Double Sheet Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1856.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

We give, in another column of this paper, full accounts of the important United States on the subject, which took place in Congress yesterday, which, in fact, involved, the different ordinary character, which political affairs have for a commanding influence with the approaching Democratic Convention.

The tone and manner in which President Pierce has conducted our foreign policy; his backing and filling in regard to the Crampton affair; the alternate pressure and humility he manifests just as circumstances happen to vary; and the wretched show he made of the enlistment cases, disgusted the people long since, but still the leaders of his own party in Congress did not venture to jeopard the interests of their side by adverse movements, until the course of the administration towards Nicaragua rendered further inaction dangerous in a high degree.

Hence the movement made on the 1st instant by Senators Weller and Douglas, to which we have referred. It will be seen that these distinguished Democrats are opposed to the course the administration has seen proper to pursue in regard to the Rivas-Walker government, which amounted, so far as it went, to the "crushing out" of the spirit of freedom in Central America, and has unquestionably led to the murder of innocent and unoffending American men, women and children—for the barbarous monsters, with whose government Gen. Pierce holds diplomatic relations, have openly murdered and avowed their intention to murder all Americans that may come into their hands in future, to pile murder upon murder, crime upon crime! Yet Costa Rica, with hands red with the blood of our country men, is received and honored at Washington by a Democratic administration, while poor Nicaragua, invaded, plundered and her people slaughtered, is coldly rejected, because an American commands her army, and these are Americans in the ranks of that army! This is the literal truth, divested of the covering which old fogy diplomatists endeavor to throw around their transactions.

It will be seen that Senator Weller boldly announces that he does "not approve of the course which has been pursued," and thinks that a Minister from Nicaragua should have been received. He gives good reasons to sustain his propositions. His history of the intermeddling of Great Britain; of the troubles at Panama; and his defence of General Walker, are alike truthful and interesting, and meet with our unreserved approbation.

The speech of Senator Douglas, taken in connection with the fact that he is a prominent aspirant for a Presidential nomination at the hands of the National Convention of his party, which assembles in Cincinnati next month, is very significant. He does not say anything directly against the administration, but the tenor of his remarks leads to the conclusion that he would have pursued a different policy had he been at the head of the Government. There is little doubt he would; for, with all his faults, he is a bold, dashing man, who cannot be bullied, much less scared.

Senator Douglas says: "I cannot acquiesce in the condemnations which I have heard in the Senate upon the existing Government in Nicaragua." He then proceeds to show that well-founded objections cannot be urged against that Government, because of the naturalization and employment of foreigners. Further along he remarks: "Yet we cannot conceal the fact that we have great interests which should lead us to sympathise deeply with the movement now going on in Central America," etc. These quotations are sufficient to show that he does not approve the policy of the administration.

We incline to the opinion that this move of Mr. Douglas will strengthen his claims for the Presidential nomination, while it will correspondingly damage those of Mr. Pierce. The people of the United States naturally sympathise with the struggling. And they, just as naturally, look with an eye of disfavor upon a man, or an administration, which undertakes, directly or indirectly, to discourage, put down, or crush, efforts similar to the ones in which Gen. Walker and his patriotic co-laborers are engaged. All this Mr. Pierce has done and is doing, which accounts for his unpopularity in the country.

Mr. Pierce may endeavor to regain his lost position by receiving Padre Vijil, the new Nicaraguan Minister, and by repairing, as far as possible, the mischief he has wantonly inflicted upon the Government he represents. We should rejoice to learn that he has done so, although we should have no confidence in the sincerity of the man or the honesty of the politician. He would simply be doing an act of justice, caused by outside pressure upon a character, the principle constituent of which is mulloyed selfishness. If he could obtain the nomination he would not care if Nicaragua was made a desert.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.—Alfred Munroe & Co, 84 Magazine street, are receiving additions to their splendid stock of furnishing goods by every steamer, and have now on hand a supply that has not been surpassed in our city, and that will challenge competition with any to be found elsewhere. The catalogue of their stock embraces everything desirable for masculine summer clothing, as well as all that is requisite for boys' wear, made up in a firm and elegant manner, and of materials which are both elegant and durable.

