Southerners, Read! Read!

BARNETT & LION'S

SOUTHERN

GREY JACKET STOMACH BITTERS,

A Purely Southern Manufacture.

From the recipe of a well known and justly celebrated

GREY JACKET CHIEF.

The peculiar properties of these Bitters are that, while possessing all the good qualities of Bitters in general, they INVIGORATE WITHOUT INTOXICATING; are one of the best Tonics ever known, and having been the means of relieving and in many instances saving the lives of thousands in the battle field, can be relied on in all dyspeptic and flatulent disorders.

Every ingredient contained in the article, and everything used in the putting up of these Bitters ARE PRODUCED ON SOUTHERN SOIL, and contain no injurious property.

For sale to dealers and merchants only, at

BARNETT & LION'S

81 and 83 Gravier streets,

New Orleans,

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors.

And at retail everywhere.

CARD.

The Proprietors, in presenting to the public the above incomparable Bitters, assure them that but for a sense of gratitude to the generous donor of the recipe, and in very justice to the importunities of the hosts of Southern friends who have experienced their efficacy, they would have been asleep before placing an article of such sterling merit on a market flooded with deleterious compounds, labelling the name of Stomach Bitters. Our Senior, however, having, at the solicitation of these friends, expended on the manufacture of the GREY JACKET BITTERS the experience so gained in half a lifetime devoted to the preparation of Tonic & Digestive Stimulants, and discovered their immense superiority over all other Stomach Bitters, we have unhesitatingly added these to the list of articles already prepared at our establishment, and so well-known and largely patronized by the community at large.

BARNETT & LION take this reasonable opportunity of thanking their numerous friends for the immense increase in their business during the year, and inform them that, although the manufacture of the GREY JACKET BITTERS must necessarily cause an additional tax on their energies, yet, from large additions in the improvements made and making in the manufacturing department of the establishment, their orders will be filled as promptly and they hope as satisfactorily as usual.

BARNETT & LION,

81 and 83 Gravier street.

Spring Trade, 1866.

J LEVOIS & CO.,

ARE NOW OPENING A NEW INVOICE

—OF—

BLACK SILK MARQUISES,

With Guipure Tassel and Cord Finish,

Of exquisite shapes and designs.

—ALSO—

A small assortment of

REAL INDIA LONG SHAWLS.

FRENCH CASHMERE DO.,

Long and square.

In Dress Goods,

We offer a selection of 200 PIECES GRENADINE BAREGE,

in brochas, plaids and stripes,

AT 50 CENTS A YARD.

MOHAIR QUADRILLE,

LINO SATINE,

both new fabrics and styles.

MOZAMBIQUE ALPACA,

200 DOZEN CHEMISES,

in Linen and Madapolam, from $50 a dozen.

Counterpane and Irish LINENS,

LINEN BANDS,

PARASOLS, CORSETS, FANS,

KID GLOVES, a good article, at $1 25 a pair, of

fered low to close the invoice.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,

Corner Canal and Bourbon.

Fassman's Iron Hoops and Ties.

2,000 BUNDLES

Now landing ex ship Ella Thayer and steamship Carolina, and for sale low by

H. FASSMAN,

61 Carondelet street.

Immigration Agency,

54.....Union street.....54

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MR. F. REIMONENQ announces to the planters of Louisiana and neighboring States that he has been appointed agent of the Commercial Houses of France and the Great Indies, and that he is authorized to sign contracts for the Immigration o Laborers from India or China.

A Card.

It is well known to the citizens of New Orleans that during my absence my Church, St. Luke's, was totally destroyed by fire. It is of the utmost importance that this great loss should be repaired as soon as possible. To rebuild this Church will require much effort and liberality on the part of its friends. It is earnestly hoped that our generous community will liberally and promptly respond to the appeals of this noble object.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be taken by the undersigned, or may be left at the Savings Bank, on Canal street.

C. S. HEBB, 188, Rampart St. Luke's Church, N. O.

A Card.

Office, Corner of Canal and Dauphine sts.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1866.

MESSRS. WM. H. Bosley & Co., No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: THE VANS PATENT COOKING RANGE meets my highest expectations.

It saves me over four dollars every day in fuel, and its capacity for all kinds of cooking far surpasses anything I have ever seen during a long experience, and I with pleasure recommend it to the public.

Very respectfully,

D. LOPEZ,

Corner of Canal and Dauphine streets.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA,

Havana Cuba.

KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.

LAY, HANCOCK & TAYLOR,

Proprietors.

