New Orleans Daily Crescent.
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1859. NUMBER 219.

A COMPARISON.

Before the close of the present year the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada will be completed to Detroit, Michigan, a distance of eight hundred and sixty-two miles in a direct line, with branches in addition, which make up the aggregate of eleven hundred miles of complete railway. This is a tremendous work, and the cost has been tremendous, too—disproportionately great for the length of road made. It has cost sixty millions of dollars, and we have heard of few reports of grumblings of the parties who have been obliged to launch out this "grand cash" in currency or credits. They went to work like men, and shouldered their burden as Milo, the athlete, did his ox; for he knew that he would only have to carry it a furlong and his task would be ended, and the prize gained which would repay him for his toil. They knew what they had to do, and what was to be gained by doing it, and made up their minds that the arduous game was worth the costly candle, and that while the reward would last forever, the striving would be but for a brief period.

Let us see how this great Canadian enterprise will compare with the majestic scheme which makes the whole sovereign Southwest, with its vast wealth and its acknowledged public spirit, stand aghast at the grandeur of its proportions, which, seen through the medium of hesitancy and doubt, loom up with a magnified portentousness that terrifies capital from grappling with them. Let us see how the difficulties and outlay at cost of which the Southern Pacific Railroad is to be accomplished compare with those which have been successfully overcome by the grand Trunk Company of Canada. That road was built through a country of the most disadvantageous character, with numerous rivers to be bridged, ravines to be filled up, hills and small mountains of earth or rock to be dug or blasted away, and for half a year the rigorous climate cemented the snow and ice-covered earth to the hardness of stone itself, compelling cessation of operations, and forcing the company to great trouble and expense in reorganizing their working forces and resuming construction labors. In the catalogue of bridging items is included that magnificent and enormously expensive work, the Victoria bridge, the cost of which and everything else comes out of the sixty millions that pay for the eleven hundred miles of road.

From New Orleans to the city of Mazatlan, on the Pacific, the distance is twelve hundred and fifty miles; and from New Orleans to Guaymas, an eligible port on the Gulf of California, is thirteen hundred miles; by the one route but one hundred and fifty miles more of road are required than have been built in Canada and Maine for sixty millions, and by the other but two hundred more. But this comparison of distances, favorable as it is, amounts to nothing when the nature of the country which one road traverses, and the other is to traverse, are contrasted. The Grand Trunk had to meet and overcome natural obstacles at which we have glanced above, but none of these will stand in the path of the Southern Pacific as it marches onward to wed the Atlantic to the Western Ocean. No wintry frosts will come, in scorn of the enterprise of man, to congeal the earth to flinty hardness, and peremptorily command the workman to stay his hand. No rivers will cross its way, demanding Victoria bridges to triumph over their interruption, and no rocky hights will stand in its pathway to be conquered by huge toil and delay. But the route will lay through a level country, few inequalities of the earth's surface interposing obstacles of an importance which cannot be overcome by easy grades; for long spaces the rails can be laid with scarcely the necessity for touching the soil with the spade, and through all the year a temperate climate will ensure the uninterrupted continuation of the work.

How then could the company contrive to properly spend the sum of sixty millions on the road, a sum, too, of which a heavy proportion is possessed as a free gift in the franchises which have been donated the corporation. The road can cost nothing like what the Canadians have paid for their Grand Trunk, and our Grand Trunk Southern Pacific road will be the avenue of travel between two worlds, the Eastern and the Western. The most valuable portion of the Asiatic and European and the Pacific coast trade will have New Orleans for its shipping depot on this side, and the great channel of commerce and travel will drain to the city the specie of Mexico and the undeveloped trade of all that country. Yet, with all this magnificent promise the timorous capitalists of this section, which is to be so instimably benefitted, regard the enterprise fearfully and hesitate to take possession of the franchises, which have been pledged them conditionally on their getting it under vigorous headway. But we console ourself with the reflection that "Rome was not built in a day," and that as certain as the sun continues to rise for a few years longer, so certainly will the Southern Pacific Railroad be built. It is a question of time, but we would have the time shortened that is to develop the result.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The weather was very favorable yesterday for out-door transactions. The storm of rain, which was the principal attraction when we talked in our last, ceased at an early hour on Thursday night, and although it has been of great and essential good in many respects, yet it was not of sufficient duration to lead to results that there has been any effect on the navigation of the Mississippi river and tributaries. Of course the talk of low water will prevail for some weeks. This is not the first season of a want of water, nor will it be the first that the Ohio river and its many branches (the Upper Mississippi and the great Missouri river) have froze up tight and strong before a rise, and procrastinated the resumption of navigation till the months of February and March; yet we are getting along tolerably well, as is indicated by the daily arrivals of steamboats from above Memphis. The stocks of Western produce are ample for the demand. The receipts henceforward are not expected to cover the impression that prices must or will materially decline. The habitués and frequenters of the flags on Tchoupitoulas, Poydras and New Levee streets, are in good humor, as are all traders and dealers engaged in the great Western trade.

