THE DAILY CRESCENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBY 8, 1854.

THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

It is fast becoming but too obvious that there exists, in this country, neither patriotism enough, sense enough, nor honesty enough, on any side, to permit this pernicious question, incapable as it is of any thing but mischief, to *stay* settled, even when it *has been* settled. No faith given between section and section, at any such adjustment, holds, any longer than blasts the immediate alarm, the (we fear) selfish dread of commotion, which only when a catastrophe is in no other manner to be avoided and the least card of political tricksters and demagogues is played, rallies to the call of public duty, never regarded until the last extremity. That extremity once averted and the momentary panic past, the old game is instantly renewed: the shallow multitude resumes its security and dances upon the volcano just quieted beneath its feet; while the very engineers, that laid the mine and lighted the combustibles, shift their parts, pass themselves for the men that prevented an explosion, and converting the whole short-lived dismay into a new fund of lying influence for themselves, begin a fresh the same incendiary practices; carry them on with success; build up their own personal fortunes upon the agitation; and bidding high and fast for public favor, against a crowd of eager competitors, soon bring back all the excitement, the passions, the public phrensy, which had but the other day been so nearly fatal. We live, in short, like those people lately blown up at Ravenswood, in a powder-house, where it is every body's business to make cartridges; where powder strews the floors and men shod with iron walk upon it; where it is handled alongside of spirit-lamps; and where, full in the midst, stands that ten-plate stove, the Presidency, all the while flaming, and at every four years blown to a red heat, upon whose top any one that likes may amuse himself with setting off explosions at his will, to attract attention. All this is, no doubt, excellent pyrotechny, and most prudent as well as pleasant. Now and then, when the danger becomes too apparent, or some more riotous youth insists upon clapping fire to every thing, for the general benefit of a grand blow-up, the inmates, one and all, get enormously frightened, and some sober and good old fellow, with much ado and at no little hazard of getting scorched himself, sweeps out the powder from the floor, cools down the stove, snatches his match from the pyrotechnic hero, and averts for the time a detonation. But what then? No sooner do they find themselves safe than they all go on again at the same hazardous trade, the same wicked tricks: the lamp, the stove blaze up again; the floors, the seats resume their former discreet condition; the youths that have a fancy for fireworks return to their sports: when lo! in the midst of the fun, a vapory flame darts from the ten-plate or the lamp to some pinch of powder nigh—leaps from that to the floor—seizes the cartridges—quick as lightning, catches the whole combustible mass; and, with a burst like thunder, a jar like that of an earthquake, the factory and its ingenious artificers are blown into atoms and shot to the sky!

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

We acknowledge the receipt of a communication from a committee appointed by the "New Orleans Typographical Association," informing us that that association has established a new scale of prices—embodying an increase of ten cents per thousand ems on the present prices paid to compositors in this city—and requesting our acquiescence in the arrangement. The communication, after reciting the foregoing matter, proceeds to justify the course adopted in the following manner:

That labor of almost every description is, and has been for sometime past, throughout the United States, receiving liberal increase of remuneration; that the demand for such increase has arisen from the fact that corresponding advances in the price of provisions, breadstuffs, manufactures, and, indeed, of useful and indispensable commodities of all kinds, have imperatively called for it; that all present prospects and well-grounded speculations for the future clearly demonstrate a continuance if not still further advance upon the present unusually high rates of these; that the remuneration at present received by compositors in this city, under the existing state of things, is altogether inadequate to secure to them a sufficiency for their actual wants, and far below the average wages obtained by other industrial occupations here; that the sedentary and health-destroying nature of their employment, (more especially those engaged on morning papers,) independent of the above mentioned important considerations, should certainly entitle them to a just and full if not a liberal, compensation for their services; are all most undeniable facts—facts presenting claims that will not, we are prone to believe, be disregarded by any conscientious, considerate and liberal minded proprietor, when his sense of right and justice is thus appealed to.

We know nothing of the "New Orleans Typographical Association" beyond the fact of its existence, and will not admit the right of any number or class of men associating themselves together for the purpose of extorting from their employers an unwarrantable degree of compensation. Without going into a lengthy discussion concerning the relative rights of employers and employed, it is sufficient for us to say that an acquiescence in movements like this, might, in the form of a precedent, warrant the printers of this city in demanding sixty, seventy, or even a hundred cents per thousand, and leave us without any reason, but that of actual bankruptcy, for refusing them.

