DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT, OFFICE NO. 69 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will regularly appear to subscribers in this city at an early hour [illegible] (Sunday excepted), for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the Office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION

Of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

it is believed, that at no early hour, in the homes of citizens, and [illegible] sold in families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

OUR TERMS

are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

[illegible] Square of Ten Lines in Pearl—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00

[illegible] 50

[illegible] Advertisements on the second page are charged at one dollar each day.

[illegible] Contracts will be made with those who advertise by the year or month, on [illegible] terms.

[illegible] Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1858

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN BROWN, CITIZEN, TO HON. S. W. DOWNS, COLLECTOR.

SIR—I no longer address you as "Most Amiable and Highly Res. Sir." The fact is, Mr. Downs, you have treated me badly and I am disgusted. Some days since I wrote you a letter through the columns of the Crescent. I gave you everything you asked of an applicant—residence, character, occupation, certificate, etc. I told you of my cosmopolitan habits, my soldier-like indifference to any settled residence, my notem of landladies so uncivil as to dun, my general acquaintance in all places where lunch was to be had gratis, and my unbounded admiration of you as having the power to confer office upon a patriot like myself.

So confident was I of your good judgment that I generously invited you to dine with me the day after you appointed me. (*N. B.* You have lost a good dinner which I would have provided you upon the credit I might have commanded. This is my first, not last, act of my vengeance.) But I return from my digressive paragraph. I was in ecstacies of delight, subdued by the calming influence of certainty. I was all sunshine and happiness. My sallies of pleasantry and wit were so lively and amusing—my assurances of absolute certainty so abundant—my intimations of mysterious influences at headquarters so strong, that I was enabled to borrow several quarters from my friends and even obtained credit for a delicious chop, done to a nicety at Sam's.

On all this happiness you have cruelly cast a dark, rayless, terrible night of hopeless despair. I have no longer any quarters of any kind, and some "confidence" men already make singularly pressing, if not impertinent, queries in regard to the exact condition of my private exchequer. An attempt to obtain a chop on credit is an incomprehensible abortion. I am only permitted the unsatisfactory privilege of inhaling the odors of the kitchen. Even my long enduring washerwoman, whose labors have never been heavy, has at last intimated the necessity of my making a small pecuniary contribution towards her support, or else dispensing with her services. I have been compelled to adopt the latter alternative.

You see, Mr. Downs, the misery you have occasioned. You have retained a Brown in office; but I am the genuine Brown, the universally known Brown, and the other must be a mere counterfeit, though I would not have wished you to nail him to the Custom House counter.

Now, Mr. Downs, answer me some questions. Where is your residence? I know how pathetically the Courier lamented the hard necessity of your leaving the sandy regions of Ouachita Pine Woods, which it so poetically described as the very Garden of Eden. I know nothing but the impossibility of finding in or nearer to New Orleans any democratic merchant competent to the office, could have induced you to accept or the Government to appoint you. This is the reason of your present "occupation;" as for your "qualifications," you are aware of the existence of silks, cottons, fabrics of all kinds. You have another: you are a brilliant political tactician. You have a facility for jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. You no sooner make friends lovingly with Soulé, than you get into a scrape with John Slidell. Was not that "a scorcher" he wrote you the other day? Why, mine is indignation sugar-coated with politeness, in comparison with the naked bitterness of his pill. When will you publish that letter among the "official documents?" Can't you send me a copy in advance?

You made another brilliant political operation. You had your list of appointments all ready made out, for publication on the morning of the election of Distrlct Attorney, and that publication would have made the democratic nominee's cake all dough. The democratic leaders saw the immense importance to the party and the world of electing a democrat District Attorney. If your appointments were held back, and every one of the three thousand patriotic applicants to you for office were left under the flattering confidence of success, the whole three thousand would go rejoicingly to the polls and record their gratitude in their votes. One of them, I went to the polls; I hurrased for "our side;" I plead, implored, urged eloquently upon all to vote for the democratic nominee and save the country.

Mr. Downs, I was miserably disappointed. I perspired, walked, talked, shouted, hurrased only to experience the misery of ingratitude. I have labored for nought. The other Brown, the "false presentment" of the genuine, was the only Brown, whose name rejoiced his eyes in the announcement of appointments. I would have sought silence and solitude, but unfortunately I had not yet found a landlady sufficiently accommodating to accommodate me with a chamber. The misfortune was, that I had not, like one of your shrewd appointees, borrowed a wife and four children, for the occasion.

Mr. Downs, furnish me with the originals or copies of the three thousand separate certificates of character you received. I will then publish a volume of literary curiosities, and in realizing a fortune partly forgive you the past.

