NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY NIXON & ADAMS, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1859. NUMBER 38.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPALDING & ROGERS' AMPHITHEATER AND MUSEUM, ST. CHARLES STREET.

Manager.....G. R. SPALDING.
Stage Manager.....R. G. MARSH.

Thirty-Ninth Night of
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 21,
BEN SEYTON MISS LOUISE—When will be presented the amusing comedy called FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—Duchess de Torrenueva, Miss Louise; Roy Gomez, Miss Clarke; King Charles, Little George W. Marsh.... COMIC SONG—Miss W. Marsh.... To conclude with the moral drama, THE SIX DEGREES OF CRIME—Julio Dormilly, Miss Louise.

Preparation—"Fortunio" and several other Novelties.

Friday night—"The Maniac Lover"—Master Louis as Michael Rizzo.

Admission, 50 cents; Children and Servants in attendance half price on Saturday noon only.

Performances EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SATURDAY NOON.

Doors open at night; Curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open on Saturday noon at 11½; Curtain rises at 12½. a21

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—GRAVIER STREET

Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN SEFTON.
Treasurer.....Mr. WASHEN.

TWENTIETH WEEK OF THE STAR COMPANY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, 1859,

In honour with the drama entitled A HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR—Duc de Rohan, Mr. Gobey; Marquis de Cravecour, A. H. Davenport; Count d'Aubigny, Mr. Duncan; Robert, George Jordan; Geffare, Mr Plunkett; Pierre Rouge, Mr. Holland; La Fleur, John Sefton; Julia, Mrs. Chas. Boyce; Dowager, Mrs. Vincent; Hannah, Miss A. Dunn; Fanchette, Mrs. John Sefton.... MAGAGOSSA, by Miss E. Gale.... Followed by the burlesque burlesque, TOODLES—Toodles, John Owens; Acorn, Mr. Morris; Georges, Mr. Hess; Mary, Mrs. Mark Smith; Mrs Toodles, Mrs. John Sefton.....PAS DE TROIS, by Misses A. and H. Cole, and Jackson.....Concludes with the farce of THE LIMERICK BOY—Paddy Miles, Mr. Sevmour; Henry, Mr. Duncan; Dr. Coates, Mr. Morris; Mrs. Fidget, Mrs. Seymour; Jane, Miss L. Graham.

Colosseum—SEA OF ICE, which has been in preparation since the commencement of the season; will shortly be produced with new dresses, scenery and decorations.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—First and Second Tier and Parquette, 75 cents; Boxes (third tier for colored persons only), 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4 to $6, according to location.

Box Office open for securing Dress Circle, Parquette Chairs and Private Boxes, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. daily.

Exercises.—Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. a21

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—ST. CHARLES ST

Lessee and Manager.....B. DeBAR.
Acting Manager.....H. CORBI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Tier, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 each; Private Quadroon Boxes, $3 each.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE RAVELS.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 21,

Second night of one of the greatest pantomimes of the age, entitled ALADDIN; or, The Night Owl—Gabriel and Francois in an entire new part—New Scenery, Tricks and Transformations.... First night of the pantomime of LA BOUQUETIERE—Yrca Mathias and others.....Young America in his new scene—Speaking, Singing and Dancing in Wooden Shoe Hornpipe on the TIGHT ROPE.

Doors open at 7; Overture at 7½ o'clock, precisely. Box Office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock P. M.

C. G. CHESLEY, Treasurer.

ORLEANS THEATER—ORLEANS STREET—

SUNDAY, April 24, 1859.

Benefit of Miss MARIE RAVEL—LES FUGITIFS—Grand drama, in 5 acts.....UN HOMME SEUL—Vaudeville, in one act.

Performance commences at 7 o'clock.

Ticket office open every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M. a21

ARTHUR NAPOLEON

Has the honor to inform his friends and the citizens of New Orleans that he will give his Second and LAST

Grand Concert,

On MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1859,

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

On this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

SIGNORINA CAIROLI,

Prima Donna Soprano, from the Academy of Music, New York, and the principal Theatres of Europe.

MISS HEYWOOD,

The celebrated Prima Donna Contralto, from Drury Lane Theatre, London.

HERR DORNER,

The great Solo Violinist, of the Philharmonic Concerts, New York; and

SIEGFRIED BEHRENS,

Musical Director.

