New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

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TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1856.

☞ The clerks of the steamers Cossam, Henry Chouteau and Rapides have our thanks for late papers.

☞ The latest intelligence of the Liverpool markets and grain, brought by the Atlantic, will be found in another column, for which we are indebted to our commercial friends.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mail via Mobile brought, yesterday, dates from the Atlantic cities to the 2d inst.; also the European mails by the Atlantic, from Liverpool.

Nothing positive yet about the daily mail to Cairo, Illinois.

OUR NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENCE.—It is hardly necessary to direct the attention of our readers to the two letters from our special Nicaragua correspondent, that appear in our columns this morning. Although they have been to New York and back, which renders them rather antiquated, they contain interesting and valuable information not yet spread before the New Orleans public. By each arrival, hereafter, from the central land of promise, we shall receive letters from him, and he is well-informed and well-posted. We speak within the strictest bounds of fact when we say that "Filibustero" has opportunities for acquiring correct information it is impossible to surpass. As time wears on, we expect to receive from him not only copious accounts of the wars and rumors of wars, of the battles fought and won, of the splendid victories of our brave countrymen, and the ignominious rout of their enemies, but of the matchless advantages held out by the government of the country in which he resides, to induce North American emigration.

To-morrow morning we shall give three more letters from the same writer. They are exceedingly interesting, and contain intelligence of the utmost importance.

SUGAR PLANTERS' CONVENTION.—The Convention of Sugar Planters of the State of Louisiana will assemble this morning in Lyceum Hall. We understand the attendance will be quite large. It ought to be; for if the grievances of which the planters complain exist in reality, the whole sugar district should be duly represented. We shall endeavor to give a full and accurate report of the proceedings as they transpire, and trust that profitable results may follow the conclusions arrived at.

AN EDITORIAL CALL AND COMPLIMENT.—We were gratified and rejoiced yesterday by a call, feeling but pleasant, from one of our country friends, the rarity of whose visits renders them doubly acceptable when they do occur. Instead of following the usual route into the sanctum, through the monotony atmosphere of the business department, this new caller entered, noiselessly, by the open window and fluttered about the room, over the tables, among the books and papers, and pens and ink, for some moments, without speaking of politics or business, or even soliciting a notice. We give him the latter, however, with all of our heart, and trust his future calls may, thereby, be rendered more frequent. Butterfly was his name; and he came dressed out in such a brilliant suit of gold and purple-speckled black as puts all labors of the brush and loom to defiance. He is the herald of the season and brought the "latest news" of those genial breezes which blow in the summer from more southerly climates.

White, of the Thibodaux Minerva, had just gone *sailingly* out, with a portion of our forces, which led to an inference that our visitor was in quest of him, for a first rate notice. He certainly deserves it, and we trust will be mentioned to the parishioners of Thibodaux. The good taste evinced by calling upon us, first of all, in this city of cotton and commerce, we would embalm in verse, but that material matters have knocked all rhyme from our fingers and left just enough poetry on our pen to move it in a prosaic welcome of things sojourous and gladsome here be.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.—We are under obligations to Mr. J. H. Probus, Noble Grand of the Lodge, for tickets of invitation to the Grand Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Orleans Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.

The ball takes place this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall; and from the preparations that have been made, as well as from the object that is held in view in the festivity, there is sufficient and justifiable reason for believing that it will take rank by the side of the most successful and pleasing amusements of years past.

MOUNSEY'S ALE.—It will be seen by advertisement, in another column, that Mr. Thos. C. Poole is agent in this city of Mounsey's celebrated Croton draught ale, which can be obtained at the places specified.

STEAMBOAT CAPITOL.—This splendid steamboat, built, as the name designates, for the trade between the Capitol of our State, Bayou Sara and New Orleans, was yesterday sold at auction, by the Sheriff, on a twelve months' bond, for $35,000. We learn the boat is actually worth $60,000 or $65,000. She was put up, a few days since, under the cash valuation, and not bringing two-thirds of the appraisement—the highest bid for cash being $29,000—she is now sold to the highest bidder without appraisement. Somebody has got a fine boat at a very low price.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examination of the Laurel School, for boys, Fourth District, takes place to-day, commencing at nine o'clock.

MR. PREVOST'S BENEFIT.—The annual benefit of Mr. Prevost, the able and popular chef d'orchestre of the Orleans Theater, takes place at that house this evening. The new opera, very successful in France, where it was written and composed, and wherever else it has been performed, "Si Jeunes Kat'—If I were King—will be given for the first time here. Mons. Colson sustaining the part which she made so popular in France on its production.