We do not acknowledge the right of the Association to make the demand, but we very readily and fully agree with them concerning the justice of their request. It is undoubtedly true that the price of living here has increased latterly and that increased wages are, therefore, necessary. For ourselves we shall comply at once with the request and save the committee the trouble of waiting upon us again. And if ever hereafter like circumstances should render like conduct necessary and expedient we shall take pleasure in meeting it in a similar manner: and if circumstances of a contrary character should occur we shall feel ourselves at liberty to reduce our scale of prices without reference to any other than our own judgment. It is not probable, however, that there will ever be any serious difficulty between the newspaper proprietors and printers of this city. The former are, and always have been, disposed to give the fullest value of the labor they obtain, and the conduct of the latter in the past is, to some extent, a guarantee of their conduct in the future.

In this connection we take occasion to remark that the increased expense of printing, consequent upon the increased wages of the compositors, deserves consideration upon the part of the proprietors of the papers in this city. The cost of living has increased to them as well as to their employees, and the additional expense of their offices is quite pertinently shown by the facts we have just noticed. It strikes us that some steps are necessary on their part to meet this state of things, and if an arrangement could be entered into by the various offices of the city whereby an increase in the present rates of advertising should distribute among many what now falls on half a dozen, nothing more would be accomplished than what is just and expedient. We leave the matter, however, to the consideration of our cotemporaries.

THE SHELBY COLLEGE.—From the good and learned President of this institution we receive, and cannot do better than to place before the public, the following note:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, February 2, 1854.

E. W. JOHNSTON, Esq., Editor of N. O. Crescent:

Dear Sir—You will oblige me by advising the public that I shall be at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, about the 15th of this month, and that, soon after that date, I shall return from New Orleans to Shelby College, Shelbyville, Kentucky, with all those students who, at that time, may be prepared to accompany me to that institution.

Yours, most respectfully,

DR. A. CURRIE,

President of Shelby College, Shelbyville, Kentucky.

THE CUBA NEWS.

Full files of Havana papers reached us yesterday, in addition to those received the night before, by the Crescent City. They date from the 23d ult. to the 3d inst. We shall translate or abridge whatever is of interest in their contents.

The Havaneros are rejoicing in what seems a clearing-up of the doubts which had much weighed upon all minds there, about the existence or the non-existence for them of an Italian Opera this winter. Impresarios, managers and singers had all fallen into a strangely inharmonious state, and Havana was threatened with what is to her the direst of public calamities—the privation of music. But at length all jarring interests have been brought into tune, and the Opera, instead of some obscure or at least unaccustomed abode is about to resume its ancient pride, in the Tacon Theatre. In a word, the whole politics of this great question seem to be settled, except on a single point—that of the scale of prices which is yet to come. To our thinking, these futile people had better be laying out their money in muskets and learning how to handle them.

The *Diario de la Marina* says: "According to reliable statistics which are in our possession, the growth of Tobacco has, during the last eight years, increased enormously in the Vuelta de Abajo. Compared with each other the four years from 1850 to 1854 give an annual increase of full 75 per cent. upon those from 1846 to 1850. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the crop of 1846 was remarkable—we might say prodigious. We do not give the exact figures: but the results which we state are unquestionable."

The *Echo* of Villa Clara of the 24th and 25th ult mentions one of those cases of frantic murder, which are sometimes seen among negroes. On the preceding Sunday morning, as a mulatto rather advanced in years and by trade a shoemaker was passing by the cigar-factory, alongside of which was the shop where he himself worked, he suddenly fell upon three men who were in the factory, killing one of them on the spot and wounding seriously the other two; who were so dismayed at the causelessness and ferocity of the attack as scarcely to attempt to defend themselves. The murderer then proceeded to his house; whence he was soon taken and thrown into prison. The wounded men were recovering.

The *Diario de la Marina*, commemorating, with much exultation, "the enjoyments, both for the head and heart," in which the good city of Havana is most happy, and to which it prudently suggests that the folks there should give themselves up while they may, for that they must all fly when summer comes—thus enumerates the actual public amusements: 1st, the Italian grand opera; 2d, a vernacular theatre of the Pure Drama; 3d, a mixed drama, with a good *corps de ballet* attached to it; 4th, a purely comic theatre; 5th, an amphitheatre; besides which, masked balls, fire-works, concerts and bull-fights abound. To these it adds no less than four literary works which are just now on foot there, and adds greatly to the wonders of the place. One of these is a Review; a second is a Journal conducted entirely by ladies and consecrated altogether to such graceful literature as becomes the sex. Nay, it adds that a young poet is about to publish his first inspirations, which are deemed worthy to see the light by his most impartial friends.

Among the passengers by the steamer Ferdinand the Catholic, had just arrived at Havana, had come Senor Don José y Sierra, a Topographical Engineer from the school, Villaviciosa, and one of its most distinguished pupils. He has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government, in order to draw up, along with Don Santiago Garay, surveys and a descriptive memoir of the mountains and forests of the island.