In the meantime beware of my vengeance. The 2940 disappointed applicants will have their indignation meeting. I shall be present; and by virtue of extreme and unapproachable seediness and hungry ferocity, I shall be called to the chair. I shall stir the meeting into a flame of fury. A thousand stout cudgels shall pound applause. Two thousand strong throats shall thunder shouts of enraged approval. I shall tell them with terrific energy, that, though we may have had our "ups and downs," we will no more have Downs. The point will be decided; the sensation immense; and the meeting will so resolve by acclamation. We will vote you three rounds of indignant groans. You will be solemnly pronounced *civiliter mortuus*—that is, uncivilly damned. We shall adjourn, after thanks to the president (myself); and I shall be treated as a lion. Vengeance is mine; we will meet at Phillippa, and I will be eternally Yours, Revengefully,

JOHN BROWN,
Of the Slidell Army of Invasion and Conquest.

We acknowledge the receipt of a communication with regard to an article on Northern Story Papers, which appeared in our columns last week. Our correspondent thinks that the evil of which we complained may be remedied by the improvement of our Southern papers, and suggests sundry reforms and improvements which would, in his opinion, materially enhance the circulation and character of all our city journals. We return our thanks to "Monitor" for his suggestions, and assure him that we will put both "shoulders to the wheel," and endeavor, so far as is in our power, to make a paper that shall meet his approval and the wants of the community.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

Some abolitionist has sent for our special perusal and digestion, a number of the Derbyshire Courier, a paper published in one of the wealthiest districts of England. Our particular attention is called to an article in which Mrs. Stowe's infamous libel upon her own country is warmly commended for the accuracy of its statements, as well as for "its extraordinary and popular talent." This veracious critic of Derbyshire thus discourses upon Mrs. Stowe's **key**:

> When in a court of justice a criminal is convicted on the clearest evidence of some enormous offence against the laws of God and man, when all the winding and intricacies of iniquity have been exposed, and the deeds done in darkness have been laid bare to the indignant condemnation of all men, nothing is more common than to hear the convicted felon persisting in his entire innocence, denying every fact that has been proved against him, and asseverating that every one of the witnesses produced has perjured himself, and that there is not one word of truth from beginning to end, in the accusations brought against him. So stands the case with regard to the slave owner of the United States, arraigned before the tribunal of the world. We have long had partial revelations of the iniquities of the slave system of America, and dark surmises of the dreadful wrongs perpetrated on the African race, but at length an American lady, who has for years been an eye and ear witness of the abomination, can keep silence no longer, but gives utterance, in a slave tale of extraordinary and popular talent, to the atrocities of the "domestic institution." Her book is read by millions, it carries in itself internal evidences of its truth, and the voice of civilized Europe rises in condemnation of this monster evil.

We have always heard that, outside of London, it would be difficult to find a thicker headed and muddier brained people than the English. Derbyshire, we are told, is pre-eminent in this Saxon stolidity for surpassing that of Bœotia. The leading journal of that region is certainly worthy of the people whose organ it is. The foregoing extract is a conclusive proof of it. None but a Derbyshire boor would argue in the style of this extract.

Mrs. Stowe writes a romance, in which she takes the usual liberty of novelists and fiction mongers, to invent her facts; and when those facts are pronounced falsehoods, she collects a number of certificates from Brown, Smith and Johnson, stating occurrences, of which they pretend to have been witnesses, retailing what they heard from Tom, Dick and Harry, and possibly stating some real particular isolated case of cruelty to slaves. This proceeding is assimilated by the Derbyshire logician to a process in a court of justice, when the witnesses are presented in a real and tangible character, are cross-examined, their testimony thoroughly sifted by the accused, and a conviction obtained after a full and fair hearing. It may be that Rhadamanthus holds court in Derbyshire, but in no part of the civilized world would such a proceeding, as this writer suggests, be regarded otherwise than as stupid, unjust and preposterous. Common sense, an article which is no doubt stamped too high for general use in Derbyshire, would suggest that, before Mrs. Stowe's witnesses be admitted, their characters should be established; and before either is done, the reality of their existence should be proved. We know that all Mrs. Stowe's names of persons in this vicinity, whom she cites against us, are quite as imaginary as "Uncle Tom" and "Aunt Liza," and we presume that the others are either fictitious, or, if real, are of that respectable class called clock-peddlers, who have been driven from some gentleman's plantation for selling liquor to slaves, or of school-masters who have lost their places in the South by their immoral conduct. Such are the witnesses who are to convict the Southern people of this Union of crimes and outrages, which, if true, could only be paralleled in the annals of the crimes of the lower classes of Great Britain. The Derbyshire man is not satisfied with false logic—he must add false statements. He says that Mrs. Stowe describes matters, of which she has been an eye and ear witness. It may have been ignorance, but we incline to the belief that it was wilful mendacity which induced this writer to place Mrs. Stowe in *the position of a resident of the South*, an actual observer of slavery, when, in truth, she never was in the South in her life, never saw a slave, and has gathered her information from the most unreliable and polluted sources. The Derbyshire paper, however, does present a piece of evidence from Mrs. Stowe, which is entitled to some reliance. It is the report of a case tried in North Carolina, in which the Supreme Court decided that the killing of a slave, by excessive and cruel beating, was murder in the first degree; but one of the Judges undertook to say that the law would not interfere with masters in the exercise of their right to correct their slaves, where death did not ensue, on the ground of its being malicious and excessive. This decision is far from being the law generally in the South; but even, as stated, it is not stronger or broader than the English law relative to the power of the father over his children. Nor, we may add, are such cases of cruel treatment of slaves by their masters as common as the examples of excessive and brutal conduct of English fathers to their offspring, nor as common as the murder of wives by their husbands in England. Indeed, in this very number of the journal sent to us, in the next column to the critical notice of Mrs. Stowe's key, we find the report of a case which is quite as revolting as any of Mrs. S.'s fictitious examples. We commend it to any modern Malthus as a conclusive argument against marriage and the increase of population—quite as conclusive as the argument against slavery founded upon individual instances of cruelty and abuse of authority in masters:

> BRUTAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN BY THEIR FATHER—*Clerkenwell*—John Taylor was charged with deserting and cruelly ill-treating his children, James Taylor, aged ten, and Jane Taylor, aged eight.
>
> Mr. Birchmore, overseer of St. Pancras parish, said the charge which he was now prepared to substantiate against the prisoner had been mentioned by him in that court a few days ago, when a warrant, on his application, was granted for his apprehension, which was effected on the previous night by Lambert, the officer, who found in his possession the sum of £5 15s.
>
> Mr Tyrwhitt said that Mr. Birchmore had acted in a most humane and proper manner, and sincerely did he hope that other parochial authorities would follow his praiseworthy example.
>
> The children, who had a very sickly appearance, were then brought forward, and their bodies being uncovered, a sight of a most heart-rending nature was presented to view, their flesh being severely marked with bruises.
>
> Caroline Taylor, aged 16, a prepossessing person, said that her brother and sister were brought home on Monday morning, and she saw her father beat them very much in the bedroom with a strap. (It was with difficulty this much could be elicited from her. She was trembling, and evidently in fear of her unnatural father.)
>
> Mr. Birchmore said he had had much difficulty to obtain evidence, the prisoner being a terror to all who knew him. He asked the witness if her father had not so dreadfully beaten her about the head as to disable her from putting on her bonnet. Witness said he had. He turned her into the street ten months ago, and had frequently ill-used her. She got work at a cotton factory, and received 5s. per week. The prisoner resided in Eagle street, Hempstead road. Witness maintained herself. On Sunday night her brother and sister came to her, complaining that they had been beaten and turned out of doors. James had on his trousers and shirt only. She gave them tea and food, and took them home to her father's house and left them there. Her father closed the door upon her, saying he would serve her as he had served them, if she came there again. In about an hour after she returned home to her lodging her brother and sister came to her covered with bruises and bleeding, and she took them to the station-house, thence to her father, who refused to take them in, and finally left them at St. Pancras' work-house.
>
> Mr. Tyrwhitt (to the prisoner)—Do you wish to ask her any questions?
>
> Prisoner—No; only that she is telling lies.
>
> Mr. Tyrwhitt—You are not going to abuse or intimidate her here. You are one of those vile and despicable characters—and your looks are an index of your mind—who begin cruelty with dumb animals, then extend it by degrees to a wife and children, and finally commit crimes at which human nature revolts, and terminate a career of infamy in front of the Old Bailey. You are going on in a very fair way to be in that awful position, and I much fear for you, and will restrain you in your wickedness as far as in my power. I would that I could deal properly with you, witnessing as I have the frightful marks upon your children, but the law giving a suitable authority has not yet passed the Legislature. Therefore I shall commit you for trial, where it may be said by counsel that the charge ought not to have been sent, because no evidence of the inhuman treatment will be visible. That, however, will be immaterial to me, knowing that I am only doing my duty. Now, I advise you to be very careful indeed of the future, for whatever may be the result of the present prosecution—which I am satisfied will be faithfully carried out by Mr. Birchmore on behalf of St. Pancras Parish—his eyes and others will carefully look after your conduct towards your children, and beware of the cat of the Old Bailey. You understand me, and I say again, beware.
>
> He was then fully committed for trial.
>
> Mr. Tyrwhitt ordered that half-a-sovereign should be handed to the poor girl Caroline Taylor out of the poor-box, and the other children were taken back to the Workhouse by Mr Birchmore. [Times

THE POST-OFFICE.—Recently the present Postmaster of this city has thought proper to refuse a contemporary the weekly list of letters. They were asked for gratuitous publication. There is no additional trouble in furnishing a copy, inasmuch as the writing multiplier is used, and the writing out of one list is the writing out of four, five, six, or a dozen copies.

