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 CONVA

Medicinal Diseases,

which affect the lungs, the spleen, the liver, the heart, 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 internal organs, and which resist easily miasma and all tendencies towards those maladies which prostrate the mind and body with fever.

Fever and Ague result from numerous causes. No place is exempt from the causes which promote the existence of the disease. This being once rooted in the system induces depression of spirits, headache, 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 HELPLESSNESS.

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 medical 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.
'TIS 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 Boswell, of Pittsburg, for two years useless to himself and society—a martyr to Chills and Fever—cured in less than three weeks, and improves in eight hours.

Mary B. Belknap, Sandusky, Ohio, after almost losing her reason as well as strength by intermittent Fever, with Chills, restored to health in twenty hours.

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

Rufus E. 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 left to use a simple, luxurious 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.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WILCOX & CO.,

No. 118 Main street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 38, Bank of Commerce Building,

NEW YORK.

J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 161 Chartres street, General Agents for the South. 923 1y&W

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1860.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gov. Hunt continues the canvass almost daily in the western part of the State, and is doing yeoman's service to the cause. He writes to his friends that the Union Electoral ticket can be elected in this State. [N. Y. Express.

OFF FOR NEW YORK.—The St. Louis Republican of Friday says:

Thos. P. Akers, Esq., and Maj. U. Wright left this city last evening in the cars, the former on his way to New York and the latter to Virginia, both intending to take part in the Presidential canvass in New York. They are both Bell electors in Missouri, and have yielded, it is said, to importunities to address the Bell men of the Empire State.

VERMONT.—*Official Vote.*—The Legislature of Vermont have counted up the votes for Governor at the September elections, and announce the following as the result: Erastus Fairbanks, Rep., 34,188; John G. Saxe, Douglas Dem., 11,796; Robert Harvey, Breckinridge Dem., 2115.

MAJORITY AGAINST LINCOLN IN NEW YORK. The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the estimated votes of the counties of New York, which exhibit an available majority for the Union ticket. These estimates, says the Journal, were made by Republican and Democratic statisticians.

Entirely independent of each other, without consultation, and with no expectation that they would ever be made public, there is a remarkable agreement between them, the figures for several of the counties being precisely alike in both tables.

The following is a recapitulation of the estimates:

ESTIMATE BY LINCOLN MEN.

27 counties not claimed by Union men give Lincoln	64,000	
4 counties (also claimed by Union men)	1,500	65,500
19 counties conceded to Union ticket		66,000
Majority against Lincoln by Lincoln men's estimate		500

DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATE.

19 counties not claimed for Lincoln	70,700	
4 counties (also claimed by Lincoln)	1,500	72,200
27 counties conceded to Lincoln		56,500
Majority against Lincoln by Democratic estimate		15,700

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, has published a letter declaring that any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal public sentiment, and that he would vote against the confirmation of every Southern nominee.

"THAT'S THE TALK."—A Bell-Everett "Unionist," in Cecil county, Md., says the Mobile Tribune, writes to assure us that we are mistaken in our supposition that Lincoln will poll a large vote in that State. He adds:

Let your Cowwins and Stevenses and C. M. Clays come into Maryland if they dare, and I will insure them a most excellent coating of tar and feathers, and a good number of rails-ides. We are determined to put Abolitionism down, and will leave no stone unturned to accomplish this object.

THE PROSPECT.—A Southern gentleman lately traveling in New York, entertaining the belief that Lincoln will be defeated in New York, says:

From what a Democratic candidate for Congress stated, I predict the defeat of Lincoln in the State of New York. He says that thousands of old Democrats and Whigs are deserting the Republicans, with whom, of late years, they have been cooperating, and now that the country is in danger they are going for Union men and measures. The excitement seems to be very great, and it is evident that many are beginning to believe that the Southern heart is tired, and the country will not long survive unless the waves of fanaticism are driven back.

THE TRUE COURSE.—We have received a letter from the son of a venerable subscriber in one of the neighboring counties of this State, who has been a patron of this paper for more than half a century, and like all the old men, who know what it cost to build up this confederated Republic, is in favor of the Union cause. Speaking of him, the son says:

"The old gentleman, now in his 85th year, has been a paying subscriber to your paper since its foundation. He takes a warm interest in the success of the 'Union ticket,' and highly relishes the zeal and ability which you display in behalf of the good cause."