Metropolitan Hotel,

LATE BROWN'S,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This leading Hotel, RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its patrons.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XV. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1866. NUMBER 141.

Grand Trial

—OF—

SEWING MACHINES.

The Willcox & Gibbs Triumphant.

No. 5.....St. Charles Street,.....No. 5

NEW ORLEANS.

[From the Troy Daily Times.]

THE TRIAL.

At the great Union Fair held at Island Park, between Albany and Troy, September 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1865, two Premiums were offered on Sewing Machines—one for "the best Sewing Machine," and the other for "the second best"—competition being open "to the State." On the first day of the Fair, the agent of the Florence Sewing Machine published in the Troy Daily Times a "challenge" to the agents of other Sewing Machines, to meet them in competition at the Fair. The challenge was accepted by the agents of the Willcox & Gibbs; but those of all the other double-thread Machines declining, it was left for the Florence alone to represent in this trial the entire double-thread class. Thus, by this single-handed trial between these two representative Machines, was virtually decided the relative merits of the two classes—the new, single-thread, "Willcox & Gibbs' stitch" class, on one side, and the old, double-thread "lock" or "shuttle stitch" class, on the other. The parties being allowed to select the judges, chose three, all of whom were practical machinists, and a majority sewing machine experts, who were approved and appointed by the officers of the Fair, and the following programme for conducting the trial, was mutually agreed upon between the contestants, and adopted by the judges, viz.: That each party prepare and submit to the judges a list of the several points of merit on account of which superiority was claimed; each of which points was to be separately considered, thoroughly investigated, and practically tested, by work done upon each of the machines, and then decided. It was also agreed that each party be at liberty to point out defects in the other's machine, and to call for tests to prove the same. Finally, it was agreed that the machine which, at the conclusion of the examination, should be found to have the greatest number of points decided in its favor, should be declared the BEST SEWING MACHINE, and be awarded the FIRST PREMIUM. The result of the trial was that the WILLCOX & GIBBS won the victory; and the prize, by the extraordinary superiority of THIRTY-FIVE points, decided in its favor, against TWO points in favor of the Florence, as will be seen by the judges' report, given below. Full notes of the trial were taken by a reporter who was present, the following extract from which, kindly furnished for the occasion, is deemed pertinent for insertion in this connection, as a necessary link in the history of the examination:

Extract from Notes of the Trial.

While preparing for the trial, the agents of the Florence Machine, suggested that the agents of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, in the experience of Mr. Batley, the Company's general agent from New York, an advantage, and requested that Mr. Tucker (chairman of the judges) who had formerly been Assistant Superintendent of the Florence manufactory for sometime, be allowed to assist himself and the Albany agent of the Florence in the examination. To this the other parties consented, and Mr. Tucker accordingly assisted them, both in the preparation of their list of points, and in conducting their side of the trial throughout, taking the part of chief manager, operator and advocate, as did Mr Batley on the side of Willcox & Gibbs. Though myself no Sewing Machine man, it was not difficult to perceive that each was a workman understanding his business, and so far as a "lawyer" could judge, the two sides were evenly matched in "professional ability." It is certain that the trial, which lasted six or seven hours, was conducted on both sides with a degree of energy, method and skill that would have been creditable at the bar of a higher court, and with a thoroughness of practical detail which must have developed about all the qualities, good or bad, possessed by either of the machines.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

To the Officers of the Union Fair—We the undersigned, appointed a special committee to inspect the merits of the several sewing machines entered for premiums, would respectfully report: That two machines were entered—the Willcox & Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machines. In prosecuting the examinations, it was agreed by the agents representing the two machines to render to your committee in writing, the peculiar points on which they based their claims of superiority, and in testing the machines each point was to be taken separately, and after a fair trial adjudged to the best of our ability. Each agent presented their claims in due form, copies of which will be found below. For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, THIRTY-FIVE distinct claims were made for its superiority, ALL of which was sustained. Whereas for the Florence Machine but TEN were presented, TWO of which were sustained. After a thorough and impartial trial, your committee have decided to award to the Willcox & Gibbs Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, on the ground of its excelling in the greatest number of points presented. To the Florence Machine, for having the advantages of a "reversible feed" and using the least thread, we award the SECOND PREMIUM. Sept. 22, 1865.

SIDNEY D. TUCKER,
L. C. CHAMPNEY,
JOSEPH WHEELOCK,
Judges.

Claims of the Florence Machine.

