CORONA DE CABARGA, THE WELL KNOWN
REGALIA DEL REY.

Havana, December 30, 1859.

José Domingo, Esq., New Orleans:

Dear Sir: We authorize you by this letter to inform the public that you are the Sole Agent in your city for our brand of Cigars known as CORONA.

Yours, truly,
ANT. CABARGA & CO.

José Domingo,
IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS.

No. 15 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,

Has always on hand a large and well-assorted stock, to which he calls the attention of purchasers. The choicest brands for which his house has always been celebrated, can always be found there: PARTAGAS, CABANAS, INTIMIDAD, the well-known REGALIA DEL REY DE CABARGA, the CINTO DE ORION, REDOWA, RIFLE, and the new brand, EL GARIBALDI. Also, 3000 pounds PICADURA, received per steamship Habana.

Mr. DOMINGO would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following letter:

Mr. José Domingo, New Orleans: My Dear Friend—I authorize you to make it known to the public, if you think it needed, that you are the only importer in New Orleans of my brands El Cinto de Orion, Redowa and Rifle. In proof whereof I sign the present, in the city of Havana, this 20th October, 1859.

No.39 1m [Signed] JAYME CODINA.

PLOWS.....PLOWS.....PLOWS.

1200 King's Carey PLOWS, assorted sizes.
1800 Hall & Spear's Cast Valley PLOWS.
1500 " " Wrought Peacock PLOWS.
1000 Bale's PLOWS, assorted.
1000 Avery's " "
1000 Clute's Cabinet PLOWS.
1500 Garrel & Gelman's celebrated Steel Rover do.
150 Nourse, Mason & Co.'s Steel PLOWS.
1000 Mayher's Cast PLOWS.
UNIVERSAL PLOWS,
Together with a general assortment of—
Agricultural Implements,
GRAIN CRADLES, —Consisting of—
FANNING MILLS,
CORN SHELLERS,
STRAW CUTTERS,
ROAD SCRAPERS,
—Also— etc., etc., etc.

A full assortment of Slocomb's PREMIUM AXES and EDGE TOOLS, which were awarded the Silver Medals at the late Fair at Jackson, Miss. For sale by
C. H. SLOCOMB & CO.,
67 Canal street,
49 4m And 50 to 58 common str s

PREMIUM PLOWS AND SCRAPERS—
2000 YOST'S PATENT PREMIUM
Plows and Scrapers,
For sale by C. H. SLOCOMB & CO.,
Sole Agents,
49 4m No. 67 Canal st. and 50 to 58 Common st.

WATER! WATER!!
CLEAR, PURE WATER!!

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the public with his
HYDRAULIC SELF-CLEANING FILTER,
with capacity to furnish from FIVE GALLONS to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PER DAY!

This Filter is unlike all other Filters, as it never gets foul. It is adapted to all purposes where filtering is required.

☞For reference—St. Charles and St. Louis Hotels, Carrollton Railroad Company, Louisiana Sugar Refinery, Dr. Mercier's, Canal street, and others now in use.

☞Office No. 2 Tchoupitoulas street.

N. P. RICE,
New Orleans.
m3 tf

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES—
ALL SIZES, FROM 8 to 15 DIAMETER OF CYLINDER.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 1½ to 30 horse power.
DRAINING WHEELS, from 12 feet to 30 feet diameter.
DRAINING PUMPS, from 6 to 20 inches in diameter.
Lea & Forbes's Patent CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, with both iron and wooden frames, with Norcross' Rocker Boxes and Reversible Patent Excentric Head Blocks.
Page's and Page & Child's CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
Double Circular Saw Mills, with Top Saws.
Straub's Iron Frame CORN and FLOUR MILLS, from 18 to 3 inches diameter.
NEWELL COTTON SCREWS, of 6, 7½, 9 and 11 inches in diameter, by 12 feet long, and geared for either horse or steam power.
SHAFTING, COUPLINGS, PULLIES, STANDS, HANGERS, and Boxes of all sizes.
2 DOUBLE FLUE BOILERS, 42 inches in diameter, and from 30 to 30 feet long.
CIRCULAR SAWS, up to 72 inches diameter.
DOCTOR ENGINES, of various sizes.
INDIA RUBBER BANDS, of all sizes.
An assortment of all sizes of the above articles generally in store, ready for delivery at the shortest notice, and for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest prices.
Every article fully guaranteed.
Full printed Catalogues of prices will be sent to any address by mail.
S. H. GILMAN,
m3 2AWtf 70 Gravier street, New Orleans.