Referring to the sentiment in his neighborhood, and expressing his own views, the worthy son of such a sire, proceeds:

I know of several Democrats in my immediate vicinity who will support Bell and Everett, and also a few who will vote for Douglas; but the leaders in the county are in favor of Breckinridge, and are exerting themselves very much in his behalf. The late elections in Indiana, Pennsylvania, etc., have prepared the people to vote for the strongest man, to beat Lincoln, if they could only decide who he is—but as each party claims the ascendency, they are at a loss what to do. My role is to do what I conscientiously believe to be right and leave consequences to a higher power.

To which we may only add, that the man who acts upon this principle will never be wrong. [Lynchburg Virginian.

THE WAY IT WORKS.—One of the staunchest Union men of this city has informed us that he has just in receipt of a letter from a distinguished native well known to us, and known as a life-long Democrat, who declares that he cannot stand Breckinridge Democracy, and has determined to vote for Bell and Everett.

This gentleman resides in Mr. Millson's district, and will constitute one of that majority in the Democratic party which Gen. Millson claims for Douglas over Breckinridge. So it will be all over the State. National Democrats are not to be led into the Disunion camp. Virginia will speak in thunder tones on the 6th November, and give a united majority for Bell and Douglas of forty to fifty thousand over the Yancey Disunion candidate. She will assert her true position, and will not suffer herself to be "dragged into a revolution." [Ibid.

Our distinguished townsman, G. A. Henry, arrived at home on Wednesday last from Pennsylvania and New York, in which States he has been spending a few weeks, advocating the cause of Bell and Everett and the Union. Everywhere he went he was most gladly received, and his speeches were, beyond doubt, productive of great good. He brings very encouraging accounts of our prospects in the North, and says that the great State of New York is certain to *go against Lincoln*, and thereby defeat him. Major Henry has done gallant service in this canvass. Indeed, he has, ever since Mr. Bell's nomination, given himself up to our cause; and if Mr. Bell shall be elected, as we may reasonably hope he will be, his success may be attributed as much to Major Henry's efforts as to those of any one man. He has, indeed, fought nobly in our cause. [Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

The Boston Atlas and Bee, a rabid Black Republican organ, having published a few days ago, a malicious statement to the effect that Ames A. Lawrence, Esq., the Bell and Everett candidate for Governor, furnished John Brown with funds to purchase arms for his treasonable raid into Virginia, has been compelled to retract the slander.

THE SUBMISSION MEETS FAVOR.—Many of the calm and dispassionate men of the Democratic party, seeing the folly which animates the leaders, are seriously pondering the only remedy left to save the country from further agitation, and that is, to withdraw both the Douglas and Breckinridge tickets and let the contest be narrowed down to Bell and Everett on one side, and Lincoln and Hamlin on the other.

We feel safe in the assertion that thousands of good Democratic citizens of the country, who seek neither honors nor profit from the Government, would be gratified to see both Douglas and Breckinridge withdrawn. It is a sure way to defeat the Northern agitators. Sound policy, patriotism, every consideration which ought to operate upon a sensible people, indicates the propriety of the suggestion. It is yet not too late to secure a victory. [Winchester Republican.

Col. Chancellor, a Douglas leader, in Spottsylvania, Va., in a recent speech "appealed to all Democrats in his hearing, if they would not vote for Douglas, to vote for Bell in preference to Breckinridge."

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The total vote for Governor in the recent elections in Pennsylvania, stood as follows: Curtin, (Rep.) 237,546; Foster, (Dem.) 225,222—majority for the Republicans, 32,024. Total vote of the State, 483,008.

VALUABLE ALLIES.—A correspondent of the Atlantic American, writing from Lawrenceville, reports that Senator Iverson converted several Breckinridge men to Bell, by his speech in that place.

We heard a Douglas man of this city offer to pay the board of Mr. Toombs at the Pulaski House, including "sundries," until the day of the election, provided he will obligate himself to make one speech a week. [Augusta Constitutionalist.

DENIES IT.—Senator Bright of Indiana, charged with having voted the Black Republican ticket at the late election in that State, is out in a card denying it, and pronouncing the man who started the report a "liar and a slanderer."

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—Ex-President Fillmore was expected to make a speech in Baltimore last night in behalf of Bell and Everett.