1. A Reversible Feed. THIS CLAIM WAS SUSTAINED.
2. It makes four different stitches. CLAIM NOT SUSTAINED.
3. It works from thin to thick fabrics, or over an uneven surface, without missing stitches and without change of tension, needle or stitch. NOT SUSTAINED.
4. The advantage of a double thread, as in all shuttle machines. NOT SUSTAINED.
5. It will do a greater range and variety of work than any other machine, being used for shirt and collar making both in Albany and Troy; also, for tailors' work. It will hem, (narrow and wide,) tuck, full, bind, stitch, quilt, gather and sew on, (or "peel,") and will do anything that can be done on any other machine, except embroidery; it can also do ornamental stitching. NOT SUSTAINED.
6. It has a self-adjusting tension on the under thread; the stitch is alike on both sides. NOT SUSTAINED.
7. The stitches will not rip if one is broken or worn off; yet it can be taken out in case a mistake is made in placing the fabric. Not sustained.
8. It uses less thread than other machines. Sustained.
9. The manner in which the threads are drawn when making the stitch; no dependence being placed upon wire coils; every motion being positive, and the stitch certainly and securely drawn tight. Not sustained.
10. The Florence is as easily managed as any machine in the world. Not sustained.

Claims of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

1. It is the simplest.
2. It is the least liable to get out of order.
3. It is the best made Machine; every part being an exact duplicate, which is not the case with the Florence.
4. It is the cheapest.
5. It runs the stillest.
6. It runs the easiest.
7. It runs the fastest.
8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward. The Florence has no such device.
9. It requires less mechanical skill to operate it.
10. It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it.
11. It is the most certain and reliable in operation.
12. Its needle is the SHARPEST.
13. The needle is also STRAIGHT, and less liable to be broken than one CURVED like the Florence.
14. It is BEVELLED, and therefore STRONGER than one with a small shank, like the Florence.
15. The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it self-adjusting, so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it. It is not so with the Florence.
16. It uses but one thread, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence.
17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle.
18. It makes the Willcox & Gibbs, or twisted loop stitch—a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other, which for general purposes is superior to either made by the Florence.
19. Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch.
20. The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock stitch.
21. The seam is also the most even and beautiful.
22. The seam is always self-fastened, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed" or any other complicated device for that purpose.
23. Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted.
24. It will do a greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfection.
25. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another.
26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence.
27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence cannot do.
28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the Florence has not.
29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar, it has important advantages over machines with curved needles attached directly to the needle arm, as in the Florence—one of which is its non-liability to derangement from alternations of temperature.
30. In consequence of the short sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the act of sewing.
31. A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linen or other hard goods.
32. It has the best hemmers.
33. It has the best feller.
34. It has the best braider.
35. It has the best belt.

All the foregoing claims in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs machine were sustained.

REMARKS.

This remarkable trial cannot fail, through the facts developed by it, to be productive of important results. It has raised the veil, and exposed to public view the true character of the "opposition," who will no longer be able to deceive the public by misrepresenting the character and merits of the Willcox & Gibbs. By this trial—more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted—a trial before an impartial jury, the justice of whose verdict none can dispute, it has been proved, decided and published to the world, that the Willcox & Gibbs machine is just what it has been claimed to be—an improvement on double-thread machines; for the relative merit of the two kinds of stitches made by these two classes of machines were there subjected to the most rigid tests, by work done upon each machine, on the same piece of goods, and with thread from the same spool; and the result was an unanimous decision that the "Willcox & Gibbs," or "Twisted Loop" stitch, instead of being less reliable than the "Lock" stitch, as represented by its opponents, is even more so; that while it may be traveled by a certain process, when necessary, it is less liable to rip than that stitch in use or wear.

In order to appreciate fully the importance of this trial, it is necessary to consider some of the peculiar circumstances connected with the early history of the Willcox & Gibbs machine, and its relation to other leading kinds—all of which, it is well known, are of the double-thread class. Previously to the introduction of this machine, the country had become so flooded with cheap and worthless ones, and the public mind so generally prejudiced in favor of the high priced, double thread machines, that most people were prepared to accept, as truth, the teaching of those interested in the latter class, without question; and since many of those cheap machines were *single thread* ones, it was no difficult task to educate the public into the belief that all single thread machines, as well as all cheap ones, were necessarily worthless. And so faithfully was that task performed, that the double-thread interest was thereby enabled to acquire, and for a time to maintain a monopoly, and to keep their prices up to a point which forbid the use of machines to thousands of persons of that class who most need them, but are least able to buy. It was at this period, and with a view to supply a great public need, by the production of a simpler and better, as well as cheaper machine, that the Willcox & Gibbs was invented and placed before the public.