It was rather quiet on Carondelet street yesterday, though the gatherings on the flags were free and large. The chief talk was of cotton, but it was varied, embracing a good many things and subjects, one of which was, "who will be the next President of the Bank of Louisiana?" as it is now conceded that the present venerated and respected incumbent will be prevented by physical infirmities from resuming the responsible duties.

The further talk was that there was considerable animation in the cotton market without any advance in prices being realized. While talking of cotton, we are constrained to talk privately of some figures in regard to the crop of this season, which emanated from this city under date of the 2d inst., giving estimates and placing the receipts at this port at 2,000,000 bales, which are about 100,000 bales under what they were based at. But what attracted our attention were the figures in regard to the shipments from Memphis to the East or up the Ohio river and to St. Louis. These shipments are placed at 50,000 bales for this season against 85,000 bales last year. Assuming a deficiency of 35,000 bales for this season is altogether erroneous and misplaced. The shipments from Memphis upwards will this season exceed 100,000 bales, as there have already been shipped since the 1st of September last 27,224 bales, which exceeds one-half of the quantity alleted for the entire season by the writer of the circular before us. In fact, if the present embargo from low water continues, we would not be surprised that the shipments from Memphis East should reach 110,000 bales, as the estimated receipts at that port were placed weeks ago for this season at *four hundred thousand bales*.

There was some talk of a conflict, or litigation arising, as to who shall pay for the one hundred and seventy-three bales of cotton burned up this week on the Jackson Railroad while in course of transit. The company has assumed all risks against fire or damage from that element. At the same time, factors have taken out policies of insurance against dangers and accidents, which includes fire on cotton shipped either by the river route or by railroad. But, then, two strings to the bow do not answer in this case. The company has assumed all risks on shipments against fire; but contend, if the cotton is insured by the consignees, the company is not liable. The insurance offices turn about and say they are not liable, because the Railroad Company assumed the fire risks. However, only one hundred and seventy-three bales of cotton have been destroyed, which is far preferable than 1730 bales; and the present case only more strongly confirms the admonitions and remarks which we talked of last year, and have again talked of the present season. The assumption and responsibility of fire risks by the company was a very impolitic course. Suppose the train of cars, with some 1800 bales, had been destroyed, would it have been so very an easy matter for the company to meet an immediate demand for payment—say $100,000. The talk is that the late disaster will lead to long litigation; and in the meantime the planters, or owners of the cotton, may suffer. We, however, suggest to the mandators of the road to abrogate the assumption of fire risks, and allow those risks to be assumed by the parties to whom they belong—the insurance associations. There are no two ways in this matter, a thousand bales of cotton are just as likely to burn up in a day as one hundred.

The mails failed yesterday by both routes; that via the Jackson Railroad owing, no doubt, to the late fire. Very little delay will intervene, and we may have the mail over the route to-day. The mail via Mobile never comes entirely through on Fridays. The Canada, the steamer of the 5th inst., is fully due—out thirteen days. The Asia's mails are due this morning.

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT.

Brancho.—Seest thou not, I say, what a deformed thief this fashion is?

Courade.—I see that the fashion wears out more apparel than the man.—*Much Ado About Nothing.*

If the foolishness of fashion addled the strong heads of the lordly sex when Shakspeare wrote, truly there is no food for surprise in the fact that the gentler gender has yielded to its seductions in our days. We are exceedingly grateful to Shakspeare that he "wrote for all time," for how *apropos* to this time is the sage remark of the oracular *Courade*—less the term of masculinity—that the fashion wears out more apparel than the woman, who perambulates the dusty and muddy thoroughfares dragging after her fair form a continuation as useless as the tail of a comet—save that it polishes the sidewalks, and in so doing, the fashion wears out the apparel, though it saves the city fathers something for street sweeping. It is enough to make a husband or a father tear his hair to see his wife or daughter performing the duties of common scavenger by sweeping the banquette with surplus yards of the costliest silk—which he paid for—and so unpleasant is the aspect of a female engaged in this voluntary street work, that though her front view charm as never so much as she approaches, the illusion is painfully dissipated when we turn to look after the wiggling mass of dry goods which trails its way along the walk by the hidden agency of a mincing motive power within.