PATTON, SMITH & PUTNAM,
CORNER OF MAGAZINE AND GRAVIER STREETS,
Agents for the Sale
—OF—
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Have now on hand and are constantly receiving, on consignment, direct from the Manufacturers, the Largest and Finest assortment of—

Manufactured Tobacco,

of every variety, they have ever offered to the trade, and solicit the attention of GROCERIES and DEALERS to their stock before purchasing.

They are the SOLE AGENTS for BURTON & MAY'S Cross and Extra pounds; LA BELLE CREOLE, 5's and 10's; BUCK PINNEY'S 5's and 10's, and KENT'S 10's—besides various other brands: GRANT & WILLIAMS' ¼ lbs., and others; LEONORA pounds, which took the Premium at the State Fair at Petersburg, Va., November, 1859; T. & S. P. JONES' pounds and Twists, which have taken the Premium in North Carolina six years in succession, and is perhaps the finest Tobacco in the world!

WILLIAMSON'S TWIST, fine plaiting; KATE ELIZA pounds, intended for consumers only, and in fact every description of Tobacco generally used.

We also have the POWHATTAN PIPES, which we receive direct on consignment. c12 6m

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
Save the Pieces!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.

Spalding's Prepared Glue

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no heating a necessity for fitting chairs, splintered wagons, heedless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for coach, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with fancy and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best calf-skin maker's glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 cedar street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,070, New York.

Put up for Dealers to Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.☜

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their lists. It will stand any climate. jn19 1y&W

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.
105.....**Canal Street**.....107
NEW ORLEANS.

The subscribers respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the Planters in general, that they are always prepared to furnish them with NEGRO CLOTHING, of the very best materials, and at most reasonable prices.

The large patronage they receive from this and neighboring States has induced them to extend their establishment, so as to meet any increase of business, and in order to be able to supply their patrons always with the same and best descriptions of materials, they have made contracts with several of the most prominent manufacturers in the South, and shall henceforth be able to supply Planters with goods of uniform quality.

They feel confident that they will give entire satisfaction to all those who may patronize their eminently Southern enterprise, and solicit their orders, which shall receive immediate attention.

jn18 6m HERRARD & CO.

W. L. S. DUNCAN..... WM. F. DUNCAN..... S. L. JAMES
CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. K. DUNCAN & CO.,
Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects and Superintendents,
No. 131 COMMON STREET, and
24½ CARONDELET STREET.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The general talk yesterday was about matters and things in general, which, it is presumed, includes movements in cotton, operations in exchange, investments in paper, the buying of sugar and molasses, jobbing in stocks, tonsorializing in insurance scrips, the chartering and freighting of vessels, and old John Macdonogh's swamp lands—these latter have been selling for three days past at about ten times the value the old miser paid for them. Talking about Mr. Macdonogh's estate, brings up the question that his legatees *might* refund some of the proceeds of lots of ground, comprising at the time of sale part of the town of Macdonoghville, but before maturity of the notes given the lots caved in, that is, sank into the Mississippi, and the purchasers were compelled to pay the notes given in payment; and as many of the descendants are in indigent circumstances, a return of at least half of the purchase money paid would be very acceptable; but as there are no hopes of such a result, we will curtail the talk on the matter, and hope the old gentleman's ghost will not appear and make inquiry regarding the revenue of his beloved estate.

On Carondelet street it was rather quiet. Most parties connected with the foreign trade were engaged in preparing their correspondence for the steamer of the 1st proximo, and perusing their letters received by the Europa's mails, which by some unaccountable industry on the part of the Post-Office Department came through yesterday. The accustomed daily business and gatherings on the great thoroughfare were wanting yesterday; possibly the regenerators (the pavers) have tended to drive the habitués up stairs.

There was some talk that advices were received from Liverpool commenting on the probable fate of 2000 bales of cotton bought here in November, which was paid for by proceeds of bills of exchange drawn on New York, which exchange was not honored and gave occasion for much talk on our flags. The purchaser of the cotton—the maker of the exchange—immediately departed for Liverpool. His notice in regard to the cotton will be found in another column. Our opinion is, that the result is involved in great uncertainty. It was rumored on the Liverpool flags that part of the bills drawn against the cotton were accepted, (the sight bills presumed to be paid) and others not accepted; but the probability or surmise was that the most of the bills had been returned to this point (New Orleans); that the bills of lading endorsed in blank were handed by the party interested in New York over to the agent of a Liverpool house, and a receipt given for advances made by this agent. This, if so, is considered as placing the matter in an awkward predicament. The further talk on the Liverpool 'change was, that the bill-holders have no right or claims on the cotton, but that the drawer or maker of the bills has, as unpaid vendor, a right of stoppage, but if the holders of the bills of lading gave a *bona fide* consideration in full for the cotton, then the drawers' claim, that is, the drawer of the bills on Messrs. McConochie & Co., will be defeated. If it should be proven there was collusion between the party handing over or transferring the bills of lading in New York and the parties who obtained possession of them, then a new phase will be placed on the proceedings.

