New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

FANCIES, PRESSURES, BANKRUPTCIES—WHAT SHOULD BE THE RESULT?

The Southern States have suffered severely from the commercial and financial conflagration, panics and pressures that have for several weeks wrought ruin and disaster in this country and in Europe. Although absolutely solvent in themselves; although not guilty of the folly of over-trading; although, comparatively speaking, they had passed clear of wild and absurd speculations; although they had not invested half as much as they should in railroad building, and although they were amply able to meet their engagements at home North and elsewhere, and, after paying up in full, have a handsome surplus left, the commercial and financial connections which Northern shrewdness and Southern neglect had enabled the former to make, came very near reducing their absolute solvency to the wretched level of the actual insolvency of their neighbors, who had for years been trading on credit, with little or no real capital, and whose only chance for redemption from the jaws of irretrievable bankruptcy, when adverse gales blew, depended upon the positive, solid capital furnished by the products of the slaveholding States.

These connections came very near swamping the South; and nothing but the stability, staunch and unquestionable, of the people of this section of the confederacy, enabled the merchants and banks of our principal seaports to weather the storm triumphantly and to bear their crests loftily erect above the waves of disaster that had overwhelmed almost every other portion of the continent. We have emerged from the hurricane with honor, but not without material loss. If we have not sustained damage in reputation, we have suffered greatly in pocket, as the present prices of our leading staples, sugrons and real estate, incontestibly demonstrate. To estimate Southern losses, this season, already incurred and which will inflexibly follow before its close, on account of Northern and foreign connections and Northern and foreign bankruptcies, at forty millions of dollars, would be below instead of above the mark.

But, if the vast losses to which we have been subjected, in the depreciation of our great staples and other property, in the mighty sacrifices our merchants and traders everywhere have been compelled to make to meet their engagements and maintain their commercial faith unsullied, and the general inconvenience and damage inflicted upon everybody by the causes previously mentioned, only lead to the abrogation of the present antinational system of trade, and inaugurate a proper and profitable system of direct trade between the South and Europe, utterly passing by New York, Boston and Philadelphia, it would be the best investment the South could make, if the nations of the earth offered her any variety of choices by laying them at her feet, and would more than compensate her for the losses she has uncomplainingly borne for a full quarter of a century. In less than half a decade the damage would be made up in a two-fold proportion.

Will the late and present and prospective lesson, have this effect—will it bring about this gloriously auspicious result? We hope and believe so, to a great extent, although the difficulty of arousing the Southern people to a proper appreciation of their own plain, palpable interests and rights, has, years since, passed into a proverb. They can be made to understand clearly enough, but it is hard to stimulate them to united, practical action. A more intelligent people exists not on the globe. Present a theory to them and they will comprehend it immediately, and talk well and learnedly about it. They particularly affect public meetings. In these they are unapproached and unapproachable. They can make more eloquent speeches on any given subject, adopt a larger number of better written preambles and resolutions, and give expression to a greater amount of patriotic feeling, than any other people on the civilized earth, in less time and at shorter notice! And, too frequently, this is the sum and substance of their endeavors, notwithstanding Southern progress has been remarkable during the last ten years.

In a very considerable degree this absence of practical action on the part of the Southern public is attributable to the invariably unjust discriminations of the Federal Government in favor of the North to the prejudice of the South. The idea has been studiously, persistently and sophistically inculcated into their minds that they were an agricultural people, and could never become anything else but an agricultural people; and that the Northern people were peculiarly calculated for commercial, manufacturing and marine pursuits, with whom it would be almost criminal folly for us to endeavor to compete; and that they were, consequently, entitled to the fostering care of the general authorities of the nation.

Although the success which has attended our commercial, manufacturing and railroad systems, has exposed the fallacy of these propositions, and led our people to rely more upon themselves and less upon others, still, until recent events, barely referred to in previous portions of this article, showed the unsoundness and rottenness of the Northern systems, and the soundness, stability and solvency of Southern systems of business and industry, there were hundreds and thousands of our best and most substantial citizens who would forbiddingly shake their heads when any project having Southern enfranchisement and development in view, was brought up, and despondingly declare that nothing could be done, as the South had no capital and the North all the capital!

Late occurrences, we imagine, have opened the eyes of these respectable gentlemen of the old fogy class, and proved conclusively to them that the boasted North would have precious little capital to go upon if the staples of the South were withdrawn from market a single year. If such is not the case they are beyond hope.