We might have denounced fashion in this regard with more energy a year or two since, but we did not, for we knew that ink and paper would have been wasted, as they were several years *before that*, when we ran a tilt against the introduction of the long dress style, and were most ingloriously vanquished. We knew it was no use a year or two since, for the fashion was then in its zenith and scornfully elevated far above our fulminations. So we patiently and silently awaited the setting of the culminated favorite, that we might valiantly pitch into it as it was going down hill, and claim some of the credit of its overthrow. The time has come, and we are after it remorselessly. Bulletins from the boss *modistes* of the Parisian center of fashionable law-giving have been posted through these provincial dominions of the French capital, and the faithful are directing their dress makers to dock their skirts in obedience to the edict that "dresses are worn a little shorter this season than last." Already we see members of the feminine *elite* on the streets, who are neatly as well as handsomely attired, for their skirts only touch without dragging, and we hopefully look forward to the millennial period in the history of fashions when they actually *will not touch the ground!*

Some may deem us insanely, fanatically sanguine, but we persist in our opinion, and have a reason for the faith that is in us—and this is that there is no conservatism in fashion; it never pauses short of extremes. Consequently, there is no telling how short, as there was no telling how long, dresses will get before the movement ceases. We hesitate to indite our opinion as to the precise altitude at which the lower hem will finally pause, and "thus far and no farther" shall be recorded by the directors of the *modes*, to stay the alarming progress of fashionable abbreviation of crinoline. For ourself, we shall continue to hound on the fashion with the shout of the aspiring youth, "*Excelsior!*" "higher! higher!" until it shall pause on the verge of the ultraism of Bloomerism!

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The belief has somehow or another gained wide currency throughout the South that at the "Dolbear Commercial College" nothing more than penmanship is taught, whereas the curriculum of this admirable institution is as comprehensive as that of the first-class colleges of the country, taking the student through a thorough course of classical instruction—the dead languages, besides the modern, algebra, geometry, surveying, navigation—a competent knowledge of all of which is inculcated by accomplished and experienced professors, for no consideration of expense has been spared by the manager in so organizing the college that it may have its due rank as a first-class educational institute. And this reputation it has with those who have correct information, and that it is entitled to it is demonstrable, for it can point to its long and successful career and to the many graduates of social and professional eminence in the community, who can claim it with pride as their *alma mater*.

It is true that especial importance is given to the study of penmanship and book-keeping, and in these qualifications for business life the graduates of the College go forth armed and equipped with all that can be acquired which will fit them for practical participation in commercial pursuits; but that these branches alone are taught is an error so egregious and so palpable that it could only have gained currency by the sedulous and designing misrepresentation of interested parties, who, to subserve their own ends or to gratify a feeling of sectional prejudice, have deliberately traduced and falsified the character of the institution. The slander is almost too transparent to call for refutation, so widely and so familiarly known is the College and so general have been the commendatory and explanatory publications of the press; yet, lest here should be some who have by chance not happened upon the correct sources of information and have acquired their impressions from false sources, we would state in so many words, that at Dolbear Commercial College the pupil may pursue any branch essential to a complete education, as taught in other regular colleges of the country, North and South, and to the former section no Southern student should have recourse while he can command here facilities of proper description. The roll of its students is very large, and each season sees its numbers enlarged in a heavy ratio, which indicates the increasing appreciation with which it is regarded in the Southwest.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, Oct. 31.—The Cotton market closed firm, Orleans fair is quoted at 105f. The stock on hand at this port amounts to 40,000 bales.

Later from New Mexico and Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 17.—The Leavenworth and Denver Express has arrived here from Denver City, bringing dates from that place to the 10th inst. The express brings $10,000 in gold dust, consigned to various firms in this city.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 17.—Both Houses of the Legislature of this State were this day organized.

Excitement in New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Later advices from New Mexico report great excitement throughout New Mexico on account of the continued outrages of the Indians.

Fatal Affray at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18.—A serious rencontre occurred this morning between two of our most respectable citizens. The parties concerned were Allen A. Hall, editor of the Nashville News, and G. E. Poindexter, editor of the Union and American. Mr. Poindexter was instantly killed by a load of buckshot discharged from a shot-gun in the hands of Hall. Mr. Poindexter did not fire at his antagonist. The affair grew out of an editorial quarrel.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Dr. Howe, who was shown by Col. Forbes to have been connected with the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, has gone to Canada. His friends deny his connection with the insurrection.

Excitement in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 17.—There is great excitement here and at Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor having been circulated to the effect that an attempt to rescue Brown is to be made, though the rumor is discredited at Washington.

A dispatch has been received here from Col. Davis, at Charlestown, to Governor Wise, requesting him to send two companies of cavalry which are stationed here, for the purpose of quelling insurrectionary movements. Col. Davis states that there has been five barns and out-houses fired today, which is supposed to be the work of Brown's sympathizers.