STEPHENS' EXPLANATION OF DOUGLAS' NORFOLK SPEECH.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his speech at Atlanta, made the following remarks upon Judge Douglas' Norfolk speech:

Mr. Douglas has been charged with having said in his Norfolk speech that if a Southern State seceded he would assist Lincoln, if elected President, in coercing her into subjection. I am here to deny the charge; Mr. Douglas held no such language. Mr. Douglas did say, that when a candidate for President was elected according to the prescribed rules of the Constitution, he would defend him in the discharge of his constitutional duties; but whenever he undertook to usurp constitutional authority, or commit any aggression upon the rights of the South, he would assist in hanging him as high as the Virginians hung old John Brown. Mr. Douglas said furthermore, that the election of Lincoln was not a cause for disunion. I agree with Mr. Douglas.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There were the usual gatherings on rue Carondelet and environs yesterday. There was some talk of the accounts brought by the Arago from Havre and Southampton, the latter port on the 17th, which was intercepted by the speculators off Speculator's Rock on Sunday last. The news is supposed to be just as good if it did come to hand on Sunday. Speculators have no Sunday. The commercial accounts are not so very full, though possibly private advices are. The quotations of cotton, it is presumed, are full at 6¾d., though the advance is said to be 1-16@⅛d. That would make Middling Orleans plump up to 6¾d., possibly a fraction over. It is presumed the accounts of the great storm on the 2d instant had been received on the Liverpool flags. It was expected the storm advices would have influenced the Liverpool market fully a farthing to ½d. We shall have to wait some days for the effects of the frost accounts which went out by the Canada on the 17th inst. We shall have the effects of these advices (the frost accounts) by the steamer North American of the 1st November, that is, to leave Liverpool to-morrow. There is a Bremen steamer to leave Southampton to-day, 31st inst. The great Persia left on Saturday, but she cannot bring any response to the frost advices; so that the habitués or frequenters of our flags will have to wait until about the 11th proximo.

The receipts of the staple continue free. The total receipts since last Saturday morning up to last evening foot up as follows:

The receipts from Saturday morning to Monday evening were as follows, viz:	
Above River by the Jim Green Red River	22,500
By the Lizen from Arkansas	840
By the Lizen from Ouachita river	216
By the John Simmons, from Shreveport	1800
By the James Ela, from Rodney	232
By trankient boats	152
By the Jackson Railroad yesterday	1,722
Total since Saturday morning	27,562

There has been a very large accession of tonnage since Saturday last. Sixteen square-rigged vessels were reported yesterday as having arrived. The footings up since Saturday are—

Sunday, square-rigged vessels	9
Monday	9
Tuesday, yesterday	15
Total vessels	33

There are now to arrive from foreign ports within the coming twenty days about as many more. It is plain that we shall have an abundance of shipping to transport the products of the great West to Europe. Our Western friends can commence to forward their grain and productions at once to market. This will be the best market for the next six months. It will not be many weeks before the transit from the West to Eastern cities will be interrupted from ice and general cold weather. A real snow-storm places an interdict on railroads. Therefore, we are justified in urging on Western shippers, merchants and farmers, one and all, to send your produce to New Orleans. It will be sold for cash, and at less charges than in New York. It will not be placed in some warehouse to pay some months storage. We have, therefore, to talk to our Western merchants, traders and farmers—ship to New Orleans. We also take the privilege of saying that you will want sugar and molasses, and we would rather have your corn, wheat, flour, pork and bacon, in exchange for sugar, than steamboat loads of your bank issues. The bank notes or the great currency of the North-west will not buy a hogshead of sugar nor a barrel of molasses at the sugar depot.

There was some talk of movements in the weed. Whether for local speculation or not, the operators are mum. The quantity we alluded to in our last, and a few hogsheads over, have changed hands within the past three days.