A system of direct trade would be of incalculable advantage to the Southern cities and people. We have no room, in this issue, to go into full details. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to one simple, practical illustration, as to its effects upon New Orleans, which illustration is applicable to every other southern seaport, the relative importance of each being taken into consideration. New York imports vastly more than all the other cities of the Union combined. The import trade being in her hands gave her an advantage which made her years ago the center of finance and commerce of the United States—a position to which she was not half as much entitled as New Orleans—for it was an unnatural, false and stimulated course of trade, which built up the colossal fabric of her supremacy—while with New Orleans the case is, and has been, precisely the reverse. New Orleans, with hardly a tithe of the imports of New York, exports far more than New York. In fact, without the exports of New Orleans to pay for the imports of New York, the import trade of the latter city would right speedily dwindle to comparative insignificance, and she would be made to surrender her claims to be considered the sole arbitrator in all matters pertaining to commerce and finance. Her glory would depart in twelve months, never to return. Now, on the other hand, suppose the exports of New Orleans, instead of being used to promote the aggrandizement of New York, were, under a judicious system of direct trade with European countries, made to bring the imports hither, assuming the only safe basis that the imports should go *to* where the exports go *from*! What would be the result? Why New Orleans would quickly become the greatest importing as well as exporting city of the Union, and her commercial and financial grandeur and magnificence would baffle calculation. Mobile would import as largely as Boston—Charleston as largely as Philadelphia—and each would progress prosperously on a solid, enduring business foundation, furnished by the fact that their imports went hand in hand with their exports.

We will now bring this article to a close, by appending some sensible remarks from a recent number of the Washington States, on this subject, which we commend to the consideration of our readers:

It is simply ridiculous that the Southern States, which are regarded, to a great extent, as the arbiter of European politics, through the lives and interests depending alone on its staple, should be in such a position that the smashing up of the banks in New York could paralyze its commerce. Let the South transact its own business with Europe. Let it not be in the hands of Northern brokers and jobbers. Let it not, by this means, contribute immensely to support an agent which assumes the airs of a master, and dictate the movements of the hand that puts bread into our mouth and marble palaces over its head. Let the Southern men remember that the exports of the South are more than two-thirds of the aggregate exports of the whole country, and calculate the immense sums lost to Southern interests, and the prestige lost to Southern principles by not having direct trade commensurate with the extent of Southern products.

The statistics of the fiscal year 1855–'56 exhibit the total exports of the United States to have been $260,438,051, not including coin and bullion. Of this sum $147,178,584 were exclusively for Southern products. Adding to this amount, as a commercial writer suggested some time ago, $28,333,000 being one-third of the forest products and breadstuffs imported, the South will show an exportation of $175,511,954, while that of the North will be scarcely more than one-half that amount—$90,226,897. In these figures we of course overlook $7,000,000 worth of raw material furnished to Northern manufactories.

Should not these figures inspire the South to some persistent action? The want of direct trade entails a double loss to the South, and of course confers benefits on the North in an equal ratio. Almost totally dependent on Northern and foreign vessels to export Southern products, we are also dependent on them for necessary imports, the passing of which through their warehouses and cash-books entails an expenditure of money which, we humbly suggest, would be to the benefit of the South if spent at home.

In fact, we give Northern traffickers and jobbers money to indulge in all the luxuries and extravagance which, gradually widening under the influences of "society," ultimately ends in a smash; the very announcement of which in New Orleans knocks terror into the cotton market.

It is a reproach to the South that it does not sufficiently regard its own interests in this matter of direct trade. Have we energy enough, activity enough, public spirit enough—in a word, have we self-preservative instincts of sufficient force to take the matter boldly and honestly in hand?

Theatrical Items.

NEW YORK.—A Miss Maria Quinn, (thirteen years old,) succeeded Miss Cushman at Burton's. She failed to draw paying houses, although said to be equal to Clara Fisher or Master Burke when of Miss Quinn's age; and they crowded the old Park theater week after week in days gone by. Laura Keene has produced a spectacle drama called "The Sea of Ice"—got up regardless of expense—which is having a very successful run. At Wallack's, a succession of new plays are produced, with moderate success. At the Broadway, Charles Mathews is drawing good houses. The Bowery has been temporarily turned into a circus. Sands, Nathan & Co.'s equestrian troupe were to open on the 23d inst.

Miss Heron concluded her two weeks' engagement at the National, Cincinnati, last week.

Miss Juliana May has given a very successful concert at Washington, and will shortly give one in Baltimore.

The Corradi-Setti troupe, with Vestvali, were expected in Matanzas on the 15th inst. Parodi, it is said, has joined the troupe.

Mrs. Farren commenced a fortnight's engagement at the National, Cincinnati, on the 23d. Mr. Murdoch was playing at Wood's theater, Cincinnati, last week. It is stated that he has made an engagement to play seventy consecutive nights in New Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati, for which he is to receive the snug little douceur of $10,000. Edwin Booth has completed his engagement in Cincinnati, and it is said that the largest audience ever crowded within the theater was present on the occasion of Mr. Booth and Miss Eliza Logan appearing together in Shakspeare's comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing."

The Strakosch concert troupe were at Baltimore last week. Vieuxtemps was too sick to appear at either of the concerts in Philadelphia, and Prezzolini made no sensation.

