerly to Hartford, Conn. It was also felt at Poughkeepsie. Its effects were noticed in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. It is remarked that the earthquake was felt in these different localities about the same minute of time. The shock was comparatively slight, but severe enough to create much remark and a little alarm.

SHARP REPARTEE.—Mr. George Sennott, the Boston lawyer who defended some of the men engaged in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, was recently making a speech in favor of Douglas and Johnson. In the midst of his warmest sentences, the orator was interrupted by one of his auditors, who said, "Are you not an Abolitionist? Did you not go to Virginia to defend John Brown?" Mr. Sennott, without embarrassment, thus replied to his assailant, whom he well knew: "Am I a thief because I have defended you against a charge of larceny, and have saved you from a State prison, where you belong?" This question ended the conversation.

WILD HORSES IN KANSAS.—Near Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, a famous drove of wild horses is seen; but, so fleet are they, that all attempts to capture the full-grown horses are failures. The patriarch of the tribe is a chestnut horse, somewhat larger than the Morgan stock, and is a mark for all pursuers, but has never been overtaken, although a reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the capture of this "Chestnut King."

Mr. Barey, the famous horse tamer, is coming home. He brings with him the most unmanageable of his transatlantic quadruped pupils, the fiery steed Cruiser.

COTTON CROP IN NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.—The Oxford Mercury of Thursday last says:

A gentleman just up from Bolivar county gives us a cheerful account of the cotton crop. To use his own language, "an acre of ground is just as good for a bale of cotton this year as a sixpence is for a ginger cake in Bolivar." No sort of land can be purchased for less than $25 per acre, while many plantations are actually held at $75, while the holder is perfectly indifferent about selling. One gentleman, he says, who works only sixteen hands, will make 250 bales this year; suppose these bales bring $60 each, the product of sixteen hands one year is $15,000. Many plantations work one hundred hands; at the above rates one hundred hands would earn $90,000; and this will give you some idea of planting cotton in the Mississippi bottom.

THE PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER.—Of the provinces which remain to the Pope, Rome and Camarca have 326,504 inhabitants; Civita Vecchia, 20,701; Velletri, 62,013; and Fresinone, 153,569; a total of 560,867 inhabitants. The Piedmontes have deprived him of the Marches, Umbria, and the province of Viterbo. The population of the Marches is 924,055; of Umbria, 472,639; and of Viterbo, 129,372 inhabitants. Thus 1,526,019 inhabitants have been withdrawn from the temporal sway of the Pope.

Not the least singular feature of the big gun is the powder used in discharging it. The grains are hard, smooth lumps of irregular shape, varying in size from a half-inch to an inch in diameter.

THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.—Washington Irving used to relate the following story:

An old gentleman of the old school, a somewhat pompous patriot, (belonging, if we remember rightly, to the order of "Cincinnati," or the "Washington Benevolent Society," and decorated with a white satin ribbon badge, on which was imprinted an engraved likeness of the Pater Patrike) was to be called upon at the end of the regular toasts to step out upon the balcony of the hotel, where "Fourth of July" was being celebrated, and address the clamoring crowd. Full of good spirits, good wines, and a good dinner, he did so step out; but at first his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth; presently, however, it was loosened, and he spake thus:

"Fellow-citizens of Pasacak, Nyack, and Kalkack, seventeen hundred and seventy-six years ago, General"——

"Hold on!" said one of his fellow-citizens, "you don't mean seventeen hundred and seventy-six years ago; you mean"——

"Silence!" exclaimed the irate, muddle-headed orator; I know what I mean! Fellow-citizens, as I was saying, when this fellow interrupted me, seventeen hundred and seventy-six years ago, General Washington, whom I wear in my buttonhole, died."

