DIRECT IMPORTATION
—OF—
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
CUTLERY, GUNS AND FANCY GOODS.
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
—Importers and Jobbers of—
CUTLERY, GUNS,
FANCY GOODS,
VIOLINS AND VIOLIN STRINGS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS,
NEEDLES, PINS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY.
—Also—
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS,
AND PLAYING CARDS,
Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Common Street,
JOINING THE CITY HOTEL,
New Orleans.
E. R. STEVENS.....WM. E. SEYMOUR.

Received by late arrivals from England, France and Germany, a large stock of—
Wade & Butcher's IMPERIAL RAZOR STEEL POCKET CUTLERY and RAZORS.
Rogers & Sons' SILVER STEEL RAZORS.
Wastenholm's " " "
W. & S. Butcher's TABLE CUTLERY.
King's Double Water-proof PERCUSSION CAPS.
Cone's Metal Lined " " "
Genuine French G. D. " " "
200,000 French GUN WADS—best article imported—Nos. 10 to 15.
18 cases VIOLINS, FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS.
English, French and Italian VIOLIN STRINGS.
—Also, a large assortment of—
PERFUMERY,
COMBS, BRUSHES, and
FANCY GOODS.
Agents for COHEN'S Celebrated
Playing Cards.
760 gross in store, consisting of—
STEAMBOATS,
HIGHLANDERS,
DECATES AND EAGLES,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE HEADS,
Every variety of backs.
200 bales COTTON TWINE.
Also a large assortment of LINEN TWINE.
PRINTING, WRITING and WRAPPING PAPER of every description.
PAPER BAGS for Grocers, Druggists and Confectioners—various sizes.
BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY and SCHOOL BOOKS.
☞Our stock will be found one of the most complete in extent and variety in the United States, and is offered to the trade on the most favorable terms.
feb 11 tm E. R. STEVENS & CO.

CHAS. T. NASH, BROKER, AND DEALER IN SCRIP, STOCK, NOTES, REAL ESTATE AND EXCHANGE,
No. 25 Carondelet street,
Between Common and Gravier.
c31 tf

THE FARINA COLOGNE WATER—
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
The undersigned, sole representative for the United States, the Canadas and West Indies, of the justly celebrated house of
JOHN CHARLES FARINA,
has authorized Messrs. C. T. BUDDECKE & CO., of the city, to receive orders for the importation of the above genuine article, put up in all the different styles in wicker, plain bottles, etc.
HENRY ROESBERG,
Of the firm of JOHN CHARLES FARINA,
Cologne, Prussia.
☞Orders intrusted to us for the house of J. C. Farina, will have prompt attention, and be executed at the same rates and prices as if forwarded direct to Cologne.
C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
feb 5m No. 21 Common street.

MOSS.....MOSS.....MOSS.
Fine Dressed MOSS, put up for market. Fine Moss, Curled Hair and Cotton MATRESSES.
Also, FEATHERS—in lots to suit.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
n28 tf 177 Canal street.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT—THIS DUBLIN PORTER is superior to any other brand as a beverage or for medicinal purposes. For sale to the trade by
GRAY BROTHERS,
Sole Agents,
feb 2 tf 111 Old Levee, near St. Louis street.

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. 16 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, are always to 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, 2000 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 Rifles. In proof whereof I sign the present, in the city of Havana, the 20th October, 1859.
Signed: JAYME CODINA.
feb 21 tm

OFFICIAL.....OFFICIAL.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
—OF THE—
Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, February 1, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that, according to the 27th section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved the 23d February, 1852:
SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received for the sale TO THE CITY OF 200 Bonds, of $1000 each, at the Bonds is and according to the foregoing act, until the 9th day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock M.
Proposals to be addressed to C. DEBUYS, Secretary, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of City Bonds."
COMMISSIONERS.
GERARD STITH, Mayor.
V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.
ADAM GIPPERT, Treasurer.
NORMAN WHITNEY,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
JNO. M. HALL,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Ass'd Aldermen.
O. DEBUYS, Secretary.
feb 3tc

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. F. RICE,
n3 tf New Orleans.