The *Hoja* of Sagua la Grande says: "We hear that since his arrival at this port Senor Cuevas, the Engineer of our Railway, has been occupying himself in surveying, inspecting and sounding, with the permission of the Captain of the Port, the bottom of our bay. Besides this he does not loose a single moment in pushing forward the reconnoissance of the two banks of the river; from which operations will result the choice of the track fittest for the railroad line about to be finished."

The town of Remedios is reported to be transforming itself by rapid improvements; its clay built and thatched houses giving place to handsome and solid structures. At the same time cultivated fields are stretching out around it, industrial establishments are springing up and an active trade promises to render the place one of some importance on the general map of the island.

It seems that it is proposed to continue from Cardenas to Guachinongo the railway already existing, in order that from that point it may be taken to Crcees, parallel with that of Cienfuegos, forming another along that of Labanille from Isabel to Macagua. The works for the continuation of that of Jacaro to Cardenas are already near completion, and those are continued with activity, which are to take it forward in a short time from Bonaguises to Cifuentes, parallel with the railroad from Sagua to Villa Clara, passing through San José de los Ramos, Labona Grande and the colony of Santa Domingo.

In an article on the trade between Cuba and the United States the *Diario de la Marina* asserts, on the authority of the *Balanza*, that the imports into the island from this country, in 1852, amounted to $6,552,585, and the exports from the former to the United States to $12,076,408.

The *Diario* describes Havana as now exhibiting, on all sides, the most active progress of improvement and prosperity. It enumerates the various new arts and trades lately introduced there—among which are four or five large steam saw-mills.

We observe, at various points through the island, the celebration of the arrival of military commandants, newly appointed to the command of the troops stationed at such places.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1854.

A fire occurred here very early this morning, beginning at the corner of H. and Sixth streets, and destroying some ten dwellings before it was subdued; the destruction of so many buildings, of a calm night, in a city so well supplied with water, does not reflect any credit upon the fire department. I understand there was but one engine on the ground—the rest were out of repair! No wonder insurance companies are every where contemplating increased rates, in view of the increased recklessness of property-holders.

No decision has yet been rendered in the McDongh case, and judging from its complication, as well as the magnitude of the interests involved, it is probable the court will hold it some time under advisement. In the case of Reuben Anderson *vs.* Michael Bock, in error to the Circuit Court of the U. S. for Eastern Louisiana, the decision of the State Court was reversed, and the case was remanded, with costs, for further proceedings.

Among the private claims disposed of by the Senate, on Friday last, was one of interest to your section, which was taken up while I was momentarily absent; this was the Fleurian claim, so called, the merits of which were briefly and clearly explained by Senator Benjamin. It seems forty or fifty planters have possession of lands which they and their ancestors have held for a century or more, but which are held by cession from officers of the French Crown in 1763, and after the country, by a secret treaty, had been ceded to Spain. Mr. Benjamin described the lands as owing their present value to large outlays of money and labor in draining, leveeing, etc. The object of the bill is to confirm the title of the possessors. It was passed without opposition by the Senate, and ought to be, and doubtless will be, by the House.

To-day Mr. Douglas opened the debate on the Nebraska bill. As yet there has been but one significant remonstrance from the North, and this is the *unanimous* voice of the Legislature of R. I., which was presented by Senator Allen. I am afraid I will have to stand convicted of prophesying untruly in this matter of the renewal of slavery agitation; the ball is certainly in motion, and the Administration have set it agoing. There will be no difficulty in getting a repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Senate, but the House will be the scene of interest and excitement; its passage by the House, from present indications, is very doubtful, but President Pierce is a good tactician.

The war of the "Hards" upon the Cabinet is unabated; but the President's friends insist that it is unreasonable, excepting as regards the Attorney-General, Caleb Cushing, whom they are willing to offer up as a sacrifice, to appease the wrath of all angry and disappointed men. But Caleb has something to say in this matter himself, and he is one who *will* be heard. Mr. Cushing, in the judgment of your correspondent, is the ablest counsellor whom the President has called to his side, and one who will make fewer blunders in advising, than even the old stager Marcy. Caleb Cushing is not only a shrewd politician, and a keen observer of men, but he is a good scholar and an able lawyer; such a man is not easily "read out" of a party, and they are fools who strive to throw him off.

The clerks are striving for an increase of salary; with flour at twelve dollars per barrel, and wood at eight dollars per chord, the probability is in their favor. CHRONICLER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1854.

