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—

PRINTED ENGLISH LAWNS;
.. FRENCH JACONETS;
.. .. ORGANDIES;
.. .. CAMBRICS;
.. IRISH LINEN AND LINEN CAMBRICS;
ORGANDY ROBES, new styles;
ENGLISH BAREGE, new styles;
COLORED AND GRISAILLE SILKS;
GRISAILLE POPLINETTES for Traveling Dresses.

Linen Goods.

4-4 IRISH LINENS;
PILLOW CASE LINENS, all widths;
9 to 12-4 IRISH, SCOTCH AND FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS;
BIRD-EYE, RUSSIA AND HUCK. DIAPERS;
FRINGED and COLD BORDERED HUCK. TOWELS;
FRENCH LINEN CLOTHS and TOWELS;
DAMASK and SNOW-DROP NAPKINS, ¾ to 4-4;
5-4 to 24-4 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS;
6-4 to 12-4 DAMASKS, SCOTCH, IRISH and FRENCH;
LINEN FOR DRAWERS, IRISH and FRENCH.

The above goods are of the best makes, made to order, and fully guaranteed in every respect.

Plantation Goods.

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

Hosiery.

Ladies' brown and white COTTON HOSE;
Misses' .. .. ..
Men's .. .. .. SOCKS;
Boys' .. .. ..
Ladies' Gent's MERINO VESTS;
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, others public in general are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
130 Canal street,
Touro Buildings.
ap 25,2m—tf

SUGAR HOGSHEADS—SUGAR HOGSHEADS.—

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, shave and joint, from the bolt, from 7000 to 10,000 Staves per day, 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 scorched nor sawed, but rived 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. ja31 6m

TREDEGAR LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS
Richmond, Virginia.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable,
—And—
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,

And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.

—Also—

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

EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent,
fe7 3plm—1yAW No. 100 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

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

Spalding's Prepared Glue

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

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

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

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

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, New York.

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

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

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

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. ja19 1yAW

W. S. CHANDLER, DENTIST,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
138 Carondelet street,
corner of Lafayette.
ap25 1yAW

SOUTHERN HAT HOUSE—
BYRAM, HIND & BLISS,
—Importers and wholesale Dealers in—
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, etc.
Importers of FRENCH HATS.
No. 19 Murray street, near Broadway,
New York.
AARON G. BYRAM.....JOHN H. HIND.....WM. H. BLISS
BENJAMIN L. BRITTIN, Washington, Ark., Special Partner.
fy15 1y&W

MOLASSES.....MOLASSES.....MOLASSES.
SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES and GOLDEN SYRUP, from the Hope and Star Steam Refineries, equal to any in the South, for sale in barrels, halves and kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers. Terms liberal.
MOLONY & BRO.,
ja31 2p1f—3m No. 98 Poydras street.

AMERICAN AROMATIC BITTER CORDIAL,
—AND—
TONIC AROMATIC BITTERS.
A Cordial for Ladies, Aged Persons, etc.

Of these two varieties of Bitters, the first is to be taken mixed with any agreeable fluid, while the second may be taken pure, or both may be mingled together, forming a bitter of green or less intensity, so as to please every taste. The aroma and delicious flavor these Bitters possess have induced the finest judges to pronounce them superior to any hitherto manufactured. They are particularly efficacious in restoring health, and reestablishing impaired digestion, that fruitful source of diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Nervous and Liver Affections, General Weakness, etc., all of which render life a burden. In any fever, followed by protracted convalescence, and consequent weakness, no remedy is better adapted to restore strength and hasten the complete return of health.

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.

Sold by
KARSTENDIEK & CO., cor. Gravier and New Levee sts.
A. A. PEYCHAUD, 90 Royal street.
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.
N. R. PEPIN & CO., 31 Common street. m23 2m

GALVANIZED IRON!—GALVANIZED IRON!—
The undersigned, Sole Agents for
McCULLOUGH & CO.'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN
Charcoal Galvanized Iron,
For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Stack Pipes, Verandas, etc., etc.
Warranted to flange and seam. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation.
For sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER,
m21 3m 29 Common street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1860.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Charleston Mercury publishes a recent decision made by Judge Magrath, of the United States District Court, in the case of the United States against William C. Corrie, of the yacht "Wanderer," in which the doctrine is laid down that it is no violation of our laws to import Africans into this country who were *not free* in their own land. The Judge decided, moreover, that it was the duty of the Government, in all prosecutions, to show that the persons so imported *were* free at the time they were brought away. As it is impossible for the Government to prove this, even if such should happen in any instance to be the case, the decision shows the law to be a dead letter upon the statute-book—and, thus, there is no real impediment in the way of African importation.

