Woodman & Bement,
(Successors to O. O. Woodman & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans,
—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
CHOICE GOODS—SELECTED MEDICINES,
PURE CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
MEDICINAL EXTRACTS,
FINE PERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE,
BRUSHES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS, ETC.
Druggists, Physicians, Country Merchants and Planters, who purchase Medicines of best quality, may rely upon being suited. Orders promptly attended to.
WOODMAN & BEMENT,
n23 2p1f Corner Magazine and Common streets.

Hostetter's Bitters.
500 Dozen in store and for sale by
WOODMAN & BEMENT,
n28 2p1f Corner Magazine and Common streets.

Bi-Carb. Soda.
200 kegs Bi Carb Soda, in store and for sale by
WOODMAN & BEMENT,
n28 2p1f Corner Magazine and Common streets.

Bruff Brother & Seaver,
44.....WARREN ST.....44
New York.
INVENTORS OF THE
CELEBRATED OVAL EYE COTTON HOES,
IMPROVED PATTERN CANE KNIVES.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
R. P. BRUFF'S AXES.
The jobbing trade supplied by the package.
A heavy stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, etc., constantly on hand. 1y31 2ply.

Lillies'
PATENT CHILLED IRON SAFES.
A Safe that shall combine perfect fire-proof qualities, with complete protection from the attacks of the most skillful burglars, so long been the wind of every business man. The very best of the Steel Iron Safes in general use, while they may have fire-proof qualities from the peculiarity of their structure, can never resist the efforts of burglars, and are, consequently, worthless for the protection of valuables. The newspaper reports in this and all large cities, and throughout the country, fully corroborate this statement.
WE CLAIM THAT
Lillie's Patent Wrought
—AND—
CHILLED IRON SAFE
—WITH THE—
POWDER PROOF COMBINATION LOCK,
REQUIRING NO KEY.
is the only Safe made which combines the fire and burglar proof qualities, and shall be pleased to satisfy any one of this fact by actual observation, if they will call and examine our large stock of Safes, and judge of their peculiar construction, and the many testimonials we have submitted by our claims.
We have now in store some splendidly fitted up JEWELER'S SAFES, particularly adapted to this market.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
n3 3m5f No. 96 Camp street.

Selling Out of Fall Goods.
154.....CANAL STREET.....154
MRS. J. STILLMAN
Will commence, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., to dispose of the balance of her fall stock of
French Millinery and Fancy Goods,
at FIFTY PER CENT. less than the cost of importation, comprising, in part—
Velvet, Silk and Cloth BONNETS; CLOAKS, DRESS SILKS, LACE SETS, LACE COLLARS and BERTHAS, LACE VEILS and PARASOLS, Mourning Goods of French BONNETS, worth $25, which will be sold at $10 each. Also, a large assortment of STRAW GOODS, for Ladies, Misses and children. The goods will be sold without reserve.
Country Merchants are invited to call and examine.
MRS. J. STILLMAN,
n28 3t1m 154 Canal street.

Chs. Farre Champagne,
SUCCESSOR TO MAX SUTAINE & CO.,
Reims,
Purveyor to the Courts of France, Spain and Prussia, also to the celebrated Wellington Club, London.
SILLERY, CABINET, IMPERIAL, ENGLISH CREAMING CHAMPAGNES, for sale by the principal Grocers and Wine Dealers.
Orders for direct importation received by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
d30 2p3m No 70 Gravier street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
AT WHOLESALE,
Plantations supplied with prime Binding BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by
FROST & CO.,
No. 10, Magazine street, New Orleans.

HATS CAPS, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE.
We constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by
FROST & CO.,
jy13 2p4W Magazine street.

To Advertisers.
A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
—AGENTS FOR ALL THE—
BEST CIRCULATED NEWSPAPERS
—IN THE—
SOUTH-WEST,
Respectfully inform those who wish to make their business known throughout the country,
CHEAPLY AND SURELY,
that they are prepared to make contracts for advertisements at low rates for any length of time, on the most liberal terms.
Lists of their papers can be had at any time by applying at their office,
n23 2p6f No. 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

F. & L. Piffet,
No. 13 CANAL STREET, NEAR CARONDELET STREET,
—DEALERS IN—
Ladies' Dress Trimmings,
RIBBONS,
—AND—
American, English, French, German, and
CHINESE FANCY GOODS.
n23 2p MoWeSSt

Fairbanks'
PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN
Scale Warehouse,
AND DEPOT FOR
LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
d12 2p1f No. 96 Camp street.