Mr. and Miss Richings, with Mr. Frazier, were announced to appear at the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia, on the 23d.

Mr. John Brougham was taken with fever at Rochester, and has returned to New York. It is stated that he has abandoned his southern trip in consequence of ill-health.

Mr. Neafie has left New York for Chicago. He opens at McVicker's new theater to-night in *Hamlet*.

Mr. Booth was at Buffalo at last accounts.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drew and Miss Charlotte Crampton are at Memphis.

Charlotte Cushman, who was under contract with Burton for the winter term, to play under his auspices in the northern cities, has amicably dissolved the connection and travels on her own responsibility. She certainly visits this city and Mobile during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood have become great favorites at Mobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Starke, from California, are in this city. The gentleman will be remembered as the leading member of the St. Charles company several years since.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—Every conceivable and movable article in the house furnishing line is embraced in the stock of Messrs. Samuel E. Moore & Co., No. 49 Camp street, and each article in such variety that a house may be fitted out according to the humblest or most extravagant taste. And the goods, besides being sold very cheap, are delivered free in any part of the city. Housekeepers, and retail dealers as well, are advised to read the advertisement, in another column.

COAL AT FIFTY CENTS A BARREL.—Mr. P. H. Willard, at No. 18 Exchange Place, is selling a good article of coal for family use at a half dollar a barrel. See advertisement.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTORY.—Mr. James Pascal, at No. 24 Commercial Place, has no superior anywhere as a manufacturer of watches and chronometers, or regulator and repairer of the same, and is especially worthy the patronage of those who are particular to a hair in the nicety and precision of their timekeepers. See Mr. P.'s card.

MRS. TURNER'S, NOS. 107 AND 109 CANAL STREET. This establishment is one of the peculiar institutions of Canal street, and a lady stepping into it for the first time, might well fancy herself in one of the elegant and world-renowned bazaars of Paris. The display of bonnets and other fancy adornments is altogether magnificent; the cloaks and mantillas are correspondingly rich and beautiful; and the dress-making department is an complete and well-appointed as the wants of a fashionable community can possibly require. Each department of the establishment is presided over by a lady of taste and experience. Ladies wishing ball or wedding outfits made up stylishly and quickly, can find no better place for their purpose. We direct their attention to Mrs. Turner's advertisement in this morning's Crescent.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, VERY CHEAP.—The establishment of Madame Fabio, at the corner of Chartres and Hospital streets, has become immensely popular with the ladies this fall, not only on account of the great elegance of her importations from Paris, but on account likewise of the remarkably low prices at which she sells. Her store offers one striking exception to the general idea that all the splendid and cheap goods are confined to the stores in the central part of the city. Her store is some distance down town, and the ladies of the Second and Third Districts have been having it pretty much to themselves, and we know that the Fabio bonnets are an institution down that way. We can confidently inform our lady friends up town that it is worth while to go down and see M'me Fabio and her splendid stock of goods.

OVERCOATS.—These articles are to be found in the greatest variety and in the most prodigious quantity at the establishment of Messrs. Pierson, Harrison & Co., corner of Magazine and Canal streets, together with every other garment which comforts and embellishes the "human form divine!"—the masculine human—in proportionate varieties and quantities. All the goods are well made and stylish, and are offered at extremely low prices. Country merchants, strangers, and homefolks, may profit alike by rigging themselves out at Pierson, Harrison & Co.'s. Their advertisement in another column, speaks emphatically and clearly on the subject.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—The establishment of Mrs. Cady & Co., at No. 91 Canal street, is especially worthy the consideration of ladies who, in laying in their own millinery, dress trimmings, hosiery, and so on, would like to lay in clothing for their children and babies. Mrs. Cady is an experienced modiste, and has won a large patronage by the excellence and finenes of her work, and the reasonable rates at which she does it. We refer to her card in another column.

THE FORTY DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.—Every housekeeper who has much sewing to do, and would do it speedily and well, should provide himself or herself with one of the forty dollar sewing machines, now offering for sale by Mr. Hedrick, at No. 7 Camp street, where they may be seen in operation. It is a machine whose merits are attested by its rapidly spreading popularity. See Mr. H.'s card, in another column.

FRANKO'S TOMBOLA.—The twelve thousand dollar tombola of Mr. H. Franko, at No. 132 Poydras street, holds out strong inducements to those who would procure a beautiful Christmas present—and mayhap something of value and enduring profit. His tombola is on a new plan, fair and square to all. See the advertisement in another column.

FLOOR FURNISHINGS.—Messrs. L. Elkin & Co., No 58 Camp street, have on hand a splendid stock of carpetings window curtains, and everything in that line, and are prepared to rig up a steamboat or a cottage, at the cheapest rates of these cheap times. See the advertisement.

