Double Sheet Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1856.

THE AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The New York Tribune and other Abolition papers charge that the nominees of the American National Convention for President and Vice President, stand upon a Southern pro-slavery platform—while in the South the foreign party insists that they are to be regarded as Free-soilers or Abolitionists. They, in fact, says the Louisville Journal, stand precisely where they ought to stand, upon the platform of the Constitution, resolved, if elected, to guard the rights of all sections of the country equally; and hence they ought to receive the support of all truly national men. The fact of their being charged at the North with attachment to Southern, and at the South with leaning to Northern interests, shows conclusively that they are the very men who should be placed in power—because it proves that they would administer public affairs with even-handed justice, in the true spirit of the Constitution. This is the experience which the nation had under the former administration of Mr. Fillmore. And all history demonstrates that it is safest to trust those who have been tried and found true, instead of those whose administrative capacity is unknown and who can give no guarantees other than the ones founded upon any number of platform promises.

NEW BOOKS.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, publishing that establishment, deserves not only the thanks and general acknowledgments of the community for his promptness in providing them with the latest standard, historical, romantic and other publications of the day as fast as they are issued, but for keeping in large and varied supply constantly on hand. His advertisements, this morning, specify a large number of recent publications in every department of literature, standard works and those just published. Among the latter we observe James' new novel, "The Old Dominion"—which has just been received. These works are offered to the great army of readers, whether only pleasure seeking through the preliminary twilight, or extends to the heroes of the battles, or commanding officers at the top of all, will find pleasure and benefit in comparing Morgan's Department. And so, too, will the ladies bless them, who always love brightness, whether in the mirror or a new book.

TRUNKS AND OIL CLOTHING.—H. W. Reynolds & Co., No. 57 Canal street, have received a large supply of all their goods and overalls, sole leather and wood trunks, carpet bags, etc., which they offer low. The oil clothing is sold at all who have not done so yet, the trunks are needed by travelers, and convenient to every one. A large supply will not be found in the city.

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS.—So far back as we can trace the history of books and stationery in this city, it has been an object with Norman to have both the latest and best. He has now, as by ever has had, the most recent publications of interest, of which not a few are named in the advertisement. These will be purchased for decided reading, for relaxing amusement or serious study, should prove call to Mr. Norman's library, which contain every thing useful and interesting made public during these latter days of the press." Elsewhere he announces some recent works of much order.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Lewis W. Lyons & Co., No. 81 Canal street, head to Camp, have just received and opened a fine stock of fresh spring and summer clothing for the wear of men and boys, made in the latest styles and sold at as low prices as can be found in the city. The Black Warrior and Empire City increased their stock considerably, and we advise all who wish to purchase to examine the same, compare and give them a call. They will do their greater bargains.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—Horace Harby, No. 185 Camp street, has an our readers should by this time pretty well know, a fine taste for the select of goods, and keeps constantly upon his shelves the finest beautiful tartans, robes, organdies, tambies, jaconets and calicoes, besides many other articles of the same description and which he offers for very low prices. Ladies who are making purchases should look in the lots, and refer to the advertisement.

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT.—In another column may be found a recent regarding of the Cherry Expectorant from a gentleman residing in the Tuscaloosa, which merits remarks. The experience of the gentleman and the cures effected from there such as should induce all who suffer a similar malady to try it.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.—The great complaint of England and America—consumption—which carries off more victims annually than any other disease, and which is said to be incurable, has proved otherwise when proper regimen is used in conjunction with Beach's Breast Liniment. Those who have weak lungs or any disease of the chest, will find it a great tonic and cause of recovery. The merits are mentioned in the advertisement so fully as to leave no other question needful.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.—E. B. Wheelock, No. 43 Magazine street, has in store and to arrive a very large supply of drugs and chemicals, specified in his advertisement. The specifications embrace a very large assortment and such as cannot be dispensed with by any physician or druggist. His these medicines are sold at less than the usual price and are of undoubted excellence, all purchasers are interested and should heed the announcement.

CARPETING, MATTING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH.—A Brussels, A Co., No. 39 Chartres street, have lately received large addition to their assortment of carpetings, making the collection as valuable as any that can be found. Those who wish to purchase carpeting, oil-cloth or matting, will find to better opportunity for so doing.

NEW GOODS.—Gignel & Jamison, No. 18 Chartres street, have lately received from France, large additions to their stock of Spring and Summer goods. In the lawns, lot ladies to, we observe many fabrics of universal adoption and great beauty, together with all the common and less common articles of housekeeping. The ladies should call and record judgment.

CARPETINGS.—J. Elkin & Co., No. 58 Camp street, have increased the stock with the growing year, ranking it among the most complete in the city. It now contains velvet, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings; with matting, rugs, window shades, and all other articles appertaining to it. The prices are such that all purchasers should pay a call.