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.
See Office No. 3 Tchoupitoulas street.
N. F. RICK,
n3 1f New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1860. NUMBER 282.

Must Be Sold!
BUSINESS COATS! BUSINESS COATS!!
Our Large Stock
—OF—
CLOTH AND CASSIMERE
BUSINESS COATS,
SELLING OFF AT GREAT BARGAINS!
100 BUSINESS COATS at Cost.
100 BUSINESS COATS at Seven Dollars.
100 BUSINESS COATS at Eight Dollars.
100 BUSINESS COATS at Nine Dollars.
100 BUSINESS COATS at Ten Dollars.
100 BUSINESS COATS at all prices.
DRAB CASSIMERE SUITS—Coat, Pants and Vest, for $12.
—Our Entire Stock of—
FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
Will be sold at REDUCED PRICES, to close the season.
Call before purchasing, at
PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.'S,
1 MAGAZINE STREET,
1y16 2t6MoWeSSa Corner Canal street.

The George Washington
SEWING MACHINES.
THIS NEW MACHINE
Is now ready to be introduced to the public, and we can with confidence recommend it as a
Very Superior Shuttle Machine,
being a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on the Ladd & Webster and Singer Machines, making the same stitch, and selling at the extraordinary
LOW PRICE OF FIFTY DOLLARS.
This is the cheapest Machine ever brought out, and being manufactured by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, is a guarantee to the public of being all that is claimed for it.
Depot, No. 11 Camp street.
Where can also be found a large lot of Machines making the celebrated Grover & Baker stitch. 1y31 2ptf

To Country Merchants.
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Examine our prices before you buy. We are selling goods for cash lower than you can buy them in the South, and for approved paper at New York prices.
P. R. FELL & MARSH,
ja23 2m1f 82 and 84 Gravier street.

Cabinet Makers'
—AND—
UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS
Of Every Description,
Gilt Cornices, Half Cloth, Shades, Curled Hair, Enameled Cloth, Curtain Goods, Cords and Tassels, Varnish, Glues and Fringes, Springs, Buttons and Twine, Glue, Picked and Common Moss, Compkens and Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Putties and Oils, Wall Paper, etc., at the Lowest Cash Prices, by
HEATH & CO.,
n28 2p1y No. 76 Camp street.

First Premium Shirts,
FINE BESPOKE MADE CLOTHES,
—And—
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, and in all cases the WORTH given for the money, at
LEIGHTON'S,
Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.
N. B.—Clothing and Shirts made to order. n23 2p1f

W. A. Wilson,
—DEALER IN—
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.
jo7 2p4f No. 88 CANAL STREET.

Wall Paper. Wall Paper.
BAUMBACH & EVERS,
68.....Chartres Street.....68
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
French and American Paper Hangings,
BORDERS, CORNICES, DAMASKS AND MARBLES, in every variety.
Particular attention paid to all work in their line. d6 2p1y

Jouvin's Gloves, Jouvin's Gloves.
Just received, a fresh invoice of
GENUINE JOUVIN GLOVES,
Of all sizes and colors, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Also, a very large assortment of—
Belt and Bonnet Ribbons.
LION & PINSARD,
ja2 2p1f 54 and 56 Royal street, corner Bienville.

H. P. Buckley,
8.....CAMP STREET.....8
Respectfully calls attention to his NEW STOCK of fine English and Swiss
Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases,
of the finest material and workmanship, manufactured to order, or selected by himself.
Fine Jewelry,
In all the newest patterns of BREASTPINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS, etc.
A Large Stock of Pure Silverware.
The whole of which is guaranteed to be unsurpassed in quality, and is offered at reasonable prices.
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware made to order and repaired.
d3 2p4f

Madame Caprell.
This remarkable Clairvoyant and Spiritual Physician, still attends to the calls of the curious and the afflicted at her Rooms, No. 127 Customhouse street.
In thousands of instances her Clairvoyant powers have been tested, and her ability to read past, distant and future events, cannot now be doubted. In thousands of instances, also, her power of spiritual insight, by which she is enabled to indicate the deep-seated causes of disease, has led to the most remarkable recoveries on record.
These facts are now generally acknowledged throughout the community, and Madame Caprell is consulted on important matters by our most respectable citizens. jo5 2p1m

Notice.
I have the honor to inform my patrons, that owing to improvements in my Store, I have transferred the SHAVING ROOM to the next door, and that same attention will be paid as heretofore.
L. B. BOIRON,
n28 2p1f 64 St. Charles street.