From Louisville we have the following accounts of the early frost and its effects on tobacco. They are making too great a demand on the credulity of the tobacco trade when it is asserted that the crops in the places indicated will not give more than one-sixth of an yield. As regards the advance of one dollar per hundred, a half dozen large operators can easily cause an advance of that nature in any market:

As we stated yesterday, the earlier frosts were so light as to result in no serious injury to the growing crop of tobacco, but the frosts of Friday and Saturday nights last, were very disastrous to the staple, to that portion, at least, which had not been housed. In the upper counties in which tobacco is raised, the season has been more propitious than in the southern counties, and in consequence of the forward condition of the crop nearly all of it had been cut and housed before the appearance of the severe frosts. But in the counties of Greene, Monroe, Allen, Edmonson, Christian, Taylor, Metcalf, Cumberland, Warren, Hart, Logan, Adair, Barren, Muhlenburg, Ohio, McLain, Davies and Henderson, where the crop was not more than one-half an average yield, from one-fourth to one-half remained out and exposed to the frosts, and is of course rendered worthless. We conversed yesterday with intelligent and unprejudiced planters from those regions, who concur fully in the statement above made. This fearful damage done by the frost, together with the unfavorable season, has reduced the crops in the localities indicated to about one-sixth of an ordinary yield. The effect of a knowledge of this falling off is already apparent, and an advance of fully $1 per hundred was sustained yesterday upon all descriptions.

The above extract, we think, must be received at a considerable discount. We give the extract for the information of the Bulls in the trade.

There was some talk of the weather being too mild, too warm entirely for the sugar cane; that two weeks of similar warm weather would seriously injure the cane. *Mais, nous verrons.* We desire to hear of large crops; they pay better than short crops, which can be mathematically demonstrated. Very seldom within the last twenty-five years has the advance prices paid for a short yield equaled the low rates paid for a full yield. Moreover, in looking over his fields, a planter indulges in more good humor, he feels well, disburses with greater freedom over full crops than the half yields which are now talked about on our flags.

There is a great deal of talk, even in commercial and financial circles, on politics; in fact, the present state of the nation is brought up everywhere; in the family circle, in the commercial rounds, among the financiers; it even disturbs the cent. per cent. gentlemen. In fine, Breckinridge and Lane, Bell and Everett, Douglas and Johnson, are talked of from the rising to the setting of the sun, and it is not out of place that we have in our midst sympathisers with Black Republicans, who are moved about bills of exchange and the great dollar. Several of the sympathisers are known by their expressions.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 30.—The overland California express arrived here yesterday evening from San Francisco, bringing four days later news than previously received

The steamship Granada will prove a total loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The markets are generally unchanged, but prices are somewhat firmer. The rainy season had commenced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Remonstrances have been presented to our Government against diverting the war vessels Brooklyn and St. Mary from the protection of the Panama route.

It is generally conceded that the election of Curtin in Pennsylvania will tend to carry California for Lincoln.

The Breckinridge party is losing strength.

The Pony express reports the death of Brevet Brigadier General Clarke, commanding the department of California.

From Oregon we have no news of importance.

From Kansas.

LEAVENSWORTH CITY, Oct. 29.—The Times says that a company of sixty dragoons, under the command of Capt. Sturgess, accompanied by Indian Agent Corran, have been driving the settlers from the Cherokee neutral land. Seventy-four houses were destroyed by fire and the occupants ejected. This affair has created much excitement in Southern Kansas. The statements, it is thought, have been exaggerated.

A committee in this city to devise means for the relief of sufferers in the territory has been appointed.

The water in the East river is low and navigation is difficult.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Presidential Election.

We are happy to learn that, without any request on the part of the press, the General Superintendent of the American Company's lines has forwarded the following message to all the newspapers of this city:

"The American Company's lines, from Calais, Maine, to New Orleans, will be kept open on the night of the 6th of November till morning, for the purpose of transmitting any election news that may offer. (Signed) SUPERINTENDENT."

[It is to be hoped that the unfortunate affair of the night of the 9th inst. will not again occur.]