The reputation of Mr. Prevost, in his sphere, is so high and deserved, and has been won by such prolonged exertion, that we trust the numerous supporters of the opera in our city—the only one in America, where it has life—will endeavor to render his benefit remunerative and complimentary.

DESIRE DELCROIX'S CONCERT.—Every one who has a cultivated musical taste, and, indeed, all who are inspired by the combined of sweet sounds, should remember that our young fellow-citizen, Desire Delcroix, in obedience to an invitation from many residents of the city, will give a concert to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. Delcroix has secured the assistance of Mesdames Colson and Cambiler, and Messrs. Delagrave and Junot, of the Orleans Theater, for the vocal excellence of his concert, and Messrs. Prevost and Meyer, with the orchestra of the Orleans Theater, for the instrumental portion. It is to be hoped that our Orleanians will turn out in good numbers, to uphold the native talent of their own city; and that in so doing they will fill the hall of the Odd Fellows' as full as it ever has been. Their reward will be found in the hall and the music.

METAIRIE COURSE.—The sport over the Metairie is doubled to-day, and therefore increased in interest so far as amount, if not extent, is concerned. The first race for the beats, for the "Bluffer Stakes," with eleven nominations, of which it is probable that four will show.

After the first struggle is over, another, impervious for two years only, with three year old weights, some distance, for which there are four entries. The day promises to be pleasant, and it is so, no one of the attending will have reason to complain. Further information may be gathered by those wishing it, from the stewards stand.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The following extract from the report of the Grand Jury is very suggestive, and should be attentively considered by every citizen who has the interests of New Orleans at heart:

"We are painfully informed that there are more than 1200 untried cases before your honorable court, the attorney allegating scarcely twelve daily accessions from the dockets of the four Recorders of this city.

"It has been a matter of deep consideration with the Grand Jury what could be done to lessen the growth of this evil for the future; for that furnishing might be done, cannot be doubted by every thinking and patriotic mind; and while we express the highest esteem for your honorable court, personally and officially, and thank you for your many courtesies expressed and implied, we deem it our solemn duty to say that it would be a great and important step in the reformation of this evil if your honorable court could, in order in business as to hours, its sole and exclusive attention to the criminal docket. We have not inquired, nor do we know what difficulties surround this suggestion, but as it has occurred to us as the first and important remedy for a great and acknowledged abuse, we respectfully present it for the consideration of your honorable court."

The above is a very sad picture. Our system is defective or our law officers do not discharge their duties faithfully. One view or the other of the case must be correct; and the sooner a remedy is applied the better. Such a condition of things—alike oppressive and intolerable—should not be allowed to exist in a civilized community. Many innocent persons are suffering in the Parish Prison, awaiting a trial. They are poor and cannot give bail, and are, therefore, incarcerated! Is this just or humane? No. It is the height of injustice and inhumanity. And in express defiance of that law which guarantees every man a speedy and impartial trial. Nay, more. It is a shameful reproach upon the fair fame of the commonwealth of Louisiana, of which a riddance cannot be too quickly obtained.

One of the arguments used in justification is, that the trial of contested election cases has occupied so much of the time of the First District Court that an extraordinary accumulation of criminal business was unavoidable. Let us see if this argument is well founded; and to do so we have concluded that a succinct account of the progress made in these famous and everlasting cases would be most acceptable to the public.

The data we submit, we believe to be correct in every particular.

The First District Court met about the 8th November, and Grand Jury for the month of November was empanelled.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th of November the defeated parties in the election of 5th of November filed their petitions, contesting the election, as follows:

MAUPIN vs. QUINN, for Constable, First Justice of the Peace, filed 13th November, verdict of Jury and judgment in favor of Quirk, the American candidate, 21st December, 1855—one month and eight days.

BELL vs. HURDY, for Sheriff, filed 14th November, 1855. Exceptions tried and dismissed December 6th, 1855. Case tried on merits December 6th and 7th, and verdict in favor of Hurdy, December 15, 1855.

SCULLY vs. THERLOGSTER, for Clerk First District Court, filed 14th November, 1855. Discontinued by Scully, Democratic candidate, 15th January, 1856—he having held the office two months and more from the election.

LUGENBEHL vs. WILTZ, for Clerk Second District Court, filed 14th November, 1855. Discontinued 8th December, 1855, by Lugenbehl, he being satisfied that there were no grounds for contesting.