MUCILAGE.—D. Felt & Stetson, Stationers' Hall, No. 54 Camp street, have received a fresh supply of Haven's celebrated adhesive mucilage, prepared expressly for office use, with a brush attached. It is infinitely superior to paste, wax and wafers, and once used, will never be omitted.

JEWELRY AT COST.—The entire stock of Joseph Holly, No 30 Camp street, under the City Hotel, comprising gold and silver, watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, combs, fancy articles and perfumery, together with a large assortment of fancy articles, is selling off at the cost of importation, by P. Roberts, agent. A better stock it rarely met with, and country and city merchants should improve the present opportunity.

SHAWL FOUND.—Any one who has lost a shawl in the Pontchartrain railroad cars, can recover it by proving that it is the one found by C. F. Seine Sands, at 169 Poydras street.

BILLING'S CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP.—A great many testimonies and recommendations of the Carminative and Astringent Syrup have been received by O. O. Woodman, the proprietor, corner of Magazine and Common streets, in this city. It is said to be a sure cure of Diarrhœa in all stages—will prevent as well as remedy. As frequent changes occur in this climate on plantations and while traveling, every family and every individual should be provided with a bottle of cure therefor. The recommendations accompany the advertisement.

H. M. ROBINSON & CO.—We think we are rendering a service to our city and country friends by calling their attention to the fact that by application to their house, No. 100 Gravier street, they can obtain all supplies in the way of groceries, liquors and knick knacks, such as they need not be ashamed to offer their guests at the social board. Besides having a large and general stock of goods suitable for retail dealers, and at prices that afford an ample margin for good profits to the purchasers, they take much pride and great care in putting up family orders. Their customers may safely rely upon getting the identical article they purchase. Give them a call and procure your "creature comforts," for you cannot do better elsewhere, and you will be sure to call again; for they are always well prepared to give consolation to the inner man, either in edibles or drinkables.

SPRING GOODS.—L. Binoche, No. 30 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, opens to-day his assortment of spring goods, comprising the richest fabrics of all kinds, recited at length in his advertisement. Those who are making their spring selections should call and examine, as the prices are made as low as can be found elsewhere for material of a similar kind.

CHAMPAGNE.—F. W. Cooler, No. 110 Common street, has a large supply of champagnes of various kinds, put up in quarts and pints. Besides the cuthbert, Imperial and Verzenay wines, he has the grape leaf, choice claret, white wines, Chamberlain, Muscat, Madeira, port and sherry. All lovers of wine is good and pure should call and purchase.

GENTLEMENS' SPRING CLOTHING.—Leighton & Barbot, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, are continually receiving fresh supplies of the most fashionable spring clothing, direct from the manufactory, which they offer at the most reasonable prices. Their stock always equals, in size and in fashionable fabric, that of any other store, and their prices are very reasonable. No judgment of the thousand and one articles in their catalogue can be obtained without personal examination. It will be observed that they are selling off winter clothing at cost.

PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have established an office in this city, at No. 7 Camp street, second floor, where sixteen different varieties of their machines may be seen, varying in price from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. Some of their merits are stated in the advertisement, but an examination is necessary to exhibit their whole excellence. Excellent prices for Districts can be secured by immediate application to Mr. Tebo, the general agent.

PHILADELPHIA SUGAR KETTLES.—McCutchion, Howell & Co., No. 85 Camp street, are prepared to receive orders for Philadelphia sugar kettles, the Tennessee pattern, at 1 cent less than former rates. Planters should notice the important fact.

The Arcade Meeting and Major Beard.

We are requested by Mr. Beach to say the report, in circulation of his having said, at the meeting on Monday night, that "the Know Nothings wished to place Wm. H. Garland's name on their ticket," is utterly false, without the shadow of truth to ground it. He said nothing of the kind.—[Bulletin of Wednesday.

This is evidently designed to serve as a denial of the truth of the statement we published in our last issue in regard to the meeting on Monday night. The rumor so current on the streets on Tuesday in regard to the insult offered to the large assemblage at the Arcade, perhaps needed some notice on the part of Major Beard, and we regret that a little more candor does not appear in the authorized denial.

Of the specific words set forth in the denial, he has not been accused. The meeting was one of citizens, irrespective of party, not of "Know Nothings," and the acts of that meeting the American party is bound; nor for its doings is it responsible.

We have taken the pains to make careful inquiry, and find our notice of that meeting sustained by the facts. In reply to a written enquiry of ours in regard to what Major Beard did say, we have received the following written answer:

Mr. Beard, after mentioning a gentleman who was called down by the meeting, commenced speaking Vice-Moderator who met with the same fate, when he (Beard) proceeded to the meeting; but a very amusing and humorous incident occurred, you will take Wm. H. Garland's name, or I'll change Wm. H. Garland's name will sink, or you will make me sick.