The further talk was, that there are other parcels of cotton, but not to a large amount, that were shipped here on board the ships Ocean Monarch and Donati, also in trouble. However, we wish all parties interested a good time of it, but we cannot talk encouragingly of a law suit in old England. Our sympathies and feelings are with the bill-holders; they are entitled the proceeds of the cotton sufficient to cover the amount of the bills.

There were some parts of mails received yesterday from New York. The mails via Mobile came through. We believe they were the first this year, dates of the 19th being announced. It is hoped there are responsible contractors, or contractors of means who can transport the mails until Congress is organized. Our own impression is, that they cannot do any more profitable business than by waiting on our good "Uncle Sam." For when was it known, or where is the individual who ever lost money by a government contract? Where is he? *Quien sabe?* The gold old goose will be full of feathers by the next picking time in May.

English Notions of American Politics.

It has often been made a matter of remark that the English press is in the constant habit of exhibiting a total ignorance of American institutions, politics and even geography. In this respect, though they speak the same language with ourselves, they exceed by far the French journalists—for while the latter know little enough in all conscience, the English know infinitely less. The reason for this is doubtless to be looked for in the insignificant position, in John Bull's eyes, that America holds in the world of civilization and literature. Eighty-odd years ago the United States were but weak colonies of Great Britain. John makes it a part of his religion to think of us as we then were, and to regard our subsequent growth and development into one of the foremost among nations as merely mythical and imaginary. Hence he does not take the trouble to study our politics, or comprehend our system of government. He will not understand that Boston is not the name of a State, and constantly is confounding State Legislatures with the Federal Congress. Journals that possess a world-wide celebrity for information and talent, repeatedly make the most ludicrous errors while talking of American matters, or giving items of American intelligence. And frequently, in their grave dissertations upon and criticisms of American manners and customs, these papers fall into such unaccountable mistakes as to excite the risibility of the very people they are misrepresenting.

We have before as a noteworthy example. The John Brown raid was the theme of extended comment in Europe, and almost every respectable English journal devoted leaders to it. As a matter of course, the Abolition side was generally taken, though in justice, we must say, that one or two of the ablest papers were decided in their condemnation of Brown and his mad attempt. Among other journals that spoke upon this topic was the London Morning News, which, in a laboured article, essayed to instruct its readers as to the present posture of American politics, and thus make them comprehend the nature of the excitement that was prevailing in America. The following is the News' explication of the conflict now going on between the North and the South, in the United States. It says:

> The Southern leaders declare that unless a certain law is passed, which they will certainly never obtain, they will withdraw from the National Congress, and hold one of their own, to which alone they will yield obedience. Of course, the answer is that such a body can have no constitutional existence, and that no State or number of States can withdraw from the National Congress without leave from the rest. *The law thus demanded is one which shall prevent all persons holding anti-slavery opinions from entering any slave State.* As one of the leading provisions of the Constitution is that all territory within the republic shall always be equally open to the citizens of all the States, the proposed law is out of the question. * * * It would be a marvel that any citizen could dream of it, if it were not notorious that the inhabitants of the slave States have by degrees parted with all their highest liberties, so as to have lost the sentiment of freedom. By their censorship of the press they have forfeited the privileges of general literature; and the ignorance and narrowness of the community concur with political passion to reduce the chances of any accommodation with the majority who demand the emancipation of labor.

Our readers must remember that the above statement is from a grave leading article in one of the first class London journals. And yet how absurdly false is every word of it! Who in the United States ever heard of such a law being demanded by the South, or of any similar law having been ever dreamed of? Where did the News pick up its information? We surely know of nothing that could have led the editor into such errors, and must conclude that he has been abused by some vagabond American Abolitionist in London, who, to add to the foreign sentiment against slavery, does not hesitate to manufacture a lie out of whole cloth. More than three-fourths of the hostility to Southern institutions that exists at the North has been created by lies. The wretched fanatics are now operating upon Europe with the same infamous levers.