The double-thread fraternity, perceiving at once its great merit, very naturally became alarmed. A rival so dangerous to them all was not to be overlooked; and was not to be tolerated; it must be put down. With the exception of merit, the advantage was all on their side. Each had their thousands of Agents, scattered over the country, who would open the mouth at their bidding; while the Willcox & Gibbs, with none and there a solitary exception, as yet had none. The word was given, and the key note sounded: "A single thread!" "A single thread!" and ten thousand agents' voices echoed, "A single thread!" Says a lady-customer to one of their agents, "It's a charming little machine—that Willcox & Gibbs—it runs so easily, and so quietly!" "Oh! yes, Madam; but then it is only a single thread!" and a single thread machine, you know, is of no value as a sewing machine." "Why, how you talk! My sister has one of them, and she does all her sewing on it, and would not exchange it for any other machine in the world!" "That may be so—she probably never used any other; but though it may satisfy her, it would never suit you. Why, Madam, those single thread machines were tried long ago, and rejected as totally worthless!" In this manner has the Willcox & Gibbs been systematically and persistently misrepresented by the entire double thread fraternity. Scarcely could a more palpable untruth be uttered than is conveyed in the spirit of those four words, "only a single thread;" because, though it does use but one thread, it does not make the ordinary single thread stitch—as the words in the sense there used imply—but it makes a new and *different* stitch—one that obviates the very defect in the old single thread or chain stitch to which so much objection is made—its liability to ravel. It is a stitch, moreover, which is better than any made with two threads; and hence is declared so soon as its merits are generally known, to supersede all the various double thread stitches now in use. And this is why the Willcox & Gibbs is so much feared; for who will want to bother with two threads, when they find that one is better!

Again, whenever the Willcox & Gibbs company send out canvassers, to introduce their machines in new localities and establish agencies for their sale, they were sure to encounter the same spirit and form of opposition. Even their common rights of competing for premiums at our Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs has been so often tampered with, that they have found it necessary to obtain, in advance, a guaranty of impartial treatment from the acting officers or managers, before entering their machine for competition at such Fairs. But though thus deprived by the opposition of the use, to such extent, of any of the ordinary means of advertising, there was one, the silent and irresistible influence of sold machines, which no combination could take away. Each machine sold was a missionary, silently at work in its own neighborhood making converts to the faith. And converts became customers; and customers built up agencies; and the good work went forward, slowly but surely. Thus the Willcox & Gibbs, though persecuted, has prospered; though opposed has steadily progressed. It is still comparatively a new machine, having been scarcely seven years in the market; yet it ranks already, in the number of machines sold, as the fourth, "Sewing Machine" in use. And now thus the opposition, in their last desperate effort to bolster up their waning popularity, have signally failed; now that their boldness has furnished the long sought opportunity for an honest and well contested public trial, and put on record the result of that trial, for the enlightenment of the public it requires, we think, no prophet to foretell the accelerated progress in the future—or to forestall the ultimate triumph as the recognized STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD!

Agents wanted for Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. Young men with small capital are offered great inducements.

No. 5 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1866.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Gold* has been firm but inactive since our last. Sales yesterday were very light, and the market closed, as it had opened, at 139½@140.

Foreign Exchange advanced yesterday, owing to the upward tendency of rates of Gold at the North and to the heavy improvement in rates of Domestic Exchange in our market. The market was fairly supplied throughout, and a fair amount of business transpired, the market closing very firm at 151@152 for Bank sterling, 148½@149½ for At clear bills, 146½@147½ for bill of lading bills, 3.73½@3.75f. for Bank francs, and 3.80@3.85f. for outdoor francs.

Domestic Exchange has been in active request at still advancing figures from the opening to the close of the market. Offering of private and commercial were rather heavier than heretofore, but the demand yesterday absorbed the whole of the supply in a short time, and the Banks transacted a rather heavy business, at a further improvement in rates. The quotations at the close of business last evening were—for New York sight, par@¼ ⅌ cent. discount at Bank, and ¼@½ ⅌ cent. discount in the outdoor market.

Bank Notes and Securities have been inactive since our last. The only sale of any magnitude reported, in any class, was a lot of 321 shares of Crescent City Bank stock at 40.

Sugar and Molasses have been in better inquiry since our last, and full previous prices were fully realized. The sales comprised 200 hogsheads of the former and 450 barrels of the latter.