Tickets, ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Seats may be secured at the Music Stores of Messrs. Werlein and Ferrett.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

No postponement on account of the weather.

The Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the manufactory of Pleyel, Paris, and kindly loaned by Mr. Werlein. a21

GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE!

Tickets—One Dollar; Schools and Children, 50 Cents. Doors open at half-past 11 o'clock; Concert to commence at exactly past 12 o'clock. a21

CONCERT HALL, POYDRAS STREET, CORNER of Carondelet street, New Orleans.

ONE WEEK LONGER.

NOW BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY!

The Grand Original Illustration

—OF—

Dr. Kane's

ARCTIC VOYAGES!!

Faithful from Drawings and Sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers, produced under the immediate supervision of Mr. Henry Brooks, James McHarg and Wm. Morton, who accompanied Dr. Kane on both expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin.

Second series of this ever-memorable expedition are on exhibition, among which are the identical SLEDGE DOG "MYOUK," the celebrated SLEDGE DOG "MYOUK," and the FAMOUS FLAG.

Admission, 50 cents; Children and Servants, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7½—to commence at 8 o'clock. a18 tf

ON VIEW FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

CHURCH'S

Celebrated Painting

—OF THE—

GREAT FALL, NIAGARA,

—AT—

BLAKEFIELD, STEEL & CO.'S,

No. 60 CAMP STREET.

Admission, 25 cents. m23 tf

ANNIVERSARY BALL

—OF THE—

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The R. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE I. O. O. F., in the State of Louisiana, will close the ceremonies of TUESDAY, the 26th April, in commemoration of the FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Order of Odd Fellowship in the United States, by giving a

GRAND REGALIA, DRESS, FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL,

which will take place

At Odd Fellows' Hall,

under the direction of the following Managers, appointed by the Order:

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

Simon Colyhand,	Joseph Magner,	E. J. Dohm,
J. R. Tallon,	John P. Caldwell,	H. Demeron,
W. C. Wilson,	Lorin Homes,	R. King Cutler,
T. L. Barker,	E. A. Patterson,	F. Martinez,
John Taylor,	D. Sickney,	Chas. P. Verlander,
S. Graff,	J. M. Wagner,	C. W. Farnum,
E. A. Spence,	J. A. Brown,	Caspar Wild.
Bartholomew Smith,	Krebs,	

RECEPTION.

Geo. Seymour,	J. G. Hodge,	R. Brewster,
W. T. Crouch,	W. F. Girard,	J. W. Beach,
A. De Sells,	C. F. Legay,	J. H. Gunnison,
W. C. Sperry,	R. T. Boyle,	T. D. Vanflora,
A. Duncanson,	L. H. Watson,	E. F. Lizono.
W. J. T. Cowdman,	Thos. H. Shields,	

FLOOR MANAGERS.

R. McPride,	H. Hilgenpath,	J. H. Estmedun,
George Graham,	R. G. Abbott,	J. T. Michel,
C. W. Rothick,	Peter Sies,	Prof. J. Vegas.

SUPPER.

J. T. Miller,	H. DeGray,	C. F. Sweetland,
J. W. Leete,	R. Cohen,	E. Smith.
J. F. Kenney,	R. Allen,	

Gents' Tickets to be obtained from either of the above Managers; also at the Secretary's Office, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Felt & Slocum, No. 64 Camp street. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be made as above.

Invitation Committee will meet at half-past 7 o'clock, every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at the Secretary's Office, Odd Fellows' Hall. a8

PROFESSOR J. VEGAS' LAST CHILDREN'S BALL

AND MAY-DAY CELEBRATION,

—At—

Odd Fellows' Hall,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1859.

PROF. J. VEGAS respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his last

CHILDREN'S BALL AND MAY FESTIVAL,

under his management, will be given at the above-mentioned place, on the 2d of May, 1859.

The ceremony of the May celebration to commence at half-past 7 o'clock, followed by the Child ea's Ball until 11 o'clock, after which the Ball for the Adults will begin. The Hall will be magnificently decorated inside and outside, expressly for this occasion.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION:

W. C. Wilson,	Prof. M. D. Dimitry,	
Dr. T. Antoine,	Geo. H. Law,	
L. H. Watson,	N. J. Hoey,	
Anthony Sambola,	W. L. Hudgeson,	
Louis Documenil,	G. T. Nash,	

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Prof. J. Vegas, Jos. F. Vegas.