Heavy Failure at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The firm of John Mansfield & Co., boot and shoe dealers of this city, have suspended payment. Their liabilities amount to $200,000.

New York Election.

ALBANY, Nov. 17, 4 o'clock Evening.—The returns of the State election give Jones, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, a majority of 1270 over his opponent.

New York Stocks and Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Louisiana Sixes have sold to-day at 94.

For Sterling Exchange there is a fair demand at 109¾ to 110.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Cotton market closed dull. Prices are easier, but quotations are unchanged—sales to-day amount to 4000 bales. Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $15 to 15 50. Muscovado Sugar is quoted at 6¾ to 7¾.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 18.—The steamer Parkersburg passed down at 11 o'clock this morning, the Charmer at 1 o'clock, and the Catahoula at 5 o'clock this evening.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 18.—The steamer Mars passed down at 3 o'clock this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The Mississippi river at this point has fallen about one inch during the last twenty-four hours.

Iron Ties for Cotton Bales.

ELMS COURT, MISS., Nov. 14, 1859.

Messrs. Mandeville & McIlhenny, New Orleans:

Gentlemen—It is with some surprise that I hear that commission merchants and cotton factors in New Orleans are lending their aid and in some instances using most strenuous endeavors to put down the use of the iron tie for cotton bales, and have signed petitions to the Chamber of Commerce to impose a heavy tax upon all bales bound with iron, etc. This seems to me to be a very impolitic move for both merchants and pressmen. It is equivalent to the most imperious and offensive dictation. It reverses the acknowledged order of things, and makes the *principal* subordinate and inferior to the *agent*. The producer is placed lowest on the scale, his opinions and prejudices are set at defiance, and he is to be compelled to submit to the most outrageous extortion, unless he succumbs to the will and rule of a handful of men who are entrusted in preserving the existing state of things, which "existing state" is universally acknowledged to be a "*false state*," and one that must and will be reformed at an early date.

Now, does any one suppose that planters will submit to such dictation and such imposition? If there are *any such*, they will soon be disappointed in their expectations. I express the sentiments and opinions, not only of myself, but of the entire planting community. I am the exponent of an interest that is overwhelming and not easily controlled.

It may be that I am particularly prejudiced in favor of iron hoops. Granted. But apart from this, and if I had never bound *a bale* with iron, with the present aspect of affairs, and the present action and motives of merchants and pressmen, I should unhesitatingly and immediately adopt the iron hoop, incur the expense necessary to reduce the bale to proper dimensions and ship to *England*. And such is the opinion and determination of every planter to whom I have expressed the foregoing.

The obvious policy of merchants and pressmen should have been to conciliate the planter—to humor him in any change which he deemed proper to make in the management of his cotton—to accept *the iron tie* upon the same terms *with rope*, and to make the best of this innovation, which is inevitable, and which will soon become wide-spread and general. Instead of pursuing this line of policy, however, an insane attempt is made to repress all innovation by tyrannical legislation, and has thus hurried forward the consummation of the planters' independence of the compressers of New Orleans. I have started in this work in full earnest, and am supported and encouraged on all sides. With all modesty be it said, but a short time will elapse before the means will be at hand to enable every planter, with a trifling expense, to reduce his bales below the average of the compressed bales of New Orleans.

Yours very truly,
A. P. MERRILL, JR.

THE ST. CHARLES.—To-night Miss Jane Coombs, the accomplished young actress, makes her last appearance and has a farewell benefit. The bill is good. She plays *Bianca* in the "Italian Wife," and *Constance* in the "Love Chase." We hope to see the house crowded, for the fair and deserving beneficiary is certainly entitled to such a recognition of her merits. Her talent, her youth and her success, all appeal for the favor of the public.

DRAWING OF THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following numbers drew the principal prizes at the last drawing of the Havana Lottery, Nov. 9, 1859:

No. 12,464, $100,000; 19,751, $50,000; 19,498, $30,000; 6,886, $20,000; 10,576, $10,000; 861, 1,111 1,409, 1,764, 1,874, 1,995, 2,437, 2,559, 2,600, 3,644, 3,697, 4,877, 5,299, 5,608, 5,997, 6,051, 6,247, 6,549, 8,154, 11,868, 12,501, 12,709, 12,832, 13,088, 15,945, 18,656, 18,867, 19,224, 20,645, 20,710, 20,808, 20,875, 20,946, 21,109, 21,348, 21,769, 22,250, 22,887, 23,179, 23,433, 23,413, 23,454, 26,622, 27,189, 28,173, 28,864, 29,023, 29,066, 29,641, 29,779—$1,000 each.