(Signed) A. MATHEW, A. P. PHILLIPS, M. PURNER, C. BLACK.

That the name of Garland was offensively used, from forty to fifty persons stand ready to testify.

The foregoing appeared in the Creole, of Saturday morning. The same morning, a card from Major Beard, denying that he had used the offensive expressions, was published in some of the papers. Thus much in sheer justice; although it is a matter of small moment what Major Beard did, or did not say. We don't suppose his sayings or doings will weigh a fractional part of nothing in the determination of the approaching municipal election—nor will those of any other mere individual. The people will be very apt to settle the question for themselves, and will care very little whether their mode of settling things is pleasant or unpleasant to parlor gentlemen, outsiders or anybody else. Indeed the indications are so palpable that a blind man can feel them, if he cannot see them.

The real cause of Major Beard's ejectment from the stand, is to be found in his attempt to interfere with a meeting partially organized. The meeting had waited and waited for the leaders of the movement to take some steps. At last, wearied out, Mr. I. D. Fuller, an irreproachable merchant and gentleman—a native of the soil, whose skirts are clear, and whose antecedents are all honorable—was nominated and unanimously elected, amid a perfect storm of enthusiasm. About that time Major B. appeared on the stand and proposed a President to a meeting which had elected a President! Of course the audience voted no. How could it be otherwise? Having just chosen a presiding officer, what reason was there for insulting him by a summary supersedure? It would be difficult to imagine one. According to all usage and precedent, it was the privilege and duty of Mr. F. to proceed with the organization of the meeting until it was completed.

Had the names presented by Major B. been entered *before* the nomination and election of Mr. F., there is no doubt, in our mind, that they would all have proved acceptable to the audience; and had he kept away from the stand, after the citizens had partially organized for themselves, there would have been no sudden ebullition of excitement.

There has been a great deal of unnecessary feeling about the organization and result of this meeting. In the first place the call was addressed to the citizens of New Orleans, "irrespective of party." Now, every voter is a citizen; and had just as much right to participate in, and influence the proceedings of the meeting, as any of the gentlemen whose names were appended to the call. Had it been a party meeting, a special meeting, or a meeting to accomplish particular objects, it would have been highly indecorous for outsiders to have interfered either by word or deed. But it was not. The call was a general one, and all citizens, from the highest to the humblest, had indefeasible rights to speak and vote according to the dictates of their own judgments.

PAUL JULLIEN AND ADELINA PATTI'S CONCERT.—Some two years since, at Sonntag's rooms in New York, Paul Julien made his appearance, and immediately attracted much, if not more attention than Sontag herself. The Herald pronounced the young artist unequaled in the Bal, Vielin and Vivex Tempo—the three great artists of the world. Such an award was very high, but the subsequent career of the recipient has proved him not unworthy of it. As a violin soloist he is decided to be unsurpassed, and has everywhere elicited the warmest praise.

Adelina Patti is already a great favorite in our concert-rooms, and the numerous friends left here, in past years, will hail her return with pleasure. Dartill enjoys a high reputation as an artist—being an excellent baryton—while Yorke ranks with the foremost living bassos. Such a soloist should induce the attention and patronage of our whole community, as we have no doubt they will. The particulars of their concerts may be seen elsewhere.

J. H. CARTER & CO.—*Merchandise and Groceries.* J. H. Carter & Co., corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, have a stock of groceries and merchandise not surpassed, probably, for extent or in quality of the articles, by any other establishment in the city. For ships, steamboats, hotels, plantations, boarding-house keepers and housekeepers, there is no opportunity, to our knowledge, in the city, presenting greater inducements. Fish, fruit, liquors, snap, tobacco, malt, barley, sugar, rice, teas, pickles and a thousand other esquisite articles are comprised in the whole, of which many different kinds of such are specified in the advertisements, to which all who are interested should refer.

Inasmuch as better bargains may be generally obtained from houses having a large stock on hand, than from smaller establishments, all purchasers will find it beneficial to call upon an establishment like that of Carter & Co.

DRUGS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—James Syme, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, has a supply of Swedish and Hungarian leeches, freshly imported; also, surgical instruments and medicine. In addition to his retail trade, Syme has a wholesale department, which is largely stocked and worthy of examination.

HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS.—A letter from Norfolk, Va., which is published in connection with the advertisement of Herring's Safe, shows a singular case of the preservation of papers by it, in the great fire which lately prevailed in that city. The safe was exposed to an intense heat for hours, days and weeks, but none of its contents were injured. C. C. Miller & Co., No. 70 Gravier street, are the sole agents for these invaluable safes, and have a constant supply on hand.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—R. Pilkin & Co., No. 87 Camp street, has received, from New York, fresh supplies of spring and summer clothing of the latest fashions and made in the best manner. His stock of fancy linen shirts and gentlemens' furnishing goods is very large, and equals any to be found in the city. Those who have purchased of Pilkin, heretofore, need no arguments to induce them to do so hereafter; those who have not, will find it beneficial to call and judge on examination.