The law of Congress which was passed for the purpose of breaking up the African slave trade, declares the offense to be piracy, and punishable in the same way. But, according to the construction put upon it by Judge Magrath, it contemplates only the seizure and deportation of Africans who are *free*. If they are slaves at the time they are brought away, the penalties of the act are not incurred. If they are free, the United States must prove that fact before a conviction can be had. Thus, in either event, the probabilities are that there can never be any punishment, under the present act, for the importation of Africans into this country.

We suspected something of this sort, a short time ago, when we noticed that Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced into the Senate a bill or a resolution of enquiry, looking to additional legislation for the suppression of the African slave trade. Wilson had doubtless been examining the present law, and had discovered its defects. He saw that no conviction could be secured under its provisions, and he, therefore, proposed to make it more stringent.

But, somehow or other, notwithstanding the laws of the United States, of Great Britain, and of France—and notwithstanding all the fleets that these powers station upon the African coast—the slave trade is believed to be carried on still. And we doubt if all the checks and penalties which Mr. Wilson proposes for its suppression, will have the effect of breaking it up.

We shall expect to hear some extravagant howling and nonsense from the New York Tribune and kindred journals over this decision. These philanthropists should understand, however, that the South is not dependent upon the African slave-trade for its supply of labor. If they will examine the statistics of population, they will find that the slave population of the South increases, in a natural way, faster than any class of people on earth—a fact which, of itself, disproves all the Abolition falsehoods that are circulated about the cruelty with which they are treated. There are now four millions of slaves in the South, and the number annually increases, from natural causes. And it is a curious fact, though a well-established one, that notwithstanding the heavy drain which the Cotton States are constantly making upon Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, the number of slaves in these latter States is constantly increasing. Does anybody believe that this would be the case if they were subjected to the cruelty and hardships which Abolitionists are so fond of holding up to the gaze of the world?

The political power of the North may possibly arrest the *extension* of slavery, but it can never prevent its growth and development, much less secure its abolition, in the States where it already exists. Sensible people, all over the country, are beginning to find out that it is the products of slave labor which constitute the true wealth of the nation, and that the destruction of the institution would involve the bankruptcy of the country. Add to this the rapid dissipation, at the North, of the mistaken ideas about the cruelty and oppression of the system, and we have a clear and hopeful view of the future which promises, we think, an overthrow of the sectional party which now dominates the North.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings on rue Carondelet yesterday were on a diminutive scale. Summer weather is on us, and it is becoming rather warm and debilitating for the citizens of the hyperborean regions, and they are leaving by every conveyance. There were further accounts received by the Australian, but as she is only a freight boat, her advices are not regularly enrolled. The Africa, of the 14th from Liverpool, will be due at New York to-morrow or the day after. Everything passed off very quietly on our flags yesterday, even the great cotton suits were, we may say, informally passed over, except by an outside remark from a friend of a Manchester spinner, who intimates that the said spinner has a few hundred bales of cotton on board one of the ships detained, intimating that he might seek redress for damages and detention in the United States Courts. This would be a costly proceeding to our Sheriff, who has charge of the cotton. One of the most important witnesses in the suits now going on, says "he cannot distinguish the planters' mark on the bales after they have gone through the press;" neither could a score of Philadelphia lawyers. From the testimony taken, it appears a main point to be ascertained is, the delivery of the cotton. The weigher commenced to weigh the cotton on the 30th of March, after 3 o'clock, but previous to the weighing the cotton had been classed and marked. This marking, of course, was the shippers' or shipping mark, or the buyers' mark, which was commenced on the 29th, or the day before. It would be reasonable to suppose that the cotton was delivered to the buyer as fast as it was classed, the classing and qualities being deemed satisfactory. Then, of course, this cotton was in the possession of the buyer on the 29th of March and on the morning of the 30th. Then the question may be asked, what is a delivery? One of the witnesses affirms that after cotton is marked and weighed it is sometimes put back on storage. It can also be said that not only sometimes it is put back, but it is very often put back, particularly if the cotton has been bought for a rise. But the most important question is to prove when the five-day lien law was operative—whether on the 29th, when the buyer received the cotton, classed it and marked it, or on the 30th, after the weighing commenced. The writ of sequestration is dated on the 4th of April. If the 30th of March is to be considered the day of delivery, this would give five 24 hours, say 120 hours, up to 12 o'clock on the 4th, or five days including Sunday; but Sunday is not a judicial day, nor has it ever been considered so. Of course the time may come within the five days, provided the delivery did not take place when the buyer and his brokers received the cotton, classed it and marked it previous to Friday, the 30th. Therefore the cotton was in the hands of the buyer when he put his marks on it. Another witness asserts that he sold on the 29th March 1100 bales of cotton to the defendant, the buyer, but gave nothing more to prove that the cotton was sold than the list and an order for the press. Whether this order did not cover a delivery on the day it was made, the 29th, when the buyer went to classing and marking, is a question having an important bearing on the five-day lien. However, the talk on this boulversment and suit will pass off in a few days, particularly as we may have something from Charleston to talk about or some exciting intelligence from Europe.