CRANE vs. MITCHELL, for Justice, First Justice's Court, filed 14th November, 1855. Verdict of jury and judgment for Mitchell, the American candidate, 12th January, 1856.

In the cases of the four Assessors there were sixteen trials, all in one day. Four Assessors in each one Assessor, and *vice versa*, in each of which cases there was an unanimous verdict, without leaving their seats, in favor of the American candidates. Judgment 16th February, 1856, three months and more after the election.

BOZONIER vs. SCHAPPIN, for Constable, Fourth Justice's Court. Filed 14th November. Discontinued by Bozonier, Democratic candidate, 25th January, 1856, nearly 3 months after the election.

KER vs. OLIVIER, for Coroner. Filed 15th November, 1855. Discontinued by Ker, Democratic candidate, he not being ready for trial, and avowing that he had no legal ground to ask further delay, on 5th February, 1856, three months after the election.

CANONGE vs. PILES, for Justice. Fifth Justice's Court. Filed 15th November, 1855. Verdict and judgment in favor of Piles, American candidate, 25th February, 1856, three months and twenty days after the election.

BROWN vs. FARRAR, for State Tax Collector, Third District. Filed 15th November, 1855. Discontinued by Brown, Democratic candidate, 24th March, 1856, four months and nineteen days after the election.

The cases of ALIPONTE vs. BEZON, for Clerk of Sixth District Court; ACLO vs. WALTON, for Clerk of Fourth District Court; PEIRE vs. NOTT, for Clerk of Fifth District Court; CHIRO vs. REESE, for Clerk of Sixth District Court, were filed on the 13th, 14th and 15th November, 1855, and the exceptions to the jurisdiction of the Court were dismissed on the 24th and 26th of November, 1855; and, notwithstanding the frequent applications and urgent demands made upon the Court from that time to the present by the defendants, the parties elected, not one of the last named cases has been tried. The case of Aliponte vs. Bezon was fixed for trial on the 18th February; on that day the Court ordered testimony in all the cases, whether fixed or not, to be taken before a Justice of the Peace—ten days being allowed for that purpose. On the 28th February the case was called for trial, and notwithstanding it was shown in argument that the application for a continuance was for the purpose of delay, the Court granted a continuance to the 17th March; and on that day the case being again called was, upon the application of the parties contesting, continued until the 24 of April instant—although it was shown by the testimony of several witnesses that the plaintiff had stated that he did not intend the case should be tried until the summer, and that he was prosecuting the suit for his pleasure.

On the 24 April the case of Aliponte and Bezon was again called, and all the other cases having been fixed for the same day, with the understanding that they should be taken up in turn, day after day, until disposed of. Nine jurors were sworn. The Court adjourned until the next day. Next morning the Court did not sit formally, in consequence of the unpleasant affair between the Judge and Mr. Dauney, but his Honor, Judge Reynolds, of the Fourth District Court, by request of Judge Robertson, opened the Court at about 11 o'clock, discharged the nine jurors who had been empanneled; discharged the whole panel for the month; all the witnesses, and adjourned the Court "indefinitely."

From the foregoing it will be seen that *ten* contested election cases (counting that of the four Assessors as one) have been disposed of. Some five months have elapsed since the November election. This makes an average of two cases for each month. Rather slow progress for a fast age. Section 41 of the act of 1855, relative to contested elections, directs that "the Judge (of the First District Court) *shall* proceed, *without delay*, to examine the grounds of contestation," etc. Section 45, same act, orders that "the issue thus formed *shall* be proceeded with *summarily* before the Court and Jury." It strikes us the provisions of the law are plain enough—that they are, in fact, unmistakable. We leave it to the public to judge whether the letter or spirit of the law has been complied with. A mere narrative of facts we deem all sufficient.

At this rate the contested election cases will not be determined before the July adjournments, which will throw some of them over to the fall term. In the meantime, criminal business will be accumulating, innocent people will be suffering, the public welfare will be jeoparded, and the rights of parties litigant will be sacrificed. Indeed, if something be not done, it is quite likely fall Grand Juries will report 3000 untried cases instead of 1500! In some of the contested election cases, three or four delays have been granted for the purpose of allowing the *plaintiffs* additional time to take testimony, the *defendants* all the while insisting upon a speedy trial! If parties cannot get ready in five months, the question arises whether they are likely ever to get ready, and also whether they do not ask for delay for the purpose of thwarting both law, equity and common justice? We may refer to this subject again.