It has been a long established custom to furnish the list to every paper which might desire it. The late Postmaster never broke through this custom, under any pretence, and no matter how or where attacked. The present Postmaster does break through the custom.

The object in publishing the list of letters at all, is to give it as wide a circulation as possible, for the convenience of the public. When the Postmaster has an opportunity of furthering this end, and without one cent of expense, it is his duty to do so.

For the Crescent.

What is Young America?

DEAR CRESCENT—You have politely expressed a wish to hear from me again, and I am amiably disposed to gratify you, especially as I lack information which you are able, and, no doubt, willing to furnish. I presume you will hardly dispute the proposition that editors are bound to be thoroughly informed, not only on such matters as are of interest to the public generally, but on every subject under the sun; and are moreover bound to give that information whenever called upon to do so. They are slaves of a lamp like Aladin's, but with this important difference—that instead of having but one master, every subscriber thinks he has a right to rub them up whenever he is at fault. They are, or ought to be, perennial springs of learning from which fathomless ignorance may drink to satiety. Such at least is the opinion of my aunt Patsy, from Greenville, Ohio, who informs me that country editors come quite up to the description I have given; and "of course," she adds, "city editors must be superior to country ones."

Before I proceed any further in this matter, let me entreat you to set every objectionable sentiment or expression which may disfigure this epistle, to the account of the same aunt Patsy, who is sitting close to my left elbow, suggesting alterations and improvements, and wondering whether I am ever coming to the point. She belongs to the unpopular class called strong-minded women, which she has fully proved by preferring single blessedness to becoming the spouse of a rheumatic old widower, with a small fortune and a large family, or a voracious old bachelor who was captivated by a dish of chicken gumbo, introduced by my aunt to the Greenvillian. Her greatest ambition is to be a leader among the literati of her native town, but she always goes in for woman's rights, though not to the extent of Bloomerism, on account of certain natural impediments which she calls "a strong understanding;" and she has long been aching to "infuse fresh vigor into the political system of Greenville." This brings us to the point in question—what is meant by the terms "Young America" and "Old Fogy?"

My aunt's mind is deeply agitated on this subject, and my attempts to clear up her difficulties have been anything but satisfactory.

She says what she wants is definition, not illustration; for she can't carry my examples up to Greenville and exhibit them as specimens. I suggest that the term "Young America" means simply "the progressive principle of the American nation embodied;" or, in other words, "the incarnate go-ahead-a-tiveness of Yankeeism." This my aunt bluntly pronounces "mere verbiage," and is about to leave the room in indignation, when I am struck with a bright idea—"The Crescent, aunt, the Crescent is—"

"What?"

"*Young America.*"

"Very well, then, my dear, write to the Crescent, and request them to explain the term and define their position. You take the paper, and have an unquestionable right to demand this of them."

Here was a dilemma. It was to no purpose that I insisted that you had been defining ever since you had been in existence; and suggested that you might consider her notions about the rights of subscribers decidedly old fogyish; she put me down by observing that "It's a pity when charming women talk of things which they don't understand."

Then her brow clouded, and her countenance assumed what some one has described as an "injured look." I succumbed instantly, and promised to write for the desired information, provided she would take the responsibility, which, being a strong-minded woman, she readily did.

The scene now awaits the result with great anxiety, being in haste to leave town, but too much interested in the "political system of Greenville" to return there without some invigorating cordial, such as she imagines Young Americanism to be. Yours, expectant, FAIRY.

[Well, tell Aunt Patsy, that Young America is a human specimen, wears striped pants, smoking large cigars, runs rather ahead of the machine, can't see what Spain wants with Cuba, and indulges in Fillibusterism as a pleasant mode of seeing foreign parts. [Ed. Cres.

We published yesterday a paragraph stating that the late Robert G. Shaw, of Boston, had bequeathed $100,000 for the establishment of a new institution designed for the benefit of destitute mariner's children. Mr. Shaw made a further donation of $10,000 to purchase a site for the institution. Beside this munificent provision, he also made the following bequests:

To the Boston Fatherless and Widows' Society	$3000
The Widows' Society in Boston	3000
Boston Children's Friend Society	3000
Boston Seaman's Friend Society	3000
Society for Aged and Infirm Females	2500
Boston Marine Society	2000
Howard Benevolent Society	1500
Society for Aged and Destitute Clergymen	1000

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVEMENT.—Robert Mills, Esq., engineer and architect, in a card published in the Union, intimates that an improved railroad engine has been perfected by him, that will be capable of running a mile a minute for any distance, and that he has nearly accomplished an improvement in the construction of railroads, by means of which this rate of speed may be made in safety. He anticipates, from his improvements, the ability to cross the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in as many minutes as there are miles of distance. His improved road, he states, combines safety of travel with economy of construction.

At the second Centennial Celebration of the settlement of the town of Glastenbury, Conn., which took place on the 18th inst., there appeared in the procession an old lady and gentleman on horseback, dressed in the style of the seventeenth century—the old three cornered hat, powdered wig, scarlet coat, buff breeches, etc., on the gentleman, and the antiquated female dress of 1650 on the lady, who rode behind, seated on a pillion, and holding on to the coat of her companion.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Under this name the Congregationalists of Boston and New York are endeavoring to mature an organization, to be composed of all the ministers of that denomination in the United States, to serve as a bond of union and fellowship among them. They propose to prevent discord and division by withholding all legislative powers from the body.

IDOLATRY.—The Chinese company, lately arrived at New York, before they would decide to perform at Niblo's, tossed up their wooden God, Josh, (heads or tails) to learn whether they could do so with impunity. "Josh," like loaded dice, came down favorably.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

Further by the Arctic.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The following additional items of intelligence are embraced in the Arctic's accounts.

Mrs. Stowe.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had visited Exeter Hall, where she met with an enthusiastic reception by the British Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Among the speakers on the occasion were Professor Stowe, and a negro named R. Marks.

Arctic Expedition—New Colony.

Captain Penny, the celebrated Arctic Navigator, goes out in the steam-sloop Phœnix, with his family, to found a permanent colony in the Arctic regions.

Parliament.

Parliament was not in session when the Arctic left, having adjourned during Whitsuntide.

Still Laer by the Arctic.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The following items of European intelligence are gathered from the letters and papers brought by the Arctic:

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The great exhibition at Dublin has been eminently successful.

FRENCH NEWS—*Mr. Rives—Princess Murat.* Mr. Rives, the late Minister to France, had an audience with Louis Napoleon on the 12th inst., when he presented the letter from Washington, recalling him from his post.

The Princess Murat, previously mentioned as having arrived at Paris, is Madame Achille Murat, from Florida.

AUSTRIA.—Advices from Vienna to the 11th inst. state that Mr. Foote had not yet presented his credentials to the Austrian Court.

NAPLES.—A great excitement had been produced at Naples by the circulation of a report that Mazzini was on board the U. S. frigate Cumberland, then lying in the harbor. The authorities were greatly agitated, and the police kept in motion until the rumor was ascertained to be false.

CHINA.—Advices have been received from Hong Kong to the 28th March. They confirm the report of the siege of Nankin by the rebels. At Shanghai and Lautchou all the chiefs had submitted.

Another cargo of slaves (coolies?) had recently been shipped.

HURRICANE.—A terrible hurricane had recently passed over the Islands (?) on the 26th of March.

EGYPT.—Judge Jones had gone to Cairo to present his credentials.

TURKEY.—The latest dates from Constantinople are of the 18th ult. Affairs were then in a train of satisfactory adjustment.

The Pasha of Trebizoud has been deposed by the Sultan for having been concerned in dealing in slaves.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Accounts have been received from Rio de Janeiro to the 14th ult.

The Coffee market was then very active, and the sales of the month embraced 175,000 bags. Planters were holding over. Receipts small.

On the first of July, the export duty on coffee is to be reduced to nine per cent.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.

The river here is falling, with 6 feet 4 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, May 30.

The river here is still falling, and has receded 2 feet 6 inches during the last 24 hours.

Steamboats.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.

The steamboats Glendy Burke and the Yorktown have arrived from NewOrleans, and the Glendy Burke and the Empire have departed for that port.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, May 30.

The following steamboats passed here yesterday bound to NewOrleans:

The Mediator at 5 yesterday morning.

The General Lafayette, at 5:30 yesterday afternoon.

The Chancellor, at 8:30 yesterday afternoon.

The St. Louis, at 9:30 yesterday afternoon.

VICKSBURG, May 30.

No steamboats have passed here to-day, bound for NewOrleans.

River Items and Business Notices.