The Nebraska bill has been up in both Houses to-day, and in both has given rise to a state of feeling which, among politicians, may be of little account, but which, had it been exhibited on a larger theatre, might have been characterized by the French word *emeute*. When the bill was called up in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, who was entitled to the floor, desired its postponement. Mr. Douglas was unwilling to concede even a day for the convenience of a Senator whom he charged with having published a libel upon him. Mr. Chase repelled the charge and said he did "not expect courtesy from one who did not know how to appreciate what belonged to the gentleman." Several such tart things passed to and fro between these Senators until the Vice President called to order. Mr. Chase rested his claim for postponement upon the ground that he desired to investigate some historical points made by Mr. Douglas, and further that he was liable to be called into the Supreme Court as counsel to-morrow, or next day. Mr. Douglas resisted, because he regarded these propositions as subterfuges, and believed the real object of the Senator from Ohio was to gain time so that the matter in question might be agitated among the people. Mr. Cass came to the relief of Mr. Chase, and urged the postponement as due to courtesy, as being in accordance with the usages of the Senate, and rightly pertaining to any question of so much importance. After much conversation, and a call of the yeas and nays twice, the subject was deferred until Friday.

In the House, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, reported the Nebraska bill from the Committee on Territories, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. Here, too, arose a scene of confusion which passes description. Twenty members were on their feet at once to propose amendments, and finally the question became involved in one of those snarls, by a multiplicity of motions and counter-motions, that taxed the brain of Speaker Boyd to the utmost for its elucidation. Among the amendments was one by Mr. Dean, of N. Y., a "Soft," which provided "that nothing in the bill should touch the subject of slavery." After the uproar was exhausted the previous question was sustained and the bill referred. It is the purpose and policy of the supporters of the bill to drive it through at a galloping pace. This is not necessary so far as the Senate is concerned, but is eminently so as regards the House. In the House, delay is dangerous; it is questionable if the utmost haste will secure its passage as things now are, but it is regarded as fatal to wait until the people are aroused.

Mr. Foot, of Vt., introduced a bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad Company, which was referred.

Mr. Clayton a resolution calling for all correspondence in the State Department in reference to the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Adams, of Miss., called up a bill to increase the salaries of the clerks employed in the various departments, which was passed.

Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, called up a bill donating land for a railroad in that State, but Mr. Dawson, of Ga., objected to its passage, and urged the necessity of some general agreement as to the disposition of the public lands. The bill was not finally acted upon.

Mr. Benjamin called up a bill to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans as far upon the right bank of the river as it is now upon the left, which was passed. CHRONICLER.

W. A. Bostick, Esq.—We were gratified yesterday by a sight of our old friend Brough—so largely and pleasantly known to this city during many seasons past, and honored the last winter by one of the most genuine and crowded complimentary benefits ever given or received in New Orleans. Mr. Brough is now the manager for Julien, who will, in a few days, begin to astonish our citizens as he has those of all other great cities in this country and Europe. Of course he will succeed, because nothing ever fails in the hands of Brough. May he live a thousand years.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—There was a very respectable house at the Varieties last evening. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the day and evening, the comedy called the "Country Squire" was well performed and greatly applauded. Soto and Mr. Smith danced the Andalusian *Pas de Deux*, and were called before the curtain. The performances closed with "Black-eyed Susan."

This evening the favorite comedy of "Where there's a Will there's a Way!" "The Death of King Henry!" the musical farce of "Nipt in the Bud," and various dances by Soto and Mr. Smith are presented.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Mark Smith had a benefit last evening at the St. Charles, which, owing to the inclemency of the day and evening, was by no means what we had expected or what he deserved. The pieces were admirably played and won the applause of those who were present. Mr. Mark Smith is one of the best actors in the city and ought to be appreciated more fully than he is. His *Surface* and *Hermack* in the "Daughter of the Regiment" and "Old Guard" were beautiful pieces of acting, and Mrs. Bernard acquitted herself ably as *Madame* in the former piece. The performances closed with the drama of "Lucretia Borgia."

MRS. BERNARD'S BENEFIT.—Mrs. Bernard has a benefit this evening at the St. Charles theatre, and will be greeted, we trust, by a full house. We predicted, on her first appearance, that she would make "a hit" here, and our words have been amply borne out. She is very pretty quite able, either as an actress or songstress, and will this evening appear in parts admirably adapted to her ability, "Telemachus and Calypso," "Jenny Lind," and the "Belle of the Faubourg," will be played with very competent casts.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—To-morrow evening Mons. Lapierre, the first tenor of the French Theatre, will have his benefit in Rossini's grand opera of "William Tell," in which Lapierre, Lucotte, and Genibrel, Mmes. Borghese, and Martini will appear. This is the first night of "William Tell," and its reputation as an opera and the reputation of the individuals who are cast in it will doubtless suffice to draw a crowded house.