Ladies and Misses wishing to obtain invitations will please send their names and residences to the Secretary, at the Ball Room Office, or to Professor J. Vegas, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Positively no Ladies' invitations can be obtained on the day of the Ball.

Gentlemen's Tickets can be obtained at the Hall, and at the Music Stores.

No one will be admitted except he presents his Ticket at the door. all tf

CHAS. D. K. DUNCAN. WM. P. DUNCAN. E. L. JAMES.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. K. DUNCAN & CO.,

Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects and Superintendents, Nos. 131 COMMON STREET, and

24½ CARONDELET STREET,

m24 1y

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Yesterday opened quietly. At an early hour it was talked about that a break had occurred in the levee at the Picou plantation, belonging to Messrs. Boulligny & Gaunecheau, 35 miles above the city, on the same side of the river. It is an ugly place for a break, the land being very low and the levee 13 and 14 feet high in the vicinity. Later accounts stated that the break had got to be a real crevasse; was 200 feet in width, and no prospect of its being stopped. A crevasse occurred in this neighborhood some years ago, and ran its course. The water will not reach the city through this crevasse, but will run off through Bayou Labranche and into Lake Pontchartrain. The talk was that the Jackson Railroad might be interrupted. The road will not be troubled by the water, being built on a bank in this vicinity. The distance from the crevasse to the lake shore is about five miles or a little more.

About noon the talk took another turn. Intelligence was received that the Arabia from Liverpool, of the 9th inst., had arrived at Halifax, bringing stirring intelligence, which will be found elsewhere, just as we predicted on the arrival of the last steamer that the one of the 9th would bring exciting advices. The political advices are of this caste. Commercially, the accounts are as satisfactory as could be expected. Cotton was steady; breadstuffs dull. The value of this item of commerce does not affect us any, as we have no surplus of flour or grain to send to Europe. In a financial aspect, if the price of consols, that endless theme for a standard, is to be considered, the accounts are altogether unfavorable. We are somewhat surprised at much of the talk in regard to the effect the probable approaching war will have on American interests. We have before talked on this question, and that the disturbances, even if they are general on the continent, will not be detrimental to our interests, particularly to the trade of New Orleans. Calm your agitation and fears, Messrs. dealers, factors, Bulls and Bears; any excitement caused by war reports will pass off in a day or two after we get the intelligence of the declaration and the first passage at arms. If there are any factors disposed to sell cotton cheap to-day or at a reduced price, on the war reports, they will find buyers. There were some fresh Bears on the street yesterday—that is, cubs just emerging into note, and willing to buy cheap cotton, as also cheap tobacco. It must not be overlooked that at this season of the year the trade in tobacco is conducted and governed by the caprice of two parties, which we shall, in the course of talk, designate as Tobacco Bulls and Tobacco Bears. Jobbers in bank shares and dealers in bonds must not imagine that they monopolize altogether the honored and distinguished appellation of Bears and Bulls.

There was some talk of cotton—it is no use to attempt to suppress it. Talk will go on about the king. The receipts continue to swell, with accounts from the Atlantic ports to the 13th and 14th inst., Florida the 9th, Texas to last Saturday, and the receipts at our levee; the figures for receipts at all ports up to last evening foot up 3,413,817 bales. In our estimates on the 12th we placed the figures 77,410 bales as the quantity required at this port to make up the maximum of 3,850,000. Of this quantity we have received 19,100 bales, which does not include the receipts from Memphis. After this time last year the entire receipts at all the ports were 471,000 bales.

The mails via the Jackson are becoming daily more regular. We yesterday received dates from New York of the 13th inst., as late as due. The placard at the Post-Office said the mail via Mobile failed, "as usual." The Tehuantepec steamer Coatzacoalcos is fully due. The Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, will be due about Tuesday next.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The steamship Arizona, Capt. Denison, from Brazos Santiago 18th inst., arrived yesterday, bringing on freight 156 bales of cotton, and $233,150 75 in specie. The Purser brought no papers, having failed to receive his usual supply from Brownsville.

The Purser informs us that there was great rejoicing and firing of cannon in Matamoras on the 12th inst., on account of a report that had reached there that San Luis de Potosi had been taken by the Liberals, under Guadalupe Garcia. The report is that the Church Party marched out and the Liberals marched in.