We clip the following River Items from St. Louis papers of the 25th, received by the Chas. Belcher:

There is but little news from the different rivers at present. At this point the river is at a stand, having risen about fifteen inches of late. The rise came out of the Missouri, which river, from last accounts, was still rising. The Upper Mississippi is falling fast—the Illinois is still receding slowly.

We learn that the following steamboat commanders expect, or at least are desirous of, building new boats the ensuing summer and fall: Capt. Atchison, of the Amaranth; Miller, of the Isabel; La Barge, of the Highland Mary No. 1; and Brierly, of the Polar Star.

The steamer Columbus dropped down from the upper landing last evening, looking as neat as a new pin, having undergone a thorough overhauling, refitting and painting.

Notwithstanding the great complaint among steamboat men, of dull times, we notice but nine or ten steamers lying up, and a majority of these for necessary repairs.

We were mistaken yesterday in saying that the steamer New Lucy would be ready for business by Sunday. Some delay has happened in the work, and she will not be out before the 1st of June.

On the 13th of June the favorite steamer Die Vernon will start on a pleasure excursion to the Falls of St. Anthony.

The steamer Lish Tuna arrived last evening from NewOrleans, with a moderate cargo of assorted merchandise. She put off at Cairo 600 tons of railroad iron—4052 bars for the Illinois Central Road.

The steamers Atlantic and Aleck Scott bring together 1289 hhds sugar; over 1000 of which goes to the refinery of Belcher & Bro. We understand that this is their warehouses at New Orleans, where they have stored 14,000 tons of sugar, molasses and sirups, all of which is for refining.

THE NEW STEAMER SAM'L GATY.—The hull, which was launched from the marine railway on Saturday last, will make, when completed, one of the lighest boats of the size ever built on the Western waters. The hull is 225 feet long, 31 feet beam, and draws now, without machinery or cabins, less than 12 inches water.

"THE HORNS."—The steamboatmen of this city have procured a magnificent pair of Elk horns, which are now at the painting establishment of Wilgus & Co., for gilding, and which are to be presented to the steamer A. L. Shotwell. They will bear a silver plate with the following inscription: "Presented to the steamer A. L. Shotwell, by the steamboat men of St. Louis, until called for." It will be some time before they are called for in our opinion.

HO! FOR ST. LOUIS.—The peerless steamer James Robb departs at 5 o'clock, this afternoon, for St. Louis, and will land passengers at all intermediate points in safety and with dispatch. The Robb is one of the very best boats in the St. Louis trade, and passengers may rely upon every attention necessary to speed and comfort.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM—*Benefit of Mr. Lewellen.*—On reference to correspondence in another column it will be seen that Mr. Lewellen, the chief actor at the Museum Theatre, takes a benefit on Wednesday evening, the 1st prox. The popular play of "The Drunkard" and the vaudeville of "Perfection" will be enacted on this occasion. The beneficiary deserves well of the theatre-going public.

TROTTING AGAINST TIME.—Mr. W. N. Rogers' well known little roadster *Twitt* was yesterday matched for one hundred up, to go against the time made by *Neddy* on the day previous, in hitch mile race. The match was made about midday, giving her owner no time to draw her for the race, and depending alone upon her well known game and foot. The irregularity of the rate of speed at which she was driven was no doubt the cause of her defeat, as in the fourth, fifth and sixth miles there was a difference of twenty-four seconds, as will be seen below. There was quite a crowd on the ground and considerable betting on the result.

Time—First mile	3:15
Second mile	3:20
Third mile	3:22
Fourth mile	3:38
Fifth mile	3:24
Sixth mile	3:14
Seventh mile	3:17
Eighth mile	3:30
Ninth mile	3:27
Tenth mile	3:27
Time	34:38

The time of *Neddy's* race being 33:49, losing the bet by one minute and nine seconds

PERRY'S WATER COOLERS.—We were most agreeably surprised yesterday evening, by the receipt of a large and elegant Water Cooler from the manufactory of E. Wood Perry, No. 69 Magazine street. It is just the thing we have been needing for a long time past, and was hailed with the utmost regard, respect and admiration. It will hold about a gallon of water, with a piece of ice of a reasonable size, and keep the latter from melting for a protracted and indefinite period of time.

A great many others must just now be in want of the same article. We commend them to Mr. Perry's manufactory, feeling assured that their wants will be supplied there in the most satisfactory and economical manner See advertisement in another column.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1858.