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President has appointed Robert A. Hunter Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana, and A. Armstrong, of Georgia, Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 30.—The new Mexican mail, with Santa Fé dates to the 15th inst., has arrived. The advices by this arrival contain nothing interesting.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The sales of Cotton amounted to 3200 bales at 11½c. for Middling. The Flour market closed dull with sales of 16,000 bbls. at $5 25 to $5 40 for Superfine State. The sales of Western mixed Corn comprised 42,000 bushels at prices ranging from 68 to 69c. Pork rules quiet at unchanged prices. The sales included 850 bbls. Lard closed dull with sales at 12½c. per lb. Coffee quiet; sales of 150 sacks Rio at 14c. per lb. Sugar dull; sales of 150 boxes Cuba at 6¾ to 6¾c. per lb.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—The Flour market shows nominal prices. Sales unimportant. Superfine was offered at $4 80 to $4 90 3-16 to $4 50. Corn closed steady at 43c. per bushel. Rye is quoted at 64 to 65c per bushel. Barley is worth 85 to 90c. per bushel. The sales of whisky amounted to 1700 bbls. at 16½c. per gallon.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—The river at this point was falling slowly this evening, with 4 feet 6 inches water in the canal by the mark.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rumsey & Newcombs had a fine auditory last night, the fairer portion of creation being brilliantly represented in the dress circle. We spent a few minutes with them, and really thought they outdid themselves. They put their programmes through with a spirit, vim and enthusiasm, which carries the auditory with them. The celebrated "Battle of Farnborough" came on, and this dashing and capital burlesque was just as admirable and entertaining as ever, the auditory going wild with the contagion of its lusty humor. It is announced for to-night again, and those who wish to see an innocent, unexceptionable and most comical act of acrobatic niggerism, should call in. It is worth the price admission.

THE ST. CHARLES.—The Campbell Minstrels worked off a good bill last night, to a tolerable auditory. The company leaves too much of its work in the hands of one of its members, who is put prominently forward, and the consequence is that before a performance is at an end, an auditory has an overpowering surfeit of one individual—Mr. Horn—who is very smart and comical in his way, and the leading attraction of the house. This is too much of a good thing. The vocal and instrumental talent of the company is very fine, and Wray, Rainer and Leslie are artists whom people desire to see and hear more of than they are allowed to under the direction of the business. A good bill is offered to-night.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—This distinguished stranger from Africa, "Bacheote," the river horse, arrived safely and in excellent health on the DeSoto yesterday. Great preparations for his reception and entertainment have been made at the Museum of Messrs. Spalding & Rogers, where a great tank has been constructed that his hippopotamian and amphibious excellency may disport himself in his favorite fluid for the entertainment of his visitors. Every body will go to see the "hypotenuse" certain, when he commences to hold his levees, which we suppose will be to-morrow.

RATHER "BINDING" ON THE RECORDER.—During the late visit of the Prince to Montreal, the officials of the city appeared before him in full regalia, a rather unusual style of dress for many of them. The Recorder, on the principle, probably, that the display was made for the welfare of the city, and should, therefore, be at her expense, sent to the corporation a bill for about $100, the cost of the robe and cocked hat he wore on the occasion. That body, however, not appreciating the idea, refused to foot the bill.

DR. J. W. SEYLER.—This gentleman will please refer to advertisement addressed him, requesting him to call at this office.

OFFICES FOR RENT.—Very desirable offices are offered to rent from the 1st of November. See advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman advertises in our columns for a situation as book-keeper or salesman. He is a person who has had much experience, of the capacities in every way competent, and can give the best city references.

WE call the attention of the trade to the sale of 200 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, cotton umbrellas, dry goods, etc., to take place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at G. Lemonnier, Hache & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 62 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

MESSRS. GARDNER SMITH & Co. will sell this day at 12 o'clock, on Annunciation street, between Erato and Gaienie, fine mahogany and black walnut furniture, consisting of a general assortment, etc. See advertisement.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD is advertised for the recovery of a lost negro boy named Charley, aged six years.

Local Intelligence.

THE CONSTITUTION CLUB.

This fine club held their meeting last evening at the corner of St. Louis street and Exchange Alley. They transacted important business, in view of the near approach of the Presidential election, and were addressed by the Hon. J. J. Lane, who spoke as befitted the occasion. This club will show the town something next Monday night.

HONORABLE TO BOTH.

Members of the Minute Men of '60 inform us that we were mistaken in stating, the other day, that the Constitution Club was the first to adopt the ceremony of passing the Clay Statue with uncovered heads; that the Minute Men, the very first night they ever turned out, did this thing; coming up Royal street in ranks of four, and at Canal dividing and marching on both sides of the Statue, with caps raised, and joining again as they entered St. Charles street. To us, it signifies little which club begun the ceremony; it is a thing creditable to both, no matter which of the clubs started it.

THE FOSSILS' GUARD.

This large and brilliant club turned out last night, and drilled, and paraded the streets in their customary military style, attracting the attention and admiration of everybody, everywhere.