On the night of the 13th a violent Norther sprung up at the Brazos, in which the schooner Florence went ashore, but was subsequently got off without damage.

The Norther caused low water on the bar, which detained the Arizona two days.

The Rio Grande was still very low.

Left in port at Brazos, schooner Florence, from New York, discharging; schooner Sea Drift, from New Orleans, discharging.

VIOLATION OF LETTER SEALS.—A Post-office clerk was recently arrested in Chicago upon the charge of opening letters. It seems that he had been in the habit, where the superscription was difficult to read, of opening the letters to ascertain it. The law regards the seal of a letter sacred, and imposes a penalty for its infraction of a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment, not exceeding six months.

IN A FEW DAYS the Gift China Store, 97 Camp street, will be closed, and those of our readers who have not yet visited this store and tried their luck, should go at once and secure some of the elegant gifts which are daily presented to the patrons of this establishment. For further particulars, read advertisement.

FIRST WARD AMERICAN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club is called for Saturday evening, at Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicity streets. Important business awaits consideration, and a full attendance is desired. See the President's official call, in another column.

McGEORGE'S SHINGLE MACHINE.—This machine is certainly one of the most valuable inventions of the present age, and is destined to work a revolution in the manufacture of shingles but little inferior to that made by the spinning jenny, in cotton. Hitherto the manufacture of good shingles has been a slow, laborious and expensive process, which had the effect of keeping the prices at so high a standard that the demand was seldom greater than the supply, though for covering roofs they have for ages been the most popular material. McGeorge's machine reduces shingle making into a very simple, rapid and easy process, and consequently does away with a great amount of the expenses upon them. A rough block of wood is split from timber of any kind—then being blocks which have been cast aside at mills as useless—placed into the machine without any preparation, and in a few seconds is cut up into beautiful and substantial shingles. The process is simple in the extreme, and a green field negro could in a half hour learn to work with as much advantage as he could with his wood hoe or plow. Besides the economy of time and labor which this machine effects, there is another important saving made. Blocks of wood which have been hitherto looked upon as useless, knotty and supply timber, and in fact everything large enough, serves as perfectly for material out of which this machine cuts shingles of the best quality. There is another important fact in connection with the profitable capabilities of the machine. Sugar planters can use it to great advantage for cutting out their barrel staves and heads, as it works these articles up quite as neatly and rapidly as it does shingles.

The agent of this machine has one in operation every day, on the other side of the river at the Canal street ferry wharf, where the curious or interested can at any time judge of its value for themselves.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Mr. Alf. Boulligny, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, the following named valuable real estate, viz: twenty-one lots of ground in square No. 16, and a handsome family residence on Plaquemine street between Berlin and Milan streets, city of Jefferson. For terms see advertisements. Also, square No. 58, containing 38 lots; square No. 59, containing 20 lots; one-half of square No. 26, containing 12 lots; and square No. 43, containing 2 lots. Terms—one-fourth cash; balance at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years credit, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots, shoes, brogans, hats, clothing, etc., to take place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at Blache & Beaumont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Young gentlemen who wish to be ready for good situations, 1st July, are referred to special advertisement of Delbear's Commercial College, 105 Canal street.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, by Prof. Richard, at Dolbear's Commercial College, 105 Canal street—day and evening.

ANOTHER STRONG-MINDED WOMAN ON SLAVERY.

Madame Jessie Meriton White-Mario (we believe she became entitled to this latter appellative through matrimony) is a lady who a few years ago became in a measure known to the world by getting into a prison, in Genoa we believe, as the result of her efforts to create a revolution in Italy, and effect thereby a very material diminution in the dominion and the pride of the Austrian Emperor. Whether admiration for her perseverance and boldness in the cause she had espoused had anything to do in procuring for her a husband with an Italian name, we are not sufficiently "posted up" in her private history to determine, nor whether that piece of good or bad fortune was due to her personal charms exclusively, or to a feeling of sympathy for a woman whom the hand of the oppressor threatened to crush, but we do know that the failure of her political schemes caused her hurried departure from Italy, and that she is now in this country, lecturing upon the subject of Italian patriotism in particular, and upon freedom generally, with a fair prospect of shortly turning her undivided attention to the deplorable condition of white and black people in the South, and becoming a bright and shining star in the galaxy of strong-minded women in the North.