There were some movements in cotton going on yesterday, which will be found under the usual head. There was something doing in tobacco, but all operations, or nearly all, in the weed are confined to privacy—some few transactions are smelt out.

On the great landings and levee business is retrograding; not more so, however, than usual at this season. There appears to be a very active business going forward at both the basins and canals. At the Upper Canal and Basin we counted there yesterday sixty-two vessels, many loading with corn, bacon and provisions. There appears to be sufficient lumber and building materials to build at least over twenty squares of ground. As for wood, there is apparently a supply for six months. At the Basin Carondelet there is a rapid increase in the supplies and receipts of the productions of the lakes. The Bayou St. John is in good navigable condition, with five to seven feet water; though for a natural highway of over three feet draft, tunnage fees are willingly paid.

The books for subscription to the capital stock of the Louisiana Dredging Company are now open, in conformity to public notice. The talk is, why do not the opponents of the company and the Chamber of Commerce come forward and take the stock at once, if there are such immense gains to be realized as they would have the public believe? Or, if it is to be so vast a monopoly, why don't they just take all the stock, then close the books, liquidate the association, and allow the company to die a natural death, as we may say. It is a very easy matter for opponents to close the company without sending a delegate to Washington. If the towboat associations, the committee of the Chamber and the seventeen members will just take the stock they can have an opportunity of showing their generosity by allowing vessels to go in and out free of expense and throw the pilotage in. The Louisiana Dredging Company does not require an act of Congress to enable it to carry out its intended purposes.

THE RESCUE OF SANBORN.

It will be recollected that Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, after having been summoned by the officers to attend as a witness before the Senatorial Investigating Committee at Washington, was rescued by a mob from the hands of the officers, and placed beyond their reach by the friendly interposition of an Abolition Judge. We have lately read an account of the whole proceeding, written by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, which is at once amusing and disgusting.

From the representations made by this correspondent, one would suppose there never was a feat of so much bravery performed, in the history of the country. The fact that a whole city of people, male and female, were enabled to overpower a couple of officers, is dilated upon as if it were an achievement worthy of Sparta and the pass of Thermopylæ.

Thus, he says, "I am informed that it was with the greatest difficulty the people were restrained from using very *violent measures*." Violent measures towards officers who were simply executing a legal process in the discharge of an imperative duty! Further on, he says, "had it not been for that legal process, the officers would hardly have escaped out of town with whole skins." "After the writ was served, two or three of the ruffians (the officers) were made to *bite the dust* and were *severely kicked and mauled*." The kicking and mauling of officers who were merely doing their duty, is alluded to with a satisfaction which is really refreshing.