FOR MEMPHIS AND CAIRO.—The Memphis packet line steamer Ben Franklin, Capt. Clarke, connecting through to St. Louis and Louisville by first class packets from Memphis, and by Illinois Central Railroad from Cairo, leaves at 5 P. M. this day. J. H. Freligh, agent—office under St. Charles Hotel.

THE RUSH AT MOODY'S.—The extraordinarily low figures at which Moody, the Shirt King, has been selling his shirts and furnishing goods since his return from down-east, has kept up an unparalleled rush at his store. His stock is very large, comprises every comfortable and fashionable article in the gentlemen's furnishing line, and is going off at about *half* the former prices. See Moody's manifesto.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS.—Messrs. J. D. Dameron & Co., No. 124 Canal street, have in store a most magnificent stock of carpetings and curtain goods, which they offer at very low prices for cash. See their advertisement.

CARPETINGS AND MATTINGS.—Housekeepers and others will find, as ever, a very large and complete stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings, and other articles in that line, at A. Beaussenat & Co.'s, No. 19 Chartres street. They sell very cheap. See advertisement.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—The display of watches, jewelry and fancy goods, to be seen at Mr. Franklin Roberts', No. 20 Camp street, under the City Hotel, is altogether superb, and is doubly fascinating to the lover of bargains when he learns at what a comparatively small outlay he may take his choice of what he admires. Mr. Roberts is selling out at a great reduction in prices, and the small trade and citizens generally may make money by dealing with him. We refer to the advertisement in another column.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from New York the 17th via Havana, arrived on Saturday morning. Her purser furnishes the following report:

Arrived at Havana the morning of the 24th. Experienced heavy gales during the passage, accompanied with tremendous seas, one of which boarding us, stove the forward pilot-round wheelhouse.

Met at Havana U. S. mail steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall the 21st inst., with the Pacific mails, 698 passengers, and $2,118,903 in specie, on freight, consigned as follows: For New York, $1,744,903; New Orleans, $366,350; Havana, $7,650.

The California mails were brought down on the Pacific side by the steamship Golden Gate, which left San Francisco the 8th inst., and arrived at Panama the 19th, with 600 passengers and $2,500,000 in treasure. The passengers were detained on the Isthmus some forty hours by the baggage train running off near the Summit.

The outward-bound California mails and passengers from New York and New Orleans the 5th inst. left Panama in the Pacific mail steamship Sonora, at 6 P. M. of the 16th. All well.

The Daniel Webster left Havana at 10 o'clock the morning of the 25th, (in her company the Northern Light for New York:) up to which date we have full advices, one week later. Dates are to the 21st from the Isthmus, to the 5th from San Francisco, two weeks later; and from all parts of the Pacific and Central America as late as due.

The Webster brings to this port $498,571 in specie, on freight; $290,000 from New York; $11,731 from Havana; and $366,350 from California.

Our Havana files contain nothing of special interest. They report a decline in sugar of ¼ to ½ real, and add that the market is fluctuating. The stock on hand at Havana was 150,000 boxes.

From Central America.

From the Panama Star and Herald of the 19th we extract the following intelligence:

Guatemala.

We are in receipt of the *Gaceta de Guatemala* to October 24th.

The number of cases of cholera in the capital from July 5 to October 21, is set down at 2,042; deaths 1,239, which exceeds the total during the attack of 1857. The epidemic is now on the decrease.

Sr. Augustin Van de Gebuchte, a civil engineer, has completed a map of the Republic, which is shortly to be published.

An official document states that $24,377 has been paid to the widows and orphans of the troops who perished in the Nicaraguan war.

There is not another item in the *Gaceta*, which is chiefly filled with extracts from Mexican and European papers.

Salvador.

Our files of the *Gaceta del Salvador*, from Cojutepeque, are to October 24th.

The decree issued by Costa Rica against the landing of filibusters, on the 7th of August, has been approved by Salvador.

A decree of September 29th allows canvas, paints, copper, iron, and all other articles necessary for the repairing of ships, to be introduced duty free. The articles must be deposited in the Government stores at the ports, and pay duty if taken out for consumption in the interior.

It is reported that the indigo crop this year will be much below an average.

Nicaragua.

We have received *El Centro Americano*, of Granada, to October 31, and the *Gaceta Oficial*, of Managua, to October 24.

The *Gaceta* contains a declaration of war against Costa Rica, in which it states that the Government will preserve its rights to the whole line of transit, from San Juan del Norte to San Juan del Sur, as well as to the district of Guanacasta.

Another decree in the same paper names Don Gregorio Juarez and Don Rosalia Cortes as chiefs in charge of the government, during the time that Gens. Martinez and Xeres take charge of the army. Don Marcarlo Alvarez is named Secretary of War.

Gen Tomas Martinez has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army.