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES—
ALL SIZES, FROM 2 to 16 DIAMETER OF CYLINDER
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 1½ to 20 horse power.
DRAINING WHEELS, from 12 feet to 50 feet diameter.
DRAINING PUMPS, from 6 to 20 inches in diameter.
Lea & Leavitt's Patent CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, with both iron and wooden frames, with Norcross' Hooker Boxes and Stover's Patent Eccentric Head Blocks.
Page's and Pope & Child's CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
Double Circular Saw Mills, with Top Saws.
Strawbridge's Iron Frame CORN and FLOUR MILLS, from 18 to 3 inches diameter.
NEWBILL 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.
DOUBLE PLUE BOILERS, 42 inches in diameter, and from 26 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,
my9 &Wtf 70 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The New York Tribune strenuously urges upon the Black Republican members of Congress to make an effort for the removal of the seat of the Federal Government from Washington to some more Northern location, where the sensitive feelings of the Blackie Representatives of Abolitiondom may not be insulted by the presence of the abhorred institution, as in the District. The suggestion is good so far as it relates to the mere removal of the Federal Capital, but not as to whither it should be removed. We have long thought it to be most unhappily located. It is too near New York—so convenient to that vast center of sin, capital and important interests—that all sorts of corrupting influences are too readily brought to bear in controlling the legislation of the Congress to the furtherance of private ends, rendering two-thirds of the deliberations of a session a grand struggle for spoils in some sort or another, instead of grave consultations on matters of public weal. A great step towards the restoration of purity in the councils of the nation would be effected by putting quite a number of hundreds of miles between Washington and New York, that nest of jobbing and trading politicians.

Then Washington is several hundred miles too far North to be a proper location for the capital of the nation. It is too near the borders of Abolitionism. Its society is too Northern in its tone to give the representatives of foreign countries a favorable idea of Americans, and we cannot send our good men of the South to Congress without doing so in peril of having their morals and manners spoiled by the examples of those with whom they are obliged to consort. Stimulated by their safe propinquity to Mason and Dixon's line, Abolition members are overbearing and insolent, and show that they consider themselves every bit as good and a little better than the Southern gentlemen with whom, they imagine, the circumstance of their having a seat on the same floor places them on an equality—a mistake which induces them to comport themselves with a pert assurance very distasteful to the over sensitive, but very ridiculous to the philosophical, who coolly contemplate the swollen and self-satisfied deportment of these Congressional "squirts of circumstances," who strut their brief hour on the political stage so much to their own satisfaction. If forced to come down into the heart of the South to attend Congress, these personages would scarcely care to carry their heads at an unnatural elevation, but, dropping the game-cock air they wear on their own premises, would conduct themselves with becoming and appropriate barnyard lowliness and humility; would attend to the business of their constituents, and no longer waste the nation's time in crowing defiance at the unheeding South, and disporting their choice rhetoric in well-turned abusive periods thereof, for which they are occasionally contemptuously chastised as one would kick a cur who barks at his heels, to run away and bark again when at a safe distance, as Sumner and Hickman do.

There are two localities to which we incline as eminently fit for the situation of the Federal Capital, which we would gladly see removed from its site northerly as well as unwholesome site at Washington—which, by the way, is rather too near the border to be agreeable as a capital in all respects in the event of separation. One of these is the mountain plateau of South Tennessee, now permeated by railroads, where a fair interior city could be reared in the midst of one of the most beautiful and healthful regions of the country. This would be central for the South, but we have a stronger fancy for a capital which would sit like a queen upon the shores of the Gulf—the romantic Southern sea, the peculiar and "private" ocean of the South. Members from distant points could not complain of the one-sided location of the capital, for "mileage" agreeably equalizes distance. On the shores of such a defensible and admirable harbor, for instance, as that afforded by Pensacola Bay, to which the ships of all nations might bear direct their ministerial suits, a capital city might be built which would well be the pride of the nation, and the "Queen of the Sea" of the Mexican Gulf, as Venice, in her palmy days, was of the Adriatic. Here "the republican court" might be located, the center of a brilliant Southern society attracted by all the charms of balmy climate, beauty of situation and seashore pleasures and advantages.