Local Intelligence.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday forenoon was originated by a small display of smoke and very little, if any flame, while the ready action of the engine companies at 6 o'clock in the evening was created by a mosquito bar taking fire and burning only itself, in a house on the corner of Carondelet and Girod streets.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The report of this Hospital for the week ending last evening shows:

Admitted	339
Discharged	304
Died	47
Remaining	834

FREE DISPENSARY—Weekly report of the New Orleans School of Medicine on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Cases treated—Saturday, Nov. 12	89
" Monday, " 14	45
" Wednesday, " 16	40
	174
Treated previously	15,336
Total	15,510

LOST CHILD.—A nice little boy, aged six years, who says his name is King, was found in a bewildered state as to where he lived, or who he belonged to, or where he came from. Wm. Waterman, on Jackson street, between Chesnut and Collisuem streets, kindly took him to his residence, until he is claimed by those to whom he belongs.

A STORY OF TWO TRUNKS.—When Samuel Weller, Sen., entered the apothecary shop of Bob Sawyer, late Sawyer & Knockemoff, and beheld Mr. Pickwick and the bounding Bob indulging in a series of rough-and-tumbles, he in horror exclaimed "wery-ly this is werry strange medical play, gentlemen"—and when Peter Sablish, mariner, boarded the schooner "Critic," anchored in the Old Basin, on the night of the 14th inst., and then and there discovered the cabin door broken open and a trunk of valuable property stolen therefrom, he in like horror unto that of the senior Weller cried out, "stop thief!" But like the calling of spirits from the vasty deep, no available good resulted in Mr. Peter Sablish's lusty cry. Then it was that the following affidavits became necessary and were resorted to before Assistant Recorder Benit yesterday. Capt. Antonio Masculini deposeth that on the night of the 14th inst., about 9 o'clock, he left the said schooner "Critic," and in company with two friends and his above named sailor, went to take supper at an oyster house convenient in the locality. Having indulged in the bivalves these gentlemen made their way back to the schooner, preceded, however, by the trusty Peter aforesaid, and ere they arrived to within twenty paces, of the vessel the cries of "stop thief!" arrested their attention and caused them in turn to arrest one John Mora, whom, with two other men unknown, they now accuse of breaking open the cabin doors of the schooners "Critic" and "Alligator," and stealing therefrom two trunks containing clothing, valuable papers, and one silver watch, all valued at $215. One of these trunks that contained the clothing, papers and watch, is the property of Capt. Thos. Degan, of the schooner Alligator, and the other trunk containing only clothing, belongs to a sailor named John, of the Critic. The accused, John Mora, was seen by the Captain jumping ashore from off the Critic, and this testimony being corroborated by the master of the Alligator, and also by the sailor Peter Sablish, who adds that when he surprised the wily Mora two brother burglars made tracks for parts unknown. The Recorder deemed it proper to hold the said Peter and case for further investigation.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN PROBAR.—Yesterday two men were brought before Assistant Recorder Monroe, charged with being the murderers of Captain Probar, of the fishing boat Millard Fillmore. It will be remembered that this diabolical murder was perpetrated about a month since on the oyster banks of Bayou Julia. This case and the accused will be brought up at the First District Court, whither Recorder Monroe sent them.

ACCIDENT AND AMPUTATION.—James O'Connor, a laborer on the Opelousas Railroad, met with a sad accident on Thursday evening last. He was engaged at work near the Bonté station, and accidentally fell on the track just as the train was passing, and before any means of stopping the locomotive could be applied, the wheels of a car passed over one of his legs, crushing it so severely that amputation was necessary. Dr. Smith performed the operation of amputation, and his patient is in no further danger from this accident.

CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.—The late Mr. G. G. Skipwith, of Baton Rouge, who came to his death suddenly at the Conti Street Hotel, was afflicted with disease of the heart, and hence his decease—so Dr. Delery says—and an inquest being held, the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was 57 years old, and a native of this State.

CHARGE OF STABBING.—Last evening a Cuban lad named Joaquin Fernando was taken to the Second District lockup charged with stabbing Baptiste Bogue, residing on Old Levee between St. Philip and Dumaine streets. The lad said he was playing with some small girls near complainant's store when Bogue interfered, calling him bad names, whereupon he hit Bogue in the mouth, who in turn hit him back with a bucket, thus exasperating Joaquin, who says in self-defense he drew his knife and slightly stabbed Bogue.

"NOT A TRUE BILL."—Yesterday the jury at the First District Court, Judge T. G. Hunt presiding, failed to find a true bill against Wm. Leith, charged with obtaining goods on false pretenses.

GOT HIM ON THE FIRST COUNT.—This was Pat McNamara, who stood before the First District Court charged on two counts of an indictment wherein larceny and receiving stolen goods were the points. A nol. pros. relieved Pat of the second count but a verdict of guilty on the first caused him to be remanded for sentence.

