DRY GOODS AT COST.....AT COST!

On and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., we will sell the following goods, and the greater part of our large and varied stock at greatly reduced prices—

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Our stock of these goods is unusually varied—everything of the best quality.

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Ladies' brown and white COTTON HOSE;
Misses' .. ..
Men's .. .. .. SOCKS;
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Children's .. .. ..
Men's .. ..

A very large stock of the above, of the best makers; also, a full assortment of other goods in our line. Being anxious to reduce our large stock before the closing of the business season, we will sell everything at unusually low prices. Our friends and the public in general are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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STAVE AND SHINGLE MACHINES,
—Suitable for Making—
SUGAR HOGSHEADS, RICE, MOLASSES, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE STAVES, AND SHINGLES.

The principle embraced in this Machine is the old process of splitting and dressing by hand labor. Working directly with the grain of the timber, it produces an article not liable to warp or check from exposure. The Stave Mill will rive above and joint, from the bolt, from 7000 to 10,000 Staves per 17, and the Shingle Machine from 10,000 to 15,000 Shingles. It requires two horse power to work it, and can be attached to any team engine, gin or saw mill power. It can make any required length, and can be adjusted to any thickness or taper. The timber is neither steamed nor sawed, but riven and shaved directly from the bolt.

Both Machines can be seen in full operation, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, every day, at No. 1 Canal street. These Machines are made in Augusta, Ga.

Any party wishing to purchase Parish, State, County and single rights, or Machines, can obtain them from the Agent, who will give full particulars. F. W. C. COOK,
Sole Agent for the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. jel31 6m

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CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,

And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.

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Car Wheels and Axles, Bar Iron, Bridge Bolts, Spikes, Chairs, and other Railroad Fastenings, Iron Trucks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Castings.

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ALL SIZES, FROM 8 to 16 DIAMETER OF CYLINDER

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 1½ to 30 horse power.
DRAINING WHEELS, from 12 feet to 30 feet diameter.
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Len A Leavitt's Patent CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, with both iron and wooden frames, with Noccross' Rocker Boxes and Stearn's Patent Eccentric Head Blocks.
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Bomlin Circular Saw Mills, with Top Saws.
Straith's Iron Frame CORN and FLOUR MILLS, from 18 to 3 inches diameter.
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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.

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TONIC AROMATIC BITTERS.
A Cordial for Ladies, Aged Persons, etc.

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☞N. B. The American Bitters may likewise be taken pure. They do not contain much spirits. The strong flavor they possess arises from the aroma, the predominance of a bitter principle, both of which are, however, highly agreeable. Said Bitters have been introduced into general use in the principal coffee-houses, hotels, clubs, etc.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1860.

THE LAWS OF EMIGRATION.

A Black Republican paper, published at Rochester, in the State of New York, speaking of the operations of the underground railroad, declares as follows:

We cannot, in mercy to the poor blacks, feel that they are bettering their condition by going northward. Canada is not a congenial place for them. Its climate is against them, and it does not offer a profitable field for their industry. The young negro who crossed over yesterday will be fortunate if able to earn a better living than he had at Baltimore, or secure any more of the real blessings of freedom than were afforded him in servitude. As for the poor old man, he will fare hard in Canada, and will sigh for a Louisiana home to die in before he has spent a year in Canada.

This is undoubtedly true. Nothing is better established than the fact that the condition of the free blacks in Canada is one of misery, destitution and wretchedness, compared with which a life upon a Southern plantation is almost absolute happiness. What is true of Canada is also true of the Northern States and cities generally. Occasionally we may find a negro, or one of mixed blood, in a condition of comfort and ease; but, as a general thing, this class, all through the North, live in poverty, social disgrace and abject misery.

The laws of emigration are fixed and certain, and cannot be violated with impunity. Take any man, white or black, who has been born and reared under a tropical sun, and carry him to a hyperborean region—and he droops and dies. The effect of climate upon physical health and development is everywhere known and felt. A negro born in Louisiana or Florida can no more flourish, physically, among the ice and snows of Canada, than a native of Southern France or Italy could in the rugged mountains of Northern Russia or Siberia. The stealing of Southern slaves by our Northern "brethren" is, therefore, not only a crime against the laws of property, but it is an offense offered to the laws of nature herself.