DAN RICE'S.—We can hear the shouts of applause ringing from Dan Rice's even while we write. He had a larger audience last evening than either of the theatres and well deserved the compliment thus paid him. To-night Mademoiselle Minna makes her last appearance and Dan makes an appearance also in sundry Shakspearian readings that are worth a day's travel to behold.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Route.

Further by the Arabia,

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—A new feature in Turkey is the recruiting of 30,000 Spahees intended for reinforcements for the army of Omer Pasha, and which will join him in the Spring. The Spahees have not been permitted to bear arms since the destruction of the Janissaries.

Sadik Pasha is engaged in organizing an army of Turkish Cossacks, to be used against the Russians. They bear on their standard a cross united with a crescent.

The Turks in Kakafat have now cleared the banks of the Danube between that place and Widdin, and have now free communication with the latter city.

A coal depot for the use of the French fleet is now being established at Sinope.

The Emperor of Russia has made a requisition upon the different institutions throughout the empire, for money to sustain the Orthodox faith. New contracts have been made for supplies for the Russian Army in the Danubian principalities, until the end of June.

The presence of the Allied fleets in the Black Sea has had the effect to prevent the shipment of 25,000 troops for Sebastopol.

The latest advices from Bucharest were to the 17th of January. On the 13th, the Russians had attacked Maischka, and up to the last accounts the cannonade was increasing. The Russians were also preparing to attack Falshak from Giurgnevo.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Cotton Market here is dull, without any material change in prices. The Flour Market continues firm with an upward tendency in the rates. Sales of Ohio at $6 25 per bbl. There is yet an active demand for speculation. Corn continues in good request and prices are a shade higher. Pork is active and the rates firm, with sales to-day of 5000 bbls. mess mostly at $16 per bbl. The demand has been for speculation. Coffee is tending upward with large transactions.

SNOW STORM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—There was a heavy snow storm at Boston last night, and the roads have been so much blocked up as to obstruct the mails. The Arabia's mails have been forwarded to this city by the Stonington route.

SCARCITY IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Advices from Newfoundland represent the condition of things on the island as very bad, owing to the failure of the cod fisheries and the blight of the potato crop.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A Bill has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature to establish Universal Suffrage.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—The Flour market here is active, and prices have advanced twenty-five cents per barrel. Corn has been in good demand, and prices are firmer.

NEW MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—I. G. Jones has been elected to Congress from the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, in place of Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, deceased.

MOBILE MARKET.

MOBILE, Feb. 7.—The Cotton market here is stagnant. No English orders for this market were received by the Arabia.

By the National Route.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 7.—*Senate.*—Resolutions were adopted asking for a daily mail between New Orleans and Bayou Sara and intermediate points.

Mr. King introduced a bill in reference to reclaiming the Swamp Lands, which was referred.

Mr. Trudeau introduced a bill, which was referred, giving to front proprietors the privilege to purchase public lands in the rear of their estates.

Mr. Wickliffe presented the memorial of citizens of New Orleans against Mr. McKoy's bill in regard to Sheriffs' sales.

House.—The House voted to abolish the Board of Public Works, provided for in articles 130, 132, 133, and 134 of the Constitution.

The act allowing another Justice of the Peace for New Orleans, was laid on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Robertson's amendment to Mr. Campbell's bill for selling City Bonds, to be invested in Railroad stock, allowing only property holders to vote on it, was voted down, and the bill laid over, subject to call.

An act providing for a Revision of the Statutes of the State was passed.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A most horrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock on the levee, the full particulars of which we have gathered from different sources. A gentleman named Eben Hall had arrived at this port a few days since on the steamer J. S. Chenoweth, from Vicksburg. Yesterday he hired a drayman to remove his baggage, among which was a loaded rifle, Mr. Hall is experienced in the use of fire-arms; we have known him for a long time, and we are satisfied that a weapon of this description could be in no safer hands than his. He had placed the rifle upon an upright barrel, apart from his other baggage, with the intention of conveying it to his room with his own hands, but while his attention was called in another direction the porter, a colored man, took the gun for the purpose of placing it in the cab—the cock caught the chine of the barrel, and the gun was consequently discharged, the ball wounding, we are told, three persons, one mortally. A German named Augustus Schoffer was shot in the left side of the neck, the ballet passing through near the jugular vein and making a man named Peter Myers in the forehead above the eye, shattering the skull in a terrible manner and producing a mortal wound. We are not in fact two other persons were slightly wounded, consecutively. Myers and Schoffer were conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where we saw them at a late hour last night; the former was apparently unconscious of the fate of death, the brain and blood oozing from the wound and his continuance being the ghastly imprint of dissolution; Schoffer will probably recover.