A letter is published from Col. G. F. Ganty (no date or place) calling on Col. Segundo Cuaresma, commander of the fort of San Carlos, to surrender to him in the name of the Costa Rican Government; in case of non-compliance, his orders are to blockade the fort and starve it out. Report says that Col. Canty is on the lake in one of the steamers, and that he had been fired into by the Nicaraguan forces. It is also said that Mr. Carey Jones, who is in Granada, supports Nicaragua in her resistance to the claims of Costa Rica.

Gen. Martinez has issued an address to the people of Nicaragua in which he sets forth the aggressions and usurpations of Costa Rica, her assumption of sovereignty over the waters of the San Juan, her occupation of Castillo Viego and the transit route, her blockade of Fort San Carlos, etc., and declares that if that power "does not restrain herself at the imperious voice of reason and national polity, it is necessary that the Nicaraguans repress her audaciousness and arrogance, and defend the integrity of the Republic."

We translate the following from the *Gaceta Oficial* of Managua, of Oct. 24th:

Decree No. 133, in which this Government accepts the war which Costa Rica makes against it.

The Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants.

Considering that the deference of the Government of the Republic has not been sufficient to restrain the intentions of that of Costa Rica, and the hostile operations undertaken to seize the river San Juan, the Lake, and the entire Isthmus, between San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay, with the view of getting the entire transit route into its power.

In view of the dispatch dated the 5th of August, by the Minister of Relations of that Republic, refusing for its Government the cession made by Nicaragua of the District of Guanacasta, and the right bank of the River San Juan from within two miles below Castillo Viejo to Point Castillo.

The captain of the steamer San Carlos, Sr. G. Gauty, having announced the blockade of the Fort of San Carlos, and demanded the surrender of the force that garrisoned it, all by order of the Captain-General of the Republic of Costa Rica, as is shown by the note which the said captain addressed to the commander of the said fort, which is published herewith, decrees:

ART. 1. Nicaragua accepts the war which the Government of Costa Rica makes, and will vindicate their rights, treacherously outraged by the conduct of that government.

ART. 2. The Republic of Nicaragua will preserve intact its rights to all the line of transit by the river and lake, as far as San Juan del Sur, as well as that which it has on the District of Guanacasta, its lands, woods and rivers.

ART. 3. It will proceed to raise the necessary force to carry into effect the dispositions of the present decree.

ART. 4. Communicate it to whom it may concern. Given in Managua, Oct. 19, 1857.

THOMAS MARTINEZ.
MAXIMO JEREZ.

In the letter from Col. Canty, commander of the Costa Rican forces, to the commander of Fort San Carlos, the former states that the intention of his government in the matter is "the safer custody of that point against the menaces of the filibusters, and the settlement of some questions on which the commercial interests of all Central America depend, and which the actual government of Nicaragua cannot guarantee."

Later from California.

By the arrival of the Daniel Webster we have files of San Francisco papers to the 5th inst. From the Alta California we extract the following intelligence:

The most important items of news by this steamer is the display before the public of a large amount of evidence, going to show that the party of one hundred and eighteen immigrants, massacred in the southern part of Utah while on their way to California—news of which occurrence was sent from here by the last mail—were murdered by Mormons. Mr. George Powers arrived a few days since at Los Angeles from Salt Lake, and reports having heard many Mormons threaten to kill Gentiles passing through their country. He met a mixed party of Mormons and Indians going toward a Mormon settlement from the scene of the massacre, and they had in possession bundles of clothing and other articles, apparently the spoil of the murdered; and the whole party appeared to be on very friendly terms with one another, and to be in high spirits.

This Mr. Powers also states that in San Bernardino he heard Capt. Hunt, a man of authority among the Mormons there, say he was glad for the massacre, and believed the hand of the Lord was in it, whether it was done by the whites or red-skins. P. M. Ward, of Genesee county, New York, who came through about the same time with Mr. Powers, believes also, from numerous facts observed by him, that the Mormons are guilty of the bloody crime. Messrs. Abbott and Fine, two gentlemen who have lately been at San Andres, from the Humboldt river, report great hostility on the part of the Mormons towards the immigrants coming to California by the South Pass, and great friendship with the Indians, who had made attacks on immigrants. Both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Fine know of cases where trains were attacked in the Mormon country, by Indians led on by numerous white men, supposed to be Mormons. Mr. Abbott says five hundred immigrants have been killed this year on the road between Salt Lake and California by Indians and Mormons, but this estimate is certainly very much exaggerated.

There was a little brush of a fight between the settlers at Honey Lake—a valley east of the main divide of the Sierra Nevada, in latitude 39 deg. north—and the Indians, but peace has been restored.

The several Federal and County Courts adjourned on the 22d inst. A meeting of the bar was held upon the arrival of the terrible news by the steamer Panama, of the loss of the Central America, with hundreds of returning Californians, among whom were several prominent members of the California bar.