The general law of emigration is from east to west—always has been, and always will be. Of course, there are individual exceptions, particularly among such a restless race as our own. But, from the first dawn of civilization to the present time, the general rule has been, in Europe as in America, to follow the parallels of latitude from east to west. Thus the Northern and Middle States of the Union were settled mainly by English, Scotch and Dutch. The Southern States were settled principally by emigrants from France and Spain.

So, also, in our own country, emigrants have usually followed the parallels of latitude. Virginians settled Kentucky—and Kentuckians, in turn, were the principal pioneers in Missouri. Tennessee was, originally, a sort of colony of North Carolina. The Northwestern States teem with emigrants from New England.

It is remarkable, however, that while emigration from North to South develops the very highest physical and intellectual excellence in many instances, the reverse is rarely, if ever, the case. No Southern man can go far North and flourish.

The stealing of Southern slaves, then, and the running them off to Canada is, as we said above, a violation not only of the rights of property but the laws of Heaven. It is an offense against that very "higher law" which Seward urges as his justification for it. It thus becomes a double crime. The Black Republican editor we have quoted above admits that it is wrong in a physical sense. Let him complete the record of his honesty, now, by declaring also the *moral* enormity and guilt of underground railroadism.

The truth is—and the North is becoming better satisfied of the fact every year—there is no class of mental laborers in the world better off, in respect of physical comfort, than the slaves of the South. A Southern negro would starve upon what eke out the miserable existence of a negro in Canada. The latter is constantly beset by the two greatest enemies to the happiness of the African race—to-wit: cold and hunger. No wonder, then, this Rochester editor predicts that the "poor old man," who has just passed over into Canada, will soon "sigh for a Louisiana plantation" upon which to die.

We trust, then, that if Northern negro-stealers cannot be convinced of the moral turpitude of their conduct, they will be influenced by considerations of humanity at least. They will not encourage the emigration of a race which pines and dies beneath the rigors of a Northern climate. They will not take away the African from the Southern sun in which he delights to bask, and expose him to the chilling frosts of a country in which Providence never intended him to live. If the abduction of Southern slaves be a diversion absolutely necessary to the peace of mind of Northern Abolitionists, let them station a fleet upon our Southern coast, and run the slaves off to Mexico or some of the Central American States, where they will perish neither from cold nor from starvation.

CHILDREN FASHIONABLY DRESSED.—The absurd fashion of exposing children of tender years to the keen out-door air, with but half the necessary protection which their little arms and legs require, is still so prevalent as to require a word of comment. It is true, fond mother, that your chubby, three-year old boy is finely modeled as the Cupid of Canova is, but the pleasure you derive in knowing that other people admire the graceful roundness of those limbs will never compensate you for the anguish and watchings which you will experience when he is attacked with croup or the terrific scarlet fever. Strong men find it impossible to spend half the time in the heated houses of civilized society, and then go out of doors with thinly clad extremities, without catching all the cramps that flesh is heir to. No one but a Highlander, used to the sky for a canopy and the heather for a bed, can go bare-legged with impunity in northern latitudes and changeful spring and fall seasons. Yet we daily see little boys and girls dressed in the shortest of clothes, with bare knees and arms reddened and chapped by the cold. Hundreds of innocents die yearly from this very cause alone. Will not all mothers who read this heed the warning?