"OFF BEFORE THE BREAK OF DAY."—So was it with some light-fingered, quick-footed rascals who entered, in a burglarious style, the house of Mr. Luke Welsh, on New Levee street, near St. Mary's Market, and departed ere sunrise yesterday morning, with a lot of wearing apparel, a silver watch, and some gold trinkets. The thieves are *non est* men.

DISMISSED.—John Beetly, charged with committing an assault and battery on one Owen Howard, on or about the 11th inst., was discharged by Assistant Recorder Benit, owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff.

"MY MONEY AND MY PERSON."—Shylock, poor old cormorant that he was, could not have expressed over even two pounds and a half of any restricted Venetian flesh, with the same agonizing look as did John Walter yesterday before Judge Hunt, when he was told to pay a fine of $20 or spend two weeks in the Parish Prison, "What?" said John, "my money and my person!" Yes, John, one or the other is necessary when you indulge in assault and battery.

"CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY IS MY NAME."—So said a royal prince on one occasion to a fair peasant; so said C. W. Henry to the question of the First District Court yesterday. Charles William is a waif on the ocean of life and indulges in larceny and a goatee, and for such—the larceny and not the goatee—Charley was sent to prison for six months in the absence of $40 fine. Charley is an ornithological being—"a bird."

GARLIC IS DANGEROUS.—Asparo Spartero, though enjoying a very vowelly-ending, pleasing name, has a rather unpleasant habit, like all his Cuban associates, of indulging in garlic and assault and battery. He says "one garlic makes him think" (certainly a much pleasanter effect than we ever knew it to possess; but this is owing, no doubt, to the locality of the thinking functions in Sicilians of Asparo's class,) and he adds, "when he thinks, he becomes dangerous;" (another singularly contradictory result, according to Archbishop Wheatley's and Sydney Smith's theories) and when Asparo is dangerous, he commits assault and battery. Now, if one garlic produces such results, what would a peck measure of them do, or rather what what would they not do, with Asparo? Murders *galore*, no doubt. Well, the bad result of garlic this time was an attack on Santa Oterra, during the night of the 16th instant, on Main and St. Philip streets, for which Assistant Recorder Monroe held Asparo for trial.

CAUGHT ON THE TRAMP.—J. W. McGee was brought to the First District lock-up last night, charged as a fugitive from justice. McGee, it seems, slipped from the hands of the Sheriff of the parish of Caddo, while *en route* to the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

McGee was found guilty on the 4th day of October last, in the parish of Caddo, of an act which the law calls larceny, but which J. W. McGee termed simple loan. A difference of opinion, however, with the Judge and Mr. Mac, caused the latter to receive a sentence of twelve months in the Penitentiary, and on his way to receive the same he gave the Sheriff the slip.

"ONLY TWO YEARS," ETC.—Charles Blanchard took it into his head to commit larceny on the 14th, with the particulars whereof the public already know, and for such head and hand considerations Charley was detailed to do duty, in the shape of "hard labor" for our good State, in the Penitentiary during the next two years to come. As Charley entered the legal vehicle known as the "sable Maria" he exclaimed, "Only *two* years! away my chariot, on, Troy is free." So he went.

CASEY CAUGHT AT LAST.—The slippery Jeremiah Casey, who has eluded the efforts of the police to catch him during the last two months, was captured last evening by officers Hyatt and Tank, of the First District police. Sergeant Reed was on Jerry's track the night before, but the long legs of Casey gave him an advantage over the officer's motion. It will be remembered that Casey was charged, in connection with two others now in prison, with killing a man named Ryan on the night of 17th September last, on Erato street and Leeds' Row. Jerry will be arraigned to-morrow.

RUTHLESS RUTH.—Adam Ruth, in the most emphatic sense in his sponsorial cognomen, is one of this earth; consequently he is a victim to a weakness which some humans display by their strength, and known in law as assault and battery. This, Adam exhibited in a way not proper to one Stamp, and Assistant Recorder Monroe sent the ruthless Ruth on his way, with bonds to keep the peace for the term of six months. Keep it, Adam.

"THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER."—This terrible emerald-hued optic creature took possession of a rosy cheeked smoked-beef complexioned damsel, whose patronymic has graced small as well as large potatoes—Murphy—Ellen Murphy. Ellen was dwelling in the same house with her fellow-servant, Mary Ann Clark, and Mary Ann was at No. 514 Magazine street. Here Ellen became touched in the heart with jealousy and on the tongue with gaul, and evinced the one and the other in such a forcible manner towards Mary that patience ceased to be a virtue with her, and law became her only solace. She therefore asked the aid of the excellent Assistant Recorder of the First District, who caused the fair Murphy to be planted within the region of decorum by an instrument known as a peace bond. Ellen, never be envious, jealous, or, if you can, talkative.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF J. M. DELIMA.—Yesterday morning, Deputy Coroner Weysham held an inquest on the body of John Manuel DeLima, better known as "Picayune Lima." The following witnesses were called and sworn, to give testimony touching this man's death:

Pedro Holmes—On last Sunday night, I was in the coffeehouse of Mr. Lewis, corner of Spain and Levee streets. The deceased (DeLima) was there too. Two other men were already in the coffeehouse at the time. I believe they were sailors—one a first-mate and the other a second-mate of a ship. Words passed between one of them and Picayune Lima—they were quarrelsome. After a little time they ceased to abuse each other, and the two sailors went out of the coffeehouse together, the deceased following them. Shortly after this another man, who was also present, known as Charley Williams, went out. The landlord, Lewis, then closed his door. In the course of a few minutes Charley Williams returned and knocked hurriedly at the door, telling Lewis that "little Johnny" was stabbed. Lewis accompanied Charley Williams, and discovered deceased in a wounded state. They gave him all the care the circumstances demanded.

Antonio Lewis.—I am proprietor of the coffeehouse on the corner of Spain and Levee streets. The deceased came to my place on Sunday evening, and soon got into a quarrel with the second mate of a ship, who had been in the house the best part of the day. This second mate had a sword cane. He pulled the deceased back from him and told him to go away, and that he did not want to have anything to do with him atall. Deceased was very abusive to second mate, McLain; he called him hard names, until he (McL.) drew his sword from the cane, but no blow was given or the sword then used.

Sergeant Brooks.—I went with Recorder Long to take the affidavit of the wounded man, DeLima. It was made out against some person or persons unknown. The deceased told him there were other persons present during the affray. In course of time I arrested John Thomas on suspicion, knowing him to have had a difficulty on one occasion with the deceased. I also arrested the two men, Daniels and McLain. From all I learn regarding the matter, my impression is that McLain is the man who stabbed deceased. I am positive no other hand but his committed the act.

Henry Williams—I was coming up Levee street, accompanied by a friend, Mr. Holmes, and when near Spain street we met two men coming out of Lewis' coffeehouse. Shortly after we met a man known as Johnny Picayune, the deceased. He and the two men crossed over to the other side of the street, going down, and we crossed, going up. In a few seconds after the three men passed over, we heard a cry of "Oh! oh. I am killed!" We recognized this to be the voice of deceased, and on looking, saw a man fall and another man walk away. The third man we could not see then.

Antonio Daniel—I was with McLain in the coffeehouse. I was there some two hours and a half. John Picayune came in and got talking and got into a fuss with McLain. He shoved McLain, who shoved him back. I told them to be quiet, and not get on with any more of their fighting and fuss, and to go home, as it was late. They then went out, and I saw deceased follow McLain and slap him in the face, when McL. turned and stabbed deceased with a sword, which he pulled out of his cane. I and a man named Williams ran to where deceased was lying and picked him up. We thought at first that he was only stabbed in the leg. During this time, McLain put his sword in its sheath and quietly walked away, whilst we, myself and Williams, took the wounded man to the coffeehouse of Mr. Lewis, who admitted us after knocking some time.

This being the chief evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased, John Manuel de Lima, died of a stab in the abdomen, penetrating the intestines and causing inflammation and death; said wound having been inflicted by a sharp and pointed instrument in the hands of one McLain, on the 13th November, inst., at about 10 o'clock P. M., on the corner of Spain and Levee streets. McLain is in custody awaiting the action of law.

THE VARIETIES.—The interesting and successful comedy of "The Country Squire," with Mr. Wallack as *Squire Broadlands*, Mr. Sothern as *Horace*, Miss Thompson as *Fanny*, and Miss Polly Marshall as *Alice*, will be brought on again to-night, followed by a dance and the admirable comedy of "Used Up," in which Mr. Sothern will be the *Sir Charles Coldstream*.

THE AMPHITHEATER.—Kneeland, Adams and Heddon's Campbell Minstrels promise one of their best entertainments to-night, giving a general blow-out of melody and comedy which will entertain everybody who attends in tip-top style.

At noon to-day the doors of the Amphitheater will be open to the public, and the Minstrels will be on the stage in all their sable glory.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, hangers, pillow blocks and all such articles are advertised for sale by Messrs. D. C. Lowber & Co., 73 Camp street.