In addition to this supply of common necessities, Messrs. Munroe & Co. have a good stock of India rubber clothing of all kinds, which well deserves examination by those having need of any such articles. Full particulars may be seen by referring to the advertisement.

NEW BOOKS.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has lately received an addition to his valuable assortment of new and standard publications, to which we refer all who are desirous of purchasing.

The addition to which we allude, includes all the new books—the novels, histories and fancies of the day. A large supply of juvenile works may be found at the same place.

CLOTHING.—Messrs. Norris & May, corner of Camp and Common streets, have received their customary large and choice assortment of clothing for the present season. Those who are purchasing will find no better opportunity in the city, nor any better goods. Some idea of the extent of their stock may be gleaned from their advertisement.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.—The advertisement of Joseph Hoffy, lately of No. 20 Camp street, announces that he has disposed of his business to Mr. P. Roberts, who has, for several years past, been engaged with him, and who will carry on the same business, at the old stand.

Mr. Hoffy recommends his successor as capable and reliable, which was, indeed, unnecessary to those who know him personally; but which is a sufficient guarantee to induce strangers to visit him before calling elsewhere.

CARPETING, ETC.—A. Broussean & Co., 19 Chartres street, are now in receipt of a very desirable stock of carpetings, mattings and floor oil cloths, of fresh patterns, which they have lately received from France. We recommend those who have purchases to make to call upon them.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—Horace Harby, No. 185 Camp street, is now selling of the remainder of his large and choice assortment of dry goods at very low prices. The stock embraces a very complete and elegant supply of fabrics, such as are suited to the season and the prevailing fashions; silk, linen and cotton goods are comprised in the assortment, as well as laces, muslins, and many other fabrics of excellence, ornament and utility.

We can confidently commend all purchasers to pay Harby a visit before purchasing.

HATS.—D. C. Johnston, No. 79 Poydras street, offers to the country and city trade a large, fine and well selected assortment of moleskin, pearl and black castinare hats; felt hats, white high and low crowns and of assorted colors; leghorns and others, comprising the whole catalogue of articles in his line. The prices will be found exceedingly moderate, and gentlemen who have purchases to make should avail themselves of the opportunity.

NEW BOOKS.—Thomas L. White, No. 105 Canal street, has recently received a very fine and desirable supply of modern and standard literature, which he offers at very low prices. Merchants from the country, gentlemen who are completing their libraries, and those who purchase only for the pleasure of perusal, should examine his supply, as it may be found to contain all they are in need of.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Leighton & Barbot, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, are now in receipt of a very fine, elegant and desirable stock of new summer goods, including coats of various kinds, pants, vests, shirts, furnishing goods and all the articles necessary for a complete outfit, of the most elegant and fashionable kind.

The prices at this establishment will be found to be very reasonable, and all of the goods will give satisfaction to those by whom they are purchased. Gentlemen should not fail of improving this opportunity.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL.—It will be seen, by the advertisement, that the Ocean Springs Hotel is now closed for repairs, but will be opened, at an early day, by Mr. John McDonnell, who is too well and widely known as the accomplished and obliging landlord of No. 147 Common street to require any commendation.

His name is a sufficient guarantee that Ocean Springs will become what its position and extreme attractions render it deserving of being—one of the watering places of the South.

We trust that the will have a full house.

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other matters of many use.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

HOOD.—Poems of Thomas Hood. Edited by Epes Sargent. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

Although we can claim attainments of Mr. Epes Sargent only, we believe, of the Boston Transcript, yet, he utterly on his own book, as a teacher and commentator, we are obliged to say that he has turned out a very good edition of Thomas Hood. The praise is not extensive, since no man could, by any possibility, turn out a bad edition of Thomas Hood's works. There are some compositions in it copied, we presume, from the late English editions, which rival those earlier ones that have rendered his name famous wherever the Anglo-Saxon tongue is spoken.

Hood was a genius, but it was the bitter genius of misery, suffering and a fierce humor the world hardly could comprehend, certainly could not control. The volume shows it all, and every reader of what is useful, ought to have a copy.

We may add that the publishers have given it a very handsome dress.

ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, for schools and academies. By A. M. Sprague—with 280 engravings. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

"The Elements of Natural Philosophy" is an exceedingly entertaining and useful work. It teaches what cannot be better learned from any other source, and is reliable in all particulars. The work comprehends nearly four hundred pages, and is adorned with many useful and illustrative experiments.

We are indebted to Mr. T. L. White, 105 Camp street, for copies.

BERENICE; A Novel. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

There are some very serious faults to be found with the story of "Berenice," as well as some merits to be pointed out, by those who have time and space for such labor. The writer should be more grammatically correct, and more careful in the plot. It is, nevertheless, an interesting fiction, and has the merit of originality in some of its scenery and architecture.

COLOMBA; By Prosper Merimee. Translated from the French. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

Printed in the good, old-fashioned and legible type; handsome and ornate, and a credit to the publishers, but not overmuch so to the author, is Colomba. A quaint, strange story, of somewhat doubtful parentage, but worthy of perusal during an uneventful evening.

We are under obligations to J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for copies of the last named works, forwarded us by the publishers.

EUTAW; a Sequel to the Forayers. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. New York: Redfield.

A volume of nearly six hundred pages, from the fruitful pen of Simms—worthy of a prominent place wherever his productions are prized. The story is well threaded and well told, and carries along to an interesting denouement that which had an interesting commencement. The readers of our current American literature, should secure a copy.

THE HUMORS; or, Greek Fairy Tales for My Children. By Rev. C. Kingsley. With Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

A very pleasant, pretty and correct story concerning Perseus, Theseus, the Argonauts, and other old mythological beings. It is beautifully printed, and contains much valuable mythological knowledge for the uses of juvenility. As this knowledge will be of real advantage in subsequent days, we commend it over and above the usual works with which children are provided.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

We have received the May number of Putnam's Monthly—a very readable and interesting number. It contains many miscellaneous articles of value, and some valuable matter of a more standard character, without infringing upon the question of Southern policy.

THE YOUTH OF THE OLD DOMINION. By Samuel Hopkins. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co.

Mr. Hopkins, from the rare facilities with which he has been favored, has succeeded in writing a very interesting and entertaining story, which we are confident will be read with pleasure by all into whose hands it may fall. It contains a great deal of valuable information as well as much pleasant fiction. Moreover, it is handsomely printed and well bound.

MEMORIALS, AND OTHER PAPERS. By Thomas De Quincey. Two volumes. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

We have too often borne testimony of our regard for De Quincey as a great, able and admirable writer, to render it needful for us now to add anything in his praise.

All who have read the "Confessions of an Opium Eater" will be anxious to obtain the last work from the pen that wrote it. Those who never read it should obtain for themselves the satisfaction that can be procured from no other source.

The manner in which the work is produced adds to its intrinsic merit.

We are under obligations to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, and to J. B. Steele, No. 60 Camp street, for copies of the foregoing.

THE TEACHER. Moral Influences employed in the Instruction and Government of the Young. A New and Revised Edition. By Jacob Abbott. With Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Much more useful, much more valuable, and much more instructive than the other books from the same pen is this one of the "Teacher." It is well written, well printed and well illustrated. It contains much sound information upon a subject that, in our country, is interesting to every one; and should be carefully perused by all who have to do with the educational concerns of the country.

THE TRAGEDIES OF AESCHYLUS. Literally Translated. By T. A. Buckley. To which is added an Appendix, by George Burges, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Prometheus, the Persians, the Shepherd, and the Furies, with notes and criticisms of a very valuable character. In the long catalogue of translations published by the New York and London house we recognize no volume where the scholar's work seems to have been better done, nor no one which is turned from the press with more credit to the publishers. As Aeschylus stands at the head of the old Greek tragedians, and thereby leads the world, it may be safely supposed that the present edition of his works will have a large perusal.

THE GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE, OR, The Contest between Christianity and Political Romanism. By Anna Ellen Carroll, of Maryland. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan.

Illustrated with portraits of Fillmore and Donelson; containing a great deal of sound matter, and bringing up some recollections which, from age and the progress of time, had almost faded out of men's memories; we can safely commend the volume as an useful and instructive one, well written, handsomely illustrated, and worthy of general perusal.

It contains nearly four hundred pages of reading matter, with numerous illustrations.

THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. A History, 3 vols. By John Lothrop Motley. New York: Harper & Brothers.

We have not sufficient space to do justice, this morning, to Mr. Motley's valuable and instructive history of the Dutch Republic. It is a grand addition, not only to our own, but to the world's literature, and will take rank by the side of Prescott's Philip, and Irving's Columbus.

There are in it the evidences of great study, profound knowledge, and of large learning. It is a work occupying an untouched niche, and which, we are assured, will be generally patronized by all scholars and men of letters. Beautifully printed as an octavo, and handsomely bound, it will be an ornament as well as an use, to every scholar. We cordially commend the work as a valuable addition to our literature.

We are indebted to the publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for copies of the above named works.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—F. Stringer & Co., No. 35 Camp street, have just received from the North additional supplies of summer clothing, comprising the entire necessary outfit for men's wear, as well as many minute articles of prime necessity—shirts, drawers, undershirts, handkerchiefs, etc.

They have a full and complete assortment of furnishing goods, of all qualities and prices, as well as trunks, valises, carpet-bags, umbrellas, etc. Gentlemen who wish to purchase should not omit giving them a call. Fuller specifications of stock may be seen in the advertisement.

RELIEF AND CURE.—J. Wright & Co., No. 21 and 151 Chartres street, among the many other valuable articles in their long catalogue of panaceas and palliatives, for the benefit of the human race, advertise Winer's Canadian Vermifuge, sovereign over worms; the American Hair Restorative, based on scientific Indian principles; and Dutcher's Pain Extractor, which creates pleasure under the very wings of death. All who are suffering should call upon them, after reading the advertisements.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Those who are desirous of disposing of, or of purchasing, second-hand furniture, are referred to the advertisement of P. M. Tourne, No. 22 Bourbon street, near Canal. Besides purchasing and selling furniture, Mr. Tourne is engaged in repairing it, which he does in a satisfactory and skillful manner.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, 4th May, 1856.

Notwithstanding the apparent anxiety of the Senate to dispose of the Naval Board question, the debate on it still continues. Thus far the speeches made have been generally in condemnation of the proceedings of the Board—but on Wednesday Mr. Biggs, of North Carolina, made a long and prosy defence of it. He was moved thereunto, doubtless, by a desire to exculpate Secretary Dobbin, who is from his State. I do not find any new or startling points in the Senator's remarks, and I am forced to class his speech in the category of those which did neither good nor harm. He was replied to by Senator Adams, of Mississippi, in a speech short, but pungent and forcible.

Mr. Toombs followed on the same side Thursday—contending, as did Mr. Adams, that all the proceedings of the Board were null and void, because the law was not properly executed. The opposition to the proceedings of the Board has, it will be observed, various sources. While some complain of it for one reason, others do so for another. The Senate may not adopt the resolution of Senator Iverson, providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the matter, but it is very certain that some decisive step will be taken, which will result in the partial, if not entire, nullification of the whole proceedings.

On Friday, Mr. Benjamin made a very elaborate and very able speech on the Kansas question. He defended the South with great zeal, and made unrelenting war upon the treasonable designs of the fanatics of the North. It was, indeed, one of the best speeches of the session; but his definition of his present political position will, I have no doubt, grieve and surprise his friends in the South. He declared that the Whig party, of which he had been proud to be a member, was no longer in existence; and that, while he should continue to maintain Whig principles, he was, for the present, forced into an alliance with the Democracy. I have frequently heard this argument used by interested Democratic politicians, to making an appeal to Southern Whigs to unite with their party, but I have never supposed that it could influence the mind of a man of Mr. Benjamin's good sense and discrimination. It does not become me, of course, to question the propriety of Mr. Benjamin's position, but I cannot help thinking that if the Democratic party was ever obnoxious to the enmity of Whigs, it is more so at this time than in any previous period of its history. Nor can I agree with those who assert that a Whig party is not still in existence. The Whig party of England originated in opposition to the tyranny and insolence of the Tories. The Whig party of our own revolution sprung from the same sentiment—opposition to the exactions and oppressions of those in power. The Whig party of later years derived its strength from opposition to the radical measures and demoralizing practices of the Democracy. All history proves the Whig party to be liberal and conservative, as against the Democratic party, which is radical and destructive. Any party, therefore, no matter by what name you call it, which seeks to check the rash legislation and to reform the abuses of Democracy, is a *Whig* party, in the legitimate sense of the word. The old Whig party, *co nomine*, may have ceased to exist—though I am not prepared to admit that—but the popular feeling and sentiment which animated it still continues. I can well imagine that a Whig who disapproves of the principles of the American party, may hold himself in abeyance, or in the position of an armed neutral; but that any one animated by the old Whig feeling, should ally himself with the Democratic party of the present day, I confess, surpasses my comprehension. I have yet hope that Mr. Benjamin, of whose patriotism and sincerity I have not a doubt, may come to a more consistent position.