"Stanley," said widower Brown to his hopeful of fifteen summers, "I want you to remain home this evening." "What for, Pop? Where are you going?" "That's a very impertinent question for a son to propound to his father, but I suppose I will have to answer it. I am going to pay my best respects to Miss Sally Patterson this evening." "No you don't, Pop! I am going to see her myself this evening, and 'taint no use of us both going to see the same gal at the same time." So saying, young Stanley took up his hat and walked off, leaving his father perfectly confounded.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP CANADIAN OFF FARTHER POINT

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Commercial and Political Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 26.—The Montreal Ocean Mail Company's steamship Canadian, Capt. Graham, passed off this point to-day and was intercepted by the news boat of the Associated Press.

She left the port of Liverpool on Wednesday, the 11th, touched at Londonderry the evening of the 12th inst., and brings one day's later news than was received at Cape Race by the steamship City of Washington.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Bremen, from New York, whence she sailed on the 29th ult., arrived at Cowes on the 11th inst.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's screw steamship Kangaroo arrived at Queenstown on the 11th inst. with advices from New York to the 29th ult.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12, P. M.—[By telegraph to Londonderry.]—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton, for the week just ended, at 90,000 bales.

All qualities of cotton have slightly advanced during the week. Useful descriptions have experienced a partial advance of ¼d. Middling Orleans is quoted at 6¾d.

The sales to-day embraced about 10,000 bales, the market closing firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say flour is declining.

Wheat has declined 2d. to 3d. since last Tuesday. Indian Corn closed quiet and steady at former rates.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say provisions are unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 92½ to 93.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADIAN.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 26.—The steamship Canadian, which passed Farther Point this morning, brought the following additional news:

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The sales of the week sum up 92,000 bales, including 20,000 to speculators and 18,000 to exporters.

The Brokers' Circular reports an advance of ¼d., partially on the better grades of cotton.

The market closed firm to-day at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d. | Middling Orleans...6¾d.
Fair Mobile.....7¼d. | Middling Mobile....6¾d.
Fair Uplands.....7¼d. | Middling Upl ds....6¾d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is estimated at 787,000 bales, of which 618,500 are of American descriptions.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The English funds have increased in heaviness. Money is active. The 4 per cent pressure is regarded as being temporary.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Paris Bourse is very flat. The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 68f. 50c.

European Political Intelligence.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the accounts from the island of Sardinia speak of the commencement of maneuvers by a secret agency there in favor of the annexation of the island to France, by the same means as were employed for the annexation of Savoy and Nice.

General Cialdini has received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier.

Garibaldi is about to convoke an electoral college of the two Sicilies, to vote by universal suffrage.

The Piedmontese corps d'armie in Naples will reach 20,000.

The new pro-dictator of Naples complimented Mezzini on his patriotism, but asked him to give proof thereof by leaving the country, telling him that even without intending it, he caused disunion.

There is some probability of a congress on the affairs of Italy.

The Piedmontese troops were expected before Capua on the 15th. It was anticipated that the Neapolitans would evacuate before their arrival and retire to Capua.

The Sardinian Chambers were debating the annexation vote, expected on the 11th.

It is reported that Russia was about to recall her Ambassador at Turin.

Affairs in the States of the Church are unchanged.

A report was current that Gen. Lamoriciere had telegraphed to Marseilles to secure his passage in a steamer for Civitia Vecchia.

The statement that the French would occupy Viterbo is confirmed.

Marquis Depholi has gone to Viterbo to reassure the inhabitants that Victor Emanuel was at Macerata.

The statement is confirmed that Spain has proposed a Congress of the Catholic Powers at Gaeta.

It is reported that the French army of Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men.

The garrison of Lyons is to be placed on a war footing.

Advices from Vienna say that an extraordinary credit has been granted the Naval Department for the construction of naval batteries to defend the entrance of Austrian sea-ports.

Since the departure of Foad Pacha from Syria the Musselmen had recommenced to massacre, and killed twenty Christians. The remainder of the Christians are emigrating to Patakia. The Musselmen were furious against the Christians and had threatened the life of the Russian Consul.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ISABEL.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—The United States Mail steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West, arrived at this port to-day.

The Havana sugar market has undergone no change since the last advices. The crops are promising.