The trial of Charles Gallagher, in the Fourth District Court, for the murder of O'Hara, some three months ago, in a fight on Pacific street, was commenced on the 21st inst., and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

Another grove of mammoth trees have been discovered in Mariposa county. The ordinary size of these trees is 300 feet in height, and from 10 to 30 feet in diameter. The discoverers of this last grove had no instrument for measuring the trees with them, but they thought some of the trees to be larger than the largest in the groves previously discovered. This is the third mammoth grove in Mariposa; that first discovered has 427 trees, the second 30, and the last 86. These groves are near the road to the great Yo-Semite falls. The most celebrated mammoth grove in the State, however, is in Calaveras county. There are four in all.

A public meeting of the citizens was held at the City Hall on the evening of the 24th ult., to take suitable measures for an expression of public sentiment and sympathy in relation to the recent calamity in the loss of the Central America with some five hundred returning Californians. A committee of seven was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, etc., and another meeting will be held on Saturday evening at Musical Hall.

The United States Grand Jury returned a true bill of indictment against Augustin Haraszthy, late melter and refiner in the U. S. Branch Mint, for embezzlement of $151,000 from the Mint.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Texas, Capt. Talbot, from Indianola and Galveston, we have files from the latter place to Thursday last, and our usual dates from the interior.

On the night of the 22d, at Houston, a young man by the name of Brashear was shot, and probably mortally wounded, by a young man named Norton. The ball penetrated the right side, and passed through the lungs.

A recent number of the Marshall Republican says:

Immigration is flowing in upon us. Planters with large teams, carriages, and all the paraphernalia of wealth; others with smaller forces, down to the ox team, with a half dozen or more rosy cheeked children, peeping from the wagon covers, pass daily through Marshall, seeking new homes in this land of promise.

The Republican adds:

The period is not far distant when Texas will be to the South what New York is to the North, a colossal State, with countless wealth. Such we desire to see her, and hence we never wish to see the State divided.

The Dallas Herald says:

The tide of emigration is setting in in earnest. During the past two weeks scarcely a day has passed without trains of movers passing through our streets. They are mostly from the Western States, Missouri, Illinois, etc. They are generally well fitted out, and some of them have considerable property along, negroes, etc. They will doubtless bring relief in the shape of money to exchange for our products.

A letter to the Waco Southerner, dated Stephenville, Erath county, Nov. 16th, says that the Indians have stolen nearly all the horses on the Leon, from Gatesville up the Big Cow Bayou, from 75 to 100 miles from Coryell county, and about the same from Erath county. The value of the animals stolen is estimated at $9,000. No murders had been committed in this district.

A recent number of the Brazoria Democrat says:

The Brazos is rising at this point, apparently from heavy rains above. About Columbia, during the last week, the weather was quite cool, but clear and pleasant, with heavy frosts at night.

The editor of the Democrat has received samples of sugar from Mr. J. Campell and Mr. G. Munson, of Gulf Prairie. The Democrat says that most of the sugar planters had commenced grinding, but at first did not meet with very good success in making sugar. The cane is said to have improved very much during the late cold weather. The frosts, although heavy, have not injured the cane, but have improved it greatly.

The Waco Southerner says: "Ben McCulloch, our own gallant hero-Statesman, has been detained in town a day or so in consequence of a slight indisposition; he is better."

Authentic Account of the Cawnpore Massacre.

The London Times has a long account, occupying several columns, of the massacre at Cawnpore, from an officer of the commissariat department. The following are given by the officer furnishing the report as the particulars of the massacre:

Just after the defeat at Futtehpore of the rebels a few spies (whether real or imaginary it is not known) were brought to the Nena as being the bearers of letters supposed to have been written to the British by the helpless women in the prison, and with it some of the Europeans and the Bengalees of the city were believed to be implicated. It was therefore agreed that the said spies, together with all the women and children, as also the few gentlemen whose lives had been spared, (said to be six in number out of seventeen officers who had been captured about the 10th or 11th of July, on their way by water from Futtehgur to this, and whose deaths were also delayed under promise of a ransom,) should all be put to death, and that the Baboos of the city and every person who could read or write English should have their right hands and noses cut off. The first order was carried out immediately, i. e. on the evening of the 15th of July, and a decree was issued to apprehend the natives, Baboos, etc., after the Nena's return from the field of battle, where he proceeded, as described above, on the 16th of July, after issuing the murder on the 15th of the English prisoners.

The native spies were first put to the sword, and after them the gentlemen, who were brought out from the outbuildings in which they were confined and shot with bullets; next, the poor ladies were ordered out, but neither threats nor persuasions could induce them to do so. They laid hold of each other by dozens, and clung so close that it was impossible to separate or drag them out of the building. The troopers, therefore, brought muskets, and after firing a great many shots from the doors, windows, etc., rushed in with swords and bayonets. Some of the helpless creatures in their agony fell down at the feet of their murderers, clasped their legs, and begged in the most pitiful manner to spare their lives, but to no purpose. The fearful deed was done most deliberately and completely in the midst of the most dreadful shrieks and cries of the victims.