Flour has been rather depressed since our last, but no change of any kind has transpired in prices. Sales yesterday, 3000 barrels, at previous figures.

Grain has undergone no change that calls for special notice.

Provisions—Mess Pork has further declined 50c. ⅌ barrel, and all descriptions of Bacon continue scarce and in fair demand at previous figures.

☞ Local and Courts on second page.

Messrs. Palfrey & Co. sell at auction to-day, at 12 o'clock, the steamer Buffalo. See their advertisement in another column.

A son of the late President Polk is employed, with two blacks—the three at five dollars per day—in taking care of mules purchased by a Northern speculator at the army sales, near Nashville.

The above is from a Northern radical paper. The idea of a son of President Polk taking care of mules for a "Northern" speculator is, doubtless, very pleasing and satisfactory to a radical, but it unfortunately happens not to be true, as President Polk had no son.

The following are the passengers from Brazos Santiago via Galveston, per United States steamer St. Mary, Tripp, master:

Gen J H Ford, Col W F Shaffer, Mr Antonio and wife, Miss McClure, Mr McClure and son, Mr Malcom, Capt Miller, Sergt Durham, Messrs Bate, Hart, Howard, Comfort, Betscha, Machin, Swark, Cammon, Goldwaite, Deugan, Walker, Reed, Kruhn, Harrold, Winter, Craig, Zutzman, Davis, Brown, Haley, King.

Messrs. Keep & Caulfield advertise in another column extra prime mess pork and mess beef. See advertisement.

We ask the attention of capitalists to the large sale at auction to-day of various stocks and bonds of all descriptions, to be sold by Messrs. Palfrey & Co. See their advertisement.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALABAMA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British and American Steam Navigation Company's steamship Alabama, Capt. Mesney, sails this morning at 8 o'clock, from her wharf at the foot of Jackson street, for Liverpool via Havana, with a large freight, consisting of 2505 bales cotton, 91 hhds. tobacco and 100 bbls. oil.

The following is a list of her passengers:

R Charnock, H S Curry, Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. J. H. Franklin, Mrs. Lynn, E. Cort, Mr. J. H. Franklin, Master Franklin, Miss McGregor, R. McGregor, A. T. Lynn, J. G. d'Aquin, Mrs Lanney, L. Lanney and three children, and others.

☞ Monetary and commercial on third page

GRAND CIRCUS PROCESSION.—We are requested to call the attention of everybody to the procession of Thayer & Noyes' circus, with a full band and all the adjuncts, which will form at the corner of Baronne and St. Joseph streets, this morning, and march through the principal streets.

AN UNLIMITED STOCK OF CLOTHING.—There is an exceedingly large and fashionable stock of ready-made clothing on sale at the stores of Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, Tulane Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, of all sizes and every quality. This firm also offers a rich variety of furnishing goods, trunks, valises, carpet and traveling bags.

They can furnish the traveler, the business man and the man of fashion with every article appertaining to the wardrobe, on the most satisfactory terms.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J Hough and wife, J H Hastings, US A; Judge J C Wahms, E S Nelson, Mrs L J Nolan, Miss F Nolan, Ls; J Routh, B Humphreys Jr, F L Dabney, Miss; A R Thorpon, Memphis; T R Austin, Bastrop, La; J H Scott, Memphis; W W Kortman, B W Hanna, W H Goodall, Baton Rouge; J W Barrows, W Williamson, N Y; N H Davis, U S A; Mrs E Aiken, Mrs H M Singer, E T Singer, Chicago; W C Hapinger, Miss; G Goldthwaite, Montgomery; H Wade, Ala; H Haines, J Morrell, Austin, Texas; J C Dent, St Louis; J H Henshaw, Enterprise; J B Magruder, Baton Rouge; M J Parrott, Mrs Honey, Knoxville.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—N Haughton, N Y; J N Burrens and wife; E H Dearan; Jas Mallory; W Cole and lady; A Washburn, Jr; Wm M Mason, N Y; W S Vary; Geo N Brammer and son; Wm G Swann, E Herbert; Miss Landry, Donaldsonville; V Jacob, St James; D V Herbert, Mark A Eastern, Iberville; C S Herbett; A M Low; S D Brown, W T Lattery, N Y; G Patrick and servant, Misses Patrick, Miss; J C Patrick, Point Coupee; Mrs McMann, N Y; B T Brenneman, John B Johnson, Ohio.