Wines, Liquors, etc.,
NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.
A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality, TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sixteen, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best
Wines and Liquors
in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.
SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
n6 2p1y Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Dental Surgeon.
DR. GEORGE W. SMITH
Has removed from No. 177 Bond street, to the opposite side, No. 255, one door from Rampart, where he will be pleased to receive his old friends, and others who may desire his professional services. n10 2p12W

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Yesterday was another day of more talking than acting on rue Carondelet, unless we include the regenerators or pavers—they were acting to some purpose. Dealers in the great staple were waiting the advices due by the America, though, by-the-bye, all connected with the European trade were engaged early in the day in perusing the correspondence received by some of the back mails, and with the steadily accumulating stocks there was no desire evinced to operate to any extent until the expected advices were received. The Portland steamer of the 15th (the North America) will be due to-day. While there was so much inactivity on Carondelet street it was directly the reverse as we turned towards Tchoupitoulas, Poydras street and the levee. There it was all bustle and inactivity. The communication with the great West is generally free, but the remark will not apply fully to the Upper Mississippi. The trade and produce from that great artery will be on us in full force before many weeks pass, that is, by the time the press from the Ohio river and tributaries is encompassed.

The weather continues favorable for business. For twenty days we have been favored with the finest weather. The country at large, particularly through Mississippi, has experienced its effects, and cotton has been pushed forward to the various shipping depots will alacrity and zeal. Not, however, from any fears of the effects of the Harper's Ferry raid, which has been taken advantage of by speculators and jockeys in Northern markets to impress on the Manchester spinners and Liverpool importers that the large receipts of cotton in November and December were in the main owing to Harper's Ferry, ignoring and concealing the facts from the other side that a larger crop than last year by four hundred thousand bales was in course of transit to market. Possibly some of our planters have only recently taken hold of Colonel Wright's suggestion, and are pushing on their crops and clearing out their gin-houses before old Brown's ghost comes along and sets the torch to their bales. Perhaps this may satisfy the Colonel about the heavy receipts since the 1st of January. The further talk is, that Col. Wright's four millions of bales will appear some time in April, about four months before the close of the season. The Colonel, in his manifesto of last week, (Jan. 21) says:

> More moderate views as to the result of the crop are beginning to prevail in the South and here, together with the transient relief to our New Orleans friends, that the 20th January, as compared with many weeks past or corresponding weeks last year, has not been without influence in the activity during the past week.

The Colonel alluded to the falling off in receipts for the week ending the 20th January, as compared with the same week last year. The receipts last year were 76,628 bales against 71,991 this season—a difference for that single week of about 6 per ct. The fact is, if some of our cotton factors, as we suggested yesterday, will go to Liverpool and teach the importers and speculators of that town how to manage Manchester, the New York operators or investors would be safe in their purchases and shipments, and they would not have to call upon Harper's Ferry as the cause of large receipts; that is rather too weak a string to the bow.

The further talk was of heavy receipts. We figured up to last evening since Friday night 66,600 bales, and by meridian to-day we show 3,000,000 bales as the exports, exclusive of Memphis shipments, and from the details of every Liverpool circular it may be inferred that every bale of clean cotton will be wanted, irrespective of speculative movements.

There was some talk that the bark Eglantine, which was cleared for Boston on the 19th January with a full cargo of flour, was still in port, detained by a mandate of the United States Court; that the shippers of the cargo thought the good vessel was half way to Boston ere this, and were considerably surprised to learn a day or two since that the vessel was in process of condemnation or detention. The further talk was, whether the consignee and agents of the vessel are not personally responsible to the shippers and owners of the cargo, as they shipped under promise of immediate dispatch. On this point the contract and agreement for the freight must be taken into consideration, particularly if the captain and agent expected the subsequent trouble would arise.