But here is the climax: "Concord people are *quite proud of their achievements*, and are full of anecdotes of *process exhibited!* It is curious to hear of the Buttricks, the Barretts, the Hosmers, who were out to defeat the kidnapping attempt, and to remember that these are the names which *figure conspicuously in history, as leaders of the affair of April, 1775!*"

We do not recollect what the "affair of April 1775" was, but it was evidently some great event. It, however, "pales its ineffectual fire" before the great "affair" of April 1860—in which the illustrious "achievements," and the great "prowess" of a whole city rescuing a man from a couple of officers, and the kicking and mauling of them by the brave populace, were so eminently conspicuous! Let the future historian of the country dwell largely upon this incident, if he wishes to illustrate the Spartan bravery and "prowess" of the American people!

THE SLAVE LIQUOR LAW.—This mixed question having been finally settled by the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the law to be constitutional, active operations against persons informed upon have been resumed. Since the first proceedings under the statute about a year has elapsed, leaving the affair in abeyance, but by no means in oblivion. No sooner is the law sustained than operations recommence with renewed energy. Already several delinquents have been fined $250 and $500 and deprived of their licenses with a promptness which can be easily accounted for.

In the first place, the law is very popular. It meets a want long and grievously felt throughout our whole community. In fact, its temporary suspension, caused by the doubts as to its constitutionality, was regarded as a public calamity. How many thousands of valuable slaves have been rendered worthless by this reckless tampering with them and brought to an untimely grave it is impossible to enumerate, but we presume there are but few masters who have not been caused a great deal of anxiety, if not severe loss, by it. Yet, notwithstanding the prevalence of the evil—notwithstanding the solicitude and watchfulness of so many persons—nothing was done under the old system to check it. But we cannot doubt that this death-dealing iniquity has been arrested at last.

And this is a proof, notwithstanding the skepticism of many persons on the subject, that laws can sometimes effect great good. So many abortive acts are passed for preventing this and the other evils—gambling, bribery, corruption at elections, etc.—that doubts sometimes arise as to the efficacy of penal laws at all. They are inefficacious because unnecessary or badly constructed. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, but make public justice go hand in hand with somebody's private interest and it is attended to. Give the District Attorney perquisites for convictions, and the criminal business soon goes earnestly on. Give the police and others half the fines levied for misdemeanors, and watchful eyes will be fixed on every suspicious character. From the beginning men have been fond of the goods of this world and willing to exert themselves to obtain them. Human nature is still the same, and by offering the reward you can command the exertion.

BATTLE FOR THE RECOVERY OF CHILDREN.—We have learned, says the Cumberland (Md.) Civilian, that a terrible battle occurred very recently in Cumberland Valley, about ten miles from this city. It appears that a widow lady named Growden, from Ohio, recently paid a visit to the valley in order to take away with her two children of her late husband, who have, since the death of their parent, been reared by their grandfather, a respectable old gentleman in the valley. The children would not leave their grand parent, Mr. Growden. The mother then left and went to Centreville, where she prevailed upon a dozen or more people to accompany her back, and take her children by force. This was attempted, when a terrible fight ensued between the friends of the children and those of their mother. Several on both sides were badly hurt, and others were arrested for rioting. The mother succeeded in carrying off one of the children.

The fire in the Jersey pines has been extinguished by the recent rains. This conflagration has proved an extensive one, and is supposed to have extended over a surface of twenty miles in length, and from ten to twelve in breadth, destroying thousands of acres of pine timber.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE CONVENTION PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

CHARLESTON, April 24.—Notwithstanding the large number of persons who have arrived to hear of the proceedings of the Convention, the city is quiet.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Convention met and was well attended. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts for President. Thirty-three Vice-Presidents and thirty-three Secretaries, one representing each State in the Union, were elected.

After the permanent organization of the Convention a long discussion took place which resulted in amending the rules of the Cincinnati Convention by giving each delegate the privilege of voting as he pleased. The object of this amendment was because several delegations had been bound to abide by the decision of a majority. The rule as amended was adopted by a large majority.

The President appointed a Committee on Platform composed of one delegate from each State.

A resolution was adopted providing that the Convention shall adopt a Platform before proceeding to making nominations.

By a unanimous vote of the Convention, all resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Committee on Platform.