PURE SILVER-WARE.—J. Dillon, No. 7 Camp street, advertises a full and complete assortment of silver ware, in every shape for which it is used, warranted pure. Purchasers should bear this fact in mind.

NEW BOOKS.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has received a fresh supply of all the latest publications, many of which are of great value and interest. They are all mentioned in the advertisement, which should be consulted by every lover and student of literature.

SPRING GOODS AND PLANTATION CLOTHING.—B. A. Hubrard, No. 118 Canal street, is now opening a large stock of spring goods, in all styles, which he will sell at low as any other merchant in the city. His stock embraces bargains, prominent, silks, linettings, cambrics, muslins, and a great many articles of less note, but of more general used; all of which will be offered on exceedingly reasonable terms. Shooting and shirtings, of French, Scotch and Irish manufacture, can be obtained at his store.

In addition to this large stock of dry goods, Mr. Hubrard has enlarged his establishment, by a manufactory of plantation clothing on a very large scale, at which he will hereafter be able to supply planters generally with ready made negro clothing, of the very best material, and cut to suit each individual, at as low prices as articles of slop-shop make in the North. Planters, merchants, and others who are interested in this trade, will do well to examine into this matter.

GAS FITTING.—Twibill & Aitkin, No. 79 St. Charles street, keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, pillars, pipe and fittings of all kinds, besides a large assortment of parlor and cooking stoves and grates, and a patent portable gas apparatus for making gas from rosin, which is worthy the attention of planters.

NATIVE AMERICAN WINES.—Voorhies, Griggs & Co., No. 15 Tchoupitoulas street, have for sale all of the wines and liquors manufactured by Longworth, of Cincinnati, in bottles or casks; and Catawba brandy in quarter casks. Those who prefer the pure American juice to foreign adulterations, can obtain them by calling on Messrs. Voorhies, Griggs & Co.

GAS FIXTURES.—H. Guild, having the permission of the Gas Company, is prepared to furnish and put up gas fixtures in all styles at very reasonable rates. Orders can be left at his old stand, No. 214 St. Charles street.

FURNITURE.—Charles A. Stewart, Nos. 121 and 123 Canal street, has received an addition to his large assortment of new Southern furniture, making his stock as large as any in the city. He specifies every style of parlor, bed-room, dining, chamber and kitchen furniture, of various kinds and different patterns. Those who are now fitting up or refitting houses cannot do any thing more likely to conduce to their own good than to call upon Stewart and inspect the furniture which he has for sale, and which is named in his advertisement.

NEW BOOKS.—Burnett & Bostwick's bulletin of new books, in another column, announces several recent publications of great value and interest, that will please equally in the parlor and reading-room, the city and the country, or where ever else the people sit down to enjoy a reasonable amusement. Those who are purchasing should not fail to call at 15 Camp street and examine their supply.

THE GIPSIES.

Since the time when George Borrow, author of the "Bible in Spain," and many other works of a very limited immortality, published his singular book called the "Zirgarec," embodying the result of his researches among the Gipsy tribe of Spain, in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees and Alpujarras, and in the crowded cities of Madrid, Barcelona and elsewhere, very little has been written or read concerning this strange tribe of people. They are a sort of middle-age myth, transplanted to the hard actualities of the present, a fiction realized; a romance of fact. Claiming an Egyptian and Arabic nationality prior to the times of Christ; possessing a strange kind of elastic but nevertheless cohesive nationality; with an honor so bright as burnished steel between themselves, they are, nevertheless, vagabonds, thieves, cheats; the disowned and dispersed doubt of the world, whose hand is against every man, and whom every man's hand is raised against.

During the middle ages the Gipseys were, for a long time, slowly working their way westward through Austria, Germany, France and Spain, until finally they strayed over into England. Some of them have latterly appeared in our own country and camped at Hoboken, near New York, where they drove a flourishing business in fortune-telling, stealing and jockeying; for no educated horseman has a quicker eye for good points in an animal, nor one half so many resorts for concealing those which are bad, as an Egyptian, who sucks in rascality with his mother's milk, and is taught little else than how to procure money by those means of knavery which deserve, but just escape, the jail and parish prison. Indeed, in order to become proficients and graduates in knavery, they have a sort of actual education, rough and uncouth as it is, admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is taught.

With regard to this strange people, whose secrets are known to none outside their own order; who have queens clothed in rags, and not unwilling to beg or steal; priests, competent to mock all religions, yet revered, for some unknown cause, by their own communicants, and whose creed is so close as to put a hard shell baptist in the ranks of liberality; some revelations have lately been made, as interesting as they are novel. The field explored was the Danubian principalities, opened to inquisition by the existing war; and the result of the researches we very briefly append, are one less curious ethnologically than philosophically.