The porter who was the ignorant and innocent cause of this unfortunate affair is under arrest, but will, not probably be held accountable.

STEPHEN AND THE LEOPARD.—The Chief of Police, Stephen O'Leary, and a friend, while walking through Van Ambrugh's Menagerie yesterday, paused to admire the beauty and physical proportions of one of the largest leopards belonging to the collection. The animal had been duly stirred up for the examination of the visitors, and probably not being in the best of humors, and recognizing in Stephen something entirely different from the usual routine of spruce and dandified acquaintances, he experienced a similar feeling to that attributed to Rhodorick Dhu. When he encountered a foeman worthy of his steel." Stephen was leaning with his left arm across the iron railing, which is intended as a guard to prevent a too near approach to the cages, and was addressing some remarks to his friend, when the velvety paid, with a motion as rapid as lightning, thrust his long muscular fore-legs through the bars, and seized him by the thigh midway between the waist and elbow, stripping the flesh clean from the bone and tendons nearly to the hand, and drawing Capt. O'Leary up almost against the bars; he struck the ferocious beast with his fist, but the only reply was a fierce growl and a firmer grip of the sharp claws; his companion was not armed to meet such an emergency, but he plucked from his head a brass new and shining castor and dealt the animal a blow between the eyes which utterly blinded and amazed him, and he reluctantly relinquished his hold at the very instant when he had the Captain completely in his power. We were informed by Stephen that his wounds were dressed by Dr. Graham in a manner creditable to that gentleman's skill.

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT.—*First District.*—James Quinn and Samuel McGarry were arraigned before this Court yesterday morning, charged with being dangerous and suspicious characters. Nothing extremely villainous being shown against McGarry he was discharged, but Quinn was fined $25 for having a slung-shot in his possession at the time of his arrest.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Monday last a dray was driven with such violence down the bagasse of Mr. J. Vergnolles, at the corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, that his wife and child were thrown out upon the pavement, and the latter was injured severely. The driver, Thomas King, was arrested upon the charge of criminal negligence, but the prosecution was withdrawn upon condition of his paying for the damage sustained by the buggy.

NO LICENSE.—Pedro Shepouce was arraigned yesterday for peddling without license, and for selling liquor to slaves. He was fined $50.

RECORDER RAMOS'S COURT.—*Second District.*—LIVERY LARCENY.—A light-fingered individual named Charles Roncello was apprehended yesterday for dodging into the hall of Mr. Dolbear's house, 166 Canal street, and dodging out with a hat and a pair of umbrellas belonging to Mr. Dolbear's wife. Charley noticed one of the umbrellas over his head, tucked the other under his arm, and swinging the extra hat in his hand walked leisurely down the street with the air of a man who had just purchased a new "tile" and had prepared himself to protect it from the rain. But unfortunately for him the owners of the articles missed them before he was entirely out of sight and immediately gave chase, one of them of course with nothing to shelter his head from the pelting rain. When Charley found himself pursued he dashed the shovelling hat into the mud, banged his own over his eyes, took an umbrella in each hand and started in the manner of a man who has a great deal of ground to travel over in a very short time; he was captured after a long and well contested race. He was locked up in the Second District police jail for examination.

AN INCENDIARY SOMEBODY.—Henry Holm entered complaint before Recorder Ramos yesterday against a barkeeper of the saloon house at the corner of St. Louis and Claiborne streets, charging him with arranging a rope across the sidewalk in such a manner as to furnish department with a "slight fall," to the great detriment of his nose and shins. The offending barkeeper is therefore charged with having endeavored to trip Holm in, and it is probable he will be brought to condign punishment.

LARCENY.—A warrant was issued by Recorder Ramos yesterday for the arrest of an individual named Bergman, charged by Henry Finke with having stolen a violin from a beer house in Chartres street.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court on Monday last:

J. A. Hamilton & Brother, appellants, vs. Peter Keller & J. Moore, appellees. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Point Coupee. Judgment of the lower court reversed, and decreed that plaintiffs recover of defendants in solido, the sum of $162 with interest from date of judicial demand, together with costs in both courts.

N. Weiss & Co., appellants, vs. Auguste St. Dizier, appellee. Appeal from the Sixth District Court of Iberville. Cause remanded for a new trial—defendant to pay costs of appeal.

Manuel White & Co., appellants, vs. Mary Rucker, appellee. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Point Coupee. This is a suit upon an account and upon four notes secured by mortgage. Plaintiffs pray judgment for the amount of their claim and that the sum be decreed to be a mortgage upon certain property. The defense set up is failure of consideration of the notes and the prescription of five years. Defendant also claims in reconvention the sum of $12,000 damages for violation by plaintiffs of a contract with defendant. Judgment of the District Court reversed, and decreed that plaintiffs pay defendant $707 84, with different rates of interest from different dates respectively.