MISS HERON'S CAMILLE.—Miss Heron is announced to play "Camille" again, this evening, at the Gaiety. The full and fashionable audiences which have attended all of the preceding representations, is a sufficient guarantee that she gives satisfaction to the audiences.

LECTURES ON SOCIETY.—Mr. Hughes will deliver another lecture this evening at Lyceum Hall, upon the peculiar subject which he is engaged in developing and illustrating. The subject of this evening's address will be "Modern Amazons, or Woman's Rights!"—a theme which has excited much attention all over the country, and is replete with interest.

On Monday, the 14th, Mr. Hughes will lecture upon "Marriage Evil, or Slavery of Women, and Women in Slavery."

Mr. Hughes is a scientific lecturer, and breaks into the exciting web of affairs with some exceedingly relevant views.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

The following resolution was adopted on Tuesday evening by the American State Convention which has been in session in this city the past three days:

Resolved, That all secrecy, obligations, signs, grips and password of the Order be now abolished.

If the Convention had done nothing more than this, the delegates to it would have been entitled to the meed of high praise from their constituents. A great stumbling block in the path of the ultimate success of the party has been removed. The rock on which we split the last canvass has been put out of the way; and our enemies have been deprived of a formidable weapon they have used damningly against us on previous occasions, and which they knew well how to wield with dexterity and power.

There exists in the minds of hundreds, if not thousands, a strong objection to secret political organizations; and that objection is very prevalent among many who believe in the principles of the American party, and who would, otherwise, be its most active, energetic and influential supporters. It is true, there was a good reason for secrecy at the commencement—a reason which justified the policy observed. The new party proposed to war upon, and break down if possible, both of the political organizations which had divided the country for a quarter of a century. It would have been impolitic in the last degree to have exposed it in its infancy to the onslaughts of two old and powerful parties. Hence the comparative privacy in which its first operation were involved. But that reason does not now exist, nor has it existed for twelve months. Had the action of the State Convention to which we refer been taken in April, 1855, we firmly believe the election last November would have terminated differently. At all events, the removal would have unquestionably tended to the improvement of our political condition.

But, "better late than never," is an old and true saying, and will be verified in this instance, unless we are entirely mistaken in the signs and promises of the future. The American party now being an open organization—the veil of secrecy being removed—cannot be assailed as of yore, or charged with concealments of any description whatever. If so assailed, however, the gross untruth and injustice of the attacks will recoil upon those who indulge in them, and correspondingly advantage the slandered party.

For these reasons and many more that could be mentioned, we are much pleased at the change which has been made.

Dr. Dewey's Lecture.

Dr. Dewey last evening delivered a lecture upon certain vexed questions in human life and history, as pain, hereditary evil, etc.

It is, he stated, a necessity of human nature to dread physical suffering. We dread it in its individual character, as applied to ourselves, rather than in the aggregate, as visited upon mankind. It has its uses, however: did not the effects of cold upon our bodies produce pain, we should freeze to death; but for the pain of fire that element would destroy us, and if the pain of disease did not announce its approach, it would overcome us unaware. Besides, in the wise designs of Providence pain undoubtedly has its place; who can say that for the sufferings endured in this world there is not to be remuneration in another?—for, it can hardly be said that humanity has earned and deserves all the misfortunes entailed upon it.

As regards hereditary transmission, each human being forms part of a general system; circumstances in this world are not arranged for individuals, but for all; if a man suffer by fire or flood, it is but a consequence of this universal plan, and not because these elements were specially designed to operate against him.

The learned lecturer next alluded to three great facts that underlie the foundation of society—virtue, marriage, sepulture. Man is the only animal that buries its dead; and with him it is not merely a matter of convenience, but also a sentiment of reverence for the departed. The dread and terror of death is a part of that punishment of original sin, but that punishment does not consist in the mere fact of exit from this world, but in the mode of that exit. Death itself is part of the original plan, for as man sprung from the dust, to the dust he must return; the transition in some manner is in the nature of things inevitable.

The illness that precludes death is a merciful preparative to the sad event. It gradually loosens the hold of the affections upon the things of the present life and weakens the fear of death. The nearness and certainty of the event also have their purposes, and operate as a wholesome restraint upon the evil propensities and passions of human nature.