Like the Tribune, we urge upon members of Congress the duty of agitating the matter of the removal of the seat of the Federal Capital—but not for the same reasons nor in the same direction.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The week opened yesterday under some quietude. In fact, it was very languid on the flags of Carondelet, with nothing to boast of on other streets. Matters and things will get to moving today with the usual briskness applicable to the season of the year, provided the storm of rain, which last evening gave portents of coming off to-day, does not interfere. The general paving and repaving of our streets is progressing favorably; the streets, or rather the parts of streets which are now completed, give great satisfaction; the only inconvenience will be from dust, which will be flying about rather too free for comfort. There was some talk yesterday regarding the proceedings of our Legislature. Local matters and special legislation seem to be the prominent business going on. The question of removing the Legislature to the city has been received with favor. The removal will be attended with some expense, yet it will pay. But where to build a State House is talked of. The talk is, as the city is destined to extend towards Lake Pontchartrain, and that the Metairie Ridge is now ostensibly within the limits of the corporation, and the city having the ownership and control of a large quantity of ground called the Metairie Park, a State House of large dimensions could be erected within the limits of this Park. A railroad through Canal street, the grand boulevard, could be built, which would be productive of great revenue to the city, just as the city railroads are destined to be. Therefore, the talk is, let us have the Capital of the Pelican State removed to the city; and no better location for a State House could be selected than the Metairie Park. There are many, very many, of the attendants on our public schools who will witness the extension of our city to the Metairie Ridge. There are many residents now living who expected that Rampart street would have been the outer or westward limits of the city for this century.

Well, our talk must come back to the flags; though let it be understood we are not getting off soundings when talking of the Metairie Ridge as the central limit of New Orleans. The general cotton market was quiet yesterday, the movements were contracted, being controlled by the depression in exchange, the firmness in freights and the large receipts, with many parties talking of figures way up—so high up that if we were to repeat them we should be called a Rocky Mountain Bear. It is hardly possible that the receipts can continue in the same ratio as they have for the month now closing. The Arabia brought us a letter, dated Liverpool, the 4th inst., which says:

"There begins to prevail here an opinion that the crop of cotton will run much if not exceed four millions of bales, and there will, no doubt, lower in the season, the same speculation to the simple. To-day, up to this time, 3 P. M., the sales reach fifteen thousand bales—a large, very large business for Saturday, at an advance. The advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, it is thought, will only be temporary, and ere long will be reduced to 5 pct., or even 2½.

There was some talk yesterday of operations in tobacco. The weed has been dormant for a long time. It was talked of, that three thousand hogsheads had changed hands since Friday last. The talk is, that present prices, 5¼ to 6½c. for fair quality, will not pay the grower or cultivator. We know, however, that the tobacco trade last year turned out anything but profitable; that investments in lugs, particularly, proved very unfortunate. At the close of February, last year, operators in the weed paid 6¾@7c. for fair leaf, and 4½@5½c. for planters' lugs, and in June and July of last year they paid for lugs 3½ to 4½c., and fair leaf 6@6½c., and with low rates of freights the investments have turned out at losses from twenty to thirty-five dollars per hogshead, particularly on the lugs. The contracts with the French Government are horses of a different color. In the meantime, we hope this season's investments will be more productive.

The mails failed yesterday—a total failure via Mobile, as the good old boat Oregon, which has been running every year since the autumn of 1846—something over thirteen years—failed to arrive. A boat was dispatched with the mails yesterday. In the meantime, the denizens of our seashore villages need not expect a mail, or any communication, to-day nor to-morrow. It is hoped Postmaster Marks will endeavor to get those piles of mail bags now blocking up the vestibule and entrance of the Post-Office out of the way. Put them up at auction, Colonel, or hire some extra help to assort them, and trust to the generosity of Congress for remuneration. The talk is, that some of these bags have been in storage there for three weeks. The inquiry is made, whether the new arrangement recently made in New York between the owners of the rival steamship lines to Aspinwall, and on the Pacific for California, will not annul or avoid the regular transit of the mails from this point for California via Aspinwall; that is, the coalition being now complete, all opposition and competition ceases. *Quien sabe?*

Later from Mexico.

We are indebted to Capt. Burrows, late of the La. Tehuantepec Company's steamer Allegheny Belle No. 3, who came as passenger on the schooner Suffolk from Minatitlan, for the following items of news:

The Mexican war steamer Wave arrived at Minatitlan on the 7th of February, and, in pursuance to orders from Miramon, dismantled the fort at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river. She arrived again from Vera Cruz on the 11th February, and reported that Miramon had issued a proclamation ordering all foreigners to leave Vera Cruz within four days.