G. W. Nichols for others, appellants, vs. Arthur Adams, appellee. Appeal from Ninth District Court of Point Coupee. Judgment of the lower court affirmed with costs.

Hannah Swift, *et al.*, wife of J. B. Hughes, appellees, vs. Ann Swift, *et al.*, appellants. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Point Coupee. Judgment affirmed with a slight amendment; costs in court below to be borne by appellants, of appeal by appellees.

Edmond Imbaux & Co., appellees, vs. Auguste Levert, appellant. Appeal from the Sixth District Court of Iberville. Judgment of the court below affirmed with costs in both courts.

Wm. Whittikam, appellee, vs. Auguste Swain, *et al.*, appellants. Appeal from Ninth District Court of Point Coupee. Judgment amended and costs in both courts borne by appellants.

Samuel Agles, appellee, vs. Mrs. L. Hawley, *et al.*, appellant. Appeal from Third District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the court below affirmed at cost of appellee.

In the matter of Isaac G. Millard praying for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground of illegal confinement, the application was refused and Millard remanded to prison to serve out the term for which he was committed.

☞ We beg to return our thanks to Mr. Jno. Hume, Purser of the steamship El Dorado, for his usual favors.

MAGAZINES.—We are indebted to B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, for the February number of Putnam's Magazine. It is very neatly printed and has numerous interesting articles.

We have received Graham's Magazine for February from the same store. It contains much more sound and valuable matter than in years past, and is really worth subscribing for and reading.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to H. E. Lehman for a new piece of music composed by him called the "Pelican Polka." It was played at the ball given by the Pelican Club last year and is a very fine composition—like all which come from Mr. Lehman.

☞ Dr. Houghton changes his Lectures to-day from Odd Fellows' Hall to the Mechanics' Institute. Lectures to ladies (free) at 11 o'clock, a. m., to gentlemen in the evening. The Lectures continue two days at the Institute. The subject is the preservation of good health and good eye-sight without drugs or spectacles.

SLAVE DEPOT.—Mr. T. J. Frisby has a fine assortment of likely negroes at his large and commodious quarters, No. 123 Baronne street. Purchasers may be assured of finding as large a range to select from as any establishment in town affords, having accommodations for between two and three hundred negroes.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....February 7.

ST. CHARLES.—W Harris, D W Pinnenna, R Wilson, S March 16, Mrs; Henry Wilson, H Williams, Ohio; S M Donaldson, Iowa; H Cowan, N J; D W King, Florida; Mr W Hunter, Ky; L L Dargahoth, R N Blackburn, Pa; A Valsperto, H R Castin, Italy; W E Graham, Ky; H Doyal, W H Pierce, D C; H Palmer and lady, H Clemm, N O; W Van de Sande, J Patterson, Mrs Brown and two, is lad, G A Barnes, N Y; G Hollowe, Paris; W T Rogers, M Fowler, Cincinnati; Capt Ogle, Va; Capt Walker, Texas; W S Whitehead, Va; James Gay, Havana; Mr Clark; B C Cox, Mrs Cox and two servants, Miss Cox, Mrs Williamson; R S Hutlaway, Ga; H Goldsmith, Ala; A Robinson, Ala.

VERANDA.—J M Foster and lady, Mrs Mitchell, Texas; B Shaw, W Rock, W Hoffman, Germany; James Tassin, J Dawey, E T Smith, J J McMonnis, Ky; Mr Dearborne, Kentucky; S Mayhew, C C Quincy, W H Davis, S Brown, J E Sharrod, Ala; S C Wilson, Mr Dennis, C J Tomlin, W Jackson, Miss; F H Miller, Pa; N D Elliott, Tenn; L S Palm, H Moore and lady, N Y; M A Clarke, Ala; F Miller, S S Bostick, La; R W Wharton and lady, Ga; C C Clickelbom, S C; G W Harley, Md; G W Hardaway, Ga.

ST. LOUIS.—Mrs Capt Lucas, Ga; Capt Baxter, steamer C City; G B Hudson and lady, N Y; Mrs Crawford, Ala; C Brown and lady, Mrs Sneddon, Miss; W Dobbin, N Y; C Cavson, S C; Mr Mellon, La; A Valentin, T B Crosby, Miss; H Hinsdale, Ill; H Moffett, N Y; H R Griffiths, Pa; C Collier, Alabama; J Horne, Col; J Dupree, Alabama; P Favor, J J Dancy and lady, La.