There were between one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty souls, including children, and from a little before sunset till candle-light was occupied in completing the dreadful deed. The doors of the buildings were then locked for the night, and the murderers went to their homes. Next morning it was found, on opening the doors, that some ten or fifteen women, with a few of the children, had managed to escape from death by falling and hiding under the murdered bodies of their fellow prisoners. Fresh order was therefore sent to murder them also; but the survivors, not being able to bear the idea of being cut down, rushed out into the compound, and seeing a well there threw themselves into it without hesitation, thus putting a period to lives which it was impossible for them to save. The dead bodies of those murdered on the preceding evening were then ordered to be thrown in the same well, and "jullads" were employed to drag them away like dogs.

It is horrible to recount further on this subject. On the night of the 16th of July the station was deserted by the rebels, as stated above, and early next morning the English troops took possession of it, but not before the wretches had set fire to and blown up the magazine, which was done by the last guard left by the Nena, at about 8 A. M.

THOMAS L. WHITE'S LAW LIBRARY.—Mr. T. L. White, at No. 105 Canal street, makes it his aim not only to keep a bookstore in the general acceptation of the title, but to keep a book-store so complete that the professional man may stock his library, the lady furnish her boudoir or center table, and the miscellaneous reader suit his varying tastes with equal completeness and facility. Mr. White this morning advertises a list of law books, as complete as any member of the profession, student or practitioner can desire. In addition to a complete list of the standard law text books, he has now on hand full sets of the different editions of the Louisiana Reports, the Revised Statutes and the Civil Code of Louisiana, Hennen's Digest and other law books suited particularly to the profession in this State. We call attention to the advertisement in another part of this morning's Crescent.

VARIETIES FOR THE LADIES.—A very extensive and most exclusive assortment of goods for the ladies has just been received at Trouble's, No. 77 Royal street, direct from France. Cloaks, sacques, shawls, corsets, chemises, steel spring skirts, flower head-dresses, velvet and marabout head-dresses, feathers, hair pins, and, in short, all the fanciful toilet articles in which ladies delight, make up the fascinating display. We refer to the advertisement in another part of this morning's Crescent.

FINE SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.—The silverware and jewelry offering by Mr. H. P. Huckley, at No. 8 Camp street, are worth an inspection by those who have an eye for the tastefully rich and the gorgeously beautiful. Mr. H. has the best workmen in his employ, and manufactures sets of silverware and jewelry to order in the finest possible style. See his card, in another column.

TOYS.—Mr. B. Piffet, No. 122 Canal street, is prepared to supply children, families, shopkeepers—in fact, the whole South—with toys and fancy goods. His stock is altogether tremendous—there is nothing like it elsewhere. See advertisement.

CLOTHING FOR MAN AND BOY.—A most superb and complete stock of clothing—elegant, fashionable, well made and cheap—is offering to the public by Messrs. Lewis W. Lyons & Co., at No. 83 Canal street. The stock is so admirably complete, that while it can gratify every taste in respect to clothing, it can fit all sizes of man-kulines, from the tallest six-footer down to the little hopeful of five. We refer to the advertisement of Messrs Lyons & Co.

CLOTHING FOR EVERY BODY.—The great clothing emporium of F. Mallard & Co., at the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, continues to hold out its usual strong inducements to all in want of clothing, whether for fashionable dress, business use, or travel, their stock of clothing can satisfy the every want and the most fashionable taste of man, youth, boy and child. They have also on hand a large stock of clothing for plantation negroes, male and female, with blankets, hats, caps, etc. Countrymen and planters will not forget the place when they come to town; the citizens at large may know all about it. Read the advertisements in another column.

Explosion of the Cataract.

The St. Louis Republican gives the following particulars of the recent explosion on board the steamboat Cataract, on the Missouri river, at a point about three miles above Arrow Rock, by which a large number of persons were killed and wounded:

At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 18th inst., the second engineer being on duty, sounded the bell to inform the pilot that all was ready for a start. The lines were cast off, and the first mate, Mr. Parish, who was on the hurricane deck, told the pilot that there was a good deal of line out, and asked him to hold on until it could be taken in. The pilot, Mr. Keiser, had his hand upon the bell-rope, and is not sure that he rung the bell to back out, but thinks it likely he had. At that instant the explosion of the mud receiver took place, blowing the second engineer, Mr. Leander Jones, overboard, it is supposed, his hat being found in the engine-room, near his engine.