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

"Dot" drew a large house at the Varieties, as it has invariably done.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" was the bill at the St. Charles, with Mr. Anderson as *Falstaff*.

If the Falstaff of Hackett were not familiar to the public, all would say that Mr. Anderson plays the character finely, but Hackett's Falstaff is a head and shoulders above Anderson's, though Anderson's is well—far from being inferior yet lacking superiority as a whole, simply because there is another Falstaff on the stage which surpasses his. We doubt if there is any other actor who can come as near to Anderson's Falstaff, as Anderson's comes to Hackett's. It is sufficiently good—and that is saying it is very good. The play generally was not well done, and a large auditory did not seem to be very enthusiastic about it. Mr. Pope was very well as Master Ford, Mrs. Cunningham ditto as Mistress Page, and the same may be said of Miss Elsworthy as Mistress Ford.

The Amphitheater had in its usual quantum of spectators of the adroit feats of the various and numerous performers of the combined circuses, the trained elephants and horses, and the comic mule.

How a Chaplain Tried to Make a Speech and Failed.

The Boston correspondent of the New Bedford Standard gives the following narrative of the scene which occurred in the Massachusetts Senate one morning last week. After the tribulation of five ballots, the Senate had effected the choice of a Chaplain, in the person of Rev. Joseph Marsh, of Sandwich:

> On Friday morning the Senate met according to adjournment, the Chaplain came within the bar, the President arose and made the usual proclamation, viz: "A prayer will now be offered by the Reverend Chaplain of the Senate," to which the Senators responded by standing in their places and assuming a devotional attitude. The Chaplain then took his position, and proceeded immediately to confound everybody by saying: "I should like to make a few remarks before I pray—I shall be very brief." This modest request meeting with no response, there was an awkward silence in the chamber for the space of two minutes, during which time the President maintained the most reverential attitude, while the Senators were variously engaged in staring, smiling, coughing and biting their tongues—a few, overcome by contending emotions, dropped into their seats, presently the determined Chaplain broke the silence by putting the question direct, thus: "Can I go on with my remarks, Mr. President?" and the perplexed President, after looking around the chamber at the Senators, at the revolutionary drum, "dim with the dust of years," at the portraits of Bancroft and the old Governors, answered, and this is what he said:
>
> "The chair hears no motion—no objection being made, however, the chaplain may speak." Then out spoke that artless minister, who began by referring to certain remarks to which he had listened outside, in regard to the chaplaincy. He had been pained to hear several personal reflections of chaplains as an empty, formality, etc., and that individuals had advised him that brevity would be a desirable feature in his prayers; he desired to rebuke all such irreverence, and proceeded to speak of the efficacy of prayer generally, and then of the antiquity of the institution as a religious exercise, but the President thinking, perhaps, of his own address on taking the chair two days before, when he said, "Let us remember that this chamber is sacred to the uses of legislation," and seeing that his indulgence was being abused, suddenly rose, brought down his gavel with a decided bang, and exclaimed thus: "The Chair will remind the Reverend Chaplain that it is quite unusual, if not without precedent, for any person not a member to address the Senate. If the Chaplain desires to communicate with the Senate, it will be proper for him to do so in writing" (bang No. 2); "A prayer will now be offered by the Reverend Chaplain of the Senate;" and thus ended this solemn farce, which, it is safe to say, is without precedent in our history.

The Recent Earthquake.

The Charleston Mercury furnishes the following additional information regarding the phenomena attending the earthquake experienced in that city on the evening of the 19th:

> No section of the city seems to have been exempted, although some buildings were more affected than others, as their foundations and stability differed. Rumbling noises were heard and decided electric odors were perceptible. As in all such cases, many tales are told which disappear on investigation.
>
> The most significant phenomenon, if it can be attributed to the earthquake, occurred at the Artesian well. It is well known that the city has been tubing the well with 10½ inch iron pipes. On the 31st day of last March this tubing had reached the depth of 810 feet below the surface, and there it has since remained. The excavation or boring, 14 inches in diameter, had been previously carried down to a depth of 830 feet. The utmost resources of the mechanics have been expended in endeavors to remove the obstruction and sink the tubing further, but all in vain. Platforms have been erected and large amounts of iron and wood, weighing several tons, have repeatedly been placed upon it, but it would not and did not settle the thickness of a hair. On Thursday, during the afternoon, previous to the earthquake, the tubing commenced settling, very slow at first, and then, with a perceptible slide, the upper end, which had projected about four feet above the surface of the ground, disappeared, leaving the superimmbent weight, which had been resting upon it all day, upon the ground. After removing the rubbish and sounding for the top of the tubing, it was found to have gone down a distance of thirty feet.
>
> That this sinking was caused by the same agency as the subsequent quake, we do not say, but leave the tracing of their connection to the more scientific and well-informed. Certainly the connection is intimate enough to attract attention.
>
> In the adjacent country, the incoming trains over the railroads, from all directions, have reported the prevalence of the phenomenon.
>
> An intelligent and observant subscriber at Wassamasaw, St. James' Goose Creek, writes as follows:
>
> *Mr. Editor*—I am writing you now at half-past 9, P. M., Thursday, January 19. At five minutes before 7 this evening, I heard a rumbling noise towards the west, and, in a moment after, felt a severe shock.
>
> The house was well shaken. A few minutes after sunset I heard a similar noise in the same direction, but felt no shock.
>
> I hope it will be no worse, and will look to the Mercury to see if it occurred elsewhere.

The Columbia South Carolinian of Friday says:

> A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this vicinity about 7 o'clock last evening. In our office the effect was perceptible in a shaking of the building for about twenty seconds. The shock was too slight to do any damage beyond causing a slight degree of alarm to several persons in various parts of the city.

PRENTICIANA.—Mobs seem to be running riot in various parts of the country. There has been a disgraceful one in the Capitol at Washington for nearly a month and a half.

Dan Sickles has published a card to deny that he has voted for an American for the Speakership. We congratulate the American. He had better reason to make the denial than Dan had.

It may be a little strange that Mr. Porter, of Indiana, by taking the *starch* out of Mr. Davis, raised his choler.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors, will prevent their creaking.

MESSRS. BEARD, PITTS & GARDNER SMITH will sell this day at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a choice lot of No. 1 plantation hands, men and women, single and in families. Full particulars given at sale.

Local Intelligence.

THE POOR OLD MAN IS GONE AT LAST.—Who is there in this town who never knew, or saw, or heard of old Counsellor Randolph—Alexander A. Randolph—"Randolph of Roanoke," as many called him, or "Randolph of London," as the coffeehouse wags addressed him when they wished to hear him exercise his talent at abuse and ventilate his patriotism as an American? Very few, we imagine. His long practice at the bar (in both the courts and the coffeehouses), has, we are sure, made him well known to those at least who inhabit and frequent such places.

Many a hearty laugh have we enjoyed at the old man's expense, in both court and coffeehouse; and many a time, after our laugh, have we looked upon him with some graver feeling, as the wreck of a man who once commanded respect, not only by his learning and his natural talent, but by the bravery and chivalrous spirit which in his better days led him to embark in the more exciting and adventurous sort of law which the world at large calls war.

He was once a good man and a good lawyer; but in late years he was nothing better than a vagrant. Dirty, grizzly and penniless, he has loafed and slept away years, months and days, of his later life, about the coffeehouses; sobering up once in a while, it is true, and shaving and putting on clean clothes, and searching the police courts, and finding a client, and getting his fee, and then relapsing into his former insane drunkenness about the coffeehouses.

The poor old man is dead. It is not because the town looked upon him as a drunkard or as a vagrant that we mention these things in connection with his death. It is because we wish to mention some good things about the man, which time has obliterated from the memory of many who knew him formerly, and which his eccentricity and slavery to strong drink have kept concealed from his latter day acquaintances.

Years ago, he was as generous, brave, affable, intelligent and genteel a man as walked the streets of this city. A man of strong intellect and strong natural impulses, he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His path in life was that of the law; and had he let war and liquor alone, he might now be alive and among the foremost legal lights of the South.

But when Texas struck for her independence from Mexico, and when her only aid could be that of private individuals, as such, from Louisiana and the other sympathizing States of this confederacy, Randolph was one of those who went. His position and influence were such, that he was given the command of one of the little vessels which then constituted the dare-devil Texan navy. Whether he fought any desperate battles, or did anything particularly brilliant during his cruising as a Commodore in the Texan navy, we are unable to state; but that he held such a position, and came off with honor, is an established fact. It is said by some that his claim for services in that navy is still before the United States Government—the latter, as most people know, having since adopted the little Republic, with its responsibilities, as a State.