A Columbus, Ga., paper (the Sun) figures up the advantages the New Orleans market offers to planters and shippers of cotton over other Southern ports, to which may be added that our market being the largest in the world, excepting that of Liverpool, present advantages not realized in other marts; there being more buyers the season through, greater opportunities for selection, larger facilities for negotiating exchange, with the fact that large purchases of groceries and Western produce are made every season here for Alabama and Georgia consumption; that this is the great market for bagging and rope. The talk is, therefore, that a good share of the cotton shipped from the towns on Chattahoochie river will find its way to New Orleans, particularly if an additional steam propeller is placed on the route from New Orleans to Apalachicola. Our insurance companies can reduce the rates of premium for insurance fully 25@33⅓ pct. Here is what the Columbus Sun talks about:

> The freight on cotton to Savannah 90c @ 1 00 per bale; to Charleston 90c @ 1 00; from Montgomery 12½ per bale; to Apalachicola 87½; to New Orleans via Apalachicola $2 25 per bale. Marine insurance to New Orleans ¼ per c.
>
> It is evident from the above statement that it is cheaper to send cotton from Columbus to New Orleans than it is to send it either to Savannah or Charleston. I suppose that the bulge of cotton will average four hundred pounds. Let us see the difference:
>
> To New Orleans from Columbus.....per bale..$2 25
> To Savannah from Columbus..... 2 70
> To Charleston from Columbus..... 3 15
>
> This time, the insurance on cotton from Columbus via Apalachicola to New Orleans will increase the expense of transportation, but not to the extent of the prices now demanded to Charleston.

There was some talk about mails yesterday, but it is useless to remark there is no amelioration as yet, though there are about a dozen of cart loads of bags in the lobby of the Post-Office *awaiting action*. We move and advocate the entire abolishment of the Post-Office Department—wipe it all out.

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

Another tremendous house danced attendance on "Our American Cousin" last night. Every sitting down and standing up place had a tenant, and a close array of masculine "wall flowers" hemmed in the brilliantly occupied dress circle. The house was in an approbatory enthusiasm all the evening.

The house at the St. Charles was very slim and melancholy, and the stock played the mischief with the unfortunate Romans. They are not quite "up to the Roman" yet awhile. The gentleman star did very well, but not so the lady, Miss Elsworthy.

The usual quantum of laughing and wondering spectators was collected at the Amphitheater. The public must make the most of this, the last week of the circus. The equestrian dramas at the Amphitheater this week are capital things in their line.

What is the difference between the *bark* of a tree and the *bark* of a dog? One is formed of the *bough*, and the other of the *bow-wow*.

THE SHIP HUMBOLDT PENNINGTON is offered for sale low, by Messrs. Baxter, Lovell & Co.

CLARET, PORTER ABSYNTHE AND ARRACK.—Mr. S. Wolf, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, offers for sale large lots of choice Claret, London Stout, Absynthe and Batavia Arrack. See advertisement.

LODOVICO CARRACCI.—A painting by this great master will be sold at M'Mahone's auction rooms, at 5 o'clock, by L. A. Levy, Jr., A'ctr.

SLAVES FOR SALE.—R. W. Long has just received a lot of valuable slaves—plantation hands and mechanics. See advertisement.

Local Intelligence.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, THIRD DISTRICT.—We learn that Miss Chase, a highly competent and accomplished young lady, has been appointed Principal of the Third District High School, in place of Miss Mactier, resigned. The school prospers as ever, and is attended by a large number of girls.

SCENE ON COMMERCIAL PLACE.—Last evening we saw, passing along through Commercial Place, chatting and laughing together, in the pleasantest sort of a way, a man without legs and a man without arms. The man without legs, (though he has the shrunken skeleton of what once were legs,) was rolling along in his velocipede arm-chair, which he propels by grinding away at cranks with his hands, and the armless man was walking along comfortably at his side. The legless man, we perceive, knows how to talk to a crowd, and does a brisk business in the sale of his little books, descriptive of his "Ten Years in Bed."

THE NEW COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.—The man whom we yesterday mentioned as having been arrested in the Third District for passing some uncommonly fine counterfeit half dollars, is named Alphonse O'Bryan. He was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Long, on the affidavit of Christian Hursted, upon whom he passed some of the pieces; and in default of $1500 bail he was sent to prison. In the house of one Mrs. Sipte, on Basin street, near Gravier, where O'Bryan had been staying, Lieut. Simon (having gone there with a search warrant) found a counterfeit Mexican dollar and several other counterfeit coins.

FIRE.—*Six Hundred Bales of Cotton Ruined.*—Yesterday forenoon, a fire started in one of the large ranks of cotton bales piled on the levee, in front of the Shippers' Cotton Press, in the First District. It was extinguished before any mentionable damage was done.