CITY.—G Bonzano, J W Beardsley, S Stewart, A C Cole, J H Smith, La; C D Hobbs, W J Idell, Ohio; Geo W Ballard, Tenn; Robt Simmons, J W Lewis, L Spicer, C Turnipin, Miss; H W Ellis, J Jewell, N Y; B J Walker, R A Walker, C B Dunsdale, T Connally, Ky; J Dunn, G Reed, Ind; L Nanock, Va; R H Lyle, Fla.

ARCADE.—H P Harris, A C Roberts, W Adams, C E Hall, L C Stewart, La; L C Farrell, T B Gardner, M H Hoyle, Ala; F Andy, N Y; W Collins, Kentucky; E Owen, J W Scaggles, H Rives, T James, Georgia; L Hunter, J Hunter, Ga; W Stiles, W Small, Col; S F Taylor, La; J Fore, W Boyd, E Pope, Miss; John Thompson, Ga.

ONE WORD TO THE SEDENTARY.—Those who labor within doors are compelled to breathe an impure atmosphere, which probably tends to the propagation of the lungs, and, owing to want of exercise, the bowels become constipated, the pores of the skin closed, and, indeed, all the functions of the body become deranged, hence proceed Asthma, Cough, Pains in the Breast and Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Rheumatic Pains in various parts of the body, giddiness, and a variety of other distressing complaints, common to those of sedentary habits.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS dispense all these unpleasant symptoms. A single dose will in all cases give relief, and, if repeated a few times, will most assuredly restore the body to healthy tone, Wholesale and Retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,

feb6 6tp No. 151 Chartres st.

Ladies' Auction.

☞ S. PHILLIPS would again call the attention of the Ladies of the city and its vicinity that he has THIS DAY opened, no. 42 Chartres street, a LADIES' AUCTION, and will offer a well selected assortment of FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, which he will sell invariably to the highest bidder.

The stock contains in part of RICH BROCADE SILK MUSLINS, FLOUNCED BAREGES and FLOUNCED JACONETS; a variety of other styles of Dress Goods, with a large assortment of FINE EMBROIDERIES.

Also, PARAPLANS, SILK PARASOLS, PORTE MONNAIES, Extra SHELL COMBS, a large variety, too tedious to mention.

.....ALSO.....

☞ A large assortment of direct imported FANCY GOODS, saved at LATE FIRE IN CHARTRES STREET.

☞ Ladies will remember that all Articles, at his Auction, will be sold every article is sold.

N. B.—Persons desiring to sell Articles of Fancy Goods will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. feb6 3p

R. Pilkin & Co.,

DEALERS IN CLOTHING

.....AND.....

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

feb6 6tp No. 37 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

Reduction of Prices!

P. & E. REILLY & CO.,

Corner Canal and Royal streets,

Will reduce, from and after Monday, the 20th inst., their entire stock of WINTER DRY GOODS.

Which comprises the most FASHIONABLE IMPORTED, as well as DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Any their extensive assortment may be found in the following leading articles, viz:

RICH FRENCH GALOONS, (much reduced in price);

FRENCH CASSIMERE DE COSSE, all colors, at 37½;

PLAID CASSIMERE;

PLAID SPUN SILK

BROCHE AND WATERED BARDORE;

FLOUNCED BAREGES;

PLAIN, PLAID AND DAMASK BLACK SILK;

BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE;

GROS DE NAPLES, all colors;

New Style PLAID SILKS;

New Style BROCADE SILKS;

FLOUNCED AND GAYADERE SILK ROBES;

CLOAKS AND PELISSES, IN CLOTH AND VELVET, of the Newest Styles;

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND CHEMIZETTES;

EMBROIDERED SLEEVES;

MOURNING GOODS.

4-4 to 9-4 BLACK MOUSLIN DE LAINES;

BLACK MORINO AND CASHMERE;

BLACK THIBET, BLACK ALPACA;

BLACK FOULARD; BLACK BOMBAZINE;

BLACK CHALLY;

BLACK (LADIES') CLOTH;

All Styles of MOURNING FAMORDERIES, etc., etc.

TABLE LINENS—a splendid assortment of DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, of every size.

LINEN SHEETING, from 5-4 to 12-4.

SUPERIOR IRISH LINENS.

P. & E. REILLY & CO.,

feb6 6tp Corner Canal and Royal streets.

First in Fashion.

THE JULLIEN HAT,

D'ARCY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN PANAMA AND STRAW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Assortment complete.

feb6 10tp No. 1 CHARTRES STREET.

Death on Rats and Roaches.

WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER.

☞ Guaranteed to be the most sure and effective agent ever used for the destruction of those two domestic vermin.....For sale by

J. WRIGHT & Co.,

feb6 6tp 151 Chartres street.

Dr. Re