CITY HOTEL.—W Mathews, U S N, Mobile; E H Reber, Miss; M Rowe, W B White, La; T B Allen, P Daffy, city; G Holmes, Miss; H P Mather, Paris, Tex; E M King, Ohio; C W Boyce, La; H Ewalt, Ky; R C Hutchinson, city; E H Lawrence, La; J G Forsman, Baton Rouge; J Lail, Ky; J A Aversom, Miss; J Jenkins, 84th U S I; D B Dugan; Mrs Harris, Port Gibson; C D Brown; J Gilbert, La; J Murphy, W A Baker, Ky; C N Roch, Hy Waddell; W A Thomas and wife, D W Ogden, Frankfin, La; F Otto, Chicago, Ill; W A Winter, Brownsville, Texas; J W Stewart, Bastrop, La; J A Deprras, Mobile; T Gilbert, Cathoula; Col R Lawson, Miss; E R Dugan, Texas; J A Worn, Buffalo, N Y; H C Stows, N Y; W Wolf, Ala; J B Draughan, Woodville; M J Williams, R Hagood, J P Jack, G J Bidder, Claiborne, La; S J Arrington, Sumter, Ala; J J Lee, doc; Dr B P Eads, do; A McCain, do; T H Bermondez, do; J W Allen, Ala; J Rhodes, do; Mrs Flowrnoy and family, Houston; Mrs P F McRae and family, Columbia, Texas; Mrs H H Goode; E H Hobdy, Ala; P C Tannar, Mobile; A McClure, Miss; H C McClure, do; Miss McClure, do; H P Kenochen, city; W P Wimpler, Franklin; J Hinson, Liberty, Miss; S C Wright, Vicksburg; M Lewis, Delaware; W Painter, do; R W Nancy, Bathmore, Mrs Laberne, Camden; H Smith, D Baughman, Danville, La; J P Bambrick, do; C Nesbitt and wife, city.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—J H Goodwyn, Ark; W H Goodwin, St Louis; B Gibson, Ascension; J Compton, Nova Scotia; T Richardson; W D Root, J Ellis, Ala; J B Pegram, Sabine; H P Crute, La; O H Fitts, La; H L White, city; Mrs Ridley, J H Stevens, J E Stewart, W S Robinson, H C Mitchell, A J Hunter, D M Hayden, A P Coke, La; C J King, Ga; J G Guice, R B Scott, La; P W H Cunswin, La; W Conner, R B Richardson, Miss; F W Lilley, La; W J Field, Arcadia; R A Poole, I S Lewis, Miss; W Williams, La; K H Semple, F Emmets, A Balfour, T Freland, Miss; Dr W Wilcox, Bayon Sara; J Radley, Cincinnati; A Butner, J W Fries, N C; J M Suidie, J Eagle, Macon, Ga; J Bum, Mobile; D C Michel, W C Michel, La; D Winan, W Cohn, Houston, Texas; J J Dunlap, Enterprise, Miss; M Ash, Houston, Texas; Dr J J Burke and wife, Mrs Kimbill, Brownsville, Texas; A Koch, St Louis; M W Stewart, La; H Wade, Ala; B H Green, Dr D L Johnson, Miss.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

NEWS TO THE 21st.

THE OUTLAWS DISPERSING.

EXCITEMENT AT VERA CRUZ.

BAGDAD REPORTED ABANDONED

CORTINA WITH NO COMMAND.

The Federal Authorities Arresting the Bagdad Pillagers.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the steamship St. Mary yesterday, and through the courtesy of our friends, we are in possession of the Matamoros Ranchero of the 18th, 19th and 21st. We copy the following from that paper. It must be borne in mind, in weighing the credibility of the news, that the Ranchero is strongly in the interest of the Imperial government, and hostile to the government of the United States:

From that paper of the 18th we take the following:

From persons who left Bagdad yesterday morning, we learn that there are not twenty-five filibusters and outlaws in the pillaged city. The place was exclusively under Federal rule. About three hundred negroes are kept there constantly.

The outlaws do not want the pillaged city. Cortina went down to take command and straighten things out, but became disgusted, and is reported having returned to Brownsville with one or two companions.

There being nothing else left to steal in Bagdad, the work of stealing doors, windows and window blinds has been duly inaugurated by the negroes said to be taking the place. The houses themselves will go next.

From Brazos Santiago we learn Major General Rip. C. Crawford with his attaches had engaged passage on the first steamer to leave for New Orleans; and had gone on board and taken his berth.