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J Roach, Vicksburg; Thos H Bradford, A Stewart and lady, Ark; Sam A Belden, Tex; G M Pearsyker, Miss W V Wentland, Miss J Woodson, Ky; J N Willard and lady, Miss Annie Fanning, Miss M Fanning, Tex; M s Lowrie, Miss Lowrie, Cincinnati; Mr Morris and daughter, S H Wells, Fla; Mrs Lewis Taylor, Ky; W C Wells, Ark; R W White, D E Brown, Tex; A H Liddle; Jas H Duffs, N Y; Sam Mills and lady; D O Mills; Lieut R T Chapman, U S A; Dr Mayer, Mo; E H Byrne, Ky; E S Tyler, C C Rochard, Springfield; R D Brown, Miss; R F Toney, N Y; B R Beck an, J N Young, G B Blesser, D C White, R A Todd, La; J H Duncan, Miss; W Miller, Tenn; Jas J Taylor, A S Reno, S Reno, B Konge; J E J Gowsey, Jackson; M J Gillespie, Texas; J M Watson, Miss; H C Jackson, R H Snyder, A W Means, La; J R Compland, Tex; W M Nell, Geo; J A Cinon, R C; J F Ware, Galveston; W McWilie, Miss; A W Forrest, Vicksburg; J Harris and lady, N Y; W D Toney, Miss; G W Oliver, J J Carroll, St Louis; L V Clarke, N Y; J M Speeds, Ky; G D Jordon, A W Rayland, Geo.

CITY HOTEL.—F B Robertson, Cal; Miss M White, La; B S Nether Tom; W G Scott, D P Scott, Ky; Jas Hamilton, Ga; S M Markham, Tex; A Goffin, Jefferson; Wm M Johnston and lady, Mississippi; J W Bradford, Wm Fibery, Miss; B W Pierce, A W Mann, R L A McCurdy, J J Caldwell, Cuba; E F Hughes, Robt A Cave te, W M Sewall, Jno R Campbell, La; Dr J G Rowe, J Milder, C Robinson, W S Hall, Mrs E Powell, Ind; O Powell, H S Boder, Red River; J M Hendricks, Geo, Miss A Coe, Miss S Coe, Miss E Coe, Memp; W B Nasee, Miss; S S Severn, La; Wm Shavenport, Jno R Hill, M Reynolds, Wm B Wamack, R W McAlexander, Tex; Thos W Shaw, Ohio, A B Doberford, La; J W Dailey, J J Woodson, J C Watts, Tex, Edward Obar, Ohio Obar; Thos L Graham, Mo; M V Mayo, Tex; Maj W A Trow, Alf Mockel, Selma; Wm Mundle, Ala; G W B Bayley, Thos W Nelson, Brashear; Dr Nicholson and lady, Wm Wadey, Rd Harvy and lady, D D Jackson, W W Hendricks, J B Johnston, Miss; Geo T Fisher, Tex; A S Dickey, Geo; Jas Harrell, Mrs Cowell and daughter, London, Eng; W G McWilliams, Ala; Mr Bell, Mrs Jamison, W H Stone, Montgomery, Ala; Mrs G Graves, La; Miss L F Nicholson, Tex; Dr Thos F Field, Jefferson, W D Leonard, Mr Chas Clapp, E Roberts, Col W H Gibson, Ala; Wm Smith, A Howell, Ky; G Smith, Ark; W H Graham, Tex; J W Alexander, Natchez, Miss; R J Palmer, Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—P Pelard, Cincinnati; Jno O Myrick, Tex; Jno Mobrey, R S Brown, W S Pattley, Ga; W H Bryant, Alex; Jno M Geddis, La; Porter Parsy, N Y; Mrs Hollingsworth, Jno Caldwell, La; H Y Simons, Phila; R W Bitty, J Gatemtrace, Miss; W B Gough, La; O Harrison, Ala; A D Jeremy, Mobile; G G Canon, La; Jos Wood, J S Doylon, Tex; H O Colon and lady, La; Mis Mary Crook, Mobile; H W Hooker, B Konge; R S McBerrede, Tex; Dr G Jones, Ker; Mr and Mrs Clute, Tex; Geo Dawnes, N Y; V Simons, La.

Young Men's Christian Confederation.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Mr. W. P. Munford, President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises. Hymn 52 was sung—prayer by Mr. Duryea, of Troy, N. Y.