From Key West we learn that the ship Cerro Gordo, from New Orleans, bound for Cork, ran on Loggerhead Shoal, Tortugas, the 15th inst., and sprung a leak. A third portion of her cargo will be saved in good condition, but the balance is damaged by water.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Our Relations with Peru.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A new proposition, providing for the settlement of our affairs with the Peruvian Government, has been rejected.

Yancey and Douglas in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 26.—Hon. Wm. L. Yancey is speaking to-night in front of the capitol to a most immense crowd. He passed by all the impugnments of his own character and entered into a discussion of Douglas' position. The excitement to see and hear him is intense.

Governor Foote requested Yancey to divide time with him, which Yancey refused. Gov. Foote speaks after Yancey concludes.

Senator Douglas addressed an immense crowd to-day.

Plan of Disunion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says a high official in the Treasury Department has divulged the plan of disunion at the South.

He says if Lincoln is elected on the 6th of November, a Southern Legislature will convene for the purpose of declaring the Union dissolved, and pronouncing in favor of Breckinridge as President of the Southern Union.

Arrest of a Swindler.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Wm. Harvey, Jr., note broker, has been arrested for swindling Messrs. Quick & L'Hommedie out of $8000.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—The Ohio river at this point is rising rapidly, with 4 feet 6 inches water in the canal by the mark.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The river is rising, with 6 feet 6 inches water to Cairo.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 26.—The steamer John Walsh passed down at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Cora Anderson passed down at 1, the Judge Torrence at 4, and the John Raine at 10 o'clock P. M., yesterday.

The Emerald passed down at 3, the T. D. Hine at 8, and the T. L. McGill at 11 o'clock this morning.

Our Policy Towards China.

AMERICAN CLAIMS ALLOWED.—It is well known that in 1858, when the Hon. Wm. B. Reed, the American Minister, made a treaty with China, the English ridiculed it in their usual captious styles, because we chose to pursue a peaceful policy, instead of one of war. Less than two years have elapsed, and the Philadelphia Ledger now gives the result as follows:

Great Britain is in flagrant war with China, her treaty, for which Lord Elgin was so much praised, is nullified, her flag disgraced by a bloody reverse, costing the lives of five hundred out of the one thousand man who went into action, and already an expense entailed for military estimates alone of $5,000,000, and not one penny of the pecuniary claims for which in 1857 she pressed the Chinese, liquidated, or likely to be liquidated. All this without reference to France. On the other hand, Mr. Reed's treaty has been to the letter complied with. Our American Minister has been to Pekin with credit to himself and to his government. The new ports conceded by the treaty have been opened, and at both the English have been content to go in under their old "most favored clause." Every American claim on China—some of them as ancient as 1840—has been adjusted, acknowledged and liquidated, 65 per cent. having been actually paid in cash, and the balance secured by debentures. Our trade, barring the interruption occasioned by the rebels and the outer war, for which we are not responsible, is on a better footing than it ever was.

And yet, with all this reality, no sooner does Lord Elgin go again to China, to repair damage, to patch up his brother's fearful blundering, and Mr. Ward, who but a year ago happened to render some kindness to Admiral Hope's shattered force, comes upon the ground simply as an observer; no sooner does this come to pass than a new Times' correspondent, again forming part of the diplomatic family, begins his dirty work, and sounds the key-note for a new strain of detraction of American policy. Mr. Ward is attacked personally, and Mr. Reed's treaty pooh-poohed exactly as if it was the broken one and Lord Elgin's in full force. We shall probably know next week the precise success of Lord Elgin's last errand, which, whether it ends in a new treaty or not, must begin in blood. Impressed most unpleasantly by this new exhibition of spiteful depreciement—for the last mail brought these letters—we have taken pains to procure and present to our readers an exact statement of the claims on China of citizens of the United States now in course of liquidation, and of which—principal and interest, at the Chinese rate of twelve per cent.—sixty-five per cent. has been actually received. This has been done under a convention signed by the Hon. Wm. B. Reed, our late Minister, and the Imperial Commissioners, at Shanghae, on the 8th November, 1858.