News had also been received overland at Minatitlan that a proclamation had been issued, ordering all Peons to be pressed into service, and that civil war was raging in Ayeayucha. A detachment of marines from the sloop-of-war Brooklyn had possession of the steamer Alleghany Belle.

The following gentlemen sailed from Minatitlan for Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.:

Col. Pratt, Major Rogers, Mr Strang and Mr. Smith.

The Suffolk sailed from Minatitlan on the 12th inst., and brings the following passengers:

Capt. Burrows, W. S. Hall, Capt. Stafford and Mr. Mazier.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.—While the schooner Rosewreath, of Boston, Capt. Baker, was lying at Richmond, Va., about a month back, in ballast, the captain, who was sitting in his cabin, found smoke issuing from the mate's stateroom. On opening the door, the mate's coat, hanging there, was found to be on fire, which of course was soon extinguished. There being nothing in the pocket of the coat to cause it, Capt. B. was induced to make some experiments, and found that a bull's-eye side light, on which the sun was shining strongly, was the cause. The coat was in a direct line with the rays, and the bull's eye had acted as a powerful burning glass. This, Capt. B. proved by six different trials, each time igniting the article when held within five or six feet of the bull's-eye. It is thought that many of the fires in cotton, which have been occurring for some time back, may have arisen from the same cause.

Benjamin Brail, the assumed author of the "Cruise," tells a story of a stuttering fellow, who came rushing up to the Admiral one day with—"Your honor, the p-p-p-i-g: the w-w-w-i-g." "Sing it, sir; sing it," exclaimed the Admiral, upon which the man broke forth in a clear, melodious strain:

"The Admiral's pig is overboard, is overboard, is overboard;
His pig and his wig is overboard;
Heave to, or they'll both be drowned."

"Helm a-lee sung out the Admiral; and the helm was put a-lee accordingly; and there is no doubt that both pig and wig would have been rescued, if it were not for an officious fellow, who informed the Admiral that neither pig nor wig belonged to him, but to some petty officer on board the vessel, upon which the Admiral countermanded his former order, not without an apostrophe to "poor pig" and "poor wig."

Arrivals at the Hotels Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL.—D. Wise, Waterproof; F. Vaugh, Florida; H. Pashel, S. Field, Miss; J. Whitmore, Memphis; Jas. Jones, I. Jones, Ark; W. F. Sutton, Miss; J. M. Cole, S. Rogers, Ala; J. Rogers, La; Geo. Spawing, C. N. Kingsolver, Grove Tex; L. Major, Henderson, Texas; A. Mayer, Carthage, Tex; H. Miller, London, Texas; H. M. Lemon, Ky; W. Murphy, Louisville, Ky; W. Cultburn, W. H. Harrison, Gilmer, Texas; E. O. Quigsby, Canton; M. J. Brooks, Ky; R. Burrows, Hartford, Ky; B. W. Walker, Huntsville, Texas; R. S. Haden, H. H. Lewis, J. W. Sears, W. M. Albon, J. O. Shock, R. S. Grogan, J. W. Kaffus, Texas; T. M. Price, W. P. Anderson, S. C. Jenkins, L. P. Meads, E. H. Tallaferro and lady, Miss Brown, C. C. P. Henderson, Mrs M. Herndon, Miss; J. Shultz, Louisville; E. E. Sawyer, N. W. Hubert, W. B. Jetks, A. R. Maxwell, Brookhaven; W. P. Williams, J. M. Cook, J. A. Willis, W. L. Dilrell, W. O. Michaux, Texas; J. Holsinger, D. D. Eastlinger; Jas. Hubbard, R. Hiller, J. Lee, J. McIntosh, H. W. Trimble, Miss; W. H. Harrison, Gilmer, Texas; F. E. Pike, St. Louis; J. R. Kelly, S. Mills, Tex; R. Detrick, Ark.

CHECK LOST.—Messrs. Phillips, Nixon & Co., offer a reward for the recovery of their check for five thousand one hundred and eight dollars and fifteen cents, on the Bank of New Orleans, on which payment has been stopped. See advertisement.

STOCK CERTIFICATES LOST.—Mrs. Mary Porter advertises as lost or mislaid certain certificates of stock issued by the Canal and Banking Company of New Orleans.

OFFICES TO RENT.—Messrs. Cuvellier & Peters have some few offices to rent over the Merchants' bank. See advertisement.