The roll was then called.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the time for speaking in debate was extended to 10 minutes.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the Rev. A. G. Martin, of Cairo, Ill., was elected a corresponding member.

A resolution was offered for the purpose of securing the printing of 3000 copies of Dr. Walker's Welcome Address. Referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Oliver, of Columbus, Ga., extended an invitation to the Convention to attend the Convention of the Eighth District of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, to be held next Friday in Columbus, Georgia.

A resolution to authorize Mr. John Wanamaker to issue the journal of the Convention within three weeks after the adjournment, was referred to the Business Committee.

Communications from Richmond, Va., Troy, N. Y., Quebec, Cincinnati and Brooklyn, were read.

Mr. Morse offered a resolution for the purpose of obtaining the publication of a Book of Hymns, with the names of their respective authors. Referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Chapin offered the following resolution of thanks to Rev. Dr. Palmer, of this city, for his able discourse on Sunday evening last. Adopted.

Also, resolution of thanks to the Choir of Carondelet street M. E. Church. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Confederation, to whom were referred the several resolutions relating to the Endowment Fund, would respectfully report that they have carefully examined the expenditures of the Central Committee, and find that they amounted in 1856 to $50 10; in 1857 to $83; in 1858 to $132 67, and in 1859 to $85 15—showing that during the past year the committee retrenched as much as lay in their power. Upon a strict consideration of the duties required of the said committee, and the expenses necessarily incurred for circulars, postage, freight and stationery, they consider that not less than $220 a year ought to be placed at their disposal, to enable them to discharge the ordinary functions of their position. They have carefully examined into the feasibility of raising an endowment fund, and while it must be patent to all that such a fund would relieve the committee from even the fear of embarrassment, and materially facilitate them in their operations; yet, from past experience as to the ability of the pledges held forth at these conventions, which are purely deliberative, and not legislative, they fear that it will be long before any available amount can be raised, and in the meantime the wheels of our enterprise will be clogged through the want of funds. They would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the subject be brought before the Confederated Associations, and that they be severally urged to make an annual contribution of at least $3, and should any feel disposed to donate any considerable amount for the special purpose of an endowment fund, that the same be invested permanently.

The Business Committee, with a view of inducing non-Confederated Associations to join the Confederacy, and that all the Associations may be advised of the action of this Convention, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That as soon as practicable, after the publication of the proceedings of this Convention, the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Committee be requested to send a copy thereof, postage prepaid, to each of the District Secretaries and the Corresponding Secretary of every Association in North America.

The committee also reported by resolution on the Washington City Sermons:

Resolved, That we heartily commend the action of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association in issuing the proposed volume of thirty-four sermons, to be sold for the purpose of raising funds to build a suitable hall in the national capital, and we bespeak for the enterprise the sympathy and encouragement of the Associations throughout America. Adopted.

Mr. Eells was elected as an Assistant Secretary.

The Special Committee on "Christian Journal" reported by resolution, that it is inexpedient for the publication of a periodical organ of the Confederation:

Resolved, That instead of an organ, the Central Committee communicate, by circular, with the various Associations when occasion shall arise for the issue of such circulars—expenses to be part of the expenses of the Central Committee.

Mr. Gilchrist, in behalf of the Charleston Delegation, asked leave to withdraw from the Convention after 11½ o'clock. Granted.

Similar requests were made by the Columbus and Mobile Delegations. Granted.

Mr. Gilchrist—

Resolved, That the roll of the Delegates be called, and each one state, as his name is called, for how many copies he will subscribe, and furthermore that the money be paid forthwith into the hands of the Secretary. Adopted.

Mr. Pugh moved to fix the price at twenty-five cents. Carried.

A communication from the Academy of Science was read and accepted.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Association—Mr. Gilchrist in the Chair.

The subject open for discussion was "The means to be employed by Associations in bringing unconverted young men under their influence."