One feature of the parade of the Guards was a serenade to our enthusiastic friend, Capt. Brooks, of the Brooks' House, on Camp street. The fair and patriotic ladies of the household were out on the ornamented balconies of the splendid new building, and enjoyed the serenade, and repaid it with their brightest smiles. But Capt. Brooks was not happy, much as he felt gratified and complimented; his big heart was sad, for the Guard had caught him off his guard, and he was not prepared to give them the hospitable welcome which he wished. They should have hinted what was to be done. But he says that next time a club gets after him with their music there will be such a popping of corks, and other doings, as will make amends for the past. He will be armed and equipped for such visitations from this time forth.

A GOOD JOKE.

Two strong Bell and Everett men, on Monday, rode about in a cab, to see how the election went for Tom Adams, the Bell candidate for the Legislature, in the Fourth Ward. In the evening, the news that Tom was elected by a triumphant majority elevated them to the glorious pitch; and, hearing that Tom was to be serenaded by the Bunker Hill Rangers, they started in their cab to be in at the serenade. As they halted on Royal street for some purpose or another, a boy ran up and shouted, "Here's yer Bell and Everett flags! Buy a flag, mister!" "How do you sell 'em?" asked one of the gentlemen. "Four bits apiece!" "Give us two." A dollar was shelled out, and then the happy possessers of the flags went flying in their cab out Customhouse street, waving their flags outside and hurrahing for Tom Adams. Soon they reached Mr. Adams' residence, where the Bunker Hill Club, with their music and all their lights were letting forth their glorious serenade. As the cab drove up, our friends announced their arrival by extra loud shouts for Tom Adams, and "one grand flourish" of their flags. Some of the club responded to the hurrah and a crowd collected around the cab to see who the new patriots were. "H—ll!" exclaimed one man, "here's two *Breckinridge* men shouting for *Tom Adams!*" "What!" "No!" "Yes!" "It can't be!" "I tell you it is so!" "Who are they?" And the crowd closed in around the cab, puzzled and greatly astonished.

"Hello! why it's B——and C——, of our party," shouted one. "It is!" exclaimed another; "then what the devil are they waving Breckinridge flags for?" "Breckinridge flags!" ejaculated one of the gentlemen in the cab, as he jumped out and examined the inscription on his flag by the torch-lights. "Sold by jeminy!" he exclaimed, as he tore up his flag, his friend piously disposing of his in the same patriotic manner. "Damn that boy!" said one; and the two sold ones had to join in one of the heartiest and longest roars of laughter ever heard in that usually quiet part of the city. It was decidedly a rich thing to see two of the strongest Bell and Everett patriots in New Orleans tearing down street in a cab, shouting for Tom Adams and waving Breckinridge flags.

THIRD DISTRICT RAPE CASE.

Gustave Ledanaux, whose arrest we mentioned last week, was yesterday put upon examination before Recorder Magioni, on the charge of having by persuasion and threats outraged the person of Louise Roussel, a child 7 years old, daughter of Marie Coulon, f. w. c.; the time being Monday afternoon, 22d inst., and the place a house on Columbus street, between Villere and Robertson. The prosecutrix is a light quadroon of the respectable class, and the child is a sweet and pretty little thing, white as anybody—would pass for a pure white child anywhere. Ledanaux is a rough-looking Frenchman, perhaps 35 or 40 years of age; a cab-driver, and husband, it is said, of a very nice wife. He was arrested without there being any certainty that he was the guilty party. He was defended by Mr. Drouett; the State was represented by Mr. H. St. Paul.

Marie Coulon, f. w. c., sworn—On Monday afternoon, October 22d, at half-past 3 o'clock, my daughter, Louise Roussel, aged 7 years and 3 months, came home with some sugar-plums and one dime in her hands. She was pale and trembling; I asked her if she was sick; she said that a gentleman around the corner had made her come in a house to give her the sugar-plums, and gave her a dime besides; and that he then did dirty things with her. [The witness' narration of what the child told her, and of what she and a physician discovered upon examining the child, we cannot publish.] Ever since then the child has been confined to her bed, and unable to walk. This is the first day she has walked, and she walks with difficulty. [Witness describes the soreness of the child yet existing; the result of the violence perpetrated.]