MESSRS. C. Pitts & Gardner Smith will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, on Gravier street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, valuable mules, carts, etc. For all particulars, see advertisement.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—We call the particular attention of buyers to the sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the auctioneers of S. Regor & Co., 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms, over $200 20 days credit.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER continues cool, but dry, more or less sunny, and considerably dusty. Yesterday was a pleasant, though not entirely pleasant day.

MICHAEL PHELAN IN TOWN.—The great billiard player of New York, who is the acknowledged champion of the United States, and who has thousands to bet that he is the billiard champion of the world, has arrived in this city. Such an arrival, as might have been expected, created quite a stir among the multitudes who play at the game of billiards in this city. Mr. Phelan is here simply to look after his business interests as a manufacturer of and dealer in billiard tables and the other paraphernalia of the game. As a matter of courtesy, however, to gratify the curiosity of the crowds who cannot avoid being attracted by his name and fame, he is not loth to "take off his coat and roll up his sleeves" for a friendly bout with the crack shots about town. Yesterday afternoon he played a game of 500 points, with Mr. Isadore, at Miller's saloon on Gravier street; the latter being accounted the best player in the city, and, at the particular game known as the French three ball carom game, the best in this country. An intensely interested crowd witnessed the game, which resulted in Phelan beating Isadore 189 points out of the 500. It is rumored that Phelan will play again this afternoon, at the Louisiana Hotel. All billiard-dom hereabout is in high commotion.

HEAVY CONFIDENCE GAMES.—*A Heavy Fall upon the Spiritualists.*—It turns out that Dr. Redmond, who has lately been creating such a stir among the more credulous of our spiritualistic population, is no more than arrant knave and cheat, one of the most artful and successful that ever visited or fleeced this community.

For some time past Dr. Redmond has occupied furnished apartments in a house on Dauphine street, where he has daily given sittings to the credulous, at the small price of five dollars for each sitting of half an hour. He has produced the rappings, and other phenomena of spiritualism, to credulous ladies and gentlemen of all grades of society, and, by an art which is not yet explained, succeeded in imposing upon all the belief that through him they were receiving messages from loved ones gone to the unknown world. He drove his business day and night; for, in addition to his office business in the day-time, he has at night visited families at their residences, and collected from each at the rate of twenty-five dollars for each hour's sitting.

These facts are too well known to large numbers of those who have believed, blindly, or half blindly, in the spiritualistic faith. That the phenomena and messages which Dr. Redmond produced and successfully attributed to the agency of disembodied spirits, were mere tricks of natural art, susceptible to any one upon explanation, appears to have been demonstrated within the last few days by the arrival from the North of a Dr. Bly, who, upon arriving, called upon the Chief of Police to denounce Redmond as a swindler, and took an office on Dauphine street opposite to that of Redmond, in order to be on hand to explain to the victims of the latter how nicely they had been duped and swindled by him. Dr. Redmond's very sudden disappearance from the city on Saturday was another circumstance which placed him in a very bad light with his credulous friends and patrons. He was so crowded with business, that he had on his books engagements for sittings days ahead, which sittings would have netted him many hundreds of dollars more. Many days, his anteroom was crowded with people awaiting sittings and messages from departed spirits, with all the faith of the people waiting at the post-office for letters.

It seems that a well-known citizen of this city, an old spiritualist, detected Redmond in his tricks before Bly arrived with his exposures, and compelled him to refund $100 which he had paid to him under the influence of his curiosity. Redmond escaped from the city just as the special police were preparing to honor him with a visit.

If Redmond's pretended spiritualistic power astonished his dupes, Dr. Bly's explanations of the rascal's tricks have been still more astonishing to the dupes who have since called upon him for a solution of the mystery; a mystery arising from mechanical means so simple that the simplicity is the source of astonishment.

Dr. Bly charges for his explanations, proposes to deliver lectures upon the humbuggeries which have become attached to spiritualism, and offers to instruct anybody how to become a medium, fully as astonishing as Dr. Redmond.

A Louisiana Planter Badly Sold.—The Chief of Police has just received from a wealthy planter, living near Mladen, in this State, giving information of his having been swindled out of nearly $6000 in cash, by an elegant sharper who sold him false checks to that amount.