A good thing is told of the Commodore. A Mexican trading vessel had come on business to this port. Randolph came in with his cruiser on a friendly visit. Discovering the Mexican, he cleared out, and waited near the Passes to make a prize of her. After a while the Mexican came out, and Randolph and his cruiser started in pursuit. But at the same time an United States revenue cutter started in pursuit of Randolph, the chase being on ground, or on water, within United States limits. The Commodore dropped the Mexican, and crowded sail to get away from the cutter. Some of his men talked mutinously, and wanted to heave to and give the cutter a fight. The Commodore stamped his foot and shouted furiously: "Never! we'll run till hell freezes! And, as long as I command, no shot shall ever be fired at the stars and stripes!"

The war closed, and his vocation as a Commodore gone, he gave way to those habits of reckless dissipation which had their foundation in his adventurous cruisings for the welfare of Texas.

Lately the Commodore, being run down by the infirmities resulting from his intemperance, was advised by some one to go to Charity Hospital. He swore a round oath, that if ever he died in a hospital, it would not be Charity Hospital.

Sure enough, he was telling the truth. He soon afterward went over to the Marine Hospital at Algiers; and there, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," he died, several weeks ago. We had missed him from the coffeehouse corners for some time. It was not till yesterday that we heard he was dead.

LOOK OUT, ALL WHO SELL LIQUOR TO SLAVES! Not a great while ago the Legislature of this State passed an act "for the prosecution and punishment of persons selling liquor to slaves in the parish of Orleans."

The act fixing a cash penalty upon all violations, and allowing half of said cash to whomsoever might be the informant upon each violator of the law, the police of this city went to work and arrested quite a number of grocers, cabaret keepers and small coffeehouse keepers, upon whom they had conclusive evidence.

The severity of the law caused some of the Recorders to doubt its constitutionality, and to avoid enforcing it to the letter; the chief item in the list of objections being, that policemen, stimulated by the prospect of reward, colluded with each other and with slaves, in order to entrap liquor sellers into the sale of liquor to slaves, when such sale might not have taken place under other circumstances.

Recorder Summers, however, gave the full benefit or weight of the new law to all liquor sellers, who, under said law's provisions, were brought before him. So he continued, until he found that the coffeehouse keepers, or those of them who had become subject to the penalty of the new law, had associated themselves and employed counsel to test the validity of said law before a higher tribunal.

The issue was made in regard to one coffeehouse or cabaret-keeper, Thomas Gutierrez, who had been duly tried, under the requirements of the law, before the Recorder and a jury of three slaveholders; the fate of the other and similar contraventions depending upon the issue in this.

The police ceased their arrests, and Recorder Summers, with the other Recorders, ceased bothering themselves with the special class of offenders to whom the new law applied; all awaiting the final decision upon the matter, in the Supreme Court.

The case of the State of Louisiana, appellee, vs. T. Gutierrez, appellant, has been duly digested, and its fate settled, by the Judges of the Supreme Bench.

A long, able and learned opinion, explaining the decision, was read from the Supreme Bench on Monday, by Assistant Justice Voorhies. The decision was, that the law is right; and it was decreed that judgment be given for the State and against Gutierrez, the appellant. Chief Justice Merrick, alone, dissented from this opinion and decree.

Therefore, the law being sustained and approved by the Supreme Court, the last resort, all who sell or are inclined to sell liquor to slaves, need not hereafter look for much mercy, if caught in the act.

HAPPY MISS CLARK.—In Tuesday's Crescent we gave the particulars of the committal of Messrs. Burns and Peregay to the Criminal Court, by Recorder Long, for stealing off the ship Cambria a little Spanish poodle dog, the property of Miss Eliza Clark, the pretty and gritty little English stewardess of said ship; one of the features of the case being, that the friends of the accused had offered her more than the weight of her pet in silver to stop the prosecution, but that she scorned money and would take nothing less than a restoration of her stolen pet. The big noise about the little dog was such that said dog's custodian has since been discovered, in the person of one John Moore. Said Moore has been arrested, and the dog recovered, through the action of Capt. Perry, of the Cambria, who wouldn't deserve to be a captain if he didn't take some interest in this outrage of the dog-thieves upon his pretty stewardess. As Miss Clark has her pet once more, it is probable that the "frockety" in which Messrs. Burns, Peregay and Moore have entangled themselves, will be settled without coming before the severe frown of Judge Hunt and a jury.

FIRE.—The residence of Mr. Henry Given, corner of Nayades and Jackson streets, came near being destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire, which started accidentally, was put out before much damage was done. The building is large and elegant, and its destruction would have involved that of numerous other elegant residences in the neighborhood.