Two hours later, or at about 1 o'clock, the fire started again, and this time with success. The brisk wind which prevailed spread the flames rapidly; and before the firemen, who were there as quickly as possible, could get the flames under, about six hundred bales of the cotton were destroyed or partly destroyed. Every one knows what fire is among cotton bales. The bales still smoked last night, under the continuous torrents of water thrown.

How the fire started was not exactly known, but it was attributed to incendiarism. We learn that most if not all of the cotton destroyed and damaged was on the hands of Messrs. Carroll, Boyd & Co., and that it was fully insured, (about $25,000,) in the Crescent Mutual Office.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Among the illustrations in the last received London News of the World, we observe a fine picture of the new opera house in this city.

A TWO-BIT SHOW WANTS A FORTUNE OUT OF THE NEWSPAPERS.—In the Third District Court the True Delta newspaper and the Mayor of the city, *in solido*, are sued for $10,000; and in the Sixth District Court the Picayune newspaper and the Mayor of the city, *in solido*, are sued for $10,000; all by the proprietor and proprietress of a cheap show on St. Charles street, which public opinion has for some time been almost unanimous in denouncing as one of the greatest public nuisances extant.

The two newspapers are sued for printing some part of this public opinion; and the Mayor is sued in both cases because, also recognizing this same public opinion, he refused to issue a license to said show. This refusal of his was overcome by a judicial mandate, issued upon appeal to one of the District Courts. He being thus compelled to issue the license, the show-keeper brings suit, as above, against the newspapers for expressing public opinion, and against the Mayor for acting upon that opinion. As notoriety appears to be the chief thing aimed at in these suits, (for the show people must be crazy if they think they can fleece the printers to the extent proposed) the Crescent will not pander to their desire by telling who they are or what the other papers said about them.

A FRIENDLY GAME OF BASE BALL.—Mayor Withers, of Mobile, and Recorder Long, of this city, still keep up the friendly game of base ball which began some time ago, the Mayor being the bowler and the Recorder the batter, whilst the mail boats do the fielding and make all the runs. The last ball bowled over by His Honor of Mobile, was a very base looking vagrant of a ball, giving his name as James Jones. He was bowled over here on yesterday morning's boat, and in the afternoon His Honor of the Third District batted him back by the same boat. It is probable that in this game, New Orleans will fan as long as Mobile bowls.

ALL JOHNS.—A Chinaman named John yesterday had a fellow-celestial up before Recorder Long, on a charge of having stolen from him a note of hand, signed by a third John in favor of a fourth John. The accused John, otherwise named Aya, gave bail to appear.

ROUGH DOINGS.—Patrick McKenna, Frank McShane, Patrick Madden and John Gallagher await examination before Recorder Adams, on a charge of having invaded the domicil of Mrs. Eliza Russell, on Tchoupitoulas street, at a late hour of the night, with felonious intentions. Meantime, Mrs. Russell's husband is charged with having shot at McKenna and wounded him in the breast. The case will come up for investigation soon.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Mrs. Bridget Patton, for receiving in her grocery on Carondelet street four barrels of flour which were stolen from the steamboat landing, was yesterday examined before Recorder Summers, and sent down to be tried for receiving the flour knowing it to be stolen. Tate, slave of Berry, who stole the flour and sold it to her, was sent before the Second Justice's Court, to be tried before a jury of slaveholders.

The Sicilian Ben Benson was examined before Recorder Wiltz on the charge of robbery brought against him by Mr. Rickarby, who himself arrested him, on the night of the 10th ult., just after he and another robber had plundered and left his (Rickarby's) residence on Rampart street; Benson having some of the plunder on his person, and a great, long Sicilian dagger. As it was not shown that Benson got into the house by breaking, he was committed for larceny and remanded to prison.

Recorder Long sent Joseph Wiper before the Criminal Court for brutally beating and knocking down Mrs. Theresa Schering, whilst she had her baby in her arms, on the 23d ult., at the corner of Clouet and Claiborne streets. The Wiper gave bail.

A FARCE AFTER THE COMEDY.—Yesterday, in the U. S. District Court, came on the suit of the U. S. Government against the steamship Philadelphia, which last summer was seized by the Custom-House officials of this port, for having stowed away in her hold a quantity of arms and ammunition, not directed to any particular consignee or consignees in this city, and never discovered to have been sent to any other particular consignee or consignees.