The Gipsey population of the principalities to which we have referred, is estimated at about three hundred thousand—their roving habits preventing any close census statistics—and, in character, they are not unlike their brethren, the Gitanos of Spain. Politically, democrats of the open air and great adventurers; religiously, outward conformists to the faith of those among whom they live; but cherishing at the same time a mysterious belief of their own—never divulged, nor even comprehended in its outlines. Those who are acquainted with them, assert that they have a political organization and king; though who he is, where he lives, or what his powers may be, are not known by any. They are as marked a people in their physiognomy and physical conformation as any that are known, and love to live in the open air, under the stars. Their language is a queer corruption of every thing ever talked, and cannot be learned with as much facility as the Chinese, which has some thousands of characters in its alphabet. The root is supposed to be Sanscrit, with a borrowing from every other known or used, anciently or recently; accommodating itself to the countries where they reside: in Turkey, having the Turkish termination; in Spain, the Spanish suffix; but, everywhere, the same generic character.

Their religion passes comprehension. It certainly has nothing to do with morals; for they steal, lie, murder and cheat with a provoking negation of all recognised rules of virtue. Some deem them fire-worshippers, and there are not wanting grounds on which to rest such an opinion.

With regard to their origin, there is no doubt of their being Asiatics—resembling, even now, the lower castes of Hindostan—and it is supposed that they were driven from the banks of the Oxus by Tamerlane about 1400, and entered Europe by three different channels—by Spain *via* Africa; by the northern shore of the Euxine, and, towards the Danube, by way of Anatolia and Roumelia. They spread over Europe like a great wave. In 1417 they appeared in Moldavia, and in a few months reached Germany and the Baltic shores; thence, in one year, into Switzerland, pretending to have been driven from Lower Egypt by the Saracens, and compelled to wander. As soon as their true character developed itself they were persecuted with unrelenting bitterness, driven out of Switzerland by decree of government, and styled thieves, liars and blasphemous idolaters.

At present it is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 Gipsies in Europe. In 1442 there were 14,000 in Switzerland alone. They were expelled from France, Spain, Denmark and Germany, at the peril of their lives, but nevertheless continued to linger about their old haunts. By Henry VIII and Elizabeth they were persecuted in England, though protected in Scotland, when, at one time, they numbered 100,000. In the time of Walter Scott, however, who makes frequent reference to them, there were not over 500 Gipsies in all Scotland. In Middavia and Wallachia, the Gipsies are held as slaves to the number of a quarter of a million, and women from thieving and begging by good cudgels and plenty of work. They are the gold washers of the country, and have even gone so far as the Ural mountains to pursue their researches. Another class of Gipsies catch young bears among the Carpathian mountains, teach them various tricks and take them around to exhibit through all the countries of Europe; wherefore they are called *Ursari* or bear men. Another class, more civilized and industrious than the rest, manufacture wooden utensils cups, plates and spoons—and also labor as smiths. They are the most prosperous of all.

The last class of all, and the lowest even in Gipsy estimation, are the vagabonds—the sinnerpure Gipsies—who pursue no trade, have no calling, but live by beggary, larceny and small villainies. This is the class that filch eggs and chickens, appropriate the week's washing, tell fortunes and sleep under hedges. It is the one that is best known, and the one which Borrow seems to have fallen in with; whose jargon defies every philological rule and all grammatical construction, and is called among themselves romani; nothing more nor less than a scientific arrangement and classification of all the jargon invented since the confusion of tongues. The women of this class are frequently very beautiful, with large black eyes, regular features, swelling breasts, and as clean ankles as a full-blooded racer. This form of government is partially royal, partially democratic, and partially patriarchal. They have judges and subordinate officers, and the punishment of death is sometimes executed upon recusants.

The class of Gipsies called Vlamasi have fixed dwellings, and are more like Russian serfs than slaves or freemen. They are chiefly household servants in Bayard families, and are altogether more domestic and servile than those denominate of the open air and good adventure to whom we have already alluded. Some of them are farmers on a small scale, and some have trades; but the majority are held in vassalage—and given the out direct by those who prefer to sing the songs of the "Jolly Beggars," as penned by Burns:

"With the ready tick and fable,
Round we wander all the day;
And at night, in barn or stable,
Hug our doxies on the hay.

"Life is all a variorum,
We regard not how it goes;
Let them cant about decorum,
Who have characters to lose.

"Here's to budgets, bags and wallets!
Here's to all the wandering trains!
Here's our ragged brats and callets!
One and all cry out, Amen."

With these facts, concerning a class of people with regard to whom little is known, we drop the subject—fervently hoping that they may never be led to migrate into our section of country—where little toleration would be shown their habits of lawlessness and usages of theft.

THE DIAMOND LIGHT.—W. P. Kirkland & Co., No. 85 Common street, are selling a new illuminating oil, at sixty cents per gallon, which is warranted better than sperm or lard; more brilliant and economical. They have, also, Webb's patent dollicting lamp, a superior article for illuminating parlors, saloons and steamboats. Both are worthy of consideration and trial.

VERMIFUGE AND PAIN EXTRACTOR.—J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, advertise two medicinals, this morning, of more than common value—Winer's Canadian Vermifuge and Dalley's Pain Extractor. They are both well and widely known, and have both effected many surprising cures. Their merits are set forth with sufficient precision in the advertisements to obviate any need of our own praise.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, 19th March, 1856.

The proceedings of Congress for the past few days have been exceedingly monotonous. In the House the Kansas debate has been regularly continued—the proposition being to send for persons and papers to establish the invalidity of Gen. Whitfield's election. The Committee at first reported a resolution, asking in general terms to be accorded this privilege. On motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, they were required to report to the House what end they proposed to attain by this sending for persons and papers. In reply, it was said that they expected to prove Gen. Whitfield's election invalid, by reason of the Legislature, which ordered the election, being a spurious Legislature—elected, not by the people of Kansas, but by the "border ruffians" of Missouri. It has been developed, in the course of the debate, that the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society sent vast numbers of men into the Territory for the avowed purpose of controlling the elections; that these men went in and voted, and in a week afterwards returned to the East. This conduct aroused the Missourians on the border. They saw that citizens of Massachusetts were unjustly and unlawfully interfering in the affairs of a neighboring Territory. They knew that their slave property on the border of Kansas, would be insecure if these men—not citizens of the Territory—were allowed to control its internal policy; they went into the Territory, on the day of election, and, I presume, some of them voted—though there is no proof of it. If they did, they acted on the defensive altogether. The hirelings of the Aid Societies had taken the initiative; they had crowded into the Territory for the purpose of controlling the election. Under these circumstances, the Missourians may not have acted right, abstractly considered—but I maintain that their conduct is certainly justifiable. Where the law is insufficient to prevent a great wrong, it is legitimate to oppose force to force. In fact, there was no law that was observed; the bayonet and the bowie knife are the only laws with which to meet Sharpe's rifles and Colt's revolvers. *Inter armis leges silent.* The laws had been virtually annulled by the Aid Societies' men, with their rifles and pistols. The government of Kansas had been reduced to a state of anarchy. On one side they were overridding the laws and nullifying the intent of Congress, in the organization of the Territory—which was that the *citizens* of the Territory, *and none others*, should control its legislation. The other side sought to prevent this, and to uphold the laws. That all.

The Legislature was duly elected. Governor Reeder granted certificates of election to the members. He officially recognised the body on its assembling, sent it messages and called on it to proceed to business. Among other things, this Legislature ordered an election for delegate to Congress. At this election Whitfield was chosen—and yet this same Reeder has now the unblushing impudence to claim that Whitfield's election is invalid, because the Legislature which ordered it was illegally elected by foreign voters who came into the Territory.

It was maintained by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, in a speech of great power, that Congress had no right to inquire into the election qualifications of the Legislature which ordered the Congressional election—that as that Congress could do was to inquire into the qualifications of the returned member. He made this point so clear that it is impossible to deny the justice of his conclusion or the impregnability of his logic.

A great many speeches have been made on both sides—some very good and some very bad. The Chairman of the Election Committee, Washburn of Maine, who looks more like a baboon than a human being, after making a wishy-washy speech on Friday, called the previous question. The House divided on ordering the previous question with the following results—yeas 78, nays 96—a very decisive Black Republican defeat. The debate will therefore go on, and the result will be a daily weakening of the ground held by the Black Republican committee.

I think, therefore, that the proposition to send for persons and papers will be defeated. It is more likely that the House will form a committee of two or three, either of its own members or of outsiders, to proceed to Kansas and there investigate the whole affair *de bonis*. This plan would involve less expense, and would be far more satisfactory than that proposed by the committee. In either case it is not probable that Gen. Whitfield will be unseated, or that the preposterous claim of Gov. Reeder will be recognized.

In the Senate the debate on our relations with Great Britain has been continued, with an occasional deviation into Kansas affairs. On Friday the new Senator from Illinois, Mr. Trumbull, made an elaborate Black Republican speech, its design being to furnish a reply to the late report of the Committee on Territories, of which Judge Douglas is chairman, relative to the Kansas imbroglio. It appears that Trumbull took advantage of the absence of Judge Douglas from the Senate Chamber to make this attack upon his report. Judge Douglas, however, entered just as Trumbull was finishing his speech, and reproached him in harsh terms for taking him at this seeming disadvantage. Hereupon quite a lively scene ensued, and a bitter personal discussion was carried on for some time between the two Illinois Senators. Judge Douglas having charged, in the course of the debate, that Know Nothingism was identical with Abolitionism; it was indignantly denied by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, whereupon Douglas explained that he referred to Northern Know Nothingism, not Southern. Subsequently an altercation arose between Douglas and Sumner, winding up with each pronouncing the other's statements untrue. Probably as the warm weather approaches we shall have still warmer times in the Senate, and perhaps a repetition of the Foote and Benton scene. "Let the assassin fire."

The three million bill seems to be overshadowed for the present, but will come up again after a while. The Kansas controversy appears to be the absorbing question, and we shall have no satisfactory legislation until that is disposed of.

The American members of Congress held an informal meeting a few evenings since, with a view of making arrangements for the Presidential campaign. They adjourned to meet again to-morrow night. They are going to work in earnest to reinstate in the position which he so well adorned and illustrated, the "model President," Millard Fillmore.

I observe that the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, a renegade Whig, has written a long letter to his constituents, urging them to vote the Democratic ticket in the next election. Probably, a constituency which could elect Clingman to Congress stands more in need of practical light than most others—but my idea of this Government has always been, that freedom of action and of opinion were the chief beauties of our republican system. It is at least fair to suppose that the people of North Carolina can exercise the right of suffrage intelligently—although Mr. Clingman does not appear to pay them that compliment. It occurs to me that he might, with more propriety, come before the public to explain why he offered, and voted for, the plurality rule in the late contest for Speaker—under the operation of which rule a Black Republican was elected. It appears that he is ambitious of notoriety, and he has now a fair chance to distinguish himself in explanation of this matter, without misrepresenting and traducing as large a body of the people as the American party of the country.

The failure of the Democracy to elect their Governor in New Hampshire has fallen like a wet blanket upon the Presidential aspirations of General Pierce. If the Democratic majority, three years ago, had given way to a majority on the other side, during his Presidency, it is fair to suppose that he could not carry even his own State in the event of his renomination. A desperate rally will be made in the Convention for him, by the office-holders and camp-followers of the present administration—but in vain. The Washington Sentinel, Richmond Examiner, and other leading Democratic papers, have declared against him. One more year—and, like Cardinal Wolsey, he will have to bid "farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness."

It is again snowing to-day. When shall we have some pleasant weather. ESSEX.

THE GREAT BEAR.—Mr. Lovell has been refused permission to run his great Australian bear on the Metairie race course, unless he will put a cage in his (the bear's) nose, in order to render him easily manageable in the event of his going off on a "bust" and "chawing up" the spectators indiscriminately. He has, therefore, got a ring for the purpose, but Bruin positively refuses to have anything to do with it. He has been heavily consulted with chloroform, but to no purpose. The drug only made him grin in a rather comical manner, affecting him, perhaps, in laughing gas does the human species. To-day, at half past one o'clock, he is to be chloroformed again, but in a more liberal manner, under the inspection of a committee of amateurs; and as the doses will not be closely scanned by the public, the operation may be worth the seeing. Leaving out all considerations of chloroform, etc., the bear is a great curiosity, and should be visited by all who affect an admiration for the wonders of nature made more wonderful by the genius of man.

LETTER FROM CLAIRE.

"Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed," some wise sere has rendered himself immortal by saying. Had I kept this wise law steadily in view I had not been disappointed as I undoubtedly was by the postponement of the ball at the St. Charles, that theater of *brilliant* light and star management. Now, I had anticipated much amusement and some delightfully tantalizing quizzing, and here it is, all knocked into pi, as you gentlemen of the black art term it.

Well, well, "he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day," says the old adage, and perhaps the managers, being military men, have coined this comforting assurance, and we shall yet have the ball and I shall have my allotted amount of mirth, fun and frolic. How fortunate that I am somewhat of an Optimist.

This weather is truly delightful after our few days of mud, rain and gloom. How I should like to be out enjoying it, but environs fate has doomed me a heavy cold, and thus checks my promenading propensities. But enough of this, lest you dubb me an egotist, who chats only of I may and mine, like a good many I wot of.

You see I address you as though I had known you ever, but having been a constant reader of your paper I would say your highly interesting and valuable paper, but it is so common-place now-a-days—for some years, you feel like an old acquaintance. We can easily become acquaint through the medium of our written thoughts, though we may never meet face to face; and, therefore, take the liberty of writing you, throwing myself upon your well known courtesy to give me place somewhere near your other lady correspondent, Crescenta, whereby I shall feel highly honored.