It appears from the detailed statement in the Ledger that thirty-two parties have been allowed their claims, in full, amounting, principal and interest, to $75,505; and fourteen others allowed, as part of their claims, the sum of $359,621, while others claiming $226,125 have been rejected or suspended. Of the amount allowed, a large sum is for the claims of individuals, generally poor missionaries and missionary societies; one, that of Mr. A. P. Edwards, is for injuries inflicted so long ago, (1840) that the interest more than doubles the principal, and that of those which may be described as the commercial claim proper, amounting to $359,000. James Pardon & Co., a Philadelphia house, receives $158,000; Rev. J. J. Roberts, $5404; Rev. R. S. Maclay, $392; American Missionary Printing Office, $19,041; Southern Baptist Mission $1610; Presbyterian Mission Board, $3,361; Seamen's Bethel, $9520; Rev. P. Parker, $408; Rev. D. Ball, $556; Rev. J. B. French, $2448; Rev. C. F. Preston, $1054; Rev. A. P. Hopper, $1788; S. Watts Williams, $10,298; George Tyson, $893; Thomas Hunt & Co., $133,100; A. P. Edwards, $31,600; A. Heard & Co., $11,449; W. C. Hunter, $2739, and various others different sums, all the result of a peaceful policy.

Tricks Upon Travelers.

In the following, from the Journal of Commerce, is presented a "trick," which Railroad Corporations ought not to be so mean as to engage in:

A little before 8 o'clock, A. M., Jones presented his baggage at the 27th street (New Haven) depot to be checked; he was told that he must first purchase a through ticket. Wending his way to the ticket office, he asked the price of a ticket to Boston by the Shore line, and was told "five dollars." He disbursed that amount, and taking the pasteboard given him in exchange, he returned to the baggage master. On presenting his ticket, a tall, sour looking man curtly told him that he had purchased a ticket by Hartford and Springfield, and could not have his baggage checked by the New London route on that document. With commendable diligence Jones returned to the ticket office, where the following conversation occurred:

Jones—Did I not pay you for a ticket by the Shore route to Boston?

Ticket-Master—Well, that ticket will take you by the Shore route to Boston.

Jones—But it does not say so on the face of it; it promises a passage by Hartford and Springfield.

Ticket-Master—I know it; but it is the only kind of ticket we sell in the morning. They will take it all the same on the New London road.

Jones—But it is for a lady whose husband is to meet her at the Boston depot by the Shore line, and she may go astray if she has not a correct ticket.

Ticket-Master—She has only to tell the conductor, and she'll go all right. The ticket reads for the Hartford route, but they'll take it all the same on the New London line.

Jones—But it isn't all the same; the baggage-master will not check her trunk upon this ticket.

Ticket-master—I can't help it, we shall sell you no other unless you wait and go in the noon train. I have my orders to that effect from the company.

Jones—But you advertise in all the papers to run in connection with the New London line by this train at 8 o'clock, and you have just taken my money for a through passage to Boston by that route; give me the ticket I have paid you for. If the lady is to go by the Shore line, and you have taken her money for a passage by that line, why do you refuse a proper ticket as evidence of such a fact upon which she can have her baggage checked?

Ticket-master—Because the Hartford Company has ordered our folks not to sell tickets by the morning train to Boston via New London; and our company is afraid of that company and dar'nt refuse to obey; but we have an understanding with the Shore line folks that they will take tickets all the same; and you must check your baggage to Providence, and recheck it there for Boston.

Jones—[excited.] What a sneaking, contemptible arrangement! Why, it is worse than the underground railroad for runaway negroes. You take money for which you give no proper acknowledgment, and promise to make it "*all the same*" to the passenger when the first step for his comfort (the through check for his baggage) is denied to him. You are either cheating the Hartford and Springfield Company by secretly violating your promise to them, or you are wilfully throwing obstacles in the way of a passage by the New London route.

Ticket-Master—Don't blow me up; I am acting under orders from the Company.