The force of the steam bursted up the forward part of the cabin floor, so that two of the passengers fell through upon the boilers, Mr. N. E. Brace, of Hartford, Ct., being one of them. Mr. Brace had been connected with Mr. Colt's armory at Hartford for a number of years, and was highly respected and beloved by all who knew him. He died about six hours after the accident, and leaves a young wife, who, together with a large circle of friends, will feel his loss very severely.

The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and the steam which rushed up into the cabin put the lights out. A scene of consternation ensued which is beyond description. The cries of the wounded and the groans of the dying, and the shrieks of those who escaped unhurt, and the total darkness which enveloped the scene, are described to us as being terrible.

In this alarming state of affairs, Capt. O'Neil had sufficient presence of mind to break out the skylight, to afford the suffocating steam in the cabin an avenue of escape. This done, he went back to the ladies' cabin, and got the ladies and children, of whom there were several on board, out at the side doors on the guards to a place of safety. No one in the ladies' cabin received the slightest injury. The passengers gave Capt. O'Neil great credit for the coolness and decision he displayed in the hour of danger.

It was soon ascertained that out of the sixty-six passengers on board, twenty-one were scalded, five of whom died in the space of six hours after the disaster.

The steamer Low Water came up in the morning and took nine of the wounded to Glasgow, four of whom died, and there four more who probably would not survive the next night. The total number of dead, when our informant left the Cataract, was ten, six having died aboard that boat. The wounded were compelled to remain on the Cataract from the time of the accident on Wednesday morning, till Friday afternoon, when they were taken on board the steamer J. H. Oglesby, which was the first boat that passed down.

It is but justice to the officers of the Oglesby to say that they did everything in their power to make the sufferers comfortable.

Mr. Alden left the Oglesby at Jefferson City, as did also the barber of the Cataract, who lived at that place. Messrs. Hutchins and Turpee, the clerks of the Cataract, and also the porter, are on the Oglesby, which is due this morning.

We have not been able to learn the names of the deceased any farther than already published. We can only confirm the news by telegraph.

During the interval between the explosion and the arrival of the Oglesby, the passengers of the Cataract suffered a great deal from cold and want of proper medical treatment. The skylights were broken out, and the cabin could not be kept warm. Everything was done, however, that could be done, to alleviate the suffering of the wounded and dying, by those who survived unhurt.

From San Domingo.

Advices from San Domingo are to the 22d ult.

There had up to that date been no change in the attitude of the belligerent forces. Baez still held the capital against the besieging army of Santana, but it was impossible that the besieged could hold out much longer. Throughout the republic, except at the capital, the government of Santana was acknowledged. The captain of the American schooner Charles Hill had been sentenced to pay a fine of $3,000 and suffer imprisonment for one year and two days, for running into one of Baez's vessels of war some time since and damaging her to the trifling amount of one hundred dollars. The schooner has also been seized and used as a man-of-war by Baez. Mr. Elliott, the American Consul, had been subjected to much annoyance in consequence of his opposition to the naturalization schemes of Segovia, the Spanish Consul. Crowds of people had been instigated to assemble before the residence of Mr. Elliott and insult himself and family.

This state of affairs finally led to an occurrence which is thus related:

On one of these occasions the French Admiral, who was in port, hearing of the matter, went on shore, and finding the true state of affairs, proceeded at once to the residence of President Baez, fronting on the harbor, and demanded an interview. He then told the President what was being enacted around the house of the American Consul, and requested that these things should be stopped. Baez pretended not to believe them, and finally said that he had nothing to do with them, if they were so. The Admiral told him firmly that they must be stopped by the government, or he would land a force of marines and take upon himself to stop them. The President still persisting in his denial, the Admiral at once stepped out upon the balcony of the palace, and making a signal with his handkerchief, several boats filled with marines at once put off from both the French and English ships-of-war in the harbor. On seeing this Baez at once gave orders to an officer, and the insulting assemblage around the American Consulate was stopped from that time.

It is a shameful and humiliating fact that American citizens abroad, in almost every quarter of the world, and even American Consuls, are frequently obliged to claim British protection or submit to the most outrageous wrongs.

GOV. WALKER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing on the 19th, says:

The administration do not hesitate to openly endorse the Kansas policy of Gov. Walker. His fearless action from the beginning, and especially with respect to the infamous election frauds, has already commended him to the hearty approval of conservative and fair men of every section of the Union. It is not known from any reliable source, or indeed from any source at all, that he has either favored or opposed the Constitution and schedule recently framed by the Constitutional Convention of Kansas. Nor will this be known, his friends say, until his arrival in Washington, which it is expected will be to-night or to-morrow.

The *Press*, edited by Col. Forney, is recognized everywhere as the special organ of the President, and is of course good authority in all matters involving the opinion of Mr. Buchanan. It thus appears there is no longer any concealment of opinion on the part of Mr. Buchanan. He *openly endorses the Kansas policy of Gov. Walker.*

PIRACY ON THE DELAWARE R