The resolutions passed by the Alabama State Legislature were offered by Hon. Judge Meek, and referred to the Committee on Platform.

Although embarrassed, the delegation from Georgia is still harmonious.

The Committee on Credentials have not as yet reported their general opinions.

The delegates in favor of Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, will be excluded from the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials will probably report in favor of the New York Soft Shell Democracy and Illinois Douglas delegates.

It is believed that the Soft Shell Democrats will vote for Douglas.

The Alabama delegates will demand a Slave Code.

An effort will be made to ballot for a candidate before the Committee on Platform reports.

The Convention will probably take a recess until Thursday.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the signs conspire against the nomination of Douglas, and that a rumor is now in current circulation that the State of New York will go for Hunter, of Virginia.

The combination between New York and the Northwestern States is now fully contradicted. The whole South will concentrate on Hunter.

The South Carolina delegation have reconsidered the proclivities of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, and have agreed to go for Hunter. His partisans claim ninety votes. The Kentucky and Tennessee delegates will firmly stand by Guthrie and Johnson.

Mr. Dickinson is industriously pressed by a few ardent and personal supporters. His only chance is as a compromise candidate.

In case of a rupture, Mr. Dickinson has ten votes from the New York delegation.

A meeting was held last night by the Pennsylvanian delegates, who, after a stormy session, resolved to abandon Breckinridge for Guthrie.

A meeting was also held at the same time by the Southern delegates. After an exciting discussion on several questions, it adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana delegates announce emphatically that they will go out of the Convention unless their platform is adopted.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—*Second Dispatch.*—Hon. Caleb Cushing, on taking the Chair as President of the Convention, made an eloquent and patriotic speech, which elicited much applause.

A half an hour was then spent in arranging the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, whereupon a warm debate occurred on the rule reported by the Committee on Organization. Several Southern delegates opposed the rule. Amid great excitement the rule was adopted by a majority of 198 yeas, against 101 nays.

The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Platforms was called up to-day, and an amendment offered to the effect that no ballot should be taken for President and Vice-President till the Committee made their report.

The Chair then appointed a Committee on Credentials, who said they would not be able to report before to-morrow morning.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York Tribune says that nothing will satisfy the South except the nomination of Hunter, of Virginia.

The disruption of the Convention seems inevitable, if the combination gives Douglas the necessary number. Six States would withdraw and nominate Jeff. Davis, seconded by Fernando Wood and followers. One of the delegates has a letter of withdrawal in his pocket, from President Buchanan, making a proposition that no balloting shall take place till after the Committee on Platform make their report.

WASHINGTON, April 24—*Third Dispatch.*—Private advices received here indicate that the Massachusetts and New York Soft Shell Democrats will act in unison, if the latter are admitted, and go for Douglas if they can secure his nomination.

The delegates from the cotton States are advised by Southern Senators here, to insist on a slave code and Congressional sovereignty or secede from the Convention.

Douglas will not accept the nomination on such a Platform. He is still confident of his success.

The advices are, however, favorable to Hunter on the Cincinnati Platform.

It is said that Hunter and Douglas will accord a hearty support to whoever may be nominated.

Dispatches received by the Administration say that Douglas' stock is depressed and that the South will unite on a Southern man.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamship City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, reached her wharf this afternoon.

The City of Baltimore left Liverpool on Wednesday, April 11, and touched at Queenstown on the following day.

Her advices have, however, been fully anticipated by the Australasian at Portland.

Arrival of the Steamship Tennessee.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamship Tennessee, from New Orleans direct, has arrived at this port. All on board arrived well.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The Ohio river at this point is falling slowly, with 9 feet of water in the canal, and 6 feet 4 inches in the pass on the falls.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Western Mess Pork is quoted at $17 25 per bbl. Lard closed buoyant. Prime to choice is quoted at 10¼c. The Flour market closed buoyant and tending upwards. The prices range from $5 50 to $5 55. Whisky is selling at 17½c. to 17¾c. per gallon. Coffee closed firm. Rio is quoted at 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day amounted to 400 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11½. Flour closed buoyant and tending upward. The sales foot up 10,000 bbls. Superfine State is selling at $5 30 to $5 35 per bbl. The sales of Corn are estimated at 4100 bushels. Prime to Choice is selling at 75 to 80c. per bushel. There were 9500 barrels of Pork sold at $17 65 to $18 00 per bbl. Lard is selling at 10¾ to 11¼c. per pound. There was a fair demand for Molasses to-day, at full prices. The sales of Sugar to-day amounted to 1000 hhds. Porto Rico is quoted at 6½ to 7½c. per pound.

Local Intelligence.

PROBABLE SCANDAL IN HIGH CIRCLES.—As yesterday, a glorious April day, waned into evening, what should be disclosed in the western heavens but the unusual spectacle of Mrs. Venus whispering into the right ear of Madame Luna! The astronomers say the two ladies never come within a good many millions of miles of each other; yet we'll swear that, according to all appearances, they were not more than two inches apart on this occasion.

The *tête-à-tête* lasted for an hour or two, and the talk must have been refreshing in the extreme, for the "beautiful star" and the young golden rim of the moon never looked more gloriously bright. They sailed along lovingly together, covered or surrounded by a delicate and poetic veil of feathery vapor, apparently gotten up by the clerk of the weather for the occasion. The whole city, more or less, gazed at the bright and unusual conjunction, and admired it as long as it was visible.

Mrs. V. appeared at last to be in the greatest hurry to get to bed, for when we took our last look she had got underneath Mrs. L., and was at least four or five inches nearest the horizon. What their chat was about we cannot guess; but if it be not continued this evening, the remainder may be looked for in the next number of the New York Ledger, which is sold by all news agents and periodical dealers throughout the country; price, five cents a copy.

WHOSE BOY?—He is bright, pretty and well-dressed; about seven years old, and gives his name as Charley Boling. Mr. Etienne Foury, of the brickyard at Greenville, yesterday brought him down to town, and politely offered him to Recorder Summers, as something not belonging to him, and probably valuable to somebody else, as his polish and nice clothes would seem to indicate.

The child had taken a fancy to the brickyard; and was taken charge of whilst stealing a ride on the tail of a brick wagon. Some vagrom boys, who followed him to the lockup, declared that they identified him as the very boy who took the shine off all the other boys, and some of the men, by gallanting the little girls around the Carrollton Garden last Sunday, and swinging them in the swing.

The infant, at the police office, showed himself to be up to the times, and properly awake to the Hecnan and Sayers excitement, by walking into the juvenile crowd and scattering them in all directions. He either could not or would not tell the Recorder where he lived or who he belonged to; he was definite on one point only, and that was, that he wished to go home with Mr. Foury and live with him. Being a Jefferson parish case, the Recorder had actually nothing to do with it; but he advised Mr. F. to take the boy home and keep him till claimed; and Mr. F. being willing enough, did as advised.

THE CHEVALIER HUTCHINSON.—W. F. Hutchinson is a nice, dapper young fellow; handsome, dignified, and decidedly genteel; always dressed to the top of the fashion, wearing gloves, and carrying a nice little rattan. His days, until latterly, were devoted to the putting up of prescriptions at Webster & Holmes' drug store, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets; his nights to playing the gentleman about town, and especially swelling in the parquette and lobby of the Varieties Theater, where he passed, or endeavored to pass, for *Doctor* Hutchinson; also as a great judge and critic of theatrical and operatic matters, and last, but not least, special and regular correspondent of the New York Daily Times. All sorts of a genius was this Doctor Hutchinson; especially around the Varieties Theater.

Some time last fall, shortly after the opening of the theater, Hutchinson duped a gentleman who was acquainted with Mr. Owens, the manager; this gentleman, representing that his young friend Hutchinson was the regular correspondent of the New York Times, and devoted much of his writing to theatrical matters, hinted the propriety of putting his name on the free-list. Having faith in the gentleman, Mr. Owens at once put the name on the list. Hutchinson, of course, soon found out that all was right, and was a regular and enthusiastic visitor at the theater. Mr. Owens, who had never heard of the man before putting him on the free-list, still remained in ignorance of him, never meeting him to know him.

At last, failing to receive any copy of the New York Times containing anything like correspondence from Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Owens concluded he was a humbug, and crossed his name off the free-list. A few days afterward, Mr. Owens received through the post-office a note from Mr. Hutchinson, demanding, in indignant terms, to know why his name had been erased from the free-list! Mr. Owens laughed at the cool audacity of the thing, sent no answer, and soon forgot all about it.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Owens received through the post-office a letter signed, "H. W.," informing him that the writer was correspondent of the New York Police Gazette, and had prepared for publication in that paper a "nice item" about himself and things about his theater, of such a nature that he might desire to have the item suppressed; and modestly asking if it would be worth anything to have the letter stopped, which letter, unless an answer were received within forty-eight hours, addressed to "H. W., Box B. 136, post-office," would be on its way to New York.

Mr. Owens, at once seeing villainy approaching him in a mask, visited and consulted the Chief of Police, Mr. Adams. That gentleman drafted a decoy letter, which Mr. Owens copied and dropped in the Post-Office, to the address named; a letter full of tender fear and complaisance, requesting an interview, or other means of coming to terms, in order to suppress the threatened correspondence in the Police Gazette.

Meantime, suddenly remembering the note he had long ago received from the humbug Hutchinson, touching his dismissal from the free-list, Mr. Owens found that the handwriting of that note and this of "H. W." was the same; he therefore knew his man, though not by any previous personal introduction. The trap-letter in good time had its effect. Mr. Owens on the 11th received a second letter through the post office from H. W., naming the price of suppression at $200, and requesting a speedy answer, as H. W. was to leave the city in a day or two.

Soon after receiving this letter, Mr. Owens was visited at the theater by the redoubtable correspondent in person. He introduced himself in a stiff and business-like way, doubtless expecting to get the $200. Mr. Owens was rejoiced to see him; laughed at him; told him the Chief of Police had been looking for him for several days; that his reply letter was but a mere trap written by the Chief of Police to catch him, and that he was obliged to him for tumbling into the trap so readily. Mr. Owens then dismissed him with an Irish blessing, calling him thief, swindler, and other names rather repulsive to genteel ears. He charitably forebore kicking him.

The Chevalier, doubting that the Chief of Police had had anything to do with the matter, went to the police office and requested to see some of the Chief's handwriting. An entry on the book was shown him, as the Chief's hand. Seeing that it did not correspond with the writing of the trap-letter, he called upon the Chief in his office, and introduced himself, much to the Chief's surprise, as the correspondent of the Police Gazette, and stated that he wanted to make some inquiries about his agency with Owens in writing to him, if there was any.

The Chief invited him to take a seat; he sat down; the Chief told him that he himself had dictated the letter, just to catch him, and told him a good many things that he didn't relish; among others, that if he was really the New Orleans correspondent of the Police Gazette, his skin could be sold for five or ten thousand dollars, and that he (the Chief of Police) would just as soon skin him then and there as not. Hutchinson put on airs of offended dignity, rapping his swell-leg breeches with his little rattan, and finally, in reply to something said, called the Chief a liar. The Chief slapped his face, and would have punished him further, but for the interference of a benevolent old gentleman who happened to be in the office at the time. This interference in his behalf made Hutchinson spunky as a rat, and on being ordered to leave, he refused. The Chief then kicked him out of the office, and out of the building into the street. Mr. Hutchinson then left. The kicking seemed to have done him some good, for Mr. Owens received yet another note from him, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.

Mr. Owens—I am off. If you will drop the affair I will leave the city as soon as possible and will not meddle with anything of the kind again. I am not correspondent for the Police Gazette. You have too much power and influence for me to contend with.

But before the Chevalier got off, he was arrested on an affidavit made by Mr. Owens, charging him with attempting to levy black-mail. In default of $500 bail to appear for examination, Recorder Summers sent the Chevalier to prison. The arrest, and Mr. Owens' affidavit, we published last week. Messrs. Webster & Holmes, the employers of Hutchinson, were, it seems, so well satisfied of the rascally character of their clerk, that they declined going bail for him, or even visiting him in prison. The box in the post office, to which Hutchinson had requested Mr. Owens to address his replies, was the box of Messrs. Webster & Holmes.