Jones—I must submit, for I have no help for it; but I feel myself very much *excibed!*

SPLITTING A FAT PASSENGER.—Down east there resides a gentleman who is as huge, though not so witty, as Falstaff. It is his custom, when he travels, to book two places, and thus secure half the inside for himself. He one day sent his servant to book for 1—. The man returned with the following pleasing news: "Sir, I have booked you; there were not two places inside left, so I booked you one in and one out!"

"I think you must allow," said a pompous gentleman, "that my jests are very fair." "Sir, your jests are like yourself," was the quick retort, "Their age makes them respectable."

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER continues beautiful enough, but dry and unpleasantly dusty about town.

BELL AND EVERETT DOINGS TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT.—Though this notice will meet few eyes in time to enable the readers to take the early train on the Opelousas Road for the Union barbecue at Brashear City, we hope to hear of many going. The barbecue will occupy the middle part of the day, and those who go this morning will be back this evening in time to attend the Bell and Everett mass meeting at Algiers, or the meeting of the Bunker Hill Rangers in this city. The Bunker Hillers intend turning out, and will probably be joined by the Constitution and other clubs. As the election approaches the contest waxes hotter, and the Bell and Everett enthusiasm higher and higher.

The people at Brashier and those who go will hear good speaking, we are sure. Among the orators will be Dr. R. H. Read and Charles D. Dreux, Esq., of this city—gentlemen too well known to render it necessary for us to predict the treat which their speaking will afford to all who hear them.

THE FOSSILS.—The Fossil Association had a fine and largely attended meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall last night. The Hon. George S. Lacey addressed the Fossils and their assembled friends with great force and eloquence.

The Young Bell Champions, in uniform and with torches, went there and serenaded the old gentlemen, and afterward marched around, not forgetting the Crescent. They made a fine show. The members of other clubs were around in strong force.

THE CRUISE OF THE CONSTITUTION CLUB.—Yesterday we briefly mentioned the turnout of this gallant club the night before. We now give some account of the doings of the club.

Meeting at their new headquarters, corner of St. Louis street and Exchange Alley, the club listened to a warm and patriotic address from Mr. Arroyo, candidate for the State Legislature to fill the vacancy of the late Hon. J. L. Lamothe. The speech was of the right kind, and was heartily cheered. After this, the club turned out in procession, with their banners and transparencies and a fine band of music. They marched to the residence of Miss L. T——, on Conti street, where that young lady presented a beautiful wreath and was handsomely serenaded.

The club then started up town, serenading the Bee office on the way, and passing the Clay statue with hats off—a handsome ceremony, inaugurated and practised only by this club. They next stopped at a certain residence, and serenaded the young lady whose dedicatory poem to the club was recently published in the Crescent. The march was then continued away up to a residence in the heart of the Fourth District, where a young lady, an amateur artist of great merit, presented to the club, in the most charming manner, a beautiful banner of her own painting. The front of the banner pictured the frigate "Constitution" in full sail, with a fanciful surrounding of sugar-cane, cotton-plants, insignia of commerce, agriculture, the arts, etc.; on the reverse, the club's motto, "Our name we will sustain." The presentation and reception of the banner was handsome on both sides, and aroused much enthusiasm. At this place there was a most appetizing spread of refreshments, to which ample justice was done by all. The motto of the club in '56 was "Do your Duty;" and it is almost needless to add that the gallant Constitution men did "do their duty" on this occasion, not only in their gallant response to the fair maiden who presented the banner, and her fair friends, but to the revivifying repast of solid and liquid comforts which came so gracefully afterward. Numerous toasts and short speeches, appropriate to an occasion so charming, were made and happily responded to on all sides.

After serenading the ladies at this place, the club again formed in procession and returned down town. The Crescent office was passed and heartily cheered and serenaded. The next place visited was the residence of Mr. N. E. Bailey, who was properly serenaded. This gentleman responded by inviting the whole crowd inside, where they found not merely a collation, but a regular feast spread out for them, with no end of liquid accompaniments. Two long tables were covered with something of everything that soothes the stomach. The club again were ordered to fall to and do their duty; and they did it handsomely. Here also there were speeches, toasts, and a general whirlpool of cordial feeling and enthusiasm.