The Ranchero is not allowed to be read publicly at that sand hole of the Gulf; but that persons desiring to get the news stealthily get a copy and go behind the sand hills to read it.

From up the river, whither Escobedo started the day before yesterday, we learn that the outlaws are played out generally. A courier from Escobedo with dispatches for Cortina at Bagdad, was met on the neutral territory below Brownsville yesterday. He represented that the outlaws were dispersing.

From various sources we learn of a growing desire on the part of misguided enemies to the Mexican government to obtain pardon and become good subjects of the Empire.

The Vera Cruz mail steamer arrived off Boca del Rio evening before last.

HIS WHEREABOUTS.—Benito Juarez, once President of a part of Mexico, arrived a few days since at San Antonio, Texas, where he took lodgings at the boarding house of Mrs. Jaques. The object of his visit to San Antonio is not definitely known, but it is more than surmised that he is seeking a location for a sheep rancho, with a view to following a less obtrusive employment than running a muck against the Empire and nationality of Mexico.

We understand that a large subscription has been made up for him at Piedras Negras, to give him a start, in the hope of getting him out of the country, so that peace may the sooner come to a distracted country.

It may be worthy of note that Washington dispatches of the 8th inst., report Mr. Juarez in Chihuahua, entering upon a second term of office, without opposition, when, in fact, he was taking tea with Mrs. Jaques, at San Antonio, and very likely was thinking about anything else than a defuncto Presidency.

The Ranchero, of the 19th, has the following:

Passengers arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which place they left some four days since.

The news of the seizure of Bagdad reached Vera Cruz the day on which the passengers left. Though very little was known as to who, or which party, had committed the outrage, a general feeling of indignation among all classes prevailed.

Some of the leading houses in that city openly expressed themselves to the effect that, the time had arrived for this northern border to be attended to, and entertained no doubt a large force would be sent here at once.

We have been assured, on the very best of street rumor authority, that Crawford and his attaches, would have been arrested had he not got off on the Crescent for New Orleans. It is even affirmed that he paid a big price to get the vessel off earlier than she had appointed to start. We have an idea, however, that there is not much if any, truth in the statement.

The Vera Cruz mail steamer not being able to communicate with this city, left yesterday morning for Tampico and Vera Cruz, taking the Matamoros mail back.

The man-of-war lying off the Boca started South yesterday morning, supposed to have gone to Vera Cruz.

Reports entitled to credence that Bagdad has been entirely abandoned by niggers, filibusters and outlaws reached here last night.

Yesterday evening Gen. Mejia was visited officially by a federal officer, but the object of the visit has not transpired.

THE SCATTER.—The filibuster and outlaw bombshell has finally bursted, and the frightened fragments are scattering in every direction. It is barely worth while to follow these fragments in their fleeing, scattering course. Juarez, Negrete and two other officers, have made their escape, and at last accounts were safe at San Antonio. Crawford, Reed & Co. took passage evening before last for New Orleans, on the steamer Crescent. Crawford is represented as having been frightened nearly out of his senses, and could not now be fired to return to Brownsville for love nor money. The command of Cortina is reduced to thirty. With this insignificant force he is watching along the river, ready to steal whatever happens to be left out over night. He sticks close to the greenback side, and sweeps with a cocked pistol by his side. Escobedo has run the length of his tether, and, since his Monterey trip, has no force left. Canales has pronounced against his coadjutors in crime, and, with a small squad of men, stays high up the river. Hinojosa is reduced to playing the gentleman, and does not pretend to a command at all. He spends his time, like the seven Governors elect of Tamaulipas, watching for something to turn up. If there be a libero-outlaw force between El Paso and Boca del Rio, on the Mexican side, it is more than we know.

The Ranchero of the 21st has nothing further in reference to affairs at Bagdad, but contains the following items of news and rumors:

Nothing same to our notice from anywhere yesterday really worth noticing. We will mention, however, the arrival at Brazos Santiago of the St. Marys, bringing New Orleans dates to the 14th instant.

The Federal authorities on the other side have been arresting some of the Bagdad pillagers. We shall endeavor to elucidate the object of these arrests in our next issue.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that Major Gen. Escobedo, through a neutral representative, had been trying to surrender himself and army to the Imperial authorities. The reason why there is no truth in this rumor is, that Major Gen. Escobedo, like one Major Gen. Crawford, has no army. His army and his strength are all in his title or his hair, we don't know which.

There was talk on the other side yesterday, of hanging Major Gen. Juan Nepomuceno Cortina. Being friendly disposed toward him, we give this timely warning that he may quit the country. But where, let us ask, can he go!