G. W. LEWELLEN, Esq.:

Sir: The undersigned, in connection with a number of others who have witnessed your exertions to make the Lecture Room of the Southern Museum a recherche place of resort where the drama may fulfill its mission, untarnished by the collateral circumstances by which it is too often surrounded, have conferred with Dr. Leonard, the Manager of the Museum, regarding their wish to present you some testimonial of their gratification, and after consultation, have, with the consent of the Doctor, determined to offer you a Complimentary Benefit, to take place on such an evening as you may be pleased to name, and would be pleased, if on that occasion, you would assign yourself one of the more exalted characters of the legitimate drama, as we are convinced that your talents are of an order which will command admiration from the discerning. We are, sir, respectfully, your friends,

Col. Wm. Monaghan,	M. M. Reynolds,
Col. W. W. W. Wood,	E. McFarland,
Col. Jr. Spencer,	J. M. Obst,
K. J. Carroll, Esq.,	H. S. Sommers,
Hon. A. D. Crossman,	Stephen O'Leary,
Esq., Chas. Forno,	
Hon. J. L. Winter,	Capt. Wm. Tenbrink,
W. R. May, Esq.	
Col. Henry Fenn,	Lieut. Abens,

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1858.

Messrs. Monaghan, Wood, Carroll, Crossman, etc.,—

Gentlemen: Your favor of this morning was duly received. In reply, I can only say, I must fully appreciate the kind motives which have dictated so unexpected a compliment, to one, who is almost a stranger among you, and gratefully accept the token of your liberality and consideration.

The necessary arrangements have been made for WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1, which I hope will meet with your approval. I cannot but feel flattered at your request, that I should "attempt one of the more exalted characters of the legitimate drama," and regret much, that the limited resources of our little Theatre, and the short space of time allowed, prevents my endeavoring to verify your good opinion of my poor abilities, as it is later period of the season; and trusting, therefore, that the entertainments which I have selected, viz.: "The Drunkard," the revival of which has been daily solicited at the Box office, together with the usual little Vaudeville of "Perfection," will prove acceptable to my friends, allow me to subscribe myself, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

GEO. W. LEWELLEN.

my31

Araivals at the Principal Hotels, May 30.

ST. CHARLES.—Chas Williams, Miss; W I Franks, Ga; H N York, do; J Tuck, D Cary, J D Ford, N N Modden, B S Allum, La; Dr T D Hall, F Pope, Bolling Hall, W B Farrel, D Vallis, A A Kerr, Ala; Robt Geddis, C Kellmann, A Johnstone, Mobile; E Dawson, F Stone, J N Willis, Dr T B Bolden, Tom Langston, New Orleans; N D Velson, Va; W Burrows, Jr, Henry Wood, J Salomon and lady, New York; J W Durkett, W O Gilkers, J S Foster, Dr E Osman, South Carolina; K Lesley, St Louis; Hardy Osborn, Penn.

ARCADE.—W Harrell, J G Cooper, M W Burke, L E Brown, Texas; J S Gillespie, Ala; A Johnson, Memphis; T C Marshall, T C Carter, W H Burnett Marshall, E C Ashton, D G Nickols, N C; J Robinson, J H Bennett, P S Winston, John Morgan, Ark; J Quigly, A G Travis, L Randall, Miss; J S Sargent, Iowa.

CITY.—C C Cage, S Wolf, F S Hunt, Miss; A H Wood, S M Lynch, H J Dabney, La; C Pettmeiler, C C Mundell, Dr C Banks, J M Saunders, R M M McAlpin, Thos C Hendrix, N O; Mr Edgar, Troy; W A Scott, steamer Falcon.

Died:

On Monday morning, May 30, at 9 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, ELLEN FULTON, wife of Thomas F. Walker, Sen.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of J. J. Mayo, Esq., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence on Magazine, near Richard street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

Call for Summer Clothing

AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE

OF

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 MAGAZINE STREET,
CORNER OF GRAVIER.

☞ Who have now in store the largest assortment of

SUMMER CLOTHING

to be found in New Orleans. Great care has been taken to have every article made in the very best manner, and of making fast the latest styles of goods, and they of the most choice patterns.

Those wanting Clothing can now be suited at a glance with every article wanted for, and at REASONABLE PRICES.

COATS:
REAL FRENCH MERINO DRESS AND FROCKS;
ENGLISH MERINO AND PARAMETTA SACS AND FROCKS;
DRAB AND BLACK GRENADINE SACS AND FROCKS;
BLACK AND GOLD SILK WARP ALPACA SACS AND FROCKS;
BLACK AND GOLD LUSTRE ALPACA SACS AND FROCKS;
PONGEE SILK AND HONG-KONG SACS AND FROCKS;
WHITE DUCK AND FANCY LINEN SACS AND FROCKS;
EXTRA SUPER BLACK SINGLE MILLED CLOTH FROCKS;
SUMMER CLOTH AND CASSIAN TWKED SACS AND FROCKS;
REAL AND IMITATION SEERSUCKER SACS AND FROCKS.