After serenading and leaving Mr. Bailey, the club marched to the residence of Mrs. M. H——, on St. Louis street—the lady who had presented one of their most beautiful banners—and serenaded her in the handsomest style. Here too, the doors were thrown open, and the club called in to drink health to the cause in bumpers of the delicate and sparkling punch which lends inspiration when brewed by ladies' hands. After complimenting their kind hostess with a parting serenade, the club proceeded to the residence of their Vice-President, Mr. Garidel, and serenaded him as handsomely as the rest.

It being now after midnight, the club marched back to their quarters, and disbanded, with three cheers for Bell and Everett, three more for the Union, and three for their invited guests. The Constitution Club is one of *the* clubs, and no mistake!

THE YANCEY MEETING.—A great platform is being erected on Canal street, for the occasion of the speech of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, on Monday night.

The scaffold is so capacious, yet so slender in its supports underneath, that everybody is talking about it, and the danger of a crash. Yancey will certainly draw a great crowd, and the scaffold will be thoroughly tested. Mr. Pilie, will you please take a look at it? We have heard Breckinridge men say that they think the structure too weak to support the crowd which will certainly pile upon it.

AT ARMORY HALL.—Night before last, the Breckinridge Democracy were addressed at Armory Hall, by Col. D. C. Glenn. He made a long and strong speech, which stirred up the noisest enthusiasm of his hearers.

THE DOUGLAS.—The Fifth Ward Douglas Club had a meeting night before last, at the corner of Chartres and Jefferson streets. Messrs. Robert Brown and E. F. Winck spoke. There was a crowd and much enthusiasm. A Douglas mass meeting is announced to come off at Carrollton to-night.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—On Thursday evening Orderly-Sergeant H. M. Isaacson, of the Washington Artillery, was by the unanimous voice of the company promoted to the office of Second Junior Lieutenant. The election was followed by the turnout and parade to which we alluded yesterday.

RECORDER LONG.—We much regret to state that the able and efficient Recorder of the Third District is still confined to his room, and suffering much from the inflammation in his eyes which compelled him to drop his business, public and private, more than a month ago. Well and hearty in every other respect, he has been all the time confined to a dark room, suffering greatly at times from medical applications, and not able to see the friends who visit him. He is, however, under the best treatment known to medical science, and we hope to see him at his post again soon. Assistant Recorder Magioni has all the time disposed of the court business, and will continue to do so till Recorder Long gets well.

BURIAL OF A FIREMAN.—Mr. A. G. Hogan, a member of Jackson Fire Company No. 18, died on Thursday, and was last evening buried with full honors by his company. The company turned out strongly, and members of other companies acted as pall-bearers. The deceased was taken away in the prime of life—being but 25 years of age. He died suddenly of disease of the heart, whilst at work in the yard of the Louisiana Cotton Press.

THE TCHOUPITOULAS STREET CALAMITY.—The recent fire and the fall of a building at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Lafayette streets, resulting in the shocking death of firemen and others, sixteen in all, and the wounding of others still, has ever since been the subject of inquiry before the Coroner and a jury of responsible and respectable citizens.

At the different meetings of the jury of inquest, the witnesses have been interrogated, not as to the cause of death of the sixteen deceased, (the sudden fall of the corner building rendering that apparent to everybody,) but as to the manner in which the frail and fatal building had been put up.

Not only the occupants and owners of the burnt building and those of the unburnt building, whose fall resulted so tragically, have been examined, but respectable builders of experience. The testimony of these would fill many columns of the Crescent, without enabling our readers to get at the actual merits of the case.

The most important witness was Mr. Pilié, City Surveyor. This gentleman, though not a master bricklayer, or a professional architect, is a finished civil engineer and one of the most unerring judges of architecture in the South. He, in his official capacity, examined the ruins under investigation, and, being called upon by the Coroner, rendered in writing his decision, that the calamity was the result of a defective system of building.

As City Surveyor, well posted in all matters pertaining