Mr. Penfield offered the following—

Resolved, That it is the duty and privilege of each member of our Association to point others to the Lamb of God, having first found him precious to his own soul by going to him personally and urging the claims of Christ upon him, and by showing him in his own daily life the beauty of holiness. Adopted.

The Committee then arose and reported.

The President in the Chair.

The special order for the hour was considered, viz: The appointment of a place for the location of the Central Committee.

Mr. Taylor moved to select Richmond, Va.

Mr. Forwood moved to select Philadelphia, Pa.

It was referred to a select committee of five, and the further consideration of the subject deferred in order to allow the Business Committee to report.

The Committee on Business have considered the respective topics referred to them, and respectfully submit the following:

1. They recommend that it is inexpedient to publish the essays in the journal.

2. Letters from E. H. Duvall, Quebec, recommended to be referred to the Publication Committee, at their discretion.

3. A suggestion from Sam. Lowery, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to employ a permanent Secretary. Recommended as inexpedient.

4. In regard to the report of the proceedings of this Convention, recommending as many copies be published as are subscribed for; also enough to meet the demand of the resolution of the Business Committee, and that the report be published as soon as practicable.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 4½ P. M. That at 8 o'clock P. M., we attend the concert to the Convention, and that immediately after the concert we return to this place for the completion of the business of the Convention and for devotional exercise, and that at the close of this evening's session we adjourn *sine die*.

The annual report of the New Orleans Young Men's Christian Association, was presented.

The special committee (Messrs. Saylor, Palmer, Gilchrist, Wanamaker and McIntire) to whom was referred the location and members of the Central Committee, reported unanimously in favor of Philadelphia, Pa., and of the following members: Messrs. Geo. H. Stuart, John Wanamaker, Geo. Cookman, John W. Sexton, Jas. Grant, of Philadelphia.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient for the Confederation to attempt to raise an endowment fund, but would recommend that the several Associations be urged to make an annual contribution of at least $5; and as a further means of relieving the Central Committee from embarrassment, that at all future conventions a collection be taken up at one of the public evening exercises, which shall be paid into the treasury of the said committee.

The report of the committee fixing Philadelphia, Pa., as the location of the Central Committee was unanimously adopted.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to present at our evening session a plan by which the present indebtedness of the Central Committee may be liquidated immediately.

The Chair appointed Messrs. H. W. Brown, Dr. Palmer, T. D. Ellis.

Mr. Munford moved that the Central Committee be authorized to prepare and issue a traveling certificate, the expenses thereof to be defrayed in such a way as they may think best. Carried.

By Mr. Taylor—

Resolved, That the amount of subscription for the unexpired term of the "Journal" be refunded to all who ask for it, and that the Committee on Delinquents send bills to those delinquents up to the present time. Adopted.

The Committee on Associations reported, in answer to the question, have the reading rooms and libraries of the respective Associations answered the purpose for which they were designated? we reply they have not as fully as desired. But we respectfully suggest that in order to render our libraries more useful, may be accomplished in part by adding a new feature in the form of Sunday School Teachers' Library, comprising all those books and periodicals which are necessary for a thorough preparation of a Sabbath school-teacher for the duties of the office. It may thus become a most profitable and interesting resort for teachers and scholars who have not the means of securing the necessary books to aid them in the study of the Scriptures. Received.

The following resolution of Mr. Conrad was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to all members of our Associations to assume alternately the duty of being personally present at their reading rooms every evening to welcome those who resort there.

Mr. Pugh offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Rev. A. Taylor for his able essay read before the body. Adopted.

The Convention then adjourned for the purpose of visiting the "Battle Ground."

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, Mr. Munford in the Chair. On singing the 86th hymn, Mr. Chisholm took the Chair as Moderator. Devotional exercises were continued till 8 o'clock, when the body repaired to Odd Fellows' Hall to attend the complimentary entertainment by the New Orleans Association.

On the finale of the cantata the delegates returned to the Carondelet street Church, where the closing meeting was opened by singing and prayer.

Mr. Wanamaker read a resolution reaffirming the declaration of previous Conventions, making the Confederation an auxiliary to the Church.