The fact that four well known sporting gentlemen (Maury, Anderson, Fayssoux and Scott) went down to the Balize on a towboat, with fishing-tackle, to try the quality of the red-snappers of that famous locality just about the time the steamship was to clear for Central America, or some adjacent port in that direction, aroused the terrors of Governments, and a very loud "smell of rats" pervaded not only the whole Mexican Gulf, but most mariners, in all the northern ports of said Gulf, were looked upon as dangerous and suspicious characters by the eye of Uncle Sam and the other big dogs of the Northern world. The comedy of the trial of the four merry fishermen, as everybody knows, was acted out last last year: no connection being established between them and the terrible steamship.

The Government now libels the steamship for having on board the hardware and other things which were supposed to be the surgical instruments and medicine intended for the relief of a very sick Central American State, known by the name of Nicaragua; all because the Government thinks that the Isthmian invalid had no need of visits or prescriptions from the talented and sportive gentlemen whom she claims as her own private family physicians and property. Witnesses were examined, and nothing particular found out, more than heretofore. Arguments come on to-day. The farce is a short and sweet one; and being free, Uncle Sam and the steamship, one or the other, or both conjointly, will have to foot up the gas bill and other expenses of the entertainment.

FINED AND BOUND OVER.—Barney Ketken was yesterday fined $10 by Recorder Wiltz, and put under peace bonds for six months, as the penalty of the assault he lately made upon Joseph Seven.

Mrs. Audell, for unladylike behavior in Oscar Stone's house, and threatening to set fire to the house, was put under bonds by the same Recorder.

Recorders Summers and Long collected quite a pile from contravening draymen, cab-drivers, and all the Recorders collected a little for drunkenness and breaches of the peace.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. Matton, charged with harboring a runaway slave, was examined before Recorder Wiltz yesterday and honorably discharged.

Joseph D. Espan, charged with slapping Jane Farrell, and the slave Ellen, charged with beating another slave belonging to Mr. Simonds, were dismissed by the same Recorder.

ANOTHER ONE CAUGHT.—Mrs. Riley was introduced to Recorder Summers yesterday by Officer F. Anderson, charged with selling grog to slaves, at the corner of Constance and Richard streets. Mrs. R. gave bail to meet the charge on the 8th.

STABBING A SLAVE.—John Murphy was up before Recorder Summers yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted Jim, a slave of Sumpter Turner, and stabbed him severely in the side of the neck. The case was fixed for examination on the 9th; bail required, $500.

JOHN ROSS IN TROUBLE.—John was nabbed by the officers at the Varieties Theater, on Monday night, for attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket. He is charged with being dangerous and suspicious, and will be allowed a chance to defend himself before the Recorder on the 9th.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—Isaac M. Micou yesterday presented his diploma, and was admitted to the practice of law in this Court.

Frank, slave of Bottlestein, charged with assault and battery, was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

Wm. McDonald was tried for larceny and found guilty.

Patrick Cunningham was tried for stabbing with intent to murder, and found guilty of assault with intent to kill.

Thomas Brown was tried for larceny and found guilty. His wife Bridget, included in the charge, was dismissed by nolle prosequi.

Thomas H. Smith, charged with larceny, was also dismissed by nolle prosequi.

THE LATE CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.—The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted by the committee appointed at a primary meeting of Catholic citizens on the 22d ult., and presented, with thousands of signatures, to the Right Rev. Archbishop of this Diocese on Sunday last:

> Whereas, our Holy Father, the Pope, has lately been violently and unjustly assailed by men seeking to deprive him of certain portions of his temporal dominions; and
>
> Whereas, this violence has been committed in the name of the people, but in reality by the intrigues of exterior powers, cunningly using the ready instrumentality of a few bad spirits to mask their own schemes under the guise of a popular movement; and
>
> Whereas, these same Powers now seek to legalize their spoliation by the sanction of a General Congress, and to commit the various European nationalities, under specious pretexts, to the suppression of the reaction which is already becoming manifest; and
>
> Whereas, the marked and universal interest on this subject, at this time, existing throughout the world, manifested in the spirit of bitter and rancorous attack on the part of the enemies of the Holy See, and of avowed, enthusiastic sympathy among its friends, call for the public action of the faithful everywhere; therefore—
>
> *Resolved*, That we, the undersigned Catholics of New Orleans, deem it proper to express the following sentiments:
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> 1. That the political independence of the Pope is eminently beneficial in securing perfect freedom of action in the discharge of his functions, the most important on earth, inasmuch as they do, the direction of the spiritual affairs of two hundred millions of men; and we could not see, without uneasiness and humiliation, the spiritual head of four or five millions of our republican fellow-citizens, under the temporal sway of any potentate whatever.
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> 2. That we unhesitatingly give our approbation and moral support to the temporal power of the Pope; for, though profoundly imbued with love and veneration for our own political institutions, though firmly believing them best adapted to our peculiar character and circumstances, we are not so intolerant or circumscribed in our views as to think them most suited to all national traditions, institutions and modes of intelligence.
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> 3. That in reality the Government of Pius IX. is eminently paternal and beneficent; that, with the exception of certain turbulent radicals and restless malcontents, many of whom have broken their word of honor and solemn oath given at their accepting of the amnesty, his subjects are warmly attached to his rule, and that the misrepresentation and falsehood rife on this subject are the joint fruit of bigotry and malice.
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> 4. That we, as freemen, cannot recognize the mob leaders of Bologna as true republicans, but rather brand them as traitors and imbeciles, who delivered over their country to a foreign dictator, and suffered themselves to be handed from one million to another, till they found a man little enough to be their master.
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> 5. That, desirous as we are of the Holy Father's temporal independence, we deprecate any speciously contrived dismemberment of his dominions, as intended only for a suspended distraction of his sovereignty.
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> 6. That, knowing as we do that the Holy See will be coexistent with time, we scorn the contemptible subterfuge of its enemies who, in attempting to assail only its temporal power, weakly think they strike most effectively at its spiritual dominion.
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> 7. That Americans should not confine their sympathy to words, but should generously contribute of their means, through the instrumentality of Peter's Pence societies or otherwise, to give a generous support to one whose expenses are for the common benefit of all Catholics, and that the Catholic societies of this city are invited to take steps as soon as possible, for carrying this into effect.
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> *Resolved*, That these resolutions be circulated for the signatures of Catholics in New Orleans, and then delivered to our most reverend Archbishop, with the request that he lay them, and the accompanying address, in our name, at the feet of our Holy Father.

The following is the address of the laity, presented to the Archbishop at the same time:

> To the Most Rev. Anthony Blanc, Archbishop of New Orleans, and his Suffragans, the Rt. Rev. Bishops of Galveston, Little Rock, Natchitoches, Natchez and Mobile:
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> *Reverend Prelates*—We, the undersigned lay Catholics of New Orleans, fervently thank God for having confided the spiritual welfare of His Church, in this part of the world, to your care; and in you we gratefully recognize prelates who, by your own lives, have ever edifyingly and faithfully illustrated the virtues becoming your high calling.
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> The present assemblage of a Provincial Council in our city presents to us, for many reasons, an attraction of peculiar interest; and we humbly deem it a meet occasion to beg of you, when you shall transmit the decrees of that Council to the Holy See, to make known at the same time to the Sovereign Pontiff, the intensity, not only of the love and veneration felt for him by the members of this distant portion of his flock, both as the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, and personally; but especially at this moment, of their heartiest sympathy for him, in his character of temporal sovereign.
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> Devoted sons, whether by birth or adoption, of our own beloved country, and cherishing more dearly than life itself the glorious constitution, which, through the Divine favor, was handed down to posterity by the patriots of 1776, we are naturally anxious for the preservation of a boon so precious, in all its original purity and integrity. And this we know can only be effectually accomplished by the diffusion of Catholicity amongst us, which alone is capable of solving the important problem of reconciling authority, essential for society, with freedom so dear to every generous soul.
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> Entertaining these views, we believe that the patrimony of the Holy See, the offspring of Catholic piety and munificence, although administered under civil institutions differing from our own, will nevertheless be watched over by Heaven and preserved intact to its legitimate sovereign, despite all machinations to the contrary of unfaithful Catholics or misguided anti-Catholics.
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> Beloved and reverend Prelates, deeply impressed by a sense of the many obligations imposed on us by your unceasing and affectionate solicitude to secure for us, and all dear to us, the knowledge of the One Holy Faith, we humbly ask your blessing; and in order to be cheered on in the path of virtue, under the vicissitudes and trials of life, we venture to hope that through your gracious intermediation we may in an especial manner obtain, likewise for our families and ourselves, the fraternal blessing of the illustrious and noble head of the Church, Pope Pius the Ninth.
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> Appending our signatures to this address, so inadequately expressive of our great homage and respect for the Holy Father and yourselves, venerated Prelates, we Catholic citizens of the United States of America, who have enjoyed the happiness of living in the age that has witnessed the promulgation of the inefably cherished dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and in a country that has been especially placed under its protection, do invoke, with all our souls, the intercession of the Virgin, most pure, holy and powerful, for him, who by proclaiming the Queen of Heaven and Earth Immaculate in her Conception, has added to her Crown its brightest gem.
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> Reverend Prelates, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, with unfeigned affection and profound respect, YOUR DEVOTED CHILDREN.

