New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1858.

Recent Publications.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: a Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, New York. D. Appleton & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway. Subscriptions received by Mr. Samuel Colman, Agent, at the store of Mr. H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

We have received several of the volumes which have been issued and are now ready for delivery to subscribers. This mammoth compend of general information will be completed in fourteen or fifteen volumes of about seven hundred and fifty pages each, printed in fair sized letter and substantially bound; thus forming a small library in itself which will concentrate the knowledge to be gleaned from all the libraries of the world.

The contents of this work indicate that the most thorough research, dictated by cultivated judgment and the acknowledged literary ability of the editors, has been devoted to their elaboration. In presenting the work they have ransacked the best libraries of the country, and from works in all written languages have culled facts for their pages. They have aided by over a hundred writers, including persons in almost every quarter of the United States, in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, the great mass of material so collected being critically revised by the editors. Their object was to derive information upon each subject from persons with whom it was a specialty, and, in carrying out this plan, the various subjects were entrusted to writers whose studies, position, opinions and tastes, were a guarantee of their thorough information, and which furnished a presumption of their fairness and impartiality.

Thus they have accumulated and condensed a vast amount of facts on matters of history, biography, military and naval affairs, technology and machinery, the history and doctrines of the churches, while from the universal treasury of knowledge they have selected all that was necessary to illustrate their subjects. They have allotted much space to subjects connected with modern scientific discoveries, improvements in the practical arts of life, the principles of physiology and hygiene, and American history, biography and geography.

One cannot turn the pages of this work without being impressed with an idea of the immense amount of labor and learning which has been devoted to its preparation, and with the conviction that it is the fullest and most reliable of all the family of Cyclopædias. Every man of note who ever lived and died of whom there is record has in it a place—whether he be a ancient Jew or Gentile, Greek, Roman, Scandinavian, Briton, Carthagenian, Abyssinian, Arab, Persian, Hindoo, Chinaman, or of any nationality whatever; every country, province, race and tribe, every sea, river, lake and island, every art, science, religion, and, in short, almost every noun in the language, is descriptively illustrated in the most complete suggestion which the information could be condensed. For example, the article headed "*Advertisement*" occupies three pages and forms a complete epitome of the financial history of the newspaper business, and did our space allow we would willingly extract from it at length, for we find that the ideas of the editors of the American Cyclopædia and of the present agree exactly upon the principles which should direct an enlightened system of advertising, and as to its utility to the business world—facts which are demonstrated by facts of occurrence.

We are, most assuredly, of the opinion that this Cyclopædia is the most perfect work of the kind ever published, and that it will supply the demand until time shall produce new ions, new sciences, and new nations as materials for compilers of the future to work upon. It "brings up to date" the history of the world, men and things.

Anniversary Events—Dec. 30.

1853—Ship Staffordshire, from Liverpool for Boston, struck on a rock and sank, drowning 177. Same day, death of John Avery Parker, a distinguished merchant and millionaire, at New Bedford, Mass.

1837—A party of Canadian loyalists attacked the American steamer Caroline, in Niagara river, they believing the steamer to be in the service of the Canadian revolutionists. Out of 34 Americans on board 20 lost their lives, for the Canadians, after firing into the party, towed the steamer out in the stream, set her on fire, and sent her blazing over Niagara Falls. Three years afterwards the imprudent bragging of a man named McLeod, that he had headed the party who destroyed the Caroline, led to his arrest and trial in New York. He boldly acknowledged the act, and dared and defied the United States Government to undertake to punish him; and the United States Government, finding that the British Government was at England's back, assuming the responsibility of all he had done, immediately dismissed him, fearing that his further detention might rupture the peace so happily subsisting between the two great nations.

1836—Up to this date, the plague in Constantinople, which began the preceding summer, had carried off 100,000 people.

1835—Death of Wm. Sotheby, an English poet, and successful translator of Homer and Virgil.

1813—Buffalo, New York, then a village of 100 houses, burnt by the British, in retaliation for the burning of Fort George by the Americans.

1800—Death of Thomas Dundas, an eminent English physician, who once had the honor to be sent for by the Empress Catherine of Russia to inoculate her and her son, for security against small-pox.

1777—Death of Leopold Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria. The squabble about his succession led to a war between Germany and Prussia.

1688—Death, at Rome, of James Francis Edward, the Pretender; son of James II of England.

1695—Death of Samuel Morland, once a great favorite with King Charles, and inventor of an arithmetical machine; for all which he died in the greatest poverty.

1602—Death of Robert Bayle, a celebrated philosopher and chemist, who made many important discoveries. He was the seventh son and fourteenth child of Richard, Earl of Cork.

1658—The Prince of *Orange* received the sacrament, in order to allay the suspicion that he wished to change the liturgy of the English Church.

1651—The Earl of Argyle was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle for treason.

1605—At the door of the Parliament House, in London, a crazy Quaker wounded a number of persons, pretending he had been inspired of heaven to slay all in the house.

1644—Death of Jean Baptiste Van Helmont, a celebrated physician and philosopher of Brussels, who was once tried before the Inquisition for effecting cures believed to be beyond the reach of nature.

1568—Death of Roger Aschum, tutor to Queen Elizabeth, and afterward her Latin secretary.

1535—Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish monk, and five of his fellows, founded the Society of the Jesuits, and entered into an agreement to undertake the conversion of unbelievers and a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

214, B.C.—According to the marble by the table of Petavius, the winter solstice fell on this day. The same table places the era of Homer 37 years later, or about the year 907, B.C.

Working up Sawdust.

—The ingenuity of Parisian cabinet makers, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, has found a use for common sawdust which raises the value of that commodity far above the worth of solid timber. By a new process combining the hydraulic press and the application of intense heat, these wooden particles are made to reform themselves into a solid mass, capable of being moulded into any shape, and presenting a brilliant surface, a durability and beauty of appearance not found in ebony, rosewood or mahogany.

Another Chevasse.

—The Coahoma (Miss.) Citizen says that the river is within a few feet of the top of the bank at that point, and apprehensions were felt for the safety of the Yazoo Pass levee. An effort was being made to build the levee, which is yet incomplete, faster than the river rises, but the contractors became discouraged and suspended the work. At the last accounts the water was running through the pass.

"Tim, on which side of your clutch does the yew tree grow?" "Why, on the outside. Be the piper of Moses, ye would'nt have it grow in the inside, sure?"

A smile is a receipt given when you pay a compliment—an awkward compliment, however, sometimes provokes you to give a stamp.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

From the following article, which we clip from the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 18th inst., it appears that the State Treasury is in a condition bordering on starvation:

THE STATE FINANCES.—The State Legislature, which, D. V., will meet here in about a month from to-day, will have to follow the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors, and borrow money to pay its contingent expenses. This ought to furnish an eloquent argument for retrenchment and reform. All of the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, except about six, have come up to time and settled as far as they were permitted to do so, within the time prescribed by law—the 1st of December—and notwithstanding this the "General Fund" of the Treasury is nearly if not quite dry. True it is, there are large special funds in the Treasury, but they can only be used for purposes as provided by law. A large number of warrants will be coming in in a few days, for salaries for the last quarter of the year, and where the money is to come from to pay them remains to be seen.

Louisiana, through her Legislature, is one of the most reckless and prodigal States in the Union. Salaries should be cut down, and the current expenses should be curtailed, so as not to get ahead of the annual receipts at least.

Private charities will have to go by the Board this season, or the State will have to borrow largely to keep up with her legitimate and proper expenditures. The people are already overburdened with taxes—State, parish and municipal—and one session of legislation for their interest is absolutely demanded. Heretofore, party has exclusively monopolized the attention of the Legislature. The Legislature of the coming season must beware, for each man will be individually held responsible before the people. They are now wide awake to their alarming condition.

In some respects we agree with our capitolian cotemporary, and in others we do not. It is true, the Legislatures of the State, for the past five or six sessions, to say the least, might have been more economical, and might have expended the public money more judiciously and prudently. It is also true, that the practice of borrowing money is a bad one, and calculated, in the long run, either to bankrupt the State and bring discredit upon its reputation, or lead to a burthensome enhancement of the rate of taxation. No money should ever be borrowed without, at the same time, measures were taken to provide for payments as they fell due. A sinking fund, or some other adequate means, should start into existence the very instant the loan was negotiated.

We are pleased to learn that the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, as a general thing, have settled their accounts with the State in a manner altogether commendable for its punctuality and promptitude; but this satisfaction is marred by the statement that the "General Fond of the Treasury" is so near exhausted that a probability is apparent of a failure to pay warrants as they may come in. This is a lamentable state of affairs, and should never be allowed to occur again. It can be easily prevented by the Legislature, and we trust the next session will be characterized by sufficient action in the premises.