Cross examined—The first part of my evidence is derived from what my child told me. She was not crying when she came home; she was pale and trembling; but she commenced crying when she showed me the dime and the sugar-plums. I did not examine her just then, but did so between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. She did not go out to play that evening. She walked with me next day to the Recorder's office, when I came to make the affidavit. She did not give me the name of any man, or any description other than that it was a dark-haired man. After getting this information from her, I went immediately with her to find out the place; in the evening again my child walked around with me to show me the place; as she walked, she complained that something hurt her very much. I sent for the Doctor on Wednesday, and he came that day at 10 o'clock. The accused proposed to send a doctor, but I refused; this was on Tuesday evening; I stated that I had my own doctor, which was Dr. Beugnot.

To the Recorder.—Two persons came to my house (I think on Wednesday, but am not sure) and asked how the child was; I did not tell them how she was; they then said to me that I would have to employ a lawyer and spend money, and that I had better make arrangements. I told them I would have nothing to do with it, and that I was my own *chargé d'affaires*. I do not know who sent the two persons to my house. They said that Madame Gustave (wife of the prisoner) was despairing; they did not say that they had been sent by the accused. I never saw the accused before this morning, and even now I cannot say that I know him.

Louise Roussel, sworn—I go to school. I was coming from school, when a man met and gave me some sugar-plums and a dime, and took me into a room. [The child described, as her mother had, from her narration, the full particulars of the revolting outrage. Her story was clear, and no cross-questioning upset anything she said.]

The child was requested to point out the prisoner, who had for this purpose been seated among the spectators around. She looked around, but could not discover the person who had outraged her. The Recorder left his seat and led the little thing around, putting his hands on different persons, and asking, "Is this him?" "Does this look like the man?" etc. In the course of this proceeding he took the child to the prisoner, Ledanaux, and asked the usual question, to which she replied, after looking at the man, "No, that's not him." She was afterward asked if she would know the man should she see him. She replied without hesitation that she would.

The examination being all in French, and having to be translated into English and written down, was necessarily tedious. It being late when the child finished her testimony, the case was continued, by agreement of counsel, to Monday next. Numerous witnesses are to be examined for the defense, and the friends of Ledanaux expect that he will prove an *alibi*.

The Recorder concluded to admit Ledanaux to bail of $1500, and he had friends at his back willing and anxious to sign the bond. But, in his grief and intense passion, he swore it was all a false, foul and outrageous persecution, and that he would not give bail or appear on the streets till honorably acquitted. So he was remanded to prison. It's a queer case.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

THE ST. PHILIP STREET HOMICIDE.—We yesterday published a portion of the testimony given before the Coroner, regarding the killing of Joseph Pradhomme by Victor Piquet, on St. Philip street, on Sunday night. The following was the remainder of the testimony taken and the verdict:

Mr. Lehman, sworn—I was sitting in the coffee-house corner of St. Philip and Royal; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., Sunday night, when I saw a man running down St. Philip street, followed by the deceased, who said, "you must not play the fool with me." I paid no further attention at the time, but a short while after I heard a scream; the people ran to the door on Royal street, and I saw the deceased come back wounded. I have seen no more.

Ann Carroll, sworn—I was walking with Mr. and Mrs. Piquet, but I was nearly a quarter of a square ahead of them at the time we passed the corner of St. Philip and Royal streets. I heard a scream and turned back, and I saw Mr. Piquet in charge of the watchman, but I did not see the wounded man, nor did I see anything of the quarrel.

Jean Crespel, recalled—Stated that when the deceased insulted the lady on Mr. Piquet's arm, the latter threatened him with his cane, but did not attempt or threaten to draw his sword.

Mrs. Marie Puey, sworn—I am the lawful wife of Mr. Piquet. I was with him on yesterday (Sunday) evening, walking out. As we passed the corner of Royal and St. Philip streets, Mr. Piquet stopped to speak to a man, and I passed on with the servant girl. She walked a great deal faster, and was a long distance ahead of me. Two men were standing at the door of the coffee-house; one of them spoke insultingly to the servant girl, and whistled to her as she passed, but she was too far ahead and did not hear. I came back and met Mr. Piquet, and took his arm, telling him, come on, there is a man who insults us. He then told the man, "you are a puppy (polisson); that lady is my wife; you must not insult her." The man replied with a vulgar expression, "what do I care if she is your wife," and slapped Mr. Piquet's face. I took hold of Mr. Piquet then to make him leave the place. He was going away with me, when some person took hold of me and separated me from Mr. Piquet. The man was following him. After that I saw nothing else. I heard Mr. Piquet say to the police officer, "I surrender myself, and I desire that an investigation concerning the affair should take place." I never knew that man before. I recognize the cane and sword shown to me as the one belonging to Mr. Piquet.