During the progress of the interesting correspondence above given, Mr. Owens wrote to a friend in New York, to call upon Mr. Matsell, of the Police Gazette, and ascertain whether Hutchinson had actually sent a letter or letters to that office for publication. Mr. Owens has received the following reply:

NEW YORK, April 18, 1860.

John E. Owens, Esq: Dear Sir—I called on Mr. Matsell, and found that the letters mentioned by you had arrived. The same person had written several letters for publication.

Respectfully yours, [illegible]

Now, *is it* this "Doctor" Hutchinson a "nice young man for a small tea party?"

Yesterday, Hutchinson had himself brought before Judge Duvigneaud, in the Third District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. It being shown that there was no law to punish an *attempt* at extortion, the Judge confirmed the writ, and set the prisoner at liberty.

We have no doubt that the "Doctor" will now fulfill the promise in his last note to Mr. Owens. If he will call at the Crescent office, he shall have several copies, free, of this truthful account of his doings in this city, to entertain and solace him during his travels.

THE MURDER OF LOUIS DITRY.—Coroner Beach yesterday investigated the affair in which Louis Ditry was stabbed and killed by J. T. Lawrence, early on Sunday morning, on Claiborne street, near St. Peter, the particulars of which we reported in yesterday's Crescent.

Washington Baldwin and Robert Kennedy, the only persons with Ditry and Lawrence at the time of the tragedy, testified to the same effect; just as we published yesterday; Baldwin adding positively, that Ditry was in a good humor when Lawrence stabbed him, the latter being in a decidedly bad humor; and that Ditry never struck him, as Lawrence asserted upon being arrested.

The proper verdict was rendered, and the Coroner filed his affidavit before Recorder Benit, charging Lawrence with murder.

ALLEGED ARSON.—The slave Elina was yesterday sent to prison by Recorder Benit, on the affidavit of Sergeant Decoux, charging her with being the author of the fire which on Sunday morning destroyed two cottages on Miro street, between St. Ann and Main.

ACQUITTED.—Mrs. Julia Peter, wife of Peter Schneider, was yesterday tried by Recorder Benit and a jury of slaveholders, on the charge of having sold grog to a slave in her establishment. The trial resulted in her acquittal.

VERY EXPENSIVE THINGS.—Slung-shots are cheap enough when bought at the manufactories, but rather costly when found on their owners who may be in a row, or who may have no very good character. James Hollowell was yesterday subjected, by Recorder Summers, to the choice of paying $20 or spending a month in prison, on account of the slung-shot which was accidentally found in one of his pockets by the police, who had arrested him as dangerous and suspicious.

IN FOR IT.—Santiago Galceran, keeper of a coffeehouse at the corner of Robin and Front Levee streets, (and brother of Joseph Galceran, whose amour with the arsenically killed Miss O'Reilly has taken up so much of the town's attention) was yesterday before Recorder Summers on the charge (very serious, now-a-days,) of selling liquor to a slave. The examination was fixed for the 5th proximo.

COMMITTED FOR SLUNGSHOTTING.—Recorder Summers yesterday sent Thomas Mackin before the First District Court, for a violent assault and battery upon Thomas Campion, administered to him on the 19th February last, at his boarding house on New Levee street; hammering him badly in the head and neck with a slungshot.

DISCHARGED.—C. Levy, charged with stabbing and dangerously wounding his wife, at their residence on Poydras street, and Philip Grau, charged with thrashing J. P. Steubenrauch and taking his accordeon, were yesterday dismissed by Recorder Summers, for reasons which were sufficient. Barney Small and Mike McLevy were also dismissed from the serious charge of "garrotting" and highway robbery.

HE LIKES THE LITTLE GIRL.—Thos. Bean, residing on Gainnie street, is to appear before Recorder Summers soon, on the charge of refusing to give up to her lawful guardian, Mrs. Alice Rodgers, the girl Ellen Riley, ten years of age.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—Henry Jenkins was tried for larceny yesterday, and found guilty.

E. R. Bazell, charged with assault with intent to kill, offered the plea of guilty to assault and battery, and the plea was accepted.

Richard Bechamp, f. m. c., charged with assault and battery, failed to appear for trial, and his bond was declared forfeited.

John Henry (the young cab-driver who killed Bob