A few days since she addressed a letter to the New York Evening Post, remonstrating against an intolerable injury she had suffered at the hands of one of its correspondents, who had, with unparalleled baseness, intimated that her lectures upon the subject of Italian wrongs might draw together large and weeping audiences, "if she would agree not to say anything about *American* slavery." To many persons this cruel remark might seem only intended as a rebuke addressed to those people who are expected to interest themselves in subjects pertaining to human rights, when they have so much better capital to work upon at home; but Madame White-Mario decided at once that the writer meant to reproach her for not defining her position upon the only question in the world fit, in his eyes, for a cosmopolitan, an American patriot, or a general philanthropist to consider and discuss. She resolved that nobody should charge her with indifference to any question in connection with which the word *freedom* could be used, and accordingly declares the conviction that "it behooves all who plead for freedom in this country to place their sentiments on negro slavery above suspicion." She believes that liberty is equally the right of the Italian, the negro, the sepoy and the serf—which is, to say the least of it, putting the Italian and the negro in rather bad company—and affirms that her lectures inculcate this idea, and would cause any Southerner who should hear them to acquit her of a studied avoidance of the subject of American slavery. We have no doubt that "any Southerner" will readily do it; we, for our part, are not only willing to acquit her in the premises, but feel content, after a hasty perusal of her letter to the Post, to give her credit for an ardent desire to distinguish herself in the foremost rank of the strong-minded, freedom-shrieking women of America.

But in giving to the Abolitionists her valuable countenance and support, Madame White-Mario inflicts upon them a most withering and unmerciful sarcasm, innocent, perhaps, of any intention to do so, yet one under which they would wince were it not that the presence of their favorite hobby invariably drives out all sense of shame and decency. After stating that she lectures upon the Italian question because she has studied it and knows something about it, she proceeds:

Not so with the question of negro slavery. While I am convinced of the iniquity of slaveholding, never having been South I can form no opinion as to the capacity of slaves to emancipate themselves; and while thoroughly sympathising with the noble work of the *true* Abolitionists, I am not sure how far that work can proceed towards its good without the co-operation of the slaves. Were I to say more than this, until I have had time and opportunity to study the matter thoroughly, I should lay myself open to the charge of empty declamation—though if any American will show me how I could help on this vital question, I should gladly avail myself of any and every opportunity.

When the reader remembers that the great mass of Abolitionists derive their ideas of the institution of slavery from such works as Uncle Tom's Cabin, the pulpit denunciations of such men as Cheever, and from such newspapers as Abolition lunatics usually print, and when he remembers that nine tenths of the noisiest Freesoil demagogues have little better means of information, never saw a slave unless a fugitive, and would as soon venture into the dominions of Pluto as upon Southern soil with their vile prejudices displayed, he will appreciate the correctness of the lady's idea that a person should know something about a subject before attempting to instruct the world at large upon it, and the severity of its application to that of Abolitionism in a note written specially for the period of all Abolitiondom.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—Advices from Kingston are to the 23d ult. British gunboat Styx returned to Kingston on the 19th, from a fruitless search for the missing boat of the steamer Jassour. Not the remotest hope was entertained of the recovery of the unfortunate individuals who composed its crew. The Styx could not get near the wreck. It is stated that the outbreak of the laborers in Westmoreland county and other places—already reported—is the commencement of a fierce war of color and race on the island. The negroes are urged on by inflammatory appeals to their power, numbers and superior position over the whites, made by fanatic clergymen, both black and white, and the worst consequences may ensue. The ex-Emperor Soulouque had not visited at the government house, as it was intimated to him that he would be received as a private individual only. The new Ministers of Hayti to England, France and Spain were on the island, as also a deputation to Governor Darling. The Haytien troops who attended them were most miserable looking creatures, and were looked on with supreme contempt by the blacks who have the honor to shoulder the muskets of Victoria. The report of the Jamaica Immigration act in England gave much joy to the planters. Mining reports were good, but general trade dull.

A SINGULAR CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Before the Circuit Court at Warwick, England, a member of a fire company, named Adams, was charged with the manslaughter of Eliza Gregory. It appears that a fire occurred at the house of deceased, a child of seven years, and that after the engines arrived a fire escape was placed against the building to rescue the young girl, who was in bed in an upper room. An officer named Farrell was ascending the ladder for this purpose, when he was suddenly deluged with water from two engines, the hose of one of which was held by defendant, who remarked "take that thing away, it was never of no good." This delayed the rescue, and when the child was taken out she was dead. The prisoner said that he had no intention of preventing the rescue of the child, and had no jealousy, as had been imputed to him, against fire-escapes. He also appealed to past acts, showing that in ten instances he had saved lives at fires. The result of the trial is not given in our latest English exchanges.

A MONSTROUS CHARGE.—A German named Joseph Taggart was arrested in New Brooklyn, a few days ago, on suspicion of having poisoned Frank Haas, a boy 6 years old, son of Francis Haas. The accused boarded in the family of Mr. Haas, whose business required his absence from home at night. It is alleged that an improper intimacy existed between Mrs. Haas and the accused, and the boy talked so much that it was necessary to get him out of the way. The boy died.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—On the night of the 11th inst. a young man named Charles Green, a convict in the Massachusetts State Prison, hung himself in his cell, exhibiting extraordinary ingenuity in the performance. He was under sentence of four years for burglary.

SAD ACCIDENT.—In Cincinnati, a few days ago, a small boy playfully pointed a pistol at one of his fellows and accidentally discharged it. The ball entered the boys' forehead, killing him instantly.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

Lord Derby's Speech, Announcing the Dissolution of Parliament.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE HOPELESS!

THE CRISIS AT HAND!!

A WAR NOW CONSIDERED INEVITABLE!!

FRENCH MILITARY MOVEMENTS!

FRENCH FLEETS ORDERED HOME!

LATER FROM INDIA!

Commercial Intelligence—Arrivals Out, etc.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

HALIFAX, April 20.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port this morning.

She left Liverpool on Saturday the 9th inst., and brings seven days later news from Europe than were received by the Europa at New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The political intelligence by the Arabia is of an important character.

Less confidence was entertained in regard to the five powers being able to settle upon a basis for the maintenance of peace.

It has been announced upon reliable authority that the English ministry had decided to dissolve Parliament, but no date has as yet been fixed upon for the dissolution.

Another account says that the ministry themselves had announced their intention to dissolve Parliament.

The country is flooded with addresses of candidates for election to Parliament, etc.

The seven million India loan bill had finally passed both houses of Parliament.

The latest advices from the Continent are very warlike and threatening, and the prospects for peace are very discouraging.

The London Times says the crisis, on the Italian question, is at hand.

Great bodies of Austrian troops are on the march to Italy, and great activity prevails in every military department of France.

The military preparations on every side indicate a warlike solution of the pending difficulties.

The Paris Bourse is very much depressed, and has declined nearly one per cent. during the last two days.

The ship Grey Oak, from London, bound for New York, has been abandoned at sea.

The officers and crew were picked up and taken to Liverpool by the steamship City of Washington.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm at a slight decline on the quotations by the Europa. A general decline of 1-16 has been submitted to, but the decline is chiefly on inferior qualities. The quotations of Middling Orleans and the higher grades have been maintained. Middling Orleans 7¾.

HAVRE, April 8.—The Havre Cotton market closed steady, notwithstanding the more warlike rumors prevailing on the continent. Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 107 francs.

LONDON, April 9.—Owing to the more threatening aspect of continental affairs, and the Indian loan, the funds have declined 1 per cent.

Consols for money closed at 94½ to 95.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally very dull.

The Provision market generally closed firm.

Further by the Steamship Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The steamship North Briton of the Liverpool and Canadian line arrived at Liverpool from Portland on Thursday, the 7th inst.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, also arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The Cunard screw steamship Etna, from New York, was spoken by the Arabia off Liverpool on the evening of Saturday the 9th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,300 and exporters 4,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were sold for exportation. The market on Friday closed firm, but quiet, at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans	8¼
Fair Mobile	7¾
Fair Uplands	7¾
Middling Orleans	7¾
Middling Mobile	7¾
Middling Uplands	7 1-16

The stock of cotton at Liverpool is 370,000 bales. Of this amount 310,000 bales is of American production.

Some authorities say that there is a partial decline in cotton of 1-16 to ⅛, but it is confined chiefly to the lower grades.

The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are of a more favorable character.

The market opened dull in the early part of the week, but closed firm with a good demand.

LONDON, April 9.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £680,000, there being a heavy drain for India and the continent.

LATEST—LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon, April 9. The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 7000 bales, of which 1000 bales have been taken by speculators and exporters.

The market is quiet and closes with a declining tendency. Buyers demand a reduction in prices.

General Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Lord Derby, the Prime Minister of England, has announced in the House of Lords that the Cabinet had come to the decision to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country to sustain the Ministry upon the reform measures.

In making this announcement Lord Derby addressed the House of Lords at great length, commenting with much severity on the course which Lord John Russell had thought proper to pursue in offering his amendment to the Ministerial Reform bill.

Lord Derby was equally severe in regard to Lord Palmerston's course, and characterized Lord Palmerston's recommendation, that the Ministry should accept the amendment offered by Lord John Russell, as a direct insult to the Ministry.

He rejoiced at the generous support extended to the Government in favor of the proposed reform, and expressed his conviction, that owing to a want of cohesion among their ranks, the opposition would speedily be dissolved.

Lord Derby closed his remarks by stating that the Cabinet would dissolve Parliament as soon as the public business permitted.

He stated that the Cabinet had come to this determination because the country ought to be consulted in the present important crisis, and because they felt satisfied that the interests of peace would suffer from a change of administration at the present time.

In the House of Commons, D'Israeli made a similar announcement, followed by an explanation of the reasons and motives which had actuated the Ministry in coming to this determination.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Threatening Aspect of Affairs.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon, April 9.—(By Telegraph.)—Lord Malmsbury made a speech in Parliament last night in explanation of the difficulties in the way of establishing a basis for the amicable settlement of the Italian question and the consequent delay in the arrangements for the assembling of a peace Congress. His remarks are generally construed by the London press into an admission that the prospects of a peaceful solution of the difficulties by a Congress of the five powers is hopeless.

Advices from Paris by telegraph and mail represent that the movement of troops and all descriptions of war material throughout France continues on a large scale, and that the prevailing feeling in the French foreign office is that war is inevitable. This feeling is shared by some of the highest functionaries of the French Government.

A large reinforcement of troops had been ordered to Lyons, and great activity prevailed in the French navy. Orders had been dispatched concentrating the French fleets in the Mediterranean, and transports were ordered to be in readiness at a moment's warning.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

A French Ambassador Insulted.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamship Saxonia, of the Hamburg and New York line, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Hamburg on Tuesday, the 5th instant, and her advices are consequently anticipated by the Arabia at Halifax.

By this arrival we have, however, some items of interest not reported in our telegraphic summary by the Arabia.

HAMBURG, April 8th.—The feeling of hostility towards France has reached a high pitch in the northern part of Germany as well as in Austria.

The French Ambassador at Hanover was so grossly insulted while at one of the theaters, by the demonstrations of antipathy towards France, that he was obliged to quit the theater.

Mr. Musard, who is distinguished for having been the founder of the present popular entertainments in the form of concerts, died a few days since in France, at the age of 77.

It was reported that Austria has expressed her determination to insist upon Sardinia's reducing her armaments, before she (Austria) will consent to the opening of a Congress for the settlement of the Italian question.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Our Treaty with Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The modified Cass-Irisarri treaty which was recently ratified by the Nicaraguan Government and returned to Washington for the approval of our Government, is entirely satisfactory to the Administration except upon the point of the amendment which requires our Government to prevent the organization of hostile parties in this country for the purpose of invading the territory of Nicaragua.

If the amendment should be ultimately rejected by our Government, however, no doubt is entertained of its modification by the Nicaraguan Government so as to meet our views upon that point.

By the terms of the treaty as at present modified, the Nicaraguan Government engages to keep the Transit route open, and in any case of failure to do so, it concedes the right of our Government to land troops to protect the persons and property of American citizens.

Official information from Nicaragua satisfies our Government that the British Minister to Nicaragua is acting in good faith with this Government, in his negotiations, and that he is at present engaged in arranging the terms of the surrender of the Bay Islands, and the protectorate of the Mosquito territory.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The overland California mail arrived here last night with advices from San Francisco to the 28th of March, three days later than we received yesterday.

The bill to divide the State of California, which has excited much discussion in the Legislature, had passed the House of Representatives.

A bill had also passed the House of Representatives calling a convention of delegates, composed of representatives from California, Washington Territory, Oregon and Arizona, to consider a plan for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from some point on the Mississippi river to San Francisco.

Business at San Francisco was quiet. The markets were generally dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—The Ohio river at this point has fallen two feet during the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock to-day, and is still falling rapidly, with ten feet of water on the Falls.

Domestic Intelligence.

The Sickles Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the trial of Daniel E. Sickles, for the murder of Philip Barton Key, before the Criminal Court to-day, Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, surprised everybody by a change of tactics.

The counsel for defense closed the direct examination of witnesses to-day.

After the close of the evidence in chief for the defense, Mr. Ould said that the prosecution had thus far objected to the testimony introduced by the defense, tending to prove adulterous intercourse between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles, but the court having overruled some of these objections, the counsel for the prosecution would now consent to the admission of all the proofs that could be brought forward on that point.

He said they were willing even to admit the written confession of Mrs. Sickles, their previous objection to which had been sustained by the court.

This change of tactics produced great sensation in court.

Mr. Graham, on the part of the defense, quickly replied that the defense wanted time to consider this most surprising proposition, presented at this late stage of the proceedings. He said it would not do for the prosecution to attempt to re-open all the doors now, after the witnesses for the defense had been, many of them, dismissed and scattered to the four winds.

The counsel for the prosecution then commenced the examination of witnesses to rebut the evidence of the defense.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The Flour market closed firm at $5 65 to $5 75 for superfine. Whisky closed firm and active—sales to-day 1,600 bbls., at 24c. to 24½c. Lard closed firm, with an upward tendency; sales to-day at 11 to 11½c. for lard in barrels.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day were 1000 bales, mostly before the publication of the Arabia's news.

Flour closed with a declining tendency. The sales to-day were 20,000 barrels, at a slight decline on yesterday's quotations. Corn closed active, with a declining tendency. Sales to-day 31,000 bushels at 83 to 85c. for yellow. Lard closed buoyant at 11¼ to 11½ for Lard in tierces. Sugar closed dull at a decline of ¼; moderate sales at 6¼ to 7½c. Coffee closed firm at yesterday's quotations. Molasses closed firm; prices are stiffer, but quotations unchanged.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The steamer Planet arrived here from New Orleans yesterday. The steamer Henry Clouteau left here for New Orleans last evening.

VICKSBURG, April 20.—The steamer Woodford passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

SMALL-POX IN ALABAMA.—The country round about Columbia and Abbeville, in Henry county, says the Eufaula Express, was thrown into a great state of excitement, a few days ago, by the appearance of a disease of a contagious character, resembling, in many respects, the small-pox. A small boy was the first person attacked, and since that, some fifteen or more cases have occurred. It is thought that the disease was contracted from a suit of clothes which had been purchased for the boy in New York. The disease, we learn, yields rapidly to treatment, and has not proven fatal, as yet, in any instance.

LACE SHAWLS AND MANTLES.—These are the articles for lady comfort and adornment during the coming warm weather. A magnificent stock of the same has just been received and opened by the Reilly's, No. 126 Canal street. The ladies should be on hand early for the pick. See advertisement.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—An uncommonly fine chance for speculation will be offered at 11 o'clock to-day by Montgomery & Smith, at their auction mart on Camp street. The unclaimed packages and bundles left on the hands of the Adams' Express Company are to be sold, and sold unopened. Here's a chance! See advertisement.

Local Intelligence.

CORRECTION.—Yesterday, in referring to the shooting affair between Mr. Vernon and Capt. Bossiere, we spoke of them as two of the proprietors of the Courier; in this it appears we were in error, as the Courier of yesterday morning states that they were formerly connected with that paper, but at this time have no proprietorship in it.

THE BEAUTIFUL WEATHER continues, though yesterday it was blurred with rather more dust than was agreeable. We shall soon have to have either rain or water carts.

THE LATE FAIR at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, we are glad to learn, resulted handsomely. Over $5000, clear of expenses, were realized.

A NOVELTY, which we enjoyed considerably last night, was the manifest pleasure of a crowd of some twenty or more boys and girls during the performance of the Ravel pantomimes at the St. Charles Theater. The boys, hearty, stout, and bright; the girls neat, pretty, well dressed and intelligent, enjoyed the performance so much in unison with the rest of the audience that it was matter of astonishment to all who learned they were deaf mutes.

Between the acts, they conversed with each other with so much life of look and gesticulation, that many who were near failed to notice that they were not speaking, and that instead of