Verdict: Manslaughter.

DIED OF HIS WOUND.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Jean B. Burkofer, aged 35 years, a native of the department of the Lower Rhine, in France, who died at the Charity Hospital. He was a poor mariner, or laborer of some kind, and had been brought to the hospital some eight or ten days previously, from some cheap boarding-house up town, with a bad cut in his left arm; and, according to the post mortem examination by Dr. Berthelot, and the testimony of the hospital physicians, he died of tetanus, resulting from the wound in his arm. The Coroner, having made all possible inquiries, could find nothing to point to the person who had inflicted the stab; so his jury had to render the verdict: Died of tetanus, resulting from a wound inflicted by some person unknown.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—Mr. Nicholas Legarde, an old French gentleman, 76 years of age, was run over on Monday morning, on the Jackson railroad, near Bayou Labranche, by the express train, and died of his injuries during the day.

Mr. Lagarde, who was quite strong and active, notwithstanding his old age, was at La Fresniere with a friend, and intended to come to the city by the early train that morning. They missed the cars, and the old gentleman proposed to come on foot, to which his friend at first objected, but finally consented, seeing that he was determined to go.

The morning was quite foggy, and the two friends walked with difficulty on the slippery track. When near Bayou Labranche, they heard the express train coming, though they could not see it on account of the dense fog prevailing. As they moved off the track Mr. Lagarde's foot slipped, and he fell. He got up, but fell again. His friend, who was already off the track, rushed forward to pull him up, but it was too late; the train was upon them, and just as Mr. Lagarde was stepping off, the engine caught him, crushing his left foot and thigh, and dragging him to some distance, then throwing him some twenty or thirty feet off on the road. The train was immediately stopped, and the old man was placed in a car and taken to the nearest station, where he was received in a friend's house. There he lingered until noon, when he died.

The body was conveyed to the city and taken to the residence of Mr. Lagarde's son-in-law, No. 355 St. Ann street. Deputy Coroner Soraparu held an inquest yesterday morning, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

An inquest was held on the body of Adele Roustan, who died suddenly of pleurisy. Deceased was 66 years of age, and a native of this city. She lived at 472 Love street.

Also, an inquest on the body of Wm. Powers, aged 55 years, a native of Ireland, who came to his death by intemperance at Algiers. The appropriate verdicts were rendered.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body held its regular meeting last night, President Nixon in the chair and a quorum present.

A communication from the Board of Assistant Aldermen announced concurrence in previous action of this Board. The amendment by the Assistants to the resolutions concerning improvement of Clay Square, was concurred in by this Board. The other Board having rejected the amendment to the resolution concerning the Bank of Deposit for the Fink Fund, and appointed a Committee of Conference, this Board persisted, and also appointed a committee to confer.

A communication from the Assistants invited concurrence in resolution to have filled up part of St. Anthony street, which was referred; a resolution to cause the placing of lamps on Cypress street was referred; to cause the selling of a contract for supplying coal to the city, was concurred in; a resolution authorizing repair of fence around Girls' House of Refuge, was referred; a resolution to cause payment of sundry bills, was concurred in; a resolution authorizing repairs of the office of Chief of Police, was concurred in; a resolution granting permission to erect machinery in Star Cotton Press, was referred.

A resolution was offered to cause a number of bridges on the south side of Claiborne street to be repaired, was referred.

A resolution providing for the next meeting of this Board on Thursday next, was offered and adopted. The time of meeting of the Board was thus changed because of the occurrence of the election on Tuesday.

A resolution to cause the repair and putting in order of the culverts of the Third District was offered, put upon its passage by dispensation, and adopted and sent down for concurrence.

To cause the repair of doors on Washington square, a resolution was offered, put on its passage, adopted and sent down for concurrence.

A resolution to cause the making of various flag crossings in the Third District, was referred.

A resolution to cause digging out of Claiborne canal, and widening a ditch on that street, was referred.

The Special Committee on the Insane Asylum reported and offered a resolution to cause the printing of two hundred copies of the report, which was not read. A supplementary resolution directed the continuance of the functions of the same committee in this connection. Resolutions adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERME