Country Merchants,

Who are visiting our city for the purpose of replenishing their stock, will find

A GREAT ADVANTAGE,

before making their selections, in visiting our establishment, and posting themselves on the

CASH PRICES

AT WHICH WE ARE SELLING.

We are now daily supplying retail purchasers with

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

—AT—

Much Lower Prices

Than Goods sold on time for the last paper, and it would be well for those who have

CASH FACILITIES,

to know what price they are paying for a credit before availing themselves of it.

Our Stock and Prices will be readily exhibited to those who wish to

—INVESTIGATE.—

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

d27 2p5f 116 Canal street.

Plantation Goods.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING TO

CASH BUYERS

Our Entire Stock

—OF—

NEGRO BLANKETS,
KERSEYS,
LINSEYS,
JEANS,
OSNABURGS,
SHIRTINGS,
PLAIDS,
WOOL SOCKS, etc.

ALL OUR FANCY DRY GOODS,

In any quantity to suit the Purchaser,

AT COST FOR CASH!

Those who desire to MAKE A SAVING on their purchases will do well to examine at our house before buying.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

d17 2p5f 116 Canal street.

The Present Value of Money

Cannot be fully realized until an examination is made of our Dry Goods, with the low prices we are offering them at in order to realize cash. The reduction we have made in prices is not a partial one, confined to a few leading articles, but extends to our entire stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. All our Plantation goods, all our Silk, Woolen, Linen and Cotton goods, and all our Fancy goods, are greatly reduced in price—not merely a small discount from the former selling price, but all our intended profit is relinquished for the purpose of closing out our stock to cash buyers. Our cent mark is now our selling mark. In view of these facts, we do not hesitate to say that we are selling goods cheaper than any other house. An examination of our stock and prices will be advantageous to all who intend purchasing Dry Goods.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

d14 2p1f 116 Canal street.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

T. MOREAU

Has the honor to announce to his customers, that in consequence of the universal hard times, he has determined to sell his extensive stock of

Fancy Goods

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

—It consists, in part, of—

Statuettes and Fancy Articles,

IN CRYSTAL AND PORCELAIN,

Mechanical and other descriptions of Toys, splendid Wax, Porcelain, Kid and Rubber Dolls, etc., etc.,

—Together with—

A vast selection of FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTS, for Ladies and Gentlemen; and, that the extreme low prices may be known to be no humbug, he has marked his goods in figures, so that all can see for themselves.

He has also in both his Stores a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies'

Furnishing Goods,

and a large selection of Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, etc., etc.

☞To accommodate both sections of the city, he has a Store on the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets, and another at No. 96 St. Charles street, opposite the Hotel. d15 2p7i

Christmas Presents for Boys!

BOYS' CLOTHING AT COST!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

From this date, November 23 we will offer at a great reduction, for CASH, our large and Fashionable Stock of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing. Parents, Guardians and others will find this a rare opportunity to fit out their Boys at a trifling expense, as all goods in the Boys' Clothing Department will be marked down unusually low. An examination of the prices of our Stock is respectfully solicited.

Boys' Clothing Emporium,

26 .....ST. CHARLES STREET.....26

Between Canal and Common streets.

This Store is exclusively for

Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing,

SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, by

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, corner of Common.

d22 2p24aW

Men's Clothing! Men's Clothing!

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS

AT COST!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

After this date, November 23, we will offer our large and choice assortment of Men's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, at extremely low rates for CASH, to suit the times, which will give all persons a rare chance to secure an outfit for a small outlay. An examination of the prices of our stock is respectfully solicited.

FALL AND WINTER, 1860.

SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

CORNER OF COMMON.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, corner of Common.

d22 2p24aW

Shaker Preserves!

370 BOXES ASSORTED SHAKER PRESERVES, just received from SOUTH UNION, KENTUCKY, and for sale by

C. H. SMITH,

d13 2p3i 136 Common street.

Peter's Worsted Store,

CANAL STREET, near Dauphine.

Just received from Paris, an excellent variety of NOUVEAUTES and articles for Ladies' work. Also, a handsome assortment of Babies' and Children's Clothes. d12 2p5f

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIII. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1860. NUMBER 251.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Last Saturday evening there was a public meeting of the friends of "cooperation" and "united Southern action" in Concert Hall, on Poydras street.

As it is quite probable that this meeting will be heralded forth as a mighty demonstration of Southern sentiments by the Abolition journals of the North, and thus encourage them in their work of wrong doing, insults and oppressions, actual and contemplated, it is but proper we should remark that Concert Hall is a small room, never used before for purposes of general city assemblages, and that it cannot contain, when entirely filled, more than six or eight hundred persons at the outside! Consequently, any effort to make use of the meeting of last Saturday evening, as an expression of the feelings of the people of New Orleans on the absorbing question of the day, will be utterly at variance with the actualities of the case. The Black Republican papers of the North and other enemies of the South, will undoubtedly publish the proceedings, and comment thereupon with huge delight, for with *them* "cooperation" and "united Southern action" only signifies delay, and delay is all they want in the present posture of public affairs. If they can only get the Southern States to postpone action ten days after the 4th of March, their dearest objects will be accomplished.

We say this with all possible respect for the gentlemen who participated in the meeting. We do not believe they would betray the South, or that they intend to betray the South, or that they are not true and loyal Southerners, but we are impelled by the obligations of truth and duty to express the belief that their action is solely calculated to encourage the Abolitionists and depress their Southern friends.

The meeting was called to order at about the usual hour. Mr. J. A. Maybin was elected President, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries appointed. A committee was chosen to draft resolutions, and during the retirement of the committee there was some speaking.

The Committee on Resolutions discharged their duties in a commendably brief period, and reported a lengthy preamble and still lengthier resolutions, all of which were adopted.

In the preamble there is not much to object to. Indeed, wrongs and outrages are enumerated, sufficient to warrant the Southern States in withdrawing from the Union, in any manner they may see fit to adopt; and more than sufficient to cover them with lasting ignominy and eternal disgrace, if they basely fail to assert their equality and independence at this time. But, the resolutions defeat the preamble, whether intentionally or unintentionally, it is not our province to enquire. The spirit of the resolutions is at war with the preamble. The resolutions should have had a different preamble, or the preamble different resolutions. The one enunciates wrongs; the other proposes a course of policy which will not remedy those wrongs, but, on the contrary, will add to them in a thousand fold degree. The one demonstrates that we should take immediate action. The other proposes impracticabilities and suggest measures which will involve delays, until our deadly enemies are firmly seated in power. The one tells us that we should strike for our rights and liberties now, while the time and the opportunity are at hand. The other recommends that we should sacrifice time and opportunity, and wait until those who hate us are in possession of the Government, the Army, the Navy and the Treasury, to wage war upon us, if we show any indisposition to submit to the ruthless sway of unbridled fanaticism.

The first resolution recommends "prompt and vigorous action." The second resolves "that we are in favor of a thorough cooperation of the slaveholding States in this crisis;" and the third declares "that we are opposed to all separate and hasty State action," etc.

Now, and we say it with due personal respect, greater and more abject submissionism could not be desired by Greeley, Lincoln, Seward or Sumner, than is involved in the resolutions to which we have referred. Should they happen to prevail in New Orleans, the Abolition heart of the free States will thrill with delight, and "North Boston" in Massachusetts will send loving greetings to "South Boston" in Louisiana. But they will not and cannot succeed.

"Prompt and vigorous action"—"thorough cooperation of the slaveholding States," and opposition to all "separate and hasty State action!" What a conjunction of contradictory phrases. Promptness and vigor, and "thorough cooperation," dependent upon the action of nominally slaveholding Delaware, which is, in reality, not much more of a slaveholding State than Vermont, and which is sure to go with the North when the inevitable separation takes place! *Is this* the kind of "cooperation" the cooperationists of the Concert Hall meeting desire to invite the people of Louisiana to! We fear so. The language of the resolutions cannot reasonably bear any other interpretation. If this is not submissionism of the most humiliating sort, then we do not understand the meaning of the word.

We are opposed to hasty action, but are in favor of separate State action. Why? Because no State can go out of the Union honorably and decently, without first reasuming its sovereignty and acting individually. The Constitution forbids it—manhood forbids it—and safety in the future forbids it. After Louisiana has resumed her sovereignty, she may rightfully contract and cooperate with any State or States she may see fit, but not until that act is performed. When her Convention meets, and long before it adjourns, the chances are a thousand to one that five or six Southern States will have withdrawn separately from the Union, and that their Commissioners will be waiting for our Convention to act, in order to present proposals for immediate cooperation. Could safer, or better, or more patriotic cooperation be desired? We think not. The mere statement of this fact scatters to the wind all the arguments of the cooperationists that have any foundation in reason or common sense. Why talk about cooperation at this time, when Louisiana's sisters will be prepared for effectual cooperation long before she is ready? Why prate about "thorough cooperation" when it is known that Delaware is against us, and when the fact is clearly apparent that Maryland and Missouri are half abolitionized already, and that they will never go with us in Convention, as suggested, unless we first lead the way, and thereby teach them that it is their interest as well as their duty to cooperate with us? Why inculcate resistance to Abolition domination in the preamble, and suggest impossibilities in the resolutions? Are those men in favor of submission to Lincoln first—to arm him with power—to deprive themselves of the means of resistance—to bind themselves hand and foot primarily in order to fight secondarily? It would seem so. The impracticabilities and delays they suggest lead the intelligent mind to but one conclusion.

There is little in the resolutions which will receive the approval of any true Southern man. The cooperation taught by the Concert Hall meeting can have no other tendency than to prevent Louisiana from cooperating with her Southern sisters. The very end professed to be desirable, is to be defeated by unreasonable and uncalled-for postponements.

The Convention is to meet in Baton Rouge on the 23d of January next. It will, probably, remain in session two weeks. Its labors will terminate about the 6th of February, according to this calculation. Then, the action of the Convention is to be submitted to a vote of the people for confirmation or rejection, if the recommendation of the Concert Hall meeting is to be carried out. Before the people can vote on the question, and the result of their will be made known, the 4th of March will have arrived, Abraham Lincoln will be in power, and the triumph of Abolitionism will be as nearly complete as even Greeley or Giddings could desire! Have the gentlemen of the Concert Hall gathering ever reflected over this thing? We presume not; for it is impossible for us to imagine that any man, claiming to be Southern in feeling, would counsel measures that involve abject submission to Abolition misrule and spoliation—and all postponements amount to that, and nothing else, in the present condition of affairs. Delays are dangerous at this juncture in the extreme. We must act and cooperate with our sister Southern cotton States as soon as they present themselves, and they will be ready for cooperation before we are prepared.

Therefore, we trust these gentlemen will desist from further efforts which can have no other effect than to place New Orleans in a false position. The country parishes will unquestionably elect delegates who will go in favor of secession and immediate State action; and if the city should choose an undivided delegation of miscalled cooperationists, the result would not be effected thereby, but a bitter and lasting prejudice would be aroused, which might eventuate in disasters to the metropolis.

Local Intelligence.

THE CO-OPERATION MEETING.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

SCENE AT THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

DUEL FRUSTRATED—A DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR SHOT AND ARRESTED.

$18,000 OF PROPERTY RECOVERED

NEW MILITARY COMPANIES.

ROBBERY AT THE LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

SCENE AT A FAIR AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Fires—Stabbing—Courts, etc., etc.

THE CO-OPERATION MEETING.

The friends of united Southern action, otherwise the Cooperationists, held a public meeting at Concert Hall, on Poydras street. The hall was crowded, but this is not saying it was a large meeting, for the hall is anything but a large one. Probably a thousand people were present, and of these a large proportion were Separate Secessionists.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Rozier, who nominated for President, J. A. Maybin, Esq., and for Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Chas. Briggs, R. B. Sumner, E. Hiriart, E. Parmelie, Jacob Barker, and a large number of other citizens.

Mr. Rozier moved that the Chair appoint a committee of seven to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this community on the political questions of the day.

Messrs. Geo. M. Pinchard, R. H. Marr, T. D. Harper, Geo. S. Lacey, Franklin H. Clack, B. F. Jonas, and L. Madison Day, were appointed on the said committee.

The committee retired, and then the President, Mr. Maybin, addressed the meeting at length. When he concluded, the committee presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, During many years past associations and large bodies of citizens in the non-slaveholding States have evinced and carried out the steady purpose of assailing, by all the means they can employ, the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, and have aided the attack by vituperative addresses and speeches, by Abolition petitions to Congress, by inflammatory discourses, and by exaggerated appeals to the prejudices and passions of the ignorant and fanatical;

And whereas, Much sympathy has been exhibited and encouragement given in the non-slaveholding States to bands of lawless ruffians making attacks upon the slaveholding States, and endeavoring to incite insurrection among the slaves;

And whereas, A formidable and powerful party, called Republican, existing exclusively, with slight and insignificant exceptions, in the non-slaveholding States, has proclaimed that slavery shall be prohibited by action of Congress in the Territories, thus showing a deliberate hostility to the South;

And whereas, Many of the non-slaveholding States have passed laws with the design and with the effect of embarrassing and preventing the operation of that clause of the Constitution and the laws of Congress passed in accordance therewith, in regard to the reclaiming of fugitive slaves, thus trampling on one of the clearest and most valued rights secured to the South by the Constitution and laws;

And whereas, the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, has given just cause of alarm to all the citizens of the South, and requires their determined, vigorous and united action to the principles which it is believed will guide their administration;

And whereas, We feel, as citizens of Louisiana, that our rights have been invaded, our opinions outraged and our institutions imperiled by the triumph and attitude of a sectional party;

And whereas, The danger which presents itself to us is one we share in common with all the slaveholding States, and appears in a shape which forbids us to separate ourselves at the present perilous juncture from the other slaveholding States, but, on the contrary, impels and requires us to tender to them our own, and to seek their sympathy and cooperation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the time has come which demands prompt and vigorous action on the part of the South to assert and maintain her rights, and to proclaim to the world that she will no longer submit to the evils which environ her.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a thorough cooperation of the slaveholding States in this crisis which has been thrust upon us, both in order that we may present an unbroken front in the maintenance of rights in which all have an equal interest, and that in case of revolution we may immediately form a new government, and avoid an interregnum, with its disquiet, doubt and insecurity.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all separate and hasty State action, believing that it will tend to defeat or delay cooperation, and prevent a thorough union of Southern sentiment.

Resolved, That in times like these, when each day is full of changes, and no man can pretend to read the future, it is the duty of the people to select men to represent them in the Convention, of ability, honor and known devotion to the South, and that such delegates should go to the Convention *unfettered and unpledged*, free to act for the best interests of their constituents.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Convention of the State of Louisiana, which is to assemble at the city of Baton Rouge, on the 23d of January next,

First—To make provision for a Convention of the slaveholding States for the purpose of united Southern action, relative to the question of slavery, now agitating the public mind, should a Convention for united Southern action be endorsed by a vote of the people of the State.

Second—To provide for the secession of the State, in case secession should be afterwards endorsed by a vote of the people of the State.

Third—To submit immediately the questions of united Southern cooperation and separate state secession to the people of the State, to determine which of the two measures they are in favor of.

If the vote of the people be in favor of united Southern cooperation, then the provisions of the Convention, relative to united Southern action are to be regarded as final and complete. If the vote of the people be in favor of separate State secession, then the action of the Convention, predicated thereupon, shall become final.

The resolutions were put to vote and adopted, though not unanimously, by any means; for a great part of the meeting cried no, on the question of adoption.

Mr. George S. Lacy, the venerable Jacob Barker, and Mr. Isaac N. Morse, subsequently addressed the meeting. All, in warm language, repudiated the name of submissionists, and spoke severely of the leaders of the Southern Rights or Separate Secession party. The air now so popular, the "Marseillaise," was anathamatized as a profane and atheistic production, born of blood and revolution; whilst "Yankee Doodle," the "Star Spangled Banner," etc., with the stars and stripes, and the American eagle were lauded in the strongest and most enthusiastic language.

At different stages of the meeting, the Separate Secessionists responded to remarks of the speakers with shouts of "hurrah for South Carolina!" "Hurrah for the Pelican Flag!" etc., creating much disorder and excitement, but happily resulting in nothing serious.

CO-OPERATION MEETING UP TOWN.

On Saturday evening the Cooperationists had a meeting at Union Hall, in the Fourth District. We were not present, but we heard that the meeting was well attended, and that Thomas J. Durant made a speech which aroused much enthusiasm among those who were opposed to separate secession.

NEW MILITARY COMPANIES.

In addition to the soldier companies already formed and regularly organized lately, we have to name Company A, Louisiana Guard. On Friday evening last it completed its organization by the election of non-commissioned officers. The officers of the corps consist of the following gentlemen: Captain S. M. Todd; Senior First Lieutenant, C. E. Girardey; Senior Second Lieutenant, C. E. Fenner; Junior First Lieutenant, Francis Rawle; Junior Second Lieutenant, H. Puisson; First Sergeant, H. R. Kenner; Second Sergeant, James Strawbridge; Third Sergeant, Edgar D'Aquin; Fourth Sergeant, Alexander Trelford; Color-bearer, M. J. Sharkey; First Corporal, J. W. Jenkins; Second Corporal, C. O. Alexandre; Third Corporal, Wm. Bullitt; Fourth Corporal, Fred. Ernest; Secretary, James A. Moran; Treasurer, John Rawle.

The First Company of the Orleans Battalion of Light Infantry was organized on Saturday night. C. M. Bradford, Esq., was unanimously elected Captain of the Company. At this rate, New Orleans will soon be teeming with soldiers. Good! The more the merrier, these piping times!

SCENE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

At the New Opera House, on Saturday evening, Genibrel gave that soul-stirring anthem of liberty, the Marseillaise Hymn. We found a brilliant audience, listening to Halevy's opera of Charles VI, in which the whole strength of the troupe was represented.

At the end of the third act, after loud calls, Genibrel, supported in the chorus, by the entire troupe, sang the Marseillaise with great effect, amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

Just before the curtain was raised, the flag of Independent Louisiana was unfurled over the heads of the audience—being run out on a cord, stretched across the auditorium, and was the signal of cheer upon cheer from the enraptured audience. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and gentlemen waved their hats and applauded to the echo.

Three cheers were given for "Independent Louisiana," and three cheers for South Carolina! After the curtain was down there was much more cheering, and loud calls for a speech. Gen. Miles being present, was induced to respond, which he did in a very few and appropriate words.

The artistes and orchestra seemed to participate fully in the enthusiasm. On each side of the auditorium, grouped near the two ends of the line, we noticed many of our wealthiest and most distinguished citizens—among them, Mr. O. H. Norton, Esq., of the house of Hewitt, Norton & Co., Robert J. Ward, Esq., H. W. Conner, Jr., Esq., Gen. W. R. Miles, and many others.

ODD SCENE AT A FAIR.

At the fair in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday night, (the town being quite alive with the secession excitement and the unfurling of the Pelican Flag during the day) the orchestra commenced playing "Yankee Doodle." The time was hissed by numerous persons present, whilst others drowned the hisses with their shouts of approval. The excitement was great. The orchestra then played the "Marseillaise." The hissers and the shouters now swapped positions, and made more uproar than before. Nothing more disagreeable than this took place. A gentleman who was present informs us that the ladies took sides as well as the men, and clapped their hands and hissed in opposition to each other, whilst the two tunes were being played. It was not only an odd but an extraordinary scene.

A DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday, the 23d of December, was the anniversary of the battle of Lake Borgne—the affair which preceded the memorable battle of Chalmette, just below the city, a day always fondly remembered by Louisianians.

The day was also the fete day of St. Barbe, the patron saint of cannoniers. The Orleans Artillery turned out and celebrated the day, according to their annual custom. The usual ceremonies took place in the Cathedral. The battalion afterward marched around the city, presenting a fine appearance, and finally, with a large number of guests, military and civic, they had a feast and a good time generally, at the corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets.

We much regretted that we were unable to be present at the feast, in compliance with the polite invitation we had received, but we are glad to know that the gallant Artillerists had a gay and delightful time of it.

THE SONS OF MALTA.

To-night, being Christmas-eve, the annual celebration of the I. O. S. M. will take place. The members of the Order intend turning out in disguise, and performing, on Lafayette Square, the ceremony of burning the "black record." After that they will mizzle to some well-selected retreat, and partake of hard bread, radishes, celery, salt and ice-water, the prescribed regimen of this ancient and abstenious brotherhood of vegetarian patriots and reformers. Their turnout will doubtless be well worth witnessing.

MERELY A REFLECTION.

The clouds to the South were very red, from dusk to a late hour last night, but none of the fire-bells rang. It was voted to be merely the light of a burning prairie, somewhere in the parish of Jefferson.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday night, on Old Levee street, just below Main, policeman Gustave Lafferanderie was stabbed by one of a party of Sicilians who were quarreling noisily, and whom he approached for the purpose of requesting them to keep the peace.

Lafferanderie, when he was stabbed, staggered out into the street, fell, springing his rattle as he fell, and in a minute more was dead. When persons attracted by his rattle got to the spot, he was quite dead, and the Sicilians had scattered. The body was carried to the Second District lock-up. The murder took place almost in front of that notorious Sicilian retreat, the Marine Hotel, or "Hotel de la Marina."

Lieut. Crevon and his officers scoured the neighborhood without loss of time, and arrested four Sicilians on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Their names are Francisco Tierra, Pedro Pourette, Gaspard Rano and Louis Tarante.

Coroner Beach held his inquest yesterday. The post-mortem examination showed the fatal stab to be one of the most violent and murderous we ever heard of. The knife was one of those murderous home-made things which the Sicilians so much delight in, the blade over a foot long and made of a large rasp or file, sharp-pointed and sharp-edged, and set in a rough hickory handle bound with an iron ferrule. This fearful weapon had been plunged through the right shoulder blade, and laterally through the body, piercing the heart and lungs and almost coming out in front. It was buried nearly to the hilt, and it seemed as if the murderer had wrenched it after driving it in, for the brittle steel blade was broken in three pieces; the point, some four inches long, being found in the lung, another piece about an inch long near the opening of the wound, and the remainder of the blade, bloody to the hilt, found lying near the body.

The Sicilians above named were examined before the Coroner. Their testimony placed the murder conclusively upon one Lio Sena, a peddler of oranges, who kept his box or bench on the peddlers' walk, between the Beef and Vegetable markets, and who escaped immediately after the murder. It seems that this Sena and others of his tribe had been in a drinking and quarrelsome mood among themselves during the day, and that Sena had drawn his big knife and threatened to kill one of the party above named. During the early part of the night, these men, several times built a fire on the edge of the levee, and each time Lafferanderie went to them and made them put the fire out. This, probably, was what prompted Sena to assassinate him when he went to the party to request them to cease their disturbance.

Lafferanderie was a creole of this city, 34 or 35 years of age, respectably connected, and leaves a wife and three children. He was long on the police, and was known for a quiet and gentlemanly as well as cool and most brave and determined officer. The Sicilians all knew him, and were afraid of him; hence the assassination.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, from his late residence on Romas street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. The police will attend in a body. As the family of the deceased are left helpless, the police intend raising a subscription for their benefit; and with this generous proceeding of theirs, we hope the Common Council will sympathize liberally. Lafferanderie did good service in his day; was once dangerously wounded in the discharge of his duty, and has now been foully murdered at last, in the brave and unflinching discharge of his duty.

Lio Sena is believed to have gone to one of those convenient and safe hiding-places, the bayous of the Barrataria region.

A BURGLAR SHOT AND CAPTURED.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—*Recovery of Fifteen to Eighteen Thousand Dollars of Stolen Property.*—After all the trouble of the police, who have been racking their brains and depriving themselves of sleep in their endeavors to ferret out the robbers who have lately worked so daringly and successfully, an accident has disclosed the perpetrator of most of the robberies, and led to the recovery of a perfect mine of stolen property. It was certainly one of the most astounding discoveries ever made. The following were the circumstances:

Mr. Henry H. Monterio and Mr. Norback together occupy a second-story room fronting on the gallery of the house No. 133 Canal street, next to the confectionary at the corner of Carondelet, They generally have a good deal of money and other valuables, and so have always been prepared for burglarious visits. Monterio sleeps regularly with a light on the mantel and a loaded revolver on a chair at the head of his bed, and has been in the habit of placing a shoe or some other small article on the sash of the gallery window, so that its fall would make a noise should any one raise the sash. He did this on Friday night when he retired.

Between half-past 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, Monterio heard a noise in the adjoining room, but paid no attention to it, not suspecting that it was a burglar. It subsequently appeared that a burglar had entered this room from the gallery, by cutting through the window blind, and searched it, but found nothing of value. Monterio had fallen asleep again, when Norback, who was sleeping with him, woke him quietly and told him there was some one at the window, trying to get in. The light on the mantel was so low as just barely to "render the darkness visible." Monterio raised on his elbow, took up and cocked his revolver, and quietly awaited the robber's entrance. He dimly saw the fellow on his knees on the gallery, slowly and softly raising the window; when he had the sash high enough, he cautiously put his head in, and was looking around, when Monterio fired at him.

The rascal let the sash drop, staggered a little, then rushed along the gallery toward the confectionary, and was down and off, almost in no time. "By Heavens!" exclaimed Monterio, as the robber fled, "I missed him!" but this proved to be a mistake. Officer Lynn, on Carondelet street, met a man bleeding and asked him what was the matter; to which he replied "none of your d—d business," passed on, and entered the house No. 7 Carondelet street, where it appeared he roomed, in company with another man. Lynn, not entirely satisfied, waited outside, and after a little while the bleeding man came out again to go for medical aid. Lynn then drew a pistol upon him, with the flattering remark "You d—d son of a b—h, you have got shot in robbing a house!" and arrested him. The man made no resistance, and all he said was to beg the officer for God's sake to take him to the hospital. This the officer did. He then reported the fact at the police office, and soon Lieut. Jaquess and some of his officers went to the house No. 7 Carondelet street. The blood-spots led them to the right room; and there was a little pool of blood on the bureau, showing that the rascal had been examining his wound in the glass.

In this room were found three trunks, crammed in a disordered manner with costly goods of nearly every description—dry goods, laces, silverware, some of it partly melted, gold watches and chains, and valuable trinkets of all kinds; in the tester of the bed, which proved to have been made double for this purpose, was found a large quantity of silk, fine cloths, etc. The value of the whole lot was estimated at between $15,000 and $18,000. The Lieutenant had all these goods removed to his office; and great was the excitement on Saturday, when the news of the discovery spread. There was quite a meeting of people, who had been lately robbed, at the Lieutenant's office, identifying and claiming articles of which they had been despoiled.

Mrs. Turner, of Canal street, recovered the whole of the $8000 worth of laces of which she was so mysteriously robbed the week before. The following other persons identified and took away property, from the tempting display so obligingly made by Lieut. Jaquess:

Thos. H. Byrnes, 150 pieces of silverware.
Dr. Mercier, 35 pieces of silverware and others melted down in lump.
Henry F. McGrath, 83 pieces of silverware, one silver watch and 20 shirts.
Geo. W. Babcock, 8 pieces of silverware and the head of a cane.
J. Bourdette, 50 shares Bank of Louisiana stock, one gold watch and chain, one diamond cross, one silver snuff-box, one pair of eye-glasses and a razor.
Col. I. G. Seymour, one gold watch worth $250.
Frank C. Jones, eight shirts and a knife.
Geo. W. Campbell, part of a watch, a case of razors, one gold pencil and a pair of sleeve buttons.
L. Pesquier, of Phillips & Moore, 31 pieces of cloths and silk.
Geo. Smedes, valuable match-box and knife.
J. D. Hill, one gold watch and chain, silver toaster and tooth-pick stand, compass and fancy match-box.
C. F. Cike, gold watch, marked "Clara Bunker, mother's legacy, Mobile, Ala.," sleeve buttons, finger-rings, memorandum and pocket-book.
F. W. Tilton, one piece of velvet, lace pocket-handkerchief, salt cellar, of silver, and other articles.
J. W. Cannon, 11 spoons, silver knife and gold chain.
H. S. Buckner, 30 pieces of silver and sundry other articles.
J. N. Robert, corner of Rampart and Bienville streets, 36 pieces of silverware.
P. C. Wright, two watches and other articles.
J. W. Cannon, per D. L. Martin, a set of jewelry, a piece of lace and three spoons.
C. F. Bise, a lady's breast-pin and cuff-button.
L. Vincent, 71 Canal street, a silk umbrella.
F. C. Newcomer, a lot of letters, two rings, part of a fob chain.

Quite an assortment of valuables is still at the office, awaiting claimants.

Now, as to who this gentleman was, that got shot in the face and had the above property in his room. He goes by the name of Charles H. Robinson, alias Gordon, alias Johnson; is a good-looking young man about 24 years of age; and has passed as a sportsman, or genteel gambler, mixing freely with respectable people, and passing himself off as a real good fellow. He always had plenty of money, and was a regular visitor at the different gambling saloons, where he frequently dropped large sums of money. No one, not even the police, ever had the remotest suspicion that he was the sharpest and most daring burglar that ever visited this city. It is believed he has been in town about two or three months, and that, (with the aid of his partner, one Billy Monroe, who roomed with him at No. 7 Carondelet street, and also passed as a gambler, he perpetrated all the above robberies and no one knows how many more, in this time. Both Robinson and Monroe boarded at the City Hotel, and were recognized as being among the most agreeable gentlemen in the house. They also attended the lectures at one of the Medical Colleges, and were much liked by the students.

This fellow, Billy Monroe, escaped, and the police are after him. It seems that, getting wind of his partner's misfortune, and becoming scared, he applied to the Captain of the steamboat Republic and asked him to pass him to Louisville, as he (Billy) had got into a shooting scrape. Then he offered the Captain a three hundred dollar diamond pin as security for a loan of $50.

The Captain told him he had no money on board the boat, but would see if that amount in silver was in the office. The Captain, while in the act of seeing about this, and being struck by the gentlemanly appearance of Billy, and having seen him heretofore up the river and in this city in company with some of the most respectable citizens, had very little suspicion of Billy's character. However, he did not accommodate Billy. Then, seeing his fix, Billy came out with a long expose of his course of life, and who and what he was. He declared himself one of the best burglars in the South, and that he could fool all the New York, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans police; and that for two years he had committed all the burglaries in this city; had picked pockets, one recently of $1800 from a gentleman coming out of a bank, a gentleman whose name we withhold at his request; that he (Billy) had done all the "big things" of burglary in this city; but that his pal had got into a bad fix, and he wanted to go off. The Captain, seeing this state of things, of course thought less of aiding Billy, and was in the act of going after proper means of capturing the fellow, when Billy suspected matters and sloped, and is now at large.

The following letter to Monroe, from his mistress, was found in the room of the robber:

DECEMBER 3, 1860.

Dearest Willie—Why don't you write? It has been nearly three weeks since I wrote to you, and I have not received any answer. I have received three papers—the True Delta and the Picayune. Did you send them, Willie? If so, thank you, darling, for your kindness, for they were very acceptable to me. Willie, write to me truly, am I a burden to you? Tell me truly, I beg of you, and not keep me in suspense. I told you, darling Willie, before I left, how I would feel. You said if I received no letters it would be the fault of the mail, not you. I hope it is so. But still, I am afraid you will tire of paying my board; it is something so singular—on the whole, it does seem almost too singular to be true—does it not? How is Charley? When I put this letter in the office, I put in one for Charley—likewise my sister's daguerreotype. Willie, I told him in his letter to show you the letter, so you would see that it was a sister's letter. Those were the very words. Now don't be angry, will you, dear? I do not go anywhere, Willie, nor have anything to say to any one. But, Willie, it is useless for me to write this way. The one you love must have that *virtue*, that feeling, that you can feel rather than see that she is true. Willie, you know that I have that trait; that when you put confidence in me, and say you leave your honor in my keeping, Willie, I would sooner die, if need be, than prove false to the trust. Willie, you know this comes from the heart of one who loves you dearly; one who has seen trouble and sin in its worst form, and who is, for your own dear sake, living a life the most virtuous need not blush at, and will continue for your sake. Willie, I hope my hopes will not be wrecked the second time, for the fall would be so great there would be no chance of recovering again from the verge of ruin worse than death. I write truly, Willie, for were you to prove false, there are not ties strong enough this side of heaven to keep me. Perhaps I do wrong in writing thus. If so, may I be forgiven. I write with a conviction of the truth. Willie, dear, write to me. Willie, I have written two pieces for the paper. When I receive the papers they are printed in, I will send them to you—the name affixed is "Stranger," so you will know. Don't criticise them too closely, for it is my first trial. Now, Willie, do not delay in writing, will you? And now, good-bye. God bless you. From your own loving and true

JULIA.

To Willie Monroe.

On the envelope of this letter was the following, the local application of which may be determined:

"Mod. Avignon Lapelle, L.S.R."
"M. Armadee, State Tax Collector."

Robinson was at first thought mortally wounded; but, fortunately for the purposes of justice, he was not, and will soon recover, though the wound is a very distressing one. The conical revolver ball entered the forward part of his right cheek, not far from the mouth, shattered the bone, passed round, and lodged just under the skin on the left side of the neck. The robber exhibited great fortitude in doing what he did after receiving this wound. At the hospital he refused to converse with any one, but wrote a note stating that he would not tell who his partners were, and that, as he expected to die in an hour or two, he did not desire any one to talk to him.

Mr. Monterio's shot was in every respect a fortunate one. Had he missed the robber, the latter would of course have got away undetected. Had he shot him dead, the discovery of the robber's room and the stolen property would not have been made. When Monterio heard in the morning, greatly to his astonishment, that his bullet had hit the robber and hit him seriously, he went and surrendered to the Chief of Police, who allowed him to go on his parole. Subsequently, Recorder Adams, acting for Recorder Emerson, discharged him, no one making any complaint against him.

A further search of the robbers' trunks resulted in the discovery of a vial of strychnine, a vial of arsenic, and a bottle of chloroform. Scientific directions as to the use and powers of the poisons were labeled on the vials. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Robinson had the poisons for his own use, in case he got into such a scrape that death would be preferable to capture or imprisonment with the fear of the penitentiary or gallows before his eyes.

We heard that a gentleman who visited Robinson in the Charity Hospital, advised him to make a full confession, to which the burglar remarked that if he did he would implicate more parties than could be imagined, who are now deemed respectable.

Yesterday the lucky bullet was extracted from the back of the burglar's neck.

THE MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.

The contending parties in this celebrated case appeared on Saturday in the Fourth District Court, Judge Price presiding. Mr. Blocker, one of the counsel for Recorder Emerson, was present; and City Attorney Michel and Mr. Bonfort appeared for the Mayor and Chief of Police. The defendants were to show why a writ of *quo warranto* should not be issued against them, commanding them to make their answers in writing, and state the authority under which they usurp and exercise the office of Recorder.

Mr. Michel, when the case was called at half-past 11 o'clock, proceeded to read the following answers to the petition filed by the Recorder's counsel:

Now, into Court comes John T. Monroe, Mayor, who, for answer to the petition filed by Wm. Emerson, praying for a writ of *quo warranto*, respectfully showeth:

1st. That he admits that the matters set forth in the first article of the petition are therein correctly stated and set forth.

2d. He denies that said Recorder possesses the powers or is invested with the authority set forth in the second article of said petition, but he alleges that said Recorder has such powers, and none other, as are conferred upon him by the provisions of the 25th section of an act of the Legislature, approved the 20th of March, 1858, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans," and two acts passed on the 17th of March, 1859.

3d. He denies that he has at any time within the last two months or before interfered with or resisted the relator in the due exercise of the jurisdiction vested in him, but on the contrary he avers that he has in all things aided and assisted him in the proper exercise of the power conferred upon him as Recorder of the First District of New Orleans. He alleges, that as Mayor of the city of New Orleans, this respondent has the power and that it is his duty to see that the laws and ordinances within the limits of the city are properly execut