The wisdom of God in ordaining the briefness of the period of human existence is unquestionable. After the arrival of manhood, habits and opinions become fixed, and we cannot look for the energies and new ideas necessary to the progress of civilization and human improvement. Besides, unimaginable evils would result to mankind but for the system of hereditary transmission as regards almost everything pertaining to the race. The grandeur of death imparts a redeeming dignity to life, and this has an universal application, for through that solemn and mysterious crisis every mortal must pass. Eternal life requires an infinite sphere of action, and if existence upon the earth were prolonged, it would but tend to make man dissatisfied with his condition and thirst for a knowledge unattainable here.

Miss Pellett on Nicaragua.

Miss Pellett, a lady who from travel in, and acquaintance with the leaders of the present regenerating movements in Nicaragua, is well qualified for the labor, delivered an address at Lyceum Hall, last evening, concerning that country, which was very respectably attended.

After giving a rapid but succinct sketch of the history of that country since 1823, stating that hardly any two years had passed without a revolution, the lady described Gen. Walker's movements somewhat in detail: agreeing fully with our published accounts, and showing that instead of an invasion, the whole affair was but the acceptance of an offer from the more wealthy and intelligent class of people, residents there. The advance of the army; its reception at various points; the character of the people, and their friendly feelings towards the existing order of things, were clearly limned. Alluding to the political state of affairs, the lady observed that Gen. Walker's government had been acknowledged by the Catholic clergy and was a fixed fact. The country is quiet and old feuds have been healed. As fifty-six men initiated the movement in that country, it is probable the thousands now there and tending thither, will be able to maintain it. President Pierce's message had no unfavorable effect nor will have.

The chief object of popular interest is the arrival of steamships which usually bring reinforcements of strong, stalwart men, suited to a country's regeneration. Alluding to the complications with other Central American States, and Costa Rica especially, they were not considered at all dangerous. Walker needs American assistance to develop the country, but its government is established. Some speculations as to what the land will be when its Jacksons and Clays mount the stage, and a greater civilization is attained, closed the very agreeable and instructive discourse, which was warmly applauded.

Metairie Course Races.

The sun shone down as brilliantly and tropically yesterday upon the upturned face of nature as ever since she first watched for his coming and wished his departure—blazed away with the concentrated strength and hatefulness of nineteen hundred modern years of which we have come, and so many antediluvian moons and suns as can only be guessed at. It is not gallant to add that she showed no favors; on the contrary, displayed all her grandeur of greenery in profusion, and glazed in her own eyes the impressing desires of his, as when—

"——— some naiad, she,
Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a-Maying,
Then, on beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses washed in dew,
Filled her with love, as Daughter fair,
So luxuria, lithe and delectable."

The entries for the contest, and the purse which was to reward the winner, were two: *Pass Farrin*, a Wagner filly, known to fame, and *Mary B.*, a Glencoe, who had previously accomplished some fall traveling in her day and generation.

Mary B. was the favorite before the start, and the betting stood at 100 to 80 on her.

THE FIRST HEAT was one of the most really described imaginable. Mary B. took the lead and kept it; winning in 3:47

The betting, after the heat was ended, went to 100 to 25 on Mary with few takers.

THE SECOND HEAT was like the first. Mary took the lead and maintained it. Passmate several efforts to show in front, but found her ambition useless and her efforts thrown away. Time, 3:49.

SUMMARY.

METAIRIE COURSE RACES.—*Wednesday, April 9, 1856*—Jockey Club Purse, $300; Two Mile Heats.

A. L. Bingaman, (T. H. Pedelexter's) b. f. *Mary B.*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Grandmother Mary, ... 1 1
Rose and Moore's b. f. *Pass Farrin*, by Wagner, out of Arabella, ... 2 2
Time—3:47; 3:49.

NICARAGUA.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY OF GRANADA, C. A., March, 11, 1856.

EDITORS CRESCENT:—*Gentlemen*—We are having lively times in this venerable city just now. The old cathedrals look down—one can readily imagine—with a sleepy stare of wonder, upon vivid streets, crowded with the stalwart representatives of Young America—their hat-bands, waists and shoulders, gleaming with the scarlet ribbon and the scarfs of the newly declared war—for war has just been proclaimed with Costa Rica, as you will see by the enclosures.

This proclamation of our Chief is, of course, the great and absorbing event of the town, and as "Uncle Billy" is not in the habit of joking in such matters, we are expecting some pretty sharp practice soon. It would have amused an anchorite to have witnessed the delight of our men, when the proclamation—concerning the issue of which there had been sundry rumors afloat—did actually make its appearance on the walls. There was an universal grin of public delight—not only because it was well known that Costa Rica had been very cancy of late—had not only rejected our gallant and popular "Commissionado Plenipotentiario" Schlesinger, with contumely, but had been long engaged most strenuously in fomenting jealousies between other Central American States and this Government. They were even known to have dispatched a body of their own troops against Virgin Bay, upon which point they are now supposed to be in motion. As the policy of this Government has been strictly of a conciliatory character, the army had began to think that this joke on the part of Costa Rica had gone quite far enough, and to expect to hear "Uncle Billy" whispering at her with that low, calm whisper of his, "come, no more of this!" He has done it at last, and we are greatly mistaken here if that "still, small voice" does not blow away the nationality of this same Costa Rica, unless she comes to terms and consents to behave herself forthwith! It may be a very low voice, or even a small one, but it has somehow proven to be a very powerful one for Central America. It has literally spoken "peace, be still," to the troubled waters of this distracted land, and while Gen. Walker lives—we have not spoken in any spirit of sacrilegious comparison—they will have to be still, whether or not.

The man who could enter a city of six thousand inhabitants, at the head of sixty-two ragged and half-starved men, storm its Plaza, seize with a firm, strong hand, the reins of government of an entire State, is not likely to be much shaken though there were several Costa Ricas combined against him, now that he is at the head of one thousand two hundred splendidly equipped and daring men, comprising the most effective soldiery in the world.

You may rest assured that Gen. Walker's position is past shaking now. His seat in the saddle is too firm, his hold of the reins too cool. He is a most remarkable man, this chief of ours, and possesses precisely the requisites for governing such turbulent elements as he has about him. The trait which seems to test it him, for the position of pacificator, as well as conqueror of States, is this same imperturbable coolness and calmness, of which, of course, you have heard so much, and about which his men are so fond of joking. Never ruffled, he loses no advantage, but receives every one and every thing with the same clear, conciliatory, tense precision.

There are many curious and amusing stories afloat among the men here, about his promptness in disposing of subjects, which they had imagined to be very complicated. It is the word and the blow with him, and never any more unnecessary words than necessary blows.

It is certainly a grand destiny to which he seems to have been called. The entire regeneration and upbuilding of one of the most interesting and beautiful countries on earth. I have seen much of it, and it is a wonderful land, indeed! Why, the plain of Leon alone, is one of the most extraordinary visions ever opened to human eyes on this earth. The magnificence of its capabilities, apart from its scenic beauty, seems almost incredible. It would support a population of millions, in bounteous abundance, and upon the choicest of the luxuries of life.

The old city itself is a noble sight, with the round-capped turrets of its huge Cathedrals, looming up from the green bosom of the mighty plain, with strange mountain forms skirting it, on either hand of the blue line of distance. The vast agricultural resources of this plain, could scarcely be realized from description.

It has only a few wretched haciendas dotting it here and there, at great distances. I could not help thinking how a Louisiana planter would feel when, standing on the top of the small mountain near the city, he surveyed this illimitable waste of the finest land the sun ever shone upon! It produces in the most amazing luxuriance any or everything that ever was grown in a tropical country.

Tobacco, superior to that of Cuba; indigo; sugar. I think richer than that of Louisiana; besides the fact that the cane needs to be replanted only once in twelve years, if properly cultivated. Coffee, rice, cotton, growing wild and of very superior fibre—not to speak of oranges, bananas, plantains, etc., etc., etc.; and all this grown with so little trouble, that three months labor in a year will produce all that a man needs to get rich in a short time. And yet with all this prodigality of a bountiful earth, its miserable and lazy native owners make no use of it, and it might lie basking in the sunshine for all eternity for them.

But it is well for the good of humanity that a strong and energetic government now owns all this wealth, which it is besides willing to give away to the industrious emigrants of every country, 250 acres to every able-bodied man, single, and 350 if he brings his wife. Come along, ho! ye weary and heavy laden! Jew and Gentile, come along! Here is the land for you.

In my next I will write you more fully of this interesting country. FILIBUSTERO.

GRANADA, March 11, 1856.

I open my letter to inform you of the events of one day later, which clearly go to show that Gen. Walker is in reality not joking about this Costa Rica declaration of war. I had scarcely completed the first form of my letter, when the town was suddenly startled by the announcement that orders had been issued for the immediate embarkment of the First Battalion of the Second Rifles, on board the steamer Virgin, which had just arrived from Virgin Bay and which was under orders to return immediately. Such a helter-skelter and rejoicing turn-out as immediately occurred in the garrison would have done the very heart of a sincere well-wisher of "Manifest Destiny" good. The marching order was, to be ready in one hour for embarkation. Hither and thither the rejoicing soldiery hurried, all on the full run, some with knapsacks, some with carpet bags and old trunks, hastily caught up, and being transported to the trucks which were to take them to the steamer.