JEALOUSY AND A FATAL LEAP.—A Liverpool paper states that about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 28th ult., a fine young woman, nineteen years of age, named Phoebe Davis, destroyed herself by leaping down a coal pit near the Bilston Road, on the outskirts of Wolverhampton. A few minutes before 3 o'clock she called at a cottage occupied by an aged couple near the shaft, apparently very much agitated. Pulling a handkerchief from her neck, she handed it to the aged inmates, saying, "Give that to Jack, for I shall never see him again." She then ran to the pit-mouth, and, climbing over the fencing surrounding it, cast herself headlong down the shaft, which has been disused for some time, and is upwards of ninety yards deep. An old miner named Russell, having been fastened to a chain, was lowered down by hand, and attaching the body of the poor girl to another, it was brought to the surface. Russell himself nearly fell a victim to his exertions, for when brought up he was quite insensible, and friction and other means had to be used for nearly three-quarters of an hour before he could be restored. There is no doubt that the poor girl destroyed herself in a paroxysm of jealousy, owing to her lover having taken another young woman to a dance.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The earthquake which was felt in Guatemala on the evening of the 8th instant, did much damage in Salvador. It was almost equal in violence to that of the 16th of April, 1854. At Dolores Izalco, the parish church was nearly destroyed—the two towers and bells falling, and the walls being broken on all sides. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that the chapel in which were the images of "los Virgenes de Conception y Dolores" alone remained intact. Thirty-two houses fell to the ground and all were injured. During the night several other shocks did some damage.

Shocks were felt at Quezaltepeque, Tepecoya, Opica, Apopa, Guayamaco, Jayaque, Panchimalco, San Martin and other pueblos. At Tepecoya the church, city hall and several houses were destroyed. In almost all the towns which felt the shock, the churches and cabildos, or town halls (these always being the largest and most solid buildings) were either destroyed or greatly damaged. In Nauhtalcatecs, after the earthquake had destroyed several houses, a fire broke out which burned 200 houses, or nearly the whole town. On the night of the 10th, at 9½ o'clock, there were two more severe shocks.

The nights were clear on both occasions, the wind being heavy from the North until just before the shocks, when it fell calm, but again rose after the shocks. No lives are reported to have been lost, although undoubtedly there were some killed and wounded. The volcano of Izalco, about 18 miles from the coast, was the center of vibration, as shocks were felt all around it, but most strongly in the northeast direction, and for a distance of 150 miles, as far as heard from.

INSANE AMERICANS ABROAD.—The Florence correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing December 17, says that three Americans have recently become inmates of the Lunatic Asylum there. One of them is a hopeless case of insanity, but it is believed that the alienation of the others will prove only temporary.

A WHOLESALE FISH BUSINESS.—Two thousand bushels of catfish were taken from Horicon Lake, Wisconsin, recently, in one day. The Milwaukie News thus relates the mode of their capture: "Horicon Lake froze over very rapidly during the present winter, and this species of fish being in a measure, amphibious, must have open water in order to exist. The closing of the ice drove them to the foot of the lake, where men are engaged in cutting ice for summer use. Thus collected together so thick that the eye cannot penetrate the water to the depth of six inches, a basket is crowded down into their midst, and immediately withdrawn completely filled with fish, which are emptied into a sleigh, and the process repeated again and again. They are purchased by farmers at 25 cents per sleigh load; they buy them to feed the hogs."

AUTOPHAGY: THE ACT OF EATING ONE'S SELF.—At a late meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, a very singular paper was read on "Autophagy, Spontaneous and Artificial." M. Ancelmier, the author of the paper, bases his theory on the fact that the body, when deprived of its ordinary nutriment, consumes itself, until, as its substance wastes away, its temperature falls and death ensues. He has proved by experiments that the most economical method for this self-consumption is to keep up the ordinary processes of nutrition by slight bleeding and drinking the blood. Of two animals in a similar condition, one of which he starved, and the other fed upon its own blood alone, the latter lived several days long