THE ORPHANS AND THE HATTERS.—The rule for a new trial in the case of the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum vs. A. Magnier was yesterday argued by counsel on both sides, and the trial prayed for by defendant was refused. The case, with all its novel and interesting features, will now be submitted to the wisdom and the final judgment of the Supreme Court.

A DOG WITH A SWEET TOOTH FOR COFFEE.—John Coffee, residing on Morales street, between Port and St. Ferdinand, yesterday complained that his little daughter, ten years old, had been bitten by a cross dog belonging to a neighbor of his named Dewey; wherefore he prayed the arrest of said Dewey, for violation of the ordinances, in keeping a ferocious dog, and permitting said dog to run at large unmuzzled. A warrant was sent out after Dewey and dog.

TEUTONIC TROUBLE.—Jacob Schakie yesterday appeared in distress before Recorder Long, and prayed the arrest of Heinrich Schneider, Fredrich Scheffer and Johannes Voght, for talking awfully to him, in Dutch, and scaring him badly, in the woods back of Gentility Road. A warrant was issued.

THEY WERE INNOCENT.—James Baldin and wife, charged with knowingly passing a counterfeit $20 bill upon a storekeeper in the Third District, were yesterday discharged by Recorder Long; the prosecutor explaining that he made the charge in error, and paying for the privilege of withdrawing the affidavit.

THE LATEST STABBING AFFAIR.—We yesterday reported the arrest of Joseph W. Bradley, James Moran, and Ann Brown, on Tuesday evening, on the charge of having stabbed or had something to do with dangerously stabbing an unknown man on Poydras street, the man being sent to Charity Hospital.

Yesterday, James Colkin, of Algiers, appeared before Recorder Summers, and made affidavit against the three parties arrested, charging them or some one of them, with having stabbed his friend John McBride three times in the back, in a house of ill-fame on Penn street, near Poydras street. The three accused were sent to prison to await the result of the wounding.

McBride, however, was not seriously wounded. After his wounds were dressed, he left the Hospital and returned to Algiers, where he lives. His friend Colkin stated that he (McBride) had expressed a disinclination to prosecute the bad company into which he had fallen; but that he (Colkin) knowing his friend to be a good and honest man, and knowing that he had started out drinking heavily, in consequence of the death of a near relative in a distant State, felt it proper to secure the detention of the accused parties for so long a time at least as the wounds of his friend might subject him to danger of death.

CONTINUED.—The case of the State vs. Antoine Cambre, charged with the killing of the lamplighter George Frey, in the Third District, was fixed for yesterday, before Recorder Long; but was continued, the counsel for defendant not being able to appear, and sending an apology for their failure. The Recorder postponed the case to Wednesday next, and sent word to the absent counsel that on that day the case would be examined, whether counsel were present or not.

THE MARINE DODGE.—The mariner John Caron was yesterday sent after by Recorder Long, charged with getting the enormous sum of $2 50 from Duncan Gillis on promise to ship, and then failing to ship.

ARSON.—A free colored man named Etienne, alias Lapin, has been accused of arson before Recorder Long. A Guerin, a lad living at Milneburg, declares that on the 16th inst. said darkey set fire to and destroyed a flatboat laden with clapboards, belonging to him, and moored on the lake shore near Milneburg. The "flatboat laden with clapboards" was a little swamp canoe or scow, with a dime's worth of shingles in it. Etienne has not been arrested yet.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Rebecca Hastings, a lady who had come from Ohio to this city for the benefit of her health, and who died suddenly on Tuesday, in the house of the family with whom she was stopping, on Camp street. A verdict of death by apoplexy was rendered. Mrs. H. was a native of Ohio, 35 years of age.

COMMITTED FOR LARCENY.—Josiah S. Hunt was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Summers, to be tried for stealing a coat, vest and pants, worth $50, from the room of Patrick Lamb, in Murphy's Hotel on St. Charles street. Not furnishing bail, Josiah was sent to prison.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Recorder Summers yesterday asked Phil. Sullivan for $20 in cash, and for bondsmen for his good behavior for the next six months; all for brutally beating his wife at their residence on Levee street. Failing to offer either cash or bond, the brute was sent to prison for a month.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF FOR SLAP.—Rafael Philos was yesterday overhauled by Recorder Summers, on the charge of having ungallantly walloped the fair Emilia Gomez, at No. 38 Basin street, on the 14th inst. It appearing that Emilia had talked savagerously to Rafael, and that he had merely responded with two open-handed slaps, the Recorder let him off for $5—two dollars and a half for each slap.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—John Brandel, indicted for murder, was yesterday arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

Michael J. Kirk pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was remanded to await sentence.