Then, in a little while, the scene changed. These same hurrying men were filing past with the slow and stately tramp of disciplined parade—company after company, with their scarlet pinions floating and ribbons flutting on the breeze, they marched around the Plaza and formed in front of the General's quarters—a goodly array of strong and well-armed men, three hundred in all told! These, it must be remembered, were only the men ordered for Virgin Bay—a strong force still remained to protect us here in garrison. Soon, this fine body, having been quickly surveyed by their General, from his accustomed stand on the balcony of his quarters, and reviewed by their respective field officers, began to file off toward the steamer, while, to take their places for similar survey and review, came charging upon the Plaza several fine companies of the remaining garrison, commanded by Col. Fry. Now came the time of hurry among the mounted officers, who were dashing to and fro, crossing each other in all directions upon the Plaza. Some were brought up their horses, all standing, from the sudden grip of a powerful fellow from a squad of men, eager for a last commissariat luxury, or to ask some short and hurried question, which could only be as shortly answered.

We were especially pleased at the indomitable good humor with which the beset Chief of the Commissariat Department, Col. Fisher, endured the harassing interruptions to which he was subjected in his progress across the confused scene. The Colonel, by the way—understand us, merely for the benefit of the fair admirers of our republic of Nicaragua!—we will remark, is one of the handsomest men we have yet seen on horseback. Whether he remains unmarried or how he will look in the parlor, we would advise all such ladies to come and see for themselves. We assure them that we are likely to have plenty more "of the same sort!"—indeed, it would be difficult to find, in any country on earth so many fine looking men as we have already collected here! Put that, if not in your pipes, at least in your memories, fair dames!

The embarkment was completed without further incident than the amusing one of a general alarm and turn out of the garrison upon the beating of tattoo on board the steamer which was supposed in town to have left hours ago. This affair kept things in an uproar for several hours, but all is quiet enough this morning.

The inveterate Chincora party have managed to get up some little trouble among our garrison troops, making, it seems, an attempt at bribing two or three of the men. Their scheme they hoped to carry out during the confusion of the movements last night, but it was discovered by the vigilance of the well-known Capt. J. Egbert Farnum. This affair tended to increase the confusion of the night. The troops must have arrived at Virgin Bay several hours since. The General went down in the steamer with them, but it is understood with no expectation of any immediate collision with the forces of Costa Rica which, it is believed, have not yet progressed farther than the Rio Flor, upon the Northeast boundary of Costa Rica. News of warm work may be expected, however, in about three weeks, and as your correspondent expects to be "there about that time," you may anticipate being duly figured up. General Walker has now with him 480 men, besides 100 volunteers at his command to be stationed as he may decide for the defence of Virgin Bay and Rivas. There are said to be in addition some 400 or 500 native soldiers awaiting his commands, but as nobody cares much about them, it it does not seem to matter much what their numbers may be. FILIBUSTERO.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—*Pro Bono Publico*

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." Redding's Russia Salve is a decided favorite of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for burns, piles, boils, corns, felons, chilblains, and old sores of every kind; for fever sores, ulcers, itch, scald head, nettle rash, bunions, sore nipples, (recommended by nurses,) whitlows, sties, festers, fire bites, spider stings, frozen limbs, salt rheum, scurvy, sore and crusted lips, sore nose, warts and fresh wounds. It is a most valuable comfort and cure, which can be in difficulty by those south who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in this country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses and others who have used it themselves and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & Co. For sale by J. Wright & Co., G. O. Woodman and all druggists. fel4 eod6m&W

☞ Read This.—For all Bowel Diseases, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Constipation and General Debility, we know of nothing better than Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. One wine glass taken three times each day, be sure results, will be in sure cure for all the above diseases, will remove all heaviness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. Every family should keep these Bitters on hand during the summer season, as a family medicine. For sale by all principal Druggists and Dealers generally. At wholesale, by R. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, and Cady & Hallmann, 7 Gravier street. ap2 2p6&W

☞ A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Drydam, to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh; and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee, if we no sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Porta, for procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams, anointed her tongue after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak or irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. Too in medicine or direct indulgence of appetites, to totally alter the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hoofland's German Bitters, "sold exclusively in this country by D. C. W. Jackson, 130 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by his agents. See advertisement. ap4 2p10&W

A Card—To the Public.