Also, a resolution requesting young men to join the New Orleans Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Sailor offered a series of resolutions.

1. A resolution of thanks to the choir of the Young Men's Christian Association.

2. Resolution of thanks to the Y. M. C. A. for the complimentary entertainment.

3. Resolution of thanks to the President, Secretaries and other officers of the Convention.

4. Resolution of thanks to citizens of New Orleans for their hospitality.

5. Resolution of reciprocation to the Y. M. C. A. of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Proctor, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Special Committee on the "Christian Journal" reported by resolution. Adopted.

Mr. Cheshire offered a resolution, thanking the Steam Ferry Company for the excursion. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Low, a vote of thanks was tendered New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Montgomery and West Point Railroad, Georgia Railroad, New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line, Georgia Central Railroad, New Orleans and St. Louis Line of Packets, New Orleans and Louisville Line of Packets, and Alabama Line of Packets.

Also, thanks to the McGhee Methodist Church for the use of their house. Carried.

An essay, written by Mr. Fisher, of Cincinnati, O., was read by Mr. Saylor.

Mr. Rakewell objected to certain portions of its contents, and to its publication.

Mr. Saylor moved that the essay be published. Carried.

Mr. —— moved a vote of thanks be tendered to the writer and reader. Carried.

A resolution relative to the harmony which prevailed during the Convention was adopted.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Crescent and Delta for their faithful reports of the proceedings.

After a short prayer meeting, Dr. Howard delivered the farewell address, and dismissed the Convention with a benediction.

The Convention stood adjourned *sine die*.

PROVINCIALS BURNED IN EFFIGY FOR NOT HONORING THEIR PRINCE.—In the New Brunswick House of Assembly the question of the visit of the Prince of Wales being brought up, and the Government proposing to invite him to visit New Brunswick, the motion was at first voted down because of the expense likely to be incurred. Next day, however, the matter was reconsidered, and the authority to send the invitation given. The course of the exceedingly thrifty and economical men who voted against the proposition has been the subject of much objurgation. At St. Stephens, the loyal members who voted on that side were burned in effigy. The invitation was voted unanimously in the Legislative Council. The parsimonious members must have suffered great pain, when they found themselves done up in sackcloth and then reduced to ashes. The cause of such action probably exists in the fact that many of the people of New Brunswick are persistently in favor of annexation to the United States, and opposed to the parent Government, and all its representatives and apparent successors. This occasion was doubtlessly used to give another expression to that feeling, not only on the part of the members, but as interpreting the sense of their constituents.

STARTLING PHENOMENON.—On Saturday night, March 10th, a phenomenon occurred over Drogheda, Philadelphia, which for some time struck with the deepest terror those who happened to be outside doors. The moon shone out clearly, the atmosphere was calm, and the sky was dotted over with stars, when, about 9 o'clock, a rumbling noise was heard above, and suddenly the heavens seemed to cleave asunder, when a ball of fire, the most brilliant that fancy could imagine, rolled along the blue vault, and appeared to descend with the most fearful rapidity. For a few seconds the entire town was lighted up so intensely that many females shrieked, some fainted, and others ran off the streets breathless and in the greatest trepidation into the nearest shops. Anything of the kind was never known here before. It was a length of time before parties who had sought refuge in their fright could be persuaded to return to their homes.

"I understand, Mr. Jones, that you can turn anything neater than any other man in town." "Yes, Mr. Smith, I said so." "Mr. Jones, I don't like to brag, but there's no man on earth that can turn a thing as well as I can whittle it." "Pooh, nonsense. Mr. Smith! talk about whittling! What can you whittle as well as I can turn?" "Any thing, every thing, Mr. Jones. Just name the article that I can't whittle that you can turn, and I'll give you a dollar if I don't do it to the satisfaction of all these persons present." "Mr. Smith, suppose we take two grindstones for trial; you may whittle and I will turn."

Men of genius are often dull and inert in society, as the blazing meteor when it descends to the earth is only a stone.