The Legislature of Louisiana may have been "reckless" and "prodigal" on numerous occasions. That a reformation, in this regard, is highly desirable, there can be little or no doubt; and that a reformation will be accomplished in the future we are entirely confident. But some of the means of extrication suggested by our Baton Rouge cotemporary we protest against. "Salaries should" *not* "be cut down." On the contrary, they should be raised high above the present impoverishing, paltry scale. We should like to see the salary of every Judge in the Commonwealth doubled at once. We hold that it would be good economy to do so—that the State would reap large benefits from the investment. Then we would have the best legal talent in the State on the bench, and that, above all things else, is what the people want. The Governor's salary should be doubled, to take the minimum of any proposition for increase. The miserable pittance now doled out with a reluctant hand, puts the office beyond the comfortable reach of any but the wealthy, and if a poor man's ambition tempts him, in an unfortunate hour, to take it, its responsibilities and the necessary expenses they involve, keep him in a state of semi-starvation all the time. Besides, no State was ever brought to insolvency by the amount of salaries paid to officials. It is the other descriptions of legislation which bankrupt treasuries.

If the State's "charities will have to go by the board" the coming session we shall be very sorry for it. Such a proceedure would be neither creditable to the Legislature nor honorable to the State. We can economize in almost any other direction with better results. And here again, we would quadruple the amount appropriated at the last session, and think it the part of wisdom and justice.

The next Legislature can do all the work that will come before it easily in thirty days, provided the members will go to their task in earnest. This would save a large amount to the treasury; and then if extravagant legislation was avoided, and prudent legislation followed closely, the treasury would be relieved from embarrassment, with a very slight (perhaps none would be needed) increase in the rate of taxation.

We cordially hope, in conjunction with the Gazette, that party issues will have little to do with next session's legislation; and that after the election of Senator takes place, all Senators and Representatives without regard to locality or political bias, will go to work zealously and patriotically to promote the best interests of the whole people of the whole State.

[Communicated.

A New Treatment for Consumption.

To the Editors of the Crescent—Gentlemen: The increasing frequency of consumption is truly alarming, and its tendency to a fatal termination is universally known. The evidence of the curability of this disease is undeniable, yet we find the remedies of the regular profession unavailing. Consumption is a constitutional disease—a morbid condition of the blood—and, secondarily, a disease of the substance of the lungs. In order to answer the many inquiries in regard to my treatment, I will here give a brief description:

1st. My object is to give such medicines internally as will neutralize this morbid condition of the blood, equalize the secretions and give strength and energy to every part of the system.

2d. To expand the lungs and thereby increase their capacity, which enables them to arterialize the blood more thoroughly. For this purpose I have an inhaler of my own invention, which is much more effectual than anything of the kind before the public.

3d. We apply local remedies to the seat of the disease by means of inhaling medicated vapors. I have compounded my medicines so as to inhale cold vapors from them, as they are far preferable to warm vapors, for the following reasons: They add tone and strength to the substance of the lungs and allay irritation. They also fortify the system from taking cold, whereas warm vapors rather predispose a person to take cold.

4th. By combining the medicated vapors with the expansive power of the inhaler, we are enabled to force the vapor into the remote air cells of the lungs and into the diseased portions, whereas with a common inhaler the vapor is but very imperfectly conveyed to the seat of the disease. With my inhaler, I have succeeded in expanding the chests of some patients from five to six inches.

5th. In some cases, I use a Galvanic bath, which acts very beneficially on the nervous system and secretions.

I will take pleasure in explaining my treatment more fully to all who may call upon me at my rooms, fearing I may trespass too much on your columns if I dwell longer.

Yours truly,

E. READING, M. D.,

Physician for diseases of the lungs, throat, heart, female complaints, etc., No. 140 Canal street, near Carondelet, New Orleans.

N. B.—The public will please bear in mind that my time is limited in this city in consequence of other appointments; therefore, an early call is advisable to all who wish a permanent and speedy cure.

LONDON SCANDAL.—LONDON, Nov. 26.—The excitement consequent upon the quarrel between Messrs. Charles Dickens, his *protégee*, Messrs. Albert Smith, Frederick Yates, and Mr. Makepeace Thackeray, pales before another excitement at the Garrick Club, namely: The double thrashing inflicted on Mr. Mowbray Morris, barrister, and manager general of the Times, by Mr. Capron, on the supposed intimacy of the former with the latter's legitimate *cara sposa*. Mr. Morris was married the morning after the last pommelling, and it is said that the law courts are to be engaged about it. Mr. Capron was, by a magistrate, bound over in heavy recognizances to keep the peace towards Mr. Morris. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. [N. Y. Herald.

A Scotchman, who put up at an inn, was asked in the morning how he slept. "Troth, man," replied Donald, "nae very well either, but I was muckle better aff than the puir, for dell ane o' them closed an eye the hale night."

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Dec. 28th, 1858.

Eds. Crescent.—I have been unable as yet to obtain the loan promised me of the new civil code, referred to in mine of 20th instant, and I am, therefore, unable to send you, as I promised to do, any observations thereon in this letter.

The following remarks respecting the "Real Audiencia Pretorial," superior court of the Island, derived from a lengthy conversation with one of the leading members of the bar of that court, will not, I trust, be considered as altogether devoid of interest:

It is now nearly three months since the Regente, (Chief Justice) and eight Judges from the Real Audiencia Pretorial, were removed from office, and during that period four of the Judges have taken their place.

In order to fill up the vacancy, a new Regente Gonzales Corral, came from Puerto Rico, and the Judges Cortes, Ramon Marin and Santelis, have arrived from Spain, but all those who are required to complete the number of Judges of the Superior Court have not as yet arrived, so that the court does not as yet possess any settled character; the old members and the new have no agreement among themselves, and great injury is sustained to the public service by this uncertain and transitory character of the Superior Court, by the changes and prevarications attributed to the old Judges, Vuela, Portillo, Villalon and Bonajo. The Real Audiencia Pretorial does not appear to possess a single *fault* by which can be made out the temper and disposition of those to whom is entrusted the administration of justice. It is said the new Regente was once an upright and exemplary man; as yet he has done nothing but lend himself to the "caprice of and follows out the suggestions of colleague Santelis, who was a judge in Puerto Rico, and whose judgments there proved him to be so incapable, and so wanting in honesty, as to have led to prosecutions against him. The Regente confided the task of making an address at the opening of the Superior Court to another Judge, feeling, it is stated, himself quite incapable to discharge that duty," in which opinion the practitioners in the Superior Court and the public perfectly coincide. *Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus.*

I consider it but justice to the gentleman from whom the ideas expressed in the above observations were obtained, to add that I have heard other respectable practitioners in the Superior Court express very similar views to the above.

What hope can be looked for that the inhabitants of a country in which the streams of justice are so turbid and impure will be either contented or happy?

The chief subject that has occupied the public attention the past four or five days has been the proposition contained in the message of the President to Congress to purchase this Island. I have mingled during these days with "all manner of men," and the universal opinion would appear to be that the purchase of Cuba from Spain can never be attained. Hundreds have, in my presence, many of them natives of old Spain, too, declared their desire to throw off the yoke of Spain from Cuba; whilst, at the same time, many of them expressed a preference for the independence of the Island to its being annexed to the United States.

Certain of the members of the most excellent Ayuntamiento are making perfect fools of themselves in obtaining signatures to the manifestations of which the following is a translation. It is published in the papers with the superior authorization of His Excellency the Governor Captain General, etc., etc.:

Senora:—The Ayuntamiento of Havana has not been able to read the Message of the President of the United States, in which he announces the most debasing idea that his Government intends to purchase this Island; a pretension which is considered highly insulting to the nobility of the nation and to the dignity of the sons of Cuba, who see themselves there considered as a party of slaves, who can be bought and sold as though they were private property. Every Spaniard resident in the Island forms an integral part of the nation, and Cuba is as much a province of the Monarchy as any of those within the limits of Spain, who have known how to fit to Cuba our most wise laws of the Indies.

The shame of being sold cannot be endured by those who have always felt themselves to be a part of the Monarchy, to which they are assimilated in their religion and in their customs, and which Monarchy has transmitted to them the beautiful language of Cervantes.

The Government of Spain never has listened, and probably will never listen to so ignominious a proposition as to upset or hurt their decorum, but the first corporation in the Island believes it to be a necessity to raise its voice to your Majesty when it sees written that stain upon humanity, and upon the *Illustrated* century in which we live, in which all recognized international principles are treated with ridicule, and where they attend only to the speculating principles and interested views of a country, even while giving a most mortal insult to a sensitive Government, and to a nation which sees in the colors of its flag a long list of glory, of eternal greatness and of heroism.

Senora: In the last century, Havana was occupied by the English, and its ayuntamiento ever had before its eyes the splendor of your august Grandsire, until it was able to obtain that Charles III. should exchange his Portuguese laurels in order to redeem the Island, and when the *Count* of Altermarle wished that we should give homage to the British flag, we refused to do so, even while the Foreign chief who had arrived, presided over us.

Cuba Senora is the same now as then, and as now, it will always avoid Foreign Dennation; if the Government of your Majesty would so understand it, Havana would remain satisfied.

Such Senora are the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Capital of Cuba, and the ayuntamiento hastens to place it at the feet of your Majesty, anxious to offer your Majesty a testimony of the sentiments inspired by the message of the President of the United States.

May God preserve the important life of your Majesty many years.

Havana, 20th December, 1858. Signed by all the members of the most excellent Ayuntamiento.

I have in my letter of 20th instant stated how little right the Ayuntamiento has to be considered the exponents of the popular feeling of the inhabitants of this city, and it only remains for me to add that it is well known that many of its members have not long since expressed filibuster principles; for instance, Senor Don Narciso Foxa, one of the prime movers in this movement, was some seven years ago on terms of great intimacy with a friend of mine, whom he invited to remain at his residence. When my friend entered he was introduced to several strangers who were present, and Senor Foxa added, "Amigo, all whom you see here are filibusters, and if you do not wish to hear anything expressed that will be offensive to your loyalty, you had better depart."

My friend, who was a loyal Spaniard, taking the hint left the house. Senor Foxa has since then run away with and married a wealthy widow, got made a Regidor (Alderman) and is now absolutely filled to his very lips with loyalty.

Blank slips of paper, I am told, are being carried from house to house in some of the wards of this city, to obtain signatures which are to be attached to this "manifestation."

Judge Douglas and his wife and family left us on the 23d inst. in the Empire City for New York. I had the pleasure of an introduction to him, and from all that I could gather during a brief conversation, he has acquired *new* ideas respecting this Island during his *too* brief sojourn amongst us.

Captain John Williams, of the brig *Nancy*, told me a day or two since that but one more trifling formality had to be gone through at the Real Audiencia Pretoral, when his vessel would be given up.

Our hotels are all crowded with our fellow-citizens from the United States; so if any think of coming here from New Orleans they had better write before hand to some friend to obtain rooms for them, or they may find difficulty in obtaining comfortable lodgings on their arrival.

A "Drummond Light" has been exhibited the past two or three evenings from a window at the south-west corner of the Palace, and has excited much and general attention, such a thing never having been before seen in this city.

Commercial Letter.

HAVANA, Dec. 28, 1858.

Messrs. Editors—Since my advices of 20th inst., the small quantity of cigars remaining on hand has precluded the probability of anything like extensive transactions. Several other contracts have been talked about, but I believe none, except those already advised, have been concluded. The stock on hand here, and at Matanzas, does not exceed 22,000 boxes, and it is nearly all in third hands; 9¼ reals per arroba is demanded for D. S. No. 12, and other numbers upon that basis. Some small parcels new out have arrived in town, but as yet the samples have not been placed upon the market.

The weather is favorable for the planters, and all the estates are busily engaged in the manufacture of our chief staple. No doubt exists but that the coming crop will be a full average one.

Molasses comes in slowly here, but more briskly at Matanzas. 4¼ reals per keg of 9½ gallons for clayed have been freely paid for that which has arrived, so as to dispatch vessels previous to the Christmas holidays; but that rate will not probably long continue to rule.

LARD—Daily sales quite small; indeed, for the past day or two no kegs have been sold. $17 50 per quintal is the ruling rate for barrels and tierces. The stock is about 751 barrels and tierces, and 3,500 kegs.

The following are the only sales of New Orleans products reported since the 20th inst.: Clear pork, 15 boxes from Philadelphia, at $15 per quintal; soap, 150 boxes yellow from Philadelphia, at $6 75 per quintal; butter, 150 kegs from Philadelphia, at $15 per quintal. Rice has declined; 210 casks received from Charleston, per steamer Isabel, only realized 11 rials per arroba. Several cargoes of pitch pine have arrived, but none reported as sold.

Arrived from New Orleans: Dec. 20th, brig W. H. Stewart and steamer Cahawba. Sailed for New Orleans: Dec. 20th, barques R. Pennington, and Alcina; 21st, Spanish barques Bernabu and Jaime Feirer; 23d, barque Faura, Span. ship Adelaide, and Major Barbour; 23d, Peter Maxwell; 24th, Minnie Schiffer and Spanish brig Independence. Ship Republic also cleared for New Orleans yesterday.

Freights without any improvement. Exchanges firm. Sterling 13 per cent. premium; New Orleans (short) 5 to 5½ per cent. premium; Northern and Eastern cities 3½ per cent. premium (60 days bills).

KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Dec. 21, 1858.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Messrs. Editors—The Admiralty Court have been engaged the past week in the trial of W. H. Frone, first mate of the condemned slave bark Lyra. The jury, finding the evidence insufficient, acquitted him. The bark has been sold by auction, and was purchased by A. P. Tift for the sum of $4,450.

The case of Capt. Townsend, of the brig Echo, is to be brought before this Court at the May term, 1859. The Captain is still in charge of the U. S. authorities of Boston.

The schooner Forest King, Capt. Perry, arrived the 20th from New Orleans in distress, having carried away some of her head gear. Her repairs were made the 21st, and she sailed that day for New York.

The yacht Oriental, Capt. Hoyt, (agent of New York Underwriters) arrived the 18th inst. from Nassau. No wrecks had occurred in the district for some weeks previous. The Oriental returned to her station the 21st.

The vessels attached to the Coast Survey stationed in this neighborhood have arrived and commenced their operations, with the exception of the hydrographical party in command of Lieut. T. A. Craven.

Since our last, the U. S. steamers Arctic and Dispatch have visited this port for the purpose of coaling and procuring supplies. The Arctic, in command of Lieut. W. S. Lovell, arrived from Pensacola the 18th, and sailed the same day for Washington. The Dispatch, Lieut. Comdg. Parrott, arrived from Pensacola the 12th and sailed the 13th for Norfolk, Va. Officers and crew of both vessels well.

Lieut. E. B. Hunt, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, arrived from Boston the 6th inst. He has charge of Fort Taylor, active operations upon which commenced December 5, and will be continued during the healthy season. The appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, was $75,000. The sum appropriated for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, was $150,000. Both of these extensive works are far advanced. At Fort Taylor, forty-four 8 inch Columbiads are mounted and a number of howitzer guns in casemated batteries. Fort Jefferson is the larger work of the two. The first tier is ready for the armament, which will be very heavy. These two works mount over 700 guns. Many years must elapse ere they are available, as the sums allowed by Congress are too inadequate for an early completion.

Arrived, Dec. 12, U. S. steamer Dispatch, Lieut. Parrott, Pensacola. Dec. 13, U. S. C. S. schooner Bowditch, Lieut. Tirrill, Charleston; schooner Ocilla, Burroughs, Charlott's Harbor. Dec. 15, brig Huntress, Dennison, Havana; schooner Harriet Lewis, Saunders, Newport, R. I.; schooner Onward, Leland, New York; schooner Fowler, Eldridge, Charlott's Harbor. Dec. 16, schooner Bride, Condi, Charlott's Harbor. December 17, schooner H. Lewis Orcutt, Powers, Bucksport, Me. Dec. 18, brig R. Bingham, Southwick, Pensacola; U. S. steamer Arctic, Lieut. W. S. Lovell, Pensacola; yacht Oriental, Hoyt, Nassau, N. P.; U. S. Transport schooner Jas. Guthrie, Springer, Cape Florida. Dec. 19, U. S. transport Florida, Lieut. B. N. Westcott, Cape Florida; schooner J. Crandall, Megethlin, Pensacola. December 20, schooner Forest King, Perry, four days from New Orleans, with loss of head gear, has had heavy weather; U. S. M. schooner Joshua Skinner, Filer, Miami. Dec. 21, U. S. M. steamer Isabel, Rollins, Charleston.

Sailed, Dec. 13, U. S. steamer Dispatch, Parrott, Norfolk; U. S. C. S. schooner Bowditch, Lieut. Tirrell, Charlott's Harbor; schooner Ocilla, Burroughs, Havana. Dec. 14, schooner E. S. Potter, Potter, Apalachicola. Dec. 15, schooner W. H. Mitchell, Cole, New York; schooner Fowler, Eldridge, Havana. Dec. 16, schooner Bride, Condi, Havana; schooner Onward, Leland, Cedar Keys; schooner H. Lewis, Saunders, New Orleans. Dec. 17, brig Wenonah, Clarke, New Orleans; U. S. steamer Arctic, Lieut. W. S. Lovell, Norfolk and Washington.

Spoken, Dec. 6, in lat. 32 deg., lon. 67 deg., ship Sir Robert Peel. Dec. 17, sixty miles N. W. Tortugas, schooner Moonlight, from Galveston for New York. Dec. 15, off Key West by P. B. Nonpareil, bark Glen of Portland, for Apalachicola; also, schooner Charles, of New York, for Galveston. Dec. 16, by P. B. Champion, bark Brothers, from Cienfuegos for Savannah.

Died, in this city, of yellow fever, on the 9th inst., Miss Cornelia B. Livingston, daughter of the late Col. Henry A. Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE FIRST VICTIM.—Vermont claims the distinction of having furnished the first victim of the Revolution. A friend has furnished the following epitaph on his gravestone: "In memory of William French, son of Nathaniel French, who was shot at Westminster, March ye 13th, 1785, by the hands of cruel ministerial tools of George ye 3d in the court house at 11 o'clock at night, in the 23d year of his age.

"Here William French his body lies,
For murder his blood for vengeance cries
King George ye third his tory crew
This with a lead his head did run through,
For liberty and his country's good
He lost his life, his dearest blood."

[Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.—This is the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, in 1620—the true Forefathers' Day. The popular error in the observance originated in 1769. The patriotic feeling of that period suggested a commemoration of this interesting anniversary; and though the right day, December 11, old style, was fixed upon, yet eleven days were added to this date for the difference, to bring old style into new style, instead of ten days, as it should be; and hence, the day of celebration was erroneously established as the 22d. This error has been perpetuated to the present day.

The May Flower, with her precious freight, a few days previous to December 11, 1620, encountered so severe a storm of snow and rain, that, in the rough sea, she broke her rudder, "and, it was as much as two men could do to steer her with a couple of oars;" but the pilot at the helm told the passengers to be of good cheer, "for he saw the harbor." All sail was set; but "they broke their masts in three pieces, and their sail fell overboard in a very grown sea, so as they like to have been cast away." They, however, struck into the harbor, when the pilot exclaimed: "The Lord be merciful unto them, for his eyes never saw that place before!"

The pilot, Mr. Coppin, had been deceived, though he had been in the country before. He and the mate, on learning their mistake, would have run the little vessel ashore on the breakers, but a lusty seaman "bade those which rowed, if they were men, about with her, or else they were all cast away, the which they did with all speed." The brave-hearted seaman bade them row lustily and be of good cheer, for he doubted not they should find one place or another where they might ride in safety. It was very dark, and "rained sore," but they got under the lee of a small island and remained through the night.

The next day, December 9, was fair and sunshiny; but as it was the Sabbath of the week the Pilgrims prepared to keep the Sabbath. On Monday, December 11, they sounded the harbor, found it fit for shipping, "marched into the land, and found divers corn fields." It was not until December 26, O. S., that the Pilgrims began to erect their first house.

We copy these few details from the lately discovered history of Gov. Bradford, which has been edited with scrupulous accuracy by Charles Deane, Esq. It is an invaluable original authority, which should find a place in every well selected American library.

[Boston Post, 21st inst.

With every child we love, we see deeper into life, as with every added lens we pierce farther into the sky.

COOPER & NEIBERT.

COOPER & NEIBERT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
27 and 29 Common street,
Have now in Store:

Ketchups.

WALNUT AND TOMATO.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Preserves.

BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY JAM.
100 " assorted PRESERVES.
100 " Numsen, Thomas & Co.'s Baltimore PICKLES AND PRESERVES.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Wines.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE.
MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
100 baskets Lambry's GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAGNE.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Whiskies and Brandies.

50 pkgs. half, quarter and eighth pipes BRANDY.
25 bbls. OLD BOURBON (C. Sharp's) WHISKY.
90 " OLD MONONGAHELA "
80 " OLD RYE WHISKY.
10 " OLD RYE WHISKY—J. Walty's Choice and Old.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Fruits.

PIE FRUITS,
BRANDY FRUITS,
FRUITS IN OWN JUICE,
300 drums FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Bitters.

GOULEY'S AND BOKER'S,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

100,000 GERMAN CIGARS.
300 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—various brands and qualities: "Mollie Pace, the Queen of the South;" "Corner Stone;" "Golden Bars;" "Washington;"
100 boxes CUBA SIXES,
50 pkgs. CHEROOTS.
PIPES, PIPE HEADS, SOLACE AND YELLOW BANK CHEWING TOBACCO.
"The Daughter of the Regiment."
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Spices.

PLAGNIOL AND LUCCA OIL, CANTON GINGER AND CHOW CHOW.
NUTMEGS CITRON, GELATINE, CURRANTS.
150 bags BLACK PEPPER, ALLSPICE AND RACE GINGER.
GROUND PEPPER, CASSIA AND PIMENTO, in boxes.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Coffees.

500 bags COFFEE—Java, Mocha, Ceylon, Laguayra an Rio.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Teas.

200 chests, halves and quarters TEA—Imperial, Colong, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Scachong, Powchong, etc., etc.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Sugars.

50 pkgs. Loserig's CRUSHED, POWDERED AND LOAF SUGARS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Salt Fish.

50 pkgs. LOBSTERS, SALMON, CLAMS AND OYSTERS—in 1 and 2 pound cans.
MACKEREL, CODFISH,
HERRINGS, SALMONS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common street.

Sundries.

1000 pkgs. STARCH—whole, halves and quarter boxes.
80 pkgs. Beni's CRACKERS—Wine, Water, Soda and Butter.
100 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
20 gross Preston & Merrill's YEAST POWDERS.
50 pkgs. ENGLISH DAIRY AND PINEAPPLE CHEESE.
75 tierces S. Davis, Jr., & Co.'s DIAMOND HAMS.
CARACAS CHOCOLATE, TABLE AND DAIRY SALT, SNUFF, SARDINES, CASSIA in mats.
50 cases W. H. Davis's PICKLES.
50 boxes NEW YORK CANDY.
500 " SOAP—assorted brands and quality.
100 " CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Chemical and Wax.
BLACKING AND BLACKING BRUSHES.
TONGUES AND SOUNDS.
For sale low by J. C. COOPER & NEIBERT,
d27 6t 27 and 29 Common street.

BREAD BREAD FOR THE MILLION.
SOUTHERN MECHANICS' STEAM BAKERY,
Corner of Ohio and Franklin streets—Depot, No. 5 Poydras, near New Levee street.
J. C. DANIELS & SON, Proprietors.
Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Soda, Sugar and Butter Crackers, Wine Biscuit, etc., etc., warranted of the most superior quality, and at the lowest market prices.
All orders left as above will be promptly and correctly filled. d27 1f

PLOWS.....PLOWS.....PLOWS.
1100 Calhoun & Atkinson's Plows, assorted.
200 Vanden's (successor to McClanahan) Plows, assorted.
600 Garnett & Colman's Steel Mould Board Plows, assd.
1500 John Jabon and Albert King's "Carey" Plows, ass'd.
700 Hall & Speer's Cast and Wrought "Peacock" and "Valley" Plows, assorted.
50 Wm. Baird's Plows, assorted.
For sale by SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.,
d24 6t&S&W 64 Canal street.

BURDEN'S BOAT SPIKES.
Two Hundred Kegs Boat Spikes, assorted 3½ to 9 inch.
Now loading and for sale by
SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.,
d22 6t&S&W 64 Canal street.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS!
EVANS & CO., No. 9 Camp street, have on hand a large and one of the choicest collections of Standard and Miscellaneous Works ever offered in New Orleans.
Also, an elegant assortment of fine Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums and Annuals, bound in the best styles, suitable for the parlor table, and Presentation Books, and selling at the lowest retail prices.
A GIFT WILL BE PRESENTED WITH EACH BOOK at the time of sale.
The Gifts are valued from 25 cents to $400, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches and a great variety of Jewelry, Lockets, Chains, Sets of Cameos, etc.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock at the GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 9 Camp street.
d29 3m

HAARSBERG GIN SCHNAPPS AND WINE BITTERS.
100 cases of the celebrated Haarsberg Gin Schnapps.
100 cases Haarsberg Gin Cocktails.
100 cases Van Lieu's Wine Bitters.
100 cases Van Lieu's Stomach Bitters.
Just received and for sale by
J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
c14 51 Common street.

RICE MILLS—RICE MILLS—RICE MILLS
The best plan of hulling Rice ever tried is by the
STEAM ARM RICE HULLING MACHINE,
PATENTED BY JOHN TALLON.
It will hull five bushels of prepared Rice in from 25 to 30 minutes, according to the quality of the Rice. Mr. GEORGE PATTERSON, at the Foundry and Machine Shop, corner of Dalord and New Levee streets, is my sole agent for the manufacture and sale of the same.
JOHN TALLON, Patentee.
New Orleans, November 17, 1858. n18 1y

OSNABURGS!.....OSNABURGS
OF THE LAUDERDALE,
QUINCY,
MARTIN WEUKLY & CO.,
PRESIDENT and
CROWELL MANUFACTORIES,
Constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms by
n18 1f J. B. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common st.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for information which shall lead to the detection of the person who cut the thorough brace of the St. Charles Hotel Coach, on the night of the 23d inst., while it was standing in front of the Hotel, loaded with passengers and their baggage.
d23 3t DALE & HILDRETH.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. N. MORISON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 14 Magazine street,
Having received a new and extensive stock of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc., etc., respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and Physicians that they are prepared to supply them with every article in the line they may require, all of the purest quality, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased in the city. Among the articles already on hand and coming in store are the following:
2000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
200 pounds Blue Mass, English and American;
200 pounds Calomel, English and American;
200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
200 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
150 pounds best Turkey Opium;
100