The circumstances were these: The planter stopped at Montgomery, Ala., several weeks ago, being on his way home from the North. Whilst there he became acquainted with a man who passed himself off as a merchant of this city, and talked so glibly about cotton, negroes, and general business, as to insinuate himself entirely in his confidence. Finding that the planter had a large quantity of gold and other cash with him, the pretended merchant gave him some friendly advice about the danger of traveling with large sums of money. He said he had discovered the danger to his cost, having been robbed several times on steamboats; in consequence of which he had adopted it as a rule never to travel with more than money enough to pay traveling expenses. Drawing forth a pocket-book, and displaying a lot of checks, drafts, etc., he said that he, too, had occasion to remove a considerable quantity of money South, but had adopted the safe course by investing it in checks on the New Orleans banks; the payment of which checks, if stolen, could be stopped. He had over $10,000 in checks.

The upshot of the business was that the merchant, having occasion to stop in Montgomery some time on business, was willing to sell some of the checks to a gentleman in a hurry to leave, and doubtful of the propriety of carrying so much cash with him. The unsuspecting planter was willing enough to make the transfer. The obliging merchant gave him two checks on the Louisiana State Bank, one for $2850-00 and the other for $2890 50, both filled to the order of J. B. Austin, endorsed by J. B. Austin, and signed by Reed, Rice & Co.

Reaching this city, the planter presented his checks at the bank, and found they were worthless; all the names being fictitious. He went on home, without telling any one how badly he had been sold, but not relishing his loss, he concluded at last to write to the Chief of Police, who now has the letters and the false checks, with small prospect of ever catching the bogus merchant.

STILL ANOTHER CONFIDENCE OPERATION.—Special officers Boylan and Howard yesterday succeeded in finding the very man for whom they had been looking for the previous two weeks; a large and elegant looking personage, giving his name as C. W. Dean. The following fictitious order, upon which he had obtained $150 from Messrs. A. J. Rugely & Co., was the "dead wood" the officers had against him:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1860.

"Steamer R. W. Powell will please deliver to Messrs. A. J. Rugely & Co., twenty-one bales of cotton, marked J. C., shipped from Shreveport to order for my account. C. W. DEAN."

The sharper got the order cashed upon representations that he was overseer on the plantation from which the cotton came, and that he had come down on the steamer with the cotton. The cotton was purely fictitious; his trip down on the boat was not. It is stated that by his blandishments he succeeded in borrowing a gold watch and chain from a real overseer, who was on the boat, and who is yet minus his jewels. On the day of the boat's arrival, he went to the boarding-house at the corner of Camp and Poydras streets, and engaged lodgings for himself and family. As he stood at the boarding-house door, just on the street, he said, "You have the room ready, and I'll have my family and baggage up from the steamboat in half an hour." The person addressed, replied "All right."

Just then, turning to a salesman at the door of the clothing store under the boarding-house, (this salesman having overheard his talk to the boarding-house man about his family and baggage,) he remarked that he thought a new coat would become him. The salesman was only too happy to oblige, and fitted him out in a coat worth eleven dollars, which he said he would settle for when he got back with his family and baggage. Of course neither he nor the coat, nor family nor baggage, have since been seen in that expectant and most hopeful vicinity. The man is one of those whose manner and appearance would deceive almost anybody. Recorder Summers sent him to prison to await examination.

THEATRICAL BREEZES.—Thomas Haney and Charles Walker yesterday paid $10 each to Recorder Summers, as their small apologies for their ugly behavior in the Amphitheater on Sunday night. John Thompson and James McGrath were also sorry for their behavior at the St. Charles, the same night. John paid $10; James, having "nary red," went down to partake of some gooseberry jam at the Hotel de Fremaux.

A GHOST THROWING BRICKBATS.—Quite a shower of brickbats and other missiles were thrown out, on Sunday, by some concealed occupant of the famous old "haunted house" in the Fourth District. One of the missiles struck a miss who was passing, and straightway the police got after the ghost, and caught it. It was a vagrantish masculine ghost, answering to the earthly name of Bill Perkins, alias Mob Town, alias Chips; a regular holy ghost, so far as its clothing was concerned. Recorder Adams will exorcise it soon.

STABBING AT THE LAKE.—A man named Duncan was taken to Charity Hospital on Sunday night, having been dangerously stabbed by some one with whom he was playing cards at the lake. No arrests were made.