RIO GRANDE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rangers to be Disbanded—Impotency of the Act. Threatened Row at Reynosa—Pacification of the Difficulty—Cortina or Miramon Expected to Attack Brownsville—Arrival of More Troops—General Items.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

BROWNSVILLE, April 12, 1860.

Ed. Crescent—The mail closes this morning; and I take the latest opportunity to post you on the news.

The most exciting subject of conversation here to-day relates to the disbandment of the Texas Rangers, which is to take place in a few days. A Commissioner, appointed by the State, has been here for the last few days, conferring with Major Heintzelman and the officers of Uncle Sam as to the enrollment and payment of the Rangers as United States forces. But the offer was rejected, and Gov. Houston feels compelled to disband them. It is the duty of the Federal Government to protect the frontier, and Texas does wrong to bear the expense herself when there is enough money squandered on corruption committees at Washington to pay the bill.

The Rangers are to march to Goliad as quickly as possible, and there they will be mustered out of the service. This will be a sorry event for the Rio Grande, for there is no disputing but that the Rangers are the most efficient force to be employed on this frontier. Regular troops have their field of action, and the same may be said of irregulars. Neither can be expected to fill the role of the other any more than Forrest can play Jemmy Twitcher.

Major Heintzelman returned to this city yesterday from up the river, and reports a pacification. It is really singular that a reasonable man like the Major should do any such thing; but he quite complaisantly assumed the position, and there is no doubt but that he believes such to be the fact. But the truth is you might as well say that a ship loaded with lime had been pacified, after taking fire, by throwing water upon it, as to conclude that any settlement could be made between the conflicting elements on this border by establishing a bond of peace between them. It is unfortunate that such mistakes do happen, but then all men must learn by experience, and the Major is not an exception to the rule.

I learn from parties just in town from up the river that the Texas Rangers came very near having a lively little fight at Reynosa, about thirty-five miles from this place, up the river. It seems that they obtained word that some of Cortina's band were harboring in Reynosa, and they concluded to make a haul of them. For that purpose the Rangers crossed the river and made a demand upon the Alcalde for the men; but instead of a prompt and friendly compliance, the demand was refused, and the word was thrown out that the citizens of Reynosa knew their friends and intended to defend them. The Rangers gave them such a time in which to comply, and then left the place. In the meantime they were reinforced by four companies of dragoons, which brought the Mexicans to terms, and they blarneyed most adroitly in excuse of their previous vicious behavior. The Alcalde sent word to our forces that he had been able to find one of Cortina's men in the town, but that the poor fellow was just about to die, and it would be useless to surrender him; but that if the Americans insisted, the dead rascal should be delivered at Matamoras. So the row ended there, without any credit to either party.

It is confidently expected here that if the Rangers are withdrawn, as they surely will be, that Cortina will recruit his forces immediately, and make another foray upon this side of the Rio Grande. In fact, the people here are certain of it, and many old settlers who have lived here for years, are making haste to dispose of their cattle and stock before the robbers return. There is no insecurity felt in the town, for we have too many troops here to allow any anxiety from the bandits. All the apprehension felt in this place arises from the fear that Miramon, if defeated before Vera Cruz, will make a descent on this place. In that event we should have to make a quick march to the rear.

The Austin brought down the artillery soldiers under command of Lieut. Black. I believe they are attached to the 2d Artillery which came down on the Arizona.

The steamship Granada arrived off the bar from Indianola on the 11th, with 116 more soldiers, which will make quite a respectable force on this river, even without the Rangers. But, then, you know one man who acts with a will, and from impulse, is worth four who act simply as machines, and regular soldiers are taught to be nothing but so many instruments to execute the regularly given orders, and nothing more. Rangers fight Mexicans on traditional grudges, and with a *vim*; therefore they are the kind of men to employ; but the Circumlocution Office at Washington does not think so, and that slow coach will have its way.