There were many Federal officers on this side yesterday, looking, as usual, sleek, innocent and happy. They were on exchange business, it is presumable—exchanging their redundant stock of greenbacks for our equally redundant stock of goods, wares and other small merchandise. A few called on us and swapped greenbacks for Ranchero, something that we hope will not be brought up against them at the great day of reckoning.

Two of ex-President Tyler's younger sons are at school at Karslake, in the Duchy of Baden.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress on the 19th inst.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—*Senate*—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of the District of Columbia asking for the abolition of all laws of distinction on account of color, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

At 1 o'clock the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up, when Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, took the floor in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Ramsay, of Minnesota, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Military Committee, for the relief of certain officers of colored troops, for services between the dates of appointment and muster, in giving them pay for that time.

Mr. Doolittle. I rise to present the credentials of Mr. Marvin, Senator elect from the State of Florida. In doing so, I desire to say personally I have known this gentleman for nearly thirty years, and to his character and high standing during that period, and to his loyalty to the government of the United States during all this struggle, it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony. His services as a judge of the United States in the District of Florida, for many years, are known to the whole country. His ability as a judge in the administration of our laws and admiralty jurisdiction are known, not only to the country, but to the world. One of the best works ever published on an admiralty jurisdiction, which is often quoted in the courts of England, was written by him. And, sir, it is with great great pleasure that I can say it, upon the subject in my mind there is a very great distinction. He is capable and willing to take the oath which Congress has prescribed as being necessary to be taken by every member of the House and of the Senate when they enter this body.

After some debate, credentials were ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, called up the bill in relation to pension agencies, giving the appointing power of pension agent to the President, instead of as at present, to the Secretary of the Interior, and giving to the President, also the right of defalcating himself, if supported, that before the May he would conquer a certain territory upon which the Irish flag should be planted, and which should be made the base of operations against England for the liberation of Ireland.

Col. Roberts promised within ninety days the greatest Irish army ever known. All belligerent remarks were greatly applauded.

New York, Jan. 23.—Washington special to the News says a private letter from Paris, of the 4th of January, describes an interview between Napoleon and the American Minister. Napoleon expressed his determination to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and said he would withdraw the French troops as soon as he could be assured our policy of neutrality towards Mexico would be continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Mexican advices to the 5th says that the Liberal General Canaranza has his position within forty miles of Mexico, although the French have a strong force at Mexican.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—E. E. Sing & Brother's distillery, on Fifty-fifth street, was destroyed by fire to-day, involving a loss of $80,000.

The first series of meetings to celebrate the centenary of Methodism in America, was held last evening. The Secretary of the Interior presided. Elegant addresses were made by Bishops Simpson and Jones and Rev. Dr. McClintock.

The President has appointed Capt. Nicholas Smith, of Kansas, minister to Greece, to reside at Athens.

Major Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Meade, are to meet in Washington next week for consultation concerning our military situation in their respective departments.

A report was in circulation two weeks ago that the President would speedily issue a proclamation declaring the rebellion ended and civil law restored throughout the country. His delay is now attributed to the non-arrival of the expected official correspondence from Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The World's Washington special says it is now known that the Ways and Means Committee have indefinitely postponed Secretary McCulloch's financial bill, after striking out the foreign loan clause.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate to-day passed the bill for the enlargement of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau by 37 against 15.

The House resumed its consideration of the constitutional basis of the representation amendment. During the debate Mr. Bingham, who is a member of the Reconstruction Committee, said it had under consideration another amendment to the Constitution, protecting the rights of all persons, white or black, which had not heretofore been enforced, owing to the want of the power of Congress.

Sumner, of Pennsylvania, and Nickolson had not favored the admission of the Southern representation to participate in debates so much concerning their interest.

The House adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill excluding from the right of suffrage parties in the District who were voluntarily in the service of the late Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate has passed a bill allowing a month's pay to naval officers for baggage lost or wrecked in the service.

Mr. Grimes called up the bill for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States, and addressed the House in its favor.

The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional basis of representation amendment.

Messrs. Harding, of Kentucky, and Wright, of New Jersey, during the debate on the subject, spoke in favor of the admission of the Southern Representatives. They could see no necessity for a Constitutional amendment, which was designed, they said, as a piece of party management by the Republicans to secure the suffrage of the negroes.

The House will vote on the subject on Tuesday.

The Senate considered the joint resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors for the Southern States.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, also introduced a resolution, and made a speech in advocacy of it.