One Day in Advance of the Mail.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.—The recent cold weather in Vicksburg had moderated, and it was raining on Thursday night. The Whig of yesterday has the following:

We learn from the officers of the steamer Reebuck, that two gentlemen were frozen to death on Bledsoe's place, Sunflower county, on last Saturday night. Mr. Bledsoe and his overseer, Mr. Bishop, went out hunting in their shirt sleeves on that evening, and getting lost, they were overtaken by the cold spell which suddenly set in on Saturday, and froze to death before they were discovered. Mr. Bledsoe was quite a young man—we were unable to learn his first name.

The Brandon Herald of Wednesday last says:

We regret to learn that on Sunday night last, about 7 o'clock, the gin-house of Col. Joseph McAffee was entirely consumed by fire, containing at the time twenty bales of cotton—ten belonging to himself, and ten belonging to Mr. Samuel Pringle, being the whole of latter's crop. We have not learned the cause of the fire.

The Macon Star of the 12th gives the following account of a mail robbery:

It was discovered a few days ago that the mail carried on horseback between this place and Hubbard had been robbed of a portion of its contents.

A number of letters or pieces of letters, were found scattered along the mail route, appearing to have been extracted from the mail bag, examined and torn up.

Suspicion rested upon the mail carrier, a warrant was accordingly sued out, and he was arrested. He was tried before Justices Gray and Ferris, but alas, for the uncertainty of human affairs, the Court discovered that they, as Justices of the Peace, were not authorized to examine into offences committed against the Federal Government, and accordingly discharged the prisoner.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.—The French expedition to China is diminished, it is said, on account of the cost, while that to Morocco is to be augmented by two brigades.

It is said that a conference had been held in London, between Sydney Herbert, the Secretary of War, and the chief secretary of the French Minister of War, in which all the arrangements for the combined expedition to China were concluded, the departure of the expedition being fixed for the first fortnight in February.

The London Times says that the vessels fitting out at Portsmouth to reinforce the squadron in China will sail for their destination on the 2d November.

The London Times of the 27th of October says:

In addition to the large quantity of engineering stores which the detachments of Royal Engineers about proceeding to China take out with them, the authorities have decided on forwarding to China several miles of telegraph wires, together with telegraph apparatus of the most modern construction, in order to enable the force which is about to be dispatched to China to keep up instantaneous communication with each other whenever separated. Several of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers who have been selected to proceed with the detachments to China have been undergoing a course of instruction at the telegraph school at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, to enable them to lay the wires and work the apparatus.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, contains the following article:

It is seriously proposed to establish a direct steam service between France, India and China. The first result of such a service would be to remove the carriage of silk from the exclusive discretion of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But it is intended to go further—the French company charged with this service would, if we are well informed, be a banking house specially created with a view to the extension and facility of our financial and commercial relations with these countries, where English houses reign exclusively and without competition.

Contracts are stated to have been made for supplying the whole French force in Italy up to the 31st of May next.

M. Frederick de Coninck, of Havre, has just published a second pamphlet on the Isthmus of Suez Canal scheme, of which he is a determined and persevering adversary. The Bishop of Orleans, in his last pastoral letter on the Roman question, observes:

The victorious obstinacy of M. de Lesseps pierces the land of Suez, and through seas that approach each other, and opens a shorter way for the gospel to the Indies.

On this passage M. de Coninck remarks:—

Certainly, if I shared this opinion, I should do nothing to prevent the construction of the Canal of Suez; but I consider the sacred cause of the Gospel has nothing whatever to do with the subject. We are no longer in the times of Vasco Gama; and if our worthy missionaries desire to carry the good tidings to India and China by Suez rather than by the Cape of Good Hope, they need not wait for the good will of the Sultan, and, afterwards, the conclusion of M. de Lesseps' labors. They may set out to-morrow.

M. de Coninck is of opinion that the Pasha of Egypt makes use of the Sultan's name as a pretext for getting out of the Suez Company, he being both a shareholder to a large amount and proprietor of the Alexandria and Suez Railroad, which yields profits quite unhoped for, and to which, of course, the canal would be in opposition.

The Times has a leader on Lord Brougham's speech at the Edinburgh banquet, and says:—We were never more serious than when we hail in Lord Brougham an almost providential medium between English and French ideas.

Lord Brougham was elected Chancellor of the Edinburgh University, by a vote of 654 to 419 for the Duke of Buccleugh.

Sir George Grey has announced his intention of accepting the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.

The will of the late Robert Stephenson, Esq., has been sworn to by the executors. The personal property alone was valued for probate duty at £400,000, which is exclusive of the freeholds.

A fire took place on the 24th at the palace of the Senate de Luxembourg. The Salle de Jeannas was completely destroyed, and four persons were dangerously injured. The galleries, museum, archives, library, etc., were all saved.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald writes that Government had given orders to an iron company for one hundred gunboats, twenty-five of which are to be completed with the