We are to have a municipal election in this city in a few days, and it is thought there will be an interesting time of it, if there is no fighting and killing. The ballot-box stuffing, by imported Mexicans from Matamoras, has excited general detestation here, and I believe the game will be prevented at the ensuing election, if fists and pistols can do the work. However, I am in hopes that the right side will win, at all events.

The river steamer Ranchero arrived last night from the mouth of the Rio Grande. She reports the water very low.

The health of this place is excellent, and there is but little fear of any yellow fever this year.

Everything is quiet, thanks to the troops and the Rangers; but how long such will continue to be the case is more than your prophet can determine.

The market is well supplied with the choicest vegetables, and very cheap at that—new potatoes, beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, egg plants, and many others too numerous to mention.

WOMEN MORE SECRET THAN WE SUPPOSE.—All the Year Round promulges a new doctrine on this subject: "We laugh at woman's tongue, and wonder when a woman keeps a secret; but every true woman keeps a box of choice preserves for her own indulgence. The man's mysteries are not hers; if he cannot keep them himself, let him expect them to be blown abroad. Her own secrets of love, of loss, of self-denial, of unsuspected suffering, no woman exposes altogether, even to her dearest friend. There never lived a husband happy in the true love of his wife, who fairly knew all the depths of her mind about him. Every man profits stupidly by the wise little perceptions that arise so quietly and have no utterance except in deeds, of which we vaguely ascribe the fitness to a special faculty called woman tact. Women, in short, keep to themselves four-fifths of the secrets of society, and do it with a winning air of frankness all their own.

"A man with a secret will be stony, or portentious, or provokingly suggestive; he will keep his mouth shut ostentatiously. A woman is too absolutely secret to set up a public sign over whatever may lie buried in her mind. She gossips, prattles, pours out what she does not care to hold, with such an air of unreserved simplicity that all mankind is mystified, and says, in friendly jest, "A woman only hides what she don't know." Among the quietest poor, this difference between the woman and the man is most conspicuous. The innate powers of the sex place her at once upon an eminence which man can only reach by education. She must needs often be tied to one in whom there is not the grain of understanding requisite to the formation of true sympathy. By far the greater number of the wives of unskilled laborers and mechanics live more or less happily, and more or less conscious of the hidden life within them, having such a seal upon their minds and hearts.

"Mine fren, have you seen von little trunk, vat I left to-morrow, as I vill come from ze steamboat by ze hotel?"

"I did not, monsieur, and expect to do so the balance of the day."

"By gar! if he gets stole, I vill kill so raskale vat vill take him, till he choke. Sacre! Vas a country!"

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was as warm and dry and dusty as its predecessors of the last two or three weeks. The clouds, however, were a little thicker and darker than usual, and held out some little promise of the long-expected and much-needed rain. The drought is singular for the usually wet month of April.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH reports 164 as the total number of interments in the city cemeteries last week.

THE OLD MAN IS GONE.—In yesterday's Crescent we mentioned that Daniel Busby, the veteran policeman, and late guardian of Lafayette Square, was going, being abed of a debility from which he was not expected to recover. Ere that notice reached our readers' eyes, the old man had gone. He died at three o'clock yesterday morning—the grim tyrant claiming him much sooner than was expected.

The energy, faithfulness and punctuality of Busby, which had kept him on the police, through all administrations, for a period of twenty years, won for him all proper respect and good feeling in his later days.

His funeral, last evening, was a very large one. Nearly the whole of the First District police turned out, in a body; Brahmin Lodge No. 1, I. O. S. M., of which he had been a member, also turned out in handsome number, wearing their regalia; and a large crowd of citizens beside added themselves to the funeral cortege, and followed the remains to their last rest, in Cypress Grove Cemetery.

The children in Lafayette Square romped and rolled in the grass, and laughed and screamed as merrily as ever, not knowing that good old Grandpa Busby, who had hired the hand organs for them so often, was just then on his way out the shell road, to the solemn airs of a brass band which his friends had engaged, that they might escort him with the more honor to that dark gate, beyond which he was to receive his first summons to roll-call in the invisible world.

When the old man, early last week, had to