I find in the local columns of the evening papers of yesterday, an item in which my name is introduced as having been arrested on a charge of embezzling and taking illegal possession of the estate belonging to the succession of the late Mayer Stern. Any person who is acquainted with the organizations of the Hebrew Congregation, of which I have been President from the month of March, 1855, to the corresponding month of the present year, will easily see that such a charge against me could only have been dictated by malicious motives. My accounts and receipts and the manner in which I conducted the affairs of the Congregation whilst I was President, will prove the most satisfactory refutation of the charges preferred against me by my traducers.

ap10 2p10 A. ROSE.

Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing.
—FOR—
SPRING AND SUMMER.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street,

Are fully prepared to offer to their customers a CHOICE VARIETY of

Fashionable Clothing,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, as usual, at

UNIFORMLY LOW PRICES.

EVERY STEAMSHIP BRINGS US NEW GOODS.

One Price for Goods—No Deviation.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

The Shooting, near Moody's.

Another unfortunate rencontre having occurred near

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner of Canal street and Exchange Place,

He recommends the gentlemen to supply themselves with what have been dubbed by the press, "Moody's Bullet-Proof Shirts," and would inform them that he can offer

Half-a-Dozen Excellent Shirts for $7,

that will unerringly protect your pocket and person, and insure a saving of at least 25 per cent.

Buy your

SUMMER UNDER CLOTHING,
HOSIERY, CRAVATS AND GLOVES, at
S. N. MOODY'S.

☞ SHIRTS made to measure in any style. ap2 2p6t

Spring and Summer.

E. STERNBERG & Co.,

No. 35 Camp street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

Fashionable Clothing,

Suitable for Spring and Summer wear, comprising

LIGHT FANCY CASSIMERE COATS;
SINGLE MILLED CLOTH COATS;
FRENCH MERINO COATS;
SUPER BLACK ALPACA COL'D COATS.
ITALIAN CLOTH, DRILLING AND LINEN COATS—new styles;
LIGHT FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS;
FIGURED DRILLING PANTS;
RICH FIGD MARSEILLES VESTS;
LINEN AND DRILLING VESTS.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Linen and Cotton Drawers; Gauze, Merino, Lisle Thread and Silk Undersleeves, Silk, Cotton and Lisle Thread Socks, Gloves, etc., etc.

SHIRTS.

A large assortment of Linen and Linen Bosom Shirts, new style Colored Linen and Muslin Shirts, new patterns. ap7 2p6t

Fair Complexion.

Pimples, blotches, tan, etc., are at once removed, and the skin made more beautiful, soft and clear, by rubbing well into the parts

DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

To soften hands, similar them going to bed and wear gloves to keep it on. Henri Herz, Esq., the great Pianist to the King of the French, declares it the most superb thing in the world for fingerstiffness to use to make the fingers pliable, strong and columns for great piano forte application, and to remove the aching consequent after great exercise thereat.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, at proprietor's prices, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Lace Curtains.

Just received, a choice assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, new patterns, at low prices.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse streets.

R. Pitkin & Co.,

37 CAMP STREET. 37

We have received, in addition to our previous good assortment, a large lot of SUMMER CASSIMERE SUITS, of light colors.

Black DRAP D'ETE and ALPACA FROCK COATS, cut in the latest style and finely finished.

—Also—

A lot of finely finished DRAP D'ETE PANTS.
CHECK LINEN SUITS, a large assortment.
IRISH THREAD AND GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.
LINEN DRAWERS.
FANCY IRISH THREAD HALF HOSE.

☞ Strangers and the public generally are invited to call and judge for themselves.

R. PITKIN & CO.,
37 Camp street.

Dolbear's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 196 Canal Street.

NEW CLASSES begin this week in Penmanship, Book-keeping, English, French, Spanish, German, Arithmetic, Phonography, etc. Several Professors for each. Citizens and strangers are invited to attend.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
No. 196 Canal street.

J. Levois & Co.,

CORNER OF CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS,

Received per steamer Granada another invoice of DRESS GOODS, comprising the newest styles of

LACE AND GAUZE MUSLINS;
LACE AND GAUZE ORGANDINS;
RICH PRINTED JACONETS;
SHADED BATISTE;
RICH PRINTED CUTELINETS;
FLOUNCED JACONETS;
FLOUNCED ORGANDIES;
FLOUNCED B