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CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS

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P. Mallard,

MANUFACTURER OF RICH FURNITURE,

No. 53 Royal street,

Announces to his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving a part of the goods he lately selected in Europe. These goods consist in part of—

RICH CURTAIN AND FURNITURE STUFFS, of the latest Parisian patterns.

BEAUTIFUL BRONZE, CRYSTAL AND BISCUIT PARLOR and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, MANTEL CLOCKS, STATUETTES and VASES, of richest style and design.

Also, a most magnificent assortment of Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpetings, large French Mirrors, Toilet Glasses, etc., etc., etc. o22 2w6—1p1m

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AND MACHINE WORKS,

Richmond, Va.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.,

—Manufacturers of—

Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable

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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.

☞Send and get an illustrated catalogue, free by mail, containing full descriptions of all the patent improvements in Railroad and Plantation Machinery.

EDMUND M. IVENS, General Agent.

67 2m—1yAW No. 23 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES,
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At the Machinery Depot of RICH'D P. HARRISON,
Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.
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W. S. CHANDLER,

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☞OFFICE and RESIDENCE—

138 Carondelet street,

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SAVE YOUR MONEY AND YOUR FIREWOOD!

A STOVE FOR $20!

With capacity to Cook for a Family of from Four to Six Persons!

LARGER SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The Charter Oak

COOKING STOVE.

PURCHASE NONE OTHER!

The most thorough and complete BAKING STOVE ever introduced; simplicity and economy are its two great and most important features. No complicated directions are required to operate this Stove, which is the objection to most other Cooking Stoves now offered. ONE PLAIN DIRECTION is here sufficient, and if it does not Bake, Cook and Broil beyond your expectation, with far less fuel, return it—the MONEY will always be cheerfully refunded.

RICE BROTHERS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

No. 242 Tchoupitoulas street, sign of the Golden Stove, near St. Mary's Market.

—Also—

On Magazine street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets, above the Magazine Market. o8 4t

CHADWICK'S ROYAL PATENT DOUBLE SELF-ACTING ARCHIMEDEAN

Ventilator,

SMOKE CONDUCTOR AND SPARK ARRESTER,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

And to ventilate any place where fresh air is required.

Warranted to cure imperfect draft in Chimneys.

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CASH paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. ap8 tf

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REA BROS., PROPRIETORS,

We have in use the latest and most improved machinery, and an office well stocked with every new style of type.

Having during the past summer added a Ruling Machine, we solicit the orders of our patrons in that line. o22 1yAW

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PATENT COTTON CLEANING MACHINES made, sold and in operation.

PATENT METALIC AND GRINDSTONE SAW GUMMING MACHINERY MODELS, etc., put in operation.

FANCY WOOD WORK of all descriptions.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in Copper, Tin and Sheet Ironware and Stores, of the most approved patterns.

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BEAUTIFYING!—INVIGORATING!—REGULATING!

For producing a Blooming Complexion, Erect and Graceful Carriage of the Body, Cheerful Disposition, Removing Blotches and Eruptions from the Face, Clear and Low Forehead, Melancholy, Blue ess, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Head, Back or Limbs, Whites, and all the various forms of Disease produced by suppressed, Disturbed or Irregular Menstruation, to which the Female Sex is subject.

IT HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL!

Originally compounded for the purpose of bringing on and regulating the Monthly Periods of Women, which it does in every instance and all circumstances. Lisprauch's Female Cordial proves to be the best Female Invigorator and Beautifier known.

It has been fully tested in Mobile, and proves to be equal to all it has been represented.

The lady of one of the most prominent citizens of Mobile has recently been cured of Debility and Low Spirits (including an loss of hair), through agents of function of the womb. By the use of Lisprauch's Female Cordial, after all other remedies had failed, this organ was excited to healthy action, and she was once more restored to health, happiness, and the society of her family and friends.

Numerous equally surprising cures of the most desperate Female cases of disease have become known to the proprietors.

☞Sold by JOHN WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans; TALLANT & CO., Mobile, and Druggists generally. se24 1y

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PENSACOLA LUMBER—PENSACOLA LUMBER.

Having every facility at our Mills in Florida, known as the "Home Mills," for the manufacture of Rough and Dressed Lumber, we are prepared to receive orders for shipment in any quantity. The reputation of our Mills is well known. Our terms invariably New Orleans city sale prices.

THOMAS MURRAY, WM. L. CRIGLAR, JOHN C. FOSTER, | THOMAS MURRAY & CO., cor Cedar and Julia sts.

G. F. C. BATCHELOR, o23 1f

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The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the PLANTERS' PATENTED CORD WOOD CUTTER, and invites all parties interested in planting to call and see its performance of the same, which will be working every day, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the store No. 1 Canal street. This simple Machine will do, with two hands, as much as fifteen negroes.

jal31 tf F. W. C. COOK, 1 Canal street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1860. NUMBER 190.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

TALK ON CHANGE.

The talk yesterday was of the general stagnation in the cotton market, which has existed for three days past. The knots of operators, or would-be operators at the several corners, seemed to be perfectly mum; factors were quiet, appeared easy and cool under the stagnation. It is hardly necessary to allude to the disturbing causes in the cotton market; that it is disturbed, even with the favorable intelligence from the other side, is manifest from the sales yesterday only reaching 3500 bales, and the day previous 4000. The sales for the 11th and 12th of October last year were 9000 and 11,000 bales, say 20,000 bales, at prices ruling for Middling at 10¼@10¾c—about the same as at this present time.

There was another batch of the Canada's mails delivered yesterday at our Post-office. Really these delays in the delivery of the mails are becoming an injury, as well as being designated a nuisance and evil. Further private intelligence from England say that the harvest is safe; that the largest portion was under cover; not by acceptances and advances, but in barn. The weather was favorable, with prospects of its continuing so. There was very little speculation going on; possibly as soon as our trans-Atlantic friends hear of the result of the Black Republicans in Pennsylvania, they may take it into their minds that the South will be excited, considerably riled, and greatly disturbed at the prospects of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency; that holders of cotton will advance; that speculation will increase; that large purchases will be made under the belief that the great South will rise *en masse*; that cotton planters will at once resist the encroachments of the Black Republicans and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

If the Southern planters should just suspend the raising of cotton one year only, and raise only corn and wheat, with a little meat, what would our good cousins on the other side of the Atlantic do? True, many, yea, thousands of cotton planters would only have to stay at home one year and dispense with their annual journey to the North and to Europe. This would be no great hardship; more than seven-eighths of the annual traveling is only followed because it is fashionable. Let fashion, snobbism and servility be dispensed with for one year, and suspend for one year the raising of cotton, then it might be practically arrived at how the manufacturers of the world would come out without one year's supply of cotton only. Now the talk is serious; let the South suspend the raising of one crop of cotton; what would be the result? *Quien sabe?*

The weather came out rather on the autumnal order yesterday. Though the northers are bracing and stimulating at this time, wet, rainy weather, with frosts, are not desirable at this crisis of the crops. We do not desire frost before Christmas; in fact, the country does not require frost at all. As for rain, it is hoped it will only come in showers now and then. We have had storms enough of winds and rain for the last four weeks.

The receipts of cotton have been light this week. The stock on hand on the 13th of September last year was 172,649 bales. The stock this morning will be two hundred and fifteen thousand bales.

The movements in tobacco have been in unison with the stock, rather light. The last Louisville review speaks of the weed as follows:

The market, under the influence of warm, growing weather, large receipts for the season, and a heavy accumulation of stock, has been heavy, and prices for all grades except choice Cutting have declined 50@75c. ⅌ 100. The stock in store here is estimated at 4800 hogsheads. We quote:

Lugs, marketable	$3 50@$5 00
Leaf, common to good	5 50@7 00
Leaf, good to fine	8 00@10 00
Leaf, manufacturing and cutting	6 00@7 00

The above remarks do not carry out or confirm the very dubious advices we received about eight weeks ago—that the drought had cut short the crop one-half some people talked of. We think that the contractors for the Spanish Government at 10½ will come out very well, particularly as they had secured four thousand hogsheads anterior to the rise, which will make a fair show towards the first year's requirement.

The usual weekly circular of Col. Lonsdale, Son & Co. will be found under the usual head. We are yet rather bad off in the stock of the berry. The consumption of coffee has reached and passed its production. We cannot expect any decline for the present. A want of labor in Brazil will prove a great impediment to the future supply from that country.

The following figures denote the stock on hand in New York on the first of this month of all kinds:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Rio	11 652	71,369	4,098
Cuba	3,299	2,102	841
Cuba		4,292	.....
Laguyra	294	675	.....
Maracaibo	1,461	255	1,650
Savanilla	200	200	200
St. Domingo	3,200	300	900
Costa Rica	348	675	.....
Jamaica	.....	361	.....
Total	25,002	81,463	7,689
Java, etc.	19,000	24,000	11,200
Sumatra	2,200	3,948	2,350
Manila	.....	.....	.....

A hundred thousand negroes from Africa are wanted for three or four years in succession in Brazil to increase the product of coffee. Coffee cannot be raised by free labor (so termed) to supply one-half of the wants of the world.

Another delivery of the last European mails was made yesterday at our Post-office. It is expected that the balance of the Canada's mails will come along to-day or to-morrow. As for the Northern newspaper mails, we generally receive them about twenty-four hours after the time due. However, as a majority of them are filled with Black Republican news, it does not make much difference when they come. But is not Postmaster-General Holt going to increase the number of assistants in our Post-office?

NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS.—We refer with pleasure to the card published in this morning's Crescent, and signed by a large number of merchants in high standing. They commend the management of the Commercial Reading Rooms, as administered by the enterprising proprietor, Mr. F. W. Coeler, and recommend the liberal patronage of the mercantile public of the city, that he may be encouraged in carrying out his ideas for the improvement of the institution on the enlarged scale he desires, and which is very desirable. The enterprise and energy of Mr. C. has already worked wonders in the direction of the affairs of the reading rooms, and he will do much more to the same end, if the public do their small share in aid of his purpose.

Fagnani, now in Paris, has been painting a portrait of Lord Byron from a miniature painted at Venice in 1820, and given by the poet to Madame de Boissy, then the Countess Guiccioli, and which has never before been copied. Madame Boissy, as we are advised, pronounces Fagnani's copy the best portrait of Lord Byron in existence. The face, we learn from one who has seen it, is very beautiful, although some think effeminate; the collar is turned down, and the figure is wrapped in a cloak of Gordon plaid. Two copies of it have been ordered already.

The British bark Java has arrived at Tybee with fifteen of the crew of the American ship Eveline, which foundered on the 28th of July. The crew were eight days in boats, and three of their number died.

The cars of the Paris street railways carry twenty-four inside, and as many outside, with a separate elbowed seat for each passenger, and are otherwise elegantly fitted up. The fares are six cents outside, and eight inside.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ETNA.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The steamship Etna, before reported at Halifax, reached her dock to-day. Her mails were delivered to-day—those for the South were sent off by this evening's train.

The Etna brings the following additional news:

Garibaldi had consented to allow a deputation of Venetians to publish a paper at Naples to excite the Venetians to a general rising.

The King's soldiers at Gaeta demolished the residence of the French Consul during his absence, under pretence of connivance between him and Garibaldi.

Formal orders have been given the Piedmontese commander to avoid a conflict with the French troops in the States of the church.

It is reported that Count Farini retires, as a compromise between Garibaldi and Count Cavour's administration.

The remainder of the military contingent of 14,000 men had been called under arms.

Financial Catastrophe.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 12.—The Leader, in an article this morning, says a tremendous financial catastrophe is pending over the Grand Trunk Railway, Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., of London, having taken steps to recover their advances of millions of dollars.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Oct. 12.—The Overland Pike's Peak Express arrived at this point to-day, bringing dates from Denver City to the 4th inst.

Gold dust to the amount of $6000 was shipped from Denver City on the 3d.

The news from the mining districts was of a favorable character.

Gordon, who was convicted of murdering Ganty before the Settlers' Court, had been sentenced to be hung on the 6th.

Both parties in the Territory of Nebraska claim the election of their delegate.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Election Returns.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 12.—The election returns from seventy-four counties show a gain over Gov. Willard's vote of 1856 of $17,352.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 12.—In forty-one counties Brinkerhoff gains 3000 over Dennison's majority. His majority in this state is above 18,000. Thirteen Black Republicans and eight Democrats are elected to Congress.

The Pennsylvania Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, telegraphs to the city that the majority for Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, is twenty-five thousand.

The Baltimore City Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The municipal election in this city to-day passed off in the most perfect order and quietness. There was not a single instance of disturbance of any sort—not a fight nor a pistol shot.

George W. Brown, the Bell and Everett reform candidate, was chosen Mayor of the city by about nine thousand majority, carrying every ward. Almost the entire council elect is of the same political complexion. The usual party divisions seem to have been entirely ignored in this election.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Prince of Wales and his suite arrived in this city to-day at half past four o'clock from Philadelphia, and were honored by the grandest reception ever witnessed in America. Business was entirely suspended, and the city enjoyed a general holiday.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Cotton market closed buoyant, with sales of 1100 bales at 11½c. for Middling Uplands. Flour closed dull at a decline of 5c.—the sales adding up 17,000 bbls. at $5 30 to $5 40 for Superfine. Wheat closed with a declining tendency; sales at a decline of 1c. Corn ruled dull; sales amounted to 6500 bushels at prices ranging from 71 to 74c. Pork is steady; there were 1100 bbls. sold at $18 75 for Mess.

The market for Lard was dull, while the sales reached 200 bbls. at 12½ to 12¾c. per lb. The sales of Cuba Sugar sum up 1150 hhds. at 6¾ to 7c. per lb. The market closed steady. Coffee is steady, at 14½ to 14¾c. per lb. for Rio. There were sales of Porto Rico Molasses at 38c., of Barbadoes at 35c. and of New Orleans at 47c. per gallon.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—The flour market closed dull, with sales at $5 to $5 10 per bbl. Whisky is quoted at 18½c per gallon. Corn rules dull at 40 to 45c per bushel—the sales of corn add up 600 bushels at 29 to 30 cents.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 4 feet of water in the canal by the mark.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 12.—The Emma passed down at 4, and the Peytonia at 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Charmer passed down at 1, and the Magnolia at 4 o'clock this evening.

We take great pleasure in giving, for the first time in this country, a very splendid passage from Joel Barlow's celebrated "*Vision of Columbus*," a poem which the author, after his publication, elaborated, and issued under the title of "*The Columbiad.*"

He kindled, saw all this, and more, far more,
Majestic beaming on Hesperia's shore!
Lo! from the pipe what fragrant smoke arise
In graceful columns to the Indian skies!
The Indian Chief—sweet nature's noblest child,
Wandering at will the forest undefiled!—
Thinks his tobacco on the Earth's green sod,
The sweetest gift from Manitou—his God!
Smile not in scorn 'till then its pleasures know,
For oft it lightens many an ill below!
Nor to Hesperia's shore the gift confined;
Lo! Raleigh comes, and wafts to all mankind!
Yet shall the leaf its brightest wreath command,
At last, upon its great, its Natal Land;
Yes, see Tobacco sweetest in the West!
Lo! millions smile on "GOODWIN'S PATENT PASSAGE!"
Great Goodwin, takes from all the glorious prize,
Blest by the Earth, and traveled by the skies!

THE PRINCE IN RICHMOND.—The Jenkins of the New York Herald would have people believe that in Richmond, Va., the curiosity of the population on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales on the 7th instant, overcame their good manners and sense of propriety—that even there were many ladies shouting, "There he goes!" and anxious to see even the footmen. Now, we have before us, in the Richmond Whig, a full and reliable account of everything that transpired on that interesting occasion, and we find in it no intimation of anything like disorder, or of rudeness to the Baron or any of his party. No doubt many of the ladies and others were anxious to take a glimpse of the future King of Great Britain, but it is undoubtedly unjust to accuse them of improper conduct in the matter.

KILLED WITH A PENKNIFE.—On Sunday last a man in New York named Daniel Finlay got into a dispute with his wife, and finally inflicted a deep stab in her breast with a penknife, which caused almost instant death. He was arrested.

A copy of the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in British America, at Cambridge, Mass., has been sold in England, to a private individual, for one hundred and forty guineas, a sum exceeding $750.

There are sixty-four inmates of the Ohio State Prison, at Columbus, under sentence for life, of whom ten are hopelessly insane.

Local Intelligence.

FREE DISPENSARY.—The following is the report of the New Orleans School of Medicine, on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Saturday, Oct. 6, patients treated	51
Monday, Oct. 8, " "	40
Wednesday, Oct. 10, " "	53
	144
Treated previously	22,067
Whole number treated	22,211

THE BRECKINRIDGE MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The Breckinridge and Lane party had a mass meeting last night at Clay square. We had not time to visit that distant part of the city, but from the procession, fireworks, etc., which heralded the meeting, we have no doubt that Clay Square saw sights and was a sight itself.

The unanimous sentiment of the three parties in town is best expressed by the threadbare question, "When shall we three meet again?" So each of the three helps to swell the mass meetings of the others; the Bell corner of the triangle, though tremendously the brightest and most crowded, and able at all times to make up the biggest meetings and processions, kindly and charitably places itself on an equality with the other corners of the triangle, and lends its gentlemanly thousands to line the streets and crowd the parks, nor envies the frantic hallelujahs which some of the types next day sing, to the tune of "Three Thousand in Procession!" "The Harmonious Democracy in Council!" "Twenty Thousand Freemen in the Field!" etcetera, and so forth, and so on generally.

The procession was not as long as the previous Breckinridge procession; but what it lacked in length it made up in brilliancy. Several of the clubs, in their *physique* character, elegant uniform, military march, and fine effect generally, were fully as respectable and admirable as anything that has appeared on the streets, in a political way, this season. We regret that we cannot give a particular report of the meeting at Clay square.

Mr. H. H. Chalmers, a member of the bar of this city, was the first speaker, and spoke amidst much applause, till the clubs arrived.

After the arrival of the clubs, Gov. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, made a speech, in which he avowed secession sentiments, (in the event of the Lincoln triumph) the separate sentences of which fell like lightning darts upon the assembled multitude, and created almost an earthquake—that is, just around the stand in the center.

After the meeting, the clubs reformed in procession (we wish their reform was better) and had a grand march around town.

STRIKE OF THE TOWBOAT ENGINEERS.—The Engineers of one of the Towboat Associations, having concluded upon receiving higher wages, struck on Thursday; that is, as many of them as were in port. The wages have hitherto been $125 per month for first engineers, and $75 per month for second engineers. The strike was for this increase: $175 per month for first engineers, and $125 per month for second engineers.

The strike, as we hear, was based upon the fact that engineers on the up-river steamers have long been doing similar engineering, no better nor more laborious, at the wages now claimed by the towboat engineers.

The strike took effect on Thursday. The first and second engineers, after seeing their boats safely moored and all the machinery in order, packed up their duds, and, in accordance with previous notice, abandoned their situations.

The Towboat Association, having been duly forewarned, had already procured other engineers, (some good, some indifferent, and others bad, as our information goes,) who were ready to man the engines at the call. The Association, on Thursday evening, fearing that the striking engineers would interfere with those who had taken their places, applied for and obtained the presence, at the towboat wharves, of a posse of the Third District police, with Lieut. Mazerat at their head. There was no disturbance or attempt at a row of any kind, though the opinion has been expressed to us, that the presence of the police prevented an anticipated difficulty, which might have taken place in their absence.

We have conversed with several of the striking engineers, who flatly deny that they intended any interference with those who took their places; saying that they believe they are entitled to as good wages as the engineers on the up-river boats, and that, though poor, they are confident they can stand on their strike till the towboat owners shall find it proper to pay the schedule of wages which they demand.

The Towboat Association treated the police, which they had summoned for protection against the danger which they believed threatened them in the most liberal manner, in the way of cordial greetings, champagne, etc. The police, having no interest in the issue, further than the simple discharge of their duty in case of a disturbance, were much pleased with the treatment they received from the Towboat Association; as they certainly had good cause to be.

The Towboat Association and the engineers were equally proud yesterday. It is a row exclusively their own, which time only will decide.

THE LATE FORGERY.—We yesterday omitted mention of the most interesting police item of the preceding day, namely, the arrest of the perpetrator of the forgery on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and his accomplices, and the whole history of the transaction.

We must explain why we had no report of this affair. We were at Chief McClelland's office in the afternoon, and had not the good luck to meet him or any of his specials there. Subsequently, we looked as usual over the arrest book in the police office, but found none of the arrests entered there. We have for years been in the habit of finding all arrests reported on the books. Had we seen the arrest of the forgers recorded on the book, we should have hunted the Chief and his officers, and would have given the particulars of the business in yesterday's Crescent. Though the arrests were made on Thursday, they were not entered on the book till yesterday. The following history of the forgery we copy from yesterday's Bee:

In our edition of yesterday we reported the fact that a forged check for $3300 had been paid by Mr. B. de Armas, paying teller of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, on Wednesday morning. The whole affair was traced out yesterday by detective officers Thos. N. Boylan and Sinch Izard, who have made some astounding discoveries in the matter, leading to the implication of Mr. Henry McGill, of the well-known firm of T. L. McGill & Son, commission merchants, No. 58 Magazine street, who has been arrested and confessed his share in the transaction, with the perpetrator of the forgery, a well-known horse trader and gambler named James Stevens, and his associate, a gambler by the name of Charley DeForrest.

The history of this strange affair is as follows:—On the 5th of October John T. Hardie & Co., the cotton brokers of No. 44 Carondelet street, drew a check on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 149, for $170; to the order of T. L. McGill & Son, in payment of a small account. This check Henry McGill, the junior partner, loaned to Stevens to copy from. Stevens bought a check book on this bank in Corson & Armstrong's store, on Monday afternoon, in which the checks were similar to those used by Hardie & Co., and copied the filling in and signature exactly, making out the false check for $3110, dated the 9th.

He drew it to the order of T. L. McGill & Son, and forged their name on the back. When he went into the bank Wednesday morning he stepped up to the desk and wrote upon the back the name of Bernard Girault, a young gentleman of irreproachable character, who has been for a long time a clerk in the employ of McGill & Son. The paying teller, Mr. de Armas, was so accustomed to having Mr. Girault endorse checks at this firm, that this fact, added to the genuine appearance of the check, caused him to pay over the amount without thinking of examining it closely.

The same day Mr. de Armas found out his alarming error, and went at once to the Chief of Police, where he had a consultation with detective Boylan, whom he was acquainted with. Together they searched all that evening for some clue, but could obtain none. Yesterday morning, as soon as the bank was opened, Boylan went to see de Armas, and told him that on reflection he believed there must have been a genuine check in the case, used as a scopy, and they might get a clue by hunting up this copy. De Armas examined and found that check No. 149 was the only one of Hardie & Co.'s out standing.

They went at once to the office of Hardie & Co., and found that the check had been given to McGill & Son. Going to the office of that firm, Mr. de Armas stepped up to Mr. Henry McGill, who was sitting at his desk, and asked him what had become of the check for $170, and whether he would not let him see it. McGill promptly answered that he had it in his pocket and had forgotten to put it cashed. Boylan quietly stepped round behind McGill without being seen by him, and as McGill drew out the check, all dirty and rumpled, with several other checks for smaller amounts, from the breeches pocket on the right side, Boylan looked over his shoulder at it. McGill suddenly looked up, and their eyes met. He knew Boylan very well, and the instant he recognized him he turned white as a sheet, and trembled all over. McGill handed the check to Mr. de Armas, and told him he could take it and return it when he pleased. Boylan here interposed, and said McGill had better come to the bank with them and get the check cashed and marked. McGill made no objection, and they went round there. All the way McGill showed marks of nervous trepidation, which convinced Boylan that notwithstanding his position in society, wealth, fine business prospects and honorable family, he had connected himself in some manner with this forgery.

After coming out of the bank they walked to Henderson & Gaines' store, on Canal street, in front of which they stopped, and while leaning against the mammoth pitcher there Boylan cross-questioned him closely as to whether he had not loaned that check to any one. He denied having done so, but said he had been intoxicated several times since he got it, and it might have been taken from him. He made explanation after explanation, contradicting himself in each one, and at last he saw he was exposing himself so plainly he refused to talk any more, but said if Boylan would let him go he would hunt up all the information he desired.

Boylan agreed to this immediately, and they parted, out without the knowledge of McGill, Boylan set detective Howard on his track to watch him. Boylan then examined several hundred of Hardie & Co.'s checks with the forgery, and it was not a fac simile of any but one; that one was No. 149, which McGill had in his pocket. This made the thing certain against McGill. As Boylan suspected, after a while McGill went to meet his confederate. Boylan got on his track again, and he went into Natchez alley from Camp street. Boylan saw Stevens and DeForrest waiting on the corner of Magazine street and Natchez alley, and at once suspected them, so he got Howard to watch them, and going up to McGill, told him he must come to the Chief's office.

Stevens and DeForrest followed them until they were going through Lafayette square, when they probably suspected how things stood, and while Stevens waited behind, DeForrest ran up and called out, "Harry, where can we see you?" McGill answered, "I am just going to see about a nigger, and will be out in two or three minutes." When Boylan got McGill in the Chief's private office, he and Izard had a long talk with him, but a profitless one until the telegraph bells struck the single tap for noon. As he heard this, McGill jumped up from his chair and said, "What time is it, 12? Well, then, I tell you, I am honest in this matter." Boylan answered, "That's what I have been waiting for you to say all the morning." McGill continued, "I did loan that check to Stevens for him to make the forgery, and here is what I got for it." With this he pulled out five one hundred dollar bills, and threw them spurningly upon the floor, while he was seized with a powerful fit of deep emotion. Mr. de Armas had come in, and Boylan sent him out to find Howard, and see if he could recognize Stevens or DeForrest as the man to whom he paid the money, but Howard had lost sight of them, and there was little doubt but that they had determined to leave the city.

Locking up McGill, Boylan and Izard started off at once to hunt up Stevens and DeForrest again. They discovered that a man answering DeForrest's description had just changed one of the $1000 bills paid out for the forged check by de Armas, at the Crescent City Bank. They next found that a prostitute named Louisa, who lived with Stevens as his wife, was searching for him, as their landlord was going to move, and they would have to change their residence that day. She had been twice to McGill & Co.'s office asking for "Mr. Harry McGill," to learn from him where Stevens was, which is an indication of the intimacy existing between Stevens and young McGill.

Boylan and Izard found this woman on Canal street, and followed her without her knowing it. After she had been walking about the streets about two hours, she met DeForrest on Dryades street, near the corner of Philippa. Boylan at once took him into custody, and as the same time they saw Stevens' head as he was looking round the corner. As soon as he espied the detectives, Stevens started down Philippa street at break-neck pace, and Izard ran after him. Boylan stopped a furniture wagon that was passing, and jumping in with DeForrest, made the driver put his horse to a gallop.

Izard drew a revolver and called to Stevens that he would shoot him if he did not stop, and as Boylan was gaining quickly on him in the wagon he halted and surrendered himself. The two men were taken to the Chief's office, and Stevens freely confessed to the private office. He said McGill had talked with him on the subject some time ago, but within the last week he had driven him to it, coming to see him when he was sick with the dengue fever. He said that on Monday McGill showed him the check for $170, and some other smaller ones. Stevens took up one of the others and said it would be easier for him to imitate that signature than Hardie's, when McGill replied, "But those firms are not in the habit of drawing for large amounts, and would attract the attention of the cashier, whereas you can safely make out a check of Hardie & Co. for any amount between two and three thousand dollars." Stevens also said that McGill took him to the store of Corson & Armstrong, on Canal street, Monday evening, and giving him a five dollar gold piece, told him to go in and buy a blank check-book on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, such as was used by Hardie & Co. Stevens bought one, paying four dollars for it, and the same evening he made the forged check for $3110, in the presence of McGill, as he says.

On the 24th of September Stevens had got a passport in the Spanish at the Mayor's office for himself, under the name of Benito Girault, intending to go to Havana on the first steamship probably, after he raised the wind in some such way as this. When questioned about what he did with the money, he said he had given $500 to McGill. He took from his pocket four bills of $100 each and said he had given $300 at the bar in George Holt's saloon, on Gravier street, to be kept for him, and had $500 in his trunk. The balance, amounting to $1600, he said he spent to purchase a faro outfit, and to pay for gambling debts of his own and DeForrest, a trunk, clothes and other things. Boylan went to Holt's, where he got the $300, and to his room, where he found $500 in his trunk and the faro tools. It may be that Stevens had not spent $1600, as he says, but the detectives think he tells the truth on that point. Stevens was once before in a scrape of the same kind in the North, but his father paid everything and hushed the affair up, in the hopes of his son's reforming. The news will be a crushing blow to the father, who is an honorable old man. DeForrest was once a merchant in St. Louis, but failed three years ago, and came to this city under the pretence of getting a situation as book-keeper, but he has been a blackleg ever since.

Yesterday, special officer Boylan succeeded in getting a full and complete confession from Stevens, including many interesting things not included in the above narrative. The chief item confessed, enabled Boylan to go to the room of Stevens' mistress, (the woman Louisa, above mentioned) and recover $1600 more of the money obtained upon the forged check. This makes $2700 recovered, out of the $3110 obtained by the forgery.

PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.—Mrs. Bridget Farrell, living on Derbigny street, between Toulouse and St. Louis, was, on Thursday, found dead in her bed. The neighbors reported that during the previous night they heard the woman screaming, and heard her husband in a drunken fury beating her. They had three children, two boys ten and six years old, and a little girl of four. The boy six years old first found his mother dead, and gave the alarm to the neighbors. The stories of all the children showed that both the parents were hard drinkers, and that they had for some time led a drunken and dreadful life. One of the children showed a broken broom-handle which he said his father had beat his mother with; another showed a hatchet, which he said pa had cut ma with.

Dr. Delery examined the body. There were violent bruises on the head, but no hatchet marks. Thomas Farrell, the husband, had had two friends at the house with him, playing cards and drinking whisky, to a late hour on the night of the alleged murder. The eldest son described his mother's continual drunkenness, and her numerous drunken falls. It could not be exactly decided whether the bruises on the head of the deceased were the result of blows or falls. But that it was a murder seems to be apparent from the circumstance that Farrell has made good his escape. The Coroner will fully investigate the case in a few days.

NAUGHTY TREATMENT OF A NAUTICAL MAN.—Yesterday morning an old sea captain called on the Mayor, and told him of a swindling operation, by which he had lost about $2000. It dates back a year or two ago. The captain being in Cardenas, Cuba, got acquainted with a Mr. S. M. Brock, who stated to him that he was connected with parties in Boston engaged in the slave trade, and found himself in trouble, having been discovered by the authorities. He was anxious to get back home, but was without money, was in distress and felt bad generally. He showed the captain letters from various parties in the North, and from his own friends in Virginia, and persuaded him to take him on board of his vessel.

The ship was wrecked and the crew and passengers got to Nassau. There no vessel could be found bound for a Northern port, and, after remaining sometime in Nassau, they embarked on a ship bound to New Orleans. During all this time, and for several months in this city, the captain provided for Mr. Brock's wants, and advanced him different sums of money, always upon his representations of speedy return, remittances daily expected, as showed by letters from his family, etc.

At last the captain's funds run out, and so it would appear did Mr. Brock, for the captain left New Orleans without knowing what became of his companion. He returned to the city the other day, and was overwhelmed with joy and gratification upon meeting Mr. Brock in the street.

Being acquainted with Mayor Moore, he concluded to call and get his advice. The Mayor sent for the Chief of Police, who immediately placed the affair in the hands of those efficient specials, Farrell and Izard, and in ten minutes Mr. Brock was brought into the Mayor's office and confronted with Capt. Brown. The thing will ere long be weighed in the scales of justice.

FATAL AND SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Last evening, as a steamboat bell was being removed from the steamer Robert J. Ward to the steamer Wm. Burton, Peter Harrison, first engineer of the latter boat, whilst assisting in the labor, slipped and fell from the hurricane deck to the lower deck of the Ward, fracturing his skull and dying instantly. He was an esteemed man, and is to be buried this morning. We call attention to the funeral notices, in another part of our paper.

DISCHARGED.—Casiano Rodriguez, the Mexican who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered another Mexican named Rafael, in the woods near the Jackson Railroad, on the 24th of last June, and whose skeleton was found in August, has been examined before Recorder Emerson, Mr. Mandiveri acting as his counsel. Mr. M. sifted all the evidence for the prosecution, and showing it to be only of a hearsay nature, asked for the discharge of Rodriguez, which was granted.

Important and Interesting from Central America.

From the correspondence of the New York Herald we extract the following accounts of the condition of things in Central America. Of the revolution in New Grenada the correspondent furnishes the following intelligence, under date of the 25th from Panama, our dates from that place, however, reaching to the 29th:

The English steamer Saladin arrived at Aspinwall from Savanilla on the afternoon of the 16th inst., a few hours after the departure of the Orizel for New York. Her dates are