THE MORAL INSANITY CASE.—We yesterday gave a brief sketch of the proceedings of a young lady of wealthy and fashionable standing, who gave way to an unconquerable propensity for stealing, stole articles from different stores, was detected, exposed to her relatives, and compelled to acknowledge her thieving. We did not get our information from Guion's, on St. Charles street, and we mention this particular fact at the request of Mr. Guion, who seems to have felt that his establishment was alluded to, in what we said about the erratic young lady yesterday.

A DESPERATE RUNAWAY.—A slave man named Jim, a runaway from Mr. O'Neill, in Jefferson county, Miss., was brought to the city on Sunday by Mr. Henry Kies, who charged him with having dangerously stabbed Robert McGowan, a fisherman, at Pass Manchac, the day before. The negro attempted to get away in a skiff belonging to McGowan's party; McGowan, being the first to intercept him, got stabbed, and the runaway was overpowered only by the physical strength and determination of Mr. Kies. Recorder Summers sent the dusky desperado to prison to await examination.

COMMITTED TO AWAIT THE RESULT.—We yesterday mentioned the shooting of Trinity Garcia by John Caffee, on Sunday evening, in a house of doubtful repute, on Perdido street. Garcia did not die, but he lies critically ill at the Charity Hospital. Caffee, quite an elderly man to do such a deed in such a place, was yesterday sent to prison by Recorder Summers, to await the result of Garcia's wound.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—Edward L. Israel was yesterday arraigned on the indictment against him for the murder of George Rose. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to prison to await his trial.

Wesley Harris, f. m. c., was brought up for trial for murder; but the trial was continued, owing to the absence of witnesses. He was steward of the steamer Telegram, and was indicted for the murder of a white waiter named John, whom he beat over the head with a stave, or part of a barrel head, on the hurricane deck of the boat; the blows fracturing the skull, and John dying just as the boat reached this port, on the 22d of April, of last year.

Barney Holly, Auguste Vallette and Thomas Goodman were brought up for trial for murder; but their case, too, was continued, owing to the absence of witnesses. The accused, young men, are indicted for the murder of Peter Munster; invading his house in Algiers, on the 7th of July last, maltreating his wife, and stabbing and killing him when he arrived and interfered with them; they being out on a drunken frolic at the time. The only witnesses in this case are the widow and daughter of the deceased. When the Attorney-General went to see them on Saturday, at the house where they had boarded since the murder, he found they had left for parts unknown. But yesterday, after the Court adjourned, they were brought to Court by Capt. Renard, of the Algiers police, who had succeeded in finding them. The widow declared that she had never received notification to appear with her daughter; and giving her present residence, promised to appear in Court whenever notified.

Judge Hunt ordered a draft of 250 jurors, to serve during the March term.

THAT WON'T DO, BETTY WATSON.—Several years ago, but probably within the memory of a woman who is "not so old, either," lived an Irish girl, named Betty Watson. She was the dancer of a penny side show that traveled through Ireland and England, performing at wakes and fairs. Betty "handled her legs" with such skill that she became a great favorite with country bumpkins and village "b'hoys." In course of time she came to London, and performed at one of the minor theaters. The "gallery gods" became acquainted to Betty Watson, and her name was a favorite on the bills.

A show company was made up to travel on the continent of Europe, and Betty was selected as one of the dancers. As her proper patronymic would not look well on the bill, she was pompously announced as a "celebrated Spanish dancerse, Mlle Lola Montez." An accidental circumstance during the continental tour brought the "Irish Spaniard" into great notoriety. After having "run her length" on the continent she came to London, creating a tremendous sensation among some of the fast noblemen. On the strength of her notoriety she was announced to perform one night at a principal theater.

The night arrived and the theater was crowded. The curtain rose up and the world-renowned dancerse appeared. The gallery audience were about to applaud vociferously, but suddenly stopped in doubt. They looked at the bills that announced the "celebrated Spanish dancerse, Mlle Lola Montez," whose freaks had thrown half the world in commotion, and then they looked at the woman on the stage. Again they consulted the bills, and again looked at the woman. Conviction flashed across their minds in a moment, and with a yell at being, as they thought, basely swindled, the gallery rose as one man, testifying their recognition of their old acquaintance by shouting, "Off, off! *That won't do, Betty Watson!*"

"First class in oriental philosophy, stand up. Thibets what is life?" "Life consists of money, a horse and a fashionable wife." "Next. What is death?" "A pay-master who settles everybody's debts, and gives the tombstones as receipts in full of all demands." "What is poverty?" "The reward of merit genius generally receives from a discriminating public." "What is religion?" "Doing unto others as you please, without allowing a return of the compliment." "What is fame?" "A six-line puff in a newspaper while you are living, and your fortune to your enemies when you are dead."