Arthur Raymond was tried for assault and battery; the jury failed to agree, and then, on motion of the District Attorney, the prisoner was discharged by *nolle prosequi*.

Henry Lane, a policeman, was tried for assault and battery, and found guilty of assault.

Marie Tulismar, f. w. c., was tried for assault and battery on John Tierman, a white boy, in Algiers, and was found guilty.

Here is a child's anecdote. My daughter, Violet May, aged seven years, who has wanted a playmate, asked our doctor if he did not sell babies. He said, "Yes, one dollar for girls and two for boys." She went up stairs and brought one dollar and fifty cents out of her money box. "There," said she, "I want a very good she baby." The extra fifty cents were to secure a warranted one. "Why not take a boy?" asked the doctor. "Well," said little May, "I am told that boys very often turn out badly when they grow up; staying out late at night, and wanting latch-keys or people to sit up and let them in. I shall do no such thing. I can tell ron, and must have a she baby, that will stay at home with me and mamma."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 25.—*House.*—The House met to-day at the usual hour, the Speaker in the chair. Seventy-three members were present. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Linfield.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Allen offered a joint resolution providing for the appointing and giving certain powers to a special committee to examine into the accounts of the Swamp Land Commissioner.

The resolution, which was adopted, gives the committee power to send for witnesses, and also to send a competent engineer to examine State works.

Mr. Beggs presented a memorial from the Directors of the St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

John Jay Lane, of New Orleans, presented a joint resolution in relation to an adjournment from to-morrow until Monday of next week, to give time for the traveling committees to perform their respective duties.

Mr. Beggs moved to insert "from to-morrow till the 6th of February."

Mr. Herron was opposed to the House taking any recess for such purpose. He considered it as useless expenditure.

Mr. Haynes favored a recess of a reasonable length, not only because it was sanctioned by custom, but because he thought it important to allow the members of the Legislature an opportunity of personally inspecting the conditions of our banks and charitable institutions.

Mr. Phillips was opposed to an adjournment, because they had a full statement of facts in relation to these institutions laid before them here. Besides this, he believed the majority of the members could spend their time during the recess in amusements rather than in looking after the interests of the State.

Mr. Levy was in favor of an adjournment, and gave as a reason that the joint committee of the Senate and House on Banks and Banking at their meeting deemed it expedient and necessary that the committee see that the real position of the institutions concur with the statements already presented to the Legislature.

Mr. Arment was in favor of a recess because the committee above referred to had detected some misstatements, and because the law requires a personal investigation of the affairs of these institutions.

Mr. Gray was in favor of Mr. Lane's resolution, because those members who were compelled to visit the city would leave the capital whether a recess was taken or not, and would thus lose the opportunity of presenting their views upon important questions that might come up during their absence, thus doing injustice to the absent members and a wrong to their constituents.

Mr. Lane advocated his resolution in a brief speech, during which he expressed the opinion that one special committee might be appointed to perform all the duties assigned to the various committees of investigation, but as the custom of appointing several committees as well as of adjourning for a sufficient length of time for these committees to perform their duties, had been sanctioned by previous Legislatures, thus far, he was in favor of continuing the custom.

After some further discussion of the question, the resolution was adopted.

[Our report does not state whether Mr. Beggs' amendment was adopted.]

Mr. Gray offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the various railroads in which the State was concerned. Adopted.

Mr. McFee introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of Bayou Goulla, in the parish of Morehouse.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

Mr. Brasle introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Public Works to close the Bayou Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville.

Mr. Cotten introduced a bill to provide for the payment of certain fees due from the State to the Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans, for services in the year 1855.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beggs introduced a bill to incorporate the Red Ferry Fire Company No. 12. Also a bill to incorporate the Columbia Engine Company No. 5 of New Orleans. The bills were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Levy introduced a bill to repeal article 3510 of the Civil Code, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Bills were introduced to repeal article 520, article 500, article 600, and article 601 of the Code. Also a bill limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil cases—all of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gould introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Teche and for the construction of a lock thereon. The bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements after a second reading.

Mr. Phillips offered a joint resolution requiring the Board of Public Works to place a snag-boat on Red river for the purpose of removing logs that were obstructing navigation on its lower waters.

The resolution passed a second reading and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled an Act to provide a place for constable sales. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lamothe presented a bill to incorporate Pregne Company No. 21, of New Orleans. The bill passed a second reading and was referred to the Committee on