PANTALOONS:
WHITE DUCK;
WHITE AND FANCY LINEN DRILL;
BROWN DUCK AND LINEN DRILL;
BUFF LINEN AND PONGEE SILK;
REAL INDIA NANKEEN AND JEANS;
FRENCH MERINO, PLAIN AND FIGURED;
PARAMETTA AND ALPACA;
RICH FANCY DORSEYS AND PLAIN CASSIMERE;
FRENCH AND AMERICAN COTTONADE.

VESTS:
BLACK AND COLORED SATIN AND SILK;
BLACK, PLAIN AND FIGURED ALPACA AND BOMBAZINE
BUFF CASHMERE AND MARSEILLES;
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES;
WHITE DUCK, GRASS CLOTH AND LINEN DRILL;
VERY RICH FANCY MARSEILLES SHAPES.

FURNISHING GOODS:
LISLE THREAD AND GAUZE SILK SHIRTS;
GAUZE COTTON AND GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS;
COTTON KNIT UNDERSHIRTS, BROWN AND WHITE;
WHITE LINEN AND JEANS DRAWERS;
WHITE LINEN DUCK AND COTTON DUCK DRAWERS;
LISLE THREAD AND COTTON SOCKS, all kinds, colors and qualities;
LAMB'S WOOL, CASSIMERE AND MERINO SOCKS;
SUMMER CRAVATS, large variety; TIES;
TRUNKS; UMBRELLAS.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

☞ No Deviation in Prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
my28 10p&1W No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

Summer Clothing.

A LARGE and Handsome Assortment, just received from our Manufactory, No. 141 Broadway, New York, comprising:

DRESS, FROCK, PALTO and SAC COATS, of Merino, Tibet Cloth, Alpaca, Seersucker, White and Colored Duck, Stripe and Check Linen, etc.

—PANTALOONS—
of Merino, White and Colored Drilling, Seersucker, Stripe and Check Linen, etc.

—VESTS—
of White and Fancy Marseilles, White Duck, White and Colored Linen, etc.

—SHIRTS—
of Fine Linen, Cambric Bosoms; Muslin with Linen Bosoms, etc.

—FANCY GOODS—
Cambric Cravats; Linen and Cotton Drawers; Gauze, Merino, Thread and Cotton Under Shirts; Thread, Silk and Cotton Half Hose; White and Bordered Cambric Handkerchiefs; Suspenders; Gloves; Porte Monnaies; Pocket Books; Cigar Cases; Perfumery; Brushes, etc., etc.

THOMPSON & NIXON,
my24 2p5f No. 19 Camp st., opposite City Hotel.

New Books,

AT

60 ☞ CAMP STREET. ☜ 60

(Just received from the Press of D. Appleton & Co.)

ELECTRO PHYSIOLOGY—A scientific, popular and practical Treatise on the Prevention, Causes and Cure of Diseases; or, Electricity as a Curative Agent, supported by theory and fact. By Dr. Gersham Hoff. Second Edition. Embellished with numerous illustrations.

HARKNESS'S SECOND LATIN BOOK—Comprising an HISTORICAL LATIN READER, with Notes and Rules for Translating, and an Exercise Book, developing a complete analytical system, or a series of lessons and exercises, involving the construction, analysis and reconstruction of Latin Sentences. By Albert Harkness, A. M.

.... ALSO ....

PART 31, MEMOIRS, JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS MOORE—Edited by the Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, M. P.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEERS' JOURNAL, No. 5, for May, 1858. Price 25 cents.

my29 3tp&1W ☞ For sale by J. B. STREET, 60 Camp street.

New Law Books,

☞ FOR SALE BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

105 CANAL STREET. 105

LAW OF MORTGAGES—By Francis Hilliard.
TAPPING ON MANDAMUS.
THOUGHT ON LAW OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
LAW'S JURISDICTION ON UNITED STATES COURTS.
BECK'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Revised edition. 2 Vols.
BENEDICT'S AMERICAN ADMIRALTY.
CONKLING'S ADMIRALTY PRACTICE.
ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS—Vol. 14. my30 2tp

BE COMFORTABLE.—
FOR HEALTH: Use the PERRYAN BATH.
FOR ECONOMY: Use PERRY'S WATER COOLER.
FOR PURE WATER: Use SATERAN'S FILTERS.
FOR CHEAP LIGHT: Use PERRY'S SAFETY LAMPS.
FOR SAFETY: Use PERRY'S SAFETY GAS.
FOR the most extensive stock of CHANDELIERS, GIRANDOLES, LAMPS AND GAS FURNITURE, call at
E. WOOD PERRY'S, 69 Magazine street.
my31

FOR FREI