By the way, Crescent, don't you think Crescenta rather inconsistent in her letters? When she first commenced writing to you she announced herself an old maid, determined so to live and so to die; and in her last letter, after giving you a second-hand idea of love, tells you you may expect a "bid" to her wedding with a handsome cousin, who has succeeded in convertingher to a belief in that Arcadian myth, love. I think she must be fitting herself for her duties, as I noticed quite an eloquent letter from her on "home, family government and the management of children." It is astonishing how well old maids can always discuss that question. "Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying," said nancy Bill Shakspeare, and I fully agree with him, for I never yet met with widow, widower, old maid or bachelor who violently forswore marriage, who did not avail themselves of the first opportunity that offered.

If this scrawl finds favor in thy sight, I have half a mind, which may grow to a whole one, of giving you a dissertation upon the above self-same quotation, though I fear it is one that would give ample employment to a "Sister" and more able sketcher of human character than I shall ever make.

For want of better employment, I have been reading the dispute between Polly and Dorothea, in the Delta, and in my humble, though perhaps, untrained opinion, there is more pens and paper wasted than the subject calls for—and also, that Polly does not write what she really does think, upon man's foibles, while Dorothea writes more bitterly than she feels—and has, deep shrined in the heart's core, a deeper conception of love than her opponent. I say Polly is a widow, looking out for No. 2, while Dorothea, despite the name, is a man who has eaten life's white bread, and is now chewing the burnt and blackened crust. What think you?

But, after all, what is the use of making such a hue and cry about matrimony? It is, no doubt, very good in its way, (I at least shan't cry it down, having great experience that way, as I am blessed with ten children and my third husband now,) but really, spending so much time and ink upon its joys and troubles, is somewhat like the Delta's constant cry of large circulation and neutrality in politics, "all fudge!" as Mr. Burchell said of the two ladies of rank and fashion.

But mercy me, where have I run to. The Arcadian poet writes "Silence is the ornament and safeguard of life," and I had better hold my tongue, or rather drop my pen, lest I get myself into a squabble, and being a poor talker, I cannot well defend myself.

I don't promise to shrine you in my heart, as Crescenta does, for it is pretty well occupied now, with my ten children and third husband, to say nothing of the memory of the other two, but I do hope you will have every success, and wish you well and a good day. CLAIRE.

THE DOPPELGANGER.

A Mesmeric Mystery.

Albert Lachner was my particular friend and fellow-student. We studied together at Heidelberg; we lived together; we had no secrets from each other; we called each other by the endearing name of brother. On leaving the university, Albert decided on following the profession of medicine. I was possessed of a moderate competence and a little estate at Ems, on the Lahn, so I devoted myself to the tranquil life of a proprietor and a bachelor-farmer. Albert went to reside with a physician, as pupil and assistant, at the little town of Cassel. I established myself in my inheritance.

I was delighted with my home; with my garden, sloping down to the rushy margin of the river; with the view of Ems, the turreted old Kurhaus, the sunny mission Church, and, further away, the bridge of boats, and the dark wooded hills, closing in the little colony on every side. I planted my garden in the English style; fitted up my library and smoking room; and furnished one bed-chamber especially for my friend. This room overlooked the water, and a clematis grew up round the window. I placed there a bookcase and filled it with his favorite books; hung the walls with engravings which I knew he admired, and chose draperies of his favorite color. When all was complete, I wrote to him, and bade him come and spend his summer-holiday with me at Ems.

He came; but I found him greatly altered. He was a pale, dark man. Always somewhat taciturn and sickly, he was now paler, more silent, more delicate than ever. He seemed subject to fits of melancholy abstraction, and appeared as if some all-absorbing subject weighed upon his mind—some haunting care, from even which I was excluded.

He had never been gay, it is true; he had never mingled in our Heidelberg extravagances—never fought a duel at the Hirschgasse—never been one of the fellowhood of Foxes—never feasted, and quarrelled, and gambled like the rest of us, wild boys as we were! But, then, he was constitutionally unfitted for such violent sports; and a luxurious which dated from his early childhood, proved an effectual bar to the practice of all those athletic exercises which secure to youth the *mens sana in corpore sano*. Still, he was strangely altered; and it cut me to the heart to see him so sad, and not to be permitted to partake of his anxieties. At first, I thought he had been studying too closely; but this he protested was not the cause. Sometimes I fancied that he was in love; but I was soon convinced of my error. He was changed—but how, or why, I found it impossible to discover.

After he had been with me about a week, I changed one day to allude to the rapid progress that was making everywhere in favor of mesmerism, and added some light words of incredulity as I spoke. To my surprise, he expressed his absolute faith in every department of the science, and defended all its phenomena, even to clairvoyance and mesmeric revelations, with the fervor of a determined believer.

I found his views on the subject more extended than any I had previously heard. To mesmeric influences, he attributed all those spectral appearances, such as ghosts, wraiths, and doppelgangers; all those noises and troubled spirits; all those fantasies or family apparitions; all those haunting and miscellaneous phenomena, which have from the earliest ages occupied the fears, the thoughts, and the inquiries of the human race.

After about three weeks' st