A worthy clergyman, upon being asked why he did not venture to an election, at which the proceedings were riotously conducted, and give his vote, replied, "I do not see why I should endanger *my own poll* to benefit another man's."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW PROPOSALS FOR THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

BRITISH NICARAGUAN TREATY.

CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

GEN. HOUSTON "TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY."

THE PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH MEXICO.

NEW CONSUL FOR VERA CRUZ.

DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Commissioner sent by Governor Houston, of Texas, with important dispatches and documents for the Government, has arrived here and presented the letter of Governor Houston, which accompanies the documents to the President.

The dispatches represent the condition of affairs on the Texian frontier as truly deplorable, and urge the general Government to take prompt measures for suppressing the outrages which are constantly being committed.

Governor Houston's letter intimates to the Administration very plainly that if the General Government does not take immediate action in the matter against Mexico, he shall assume the responsibility on behalf of Texas of chastising Mexico for the outrages which it is clearly proved by the documents forwarded, the Mexican authorities of Matamoras and other places, were a party to.

The Pacific Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Post-Office Committee of the Senate are about to report a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals to carry the entire mails between the Atlantic and Pacific States, by the overland routes, with the conditions that the letter mail shall go through from points designated on the Mississippi river in twenty days, and return in the same period, the letter mail to leave semi-weekly. The newspaper mail to be carried through from the same points in thirty days, and to leave only weekly.

The proposed contracts are to run three years from the 1st of July next.

By the provisions of the bill bids will also be invited to carry the entire mail by the water and Isthmus routes from New York or New Orleans, semi-weekly or weekly.

Bids for more or less frequent service will also be received.

The Mosquito Protectorate Abandoned.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that Mr. Wycke, the British Minister to Nicaragua, has finally negotiated a treaty whereby the British Government surrenders the Mosquito protectorate to Nicaragua. The British Government to receive an annual subsidy from that of Nicaragua of $5000.

Slavery in the Territories.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus on Saturday evening to consider, among other things, what course they should pursue in Congress in relation to the important question of the protection of slavery in the Territories.

Senator Brown's resolution, providing for an immediate slave code for the Territories, received but five votes. The five votes were given by Messrs. Mason, Clay, Chestnut, Johnson of Arkansas, and Brown of Mississippi.

The resolution presented in the Senate by Senator Davis then came up for discussion, and was carried without a division, and there is little doubt that it will command all the Northern and Southern Democratic votes, except those of Senators Douglas and Pugh.

Consul to Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn has been ordered from Pensacola to New York, for the purpose of taking out Col. Picket, the newly appointed Consul to Vera Cruz.

Col. Picket goes out with instructions from Washington to adopt all necessary and legal steps to meet the contingency which may arise in case Miramon attacks Vera Cruz.

Swedish Consul at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President has recognized Mr. Strauss as Vice-Consul at New Orleans for the Governments of Sweden and Norway.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The North Atlantic steamship Baltic has arrived at this port, with California dates to the 5th inst.

Her news has, however, been mostly anticipated by the Overland Mail at St. Louis, with dates of the 3d inst., since which time nothing of special interest had transpired.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Western Mess Pork is quoted at $17 to $17 75 per bbl. The sales of Flour amounted to 600 bbls. at $5 50 to $5 60; the market closed dull. There were 1000 bbls. of Whisky sold to-day at 20½c. per gallon. Corn is quoted at 50 to 52c. per bushel; the market closed dull.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Cotton market closed dull. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¼.

Flour is quoted at $5 10 to $5 20. The sales amounted to 7,000 bbls. Whisky is quoted at 24c. per gallon. Corn closed dull and unchanged. Pork wholebone closed at 57 to 58c. Mess Pork steady; sales to-day 220 bbls., at $17 50 for old, and $18 50 for new. Lard steady; sales to-day 500 bbls., at