After the conclusion of Mr. Benjamin's speech, an exciting scene occurred between Mr. Clay, of Alabama, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire. The latter, alluding to some personal reflections upon him in Mr. Clay's recent speech on Kansas affairs, said that he had only one remark to make in reply, and that was this, that it took something besides malignity to redeem imbecility from contempt. Mr. Clay rose, very much excited, and said, the malice of the Senator was equalled only by his baseness; that he should not shelter himself with the plea of non-combatancy; and that, if, like Mark Meddle, in the play, the Senator was ambitious of a kick, he could be accommodated. The debate being grossly personal, some one moved an adjournment, so as to put an end it.

As a general thing, the Senate is a remarkably dignified body. Personal disputes rarely occur. With the exception of a slight breeze between Senators Clayton and Bell, and the terrible philippic of Mr. Crittenden upon Seward, some time ago, nothing personal has occurred since the beginning of the session, until the present *emeute*. It is not to be expected, however, that they will be altogether avoided, either in the Senate or the House. The violent sectional disputes, and the necessary excitement of a Presidential election, will most assuredly give rise to occasional quarrels. But for the condemnation which is visited upon those who participate in these disputes by the people at large, they would occur more regularly than they do.

The news of the stirring events in Central America reached here on Wednesday morning last, and has been the subject of general remark since. In the House, Mr. Herbert, of California, called attention to the massacre at Panama in a short and forcible speech, and concluded by offering a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what further legislation was necessary for the protection of the lives of American citizens crossing the Isthmus. He said this was not the first time such massacres had been committed in that quarter, and that if our American citizens are not to have the protection of the Government from the daggers of foreign assassins, the sooner it is known the better. In the Senate, Mr. Weller made a very able speech in defense of Gen. Walker, and in condemnation of the policy of the administration in the management of our relations with Central America. Mr. Douglas took the same ground. It was a remarkable fact that in a Senate, three-fourths of which are friends of the administration, not a man could be found to come to the defense of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Marcy. So far as I have been able to collect public opinion, the course of the administration is universally condemned, except by Senator Clayton. Many persons do not hesitate to say that the administration, by its feeble and timid policy, is responsible for all the existing troubles in Central America. Indeed it seems that the pressure of public sentiment has at last affected the rhinoceros cuticle of Mr. Marcy, and it is now said that he will receive any other Minister from Nicaragua than Col. French. Thus will the administration be reduced to the degrading necessity of reversing its cherished policy, and of doing from compulsion that which it ought to have done long ago from choice.

It was expected that the last steamer from Europe would have brought from the British Government the recall of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls who were engaged in the enlistment business. Instead of that, it is said that the State Department has received a long dispatch from Lord Clarendon, arguing to show that this Government has no right to demand redress, and that Great Britain is not disposed to make any concessions in the matter whatever. Any one not acquainted with Mr. Marcy's peculiar style of statesmanship might suppose that, in accordance with his peremptory threats, he immediately dismissed Mr. Crampton and the Consuls. But he was not moved a peg in the matter—nor will he. He will continue to write long dispatches, and make voluminous arguments, by way of filling up the time until he goes out of office—and that is all he will do. Lord Clarendon has the gauge of Mr. Marcy's statesmanship long ago—and when he received his threat that he would dismiss Mr. Crampton if he were not recalled, it no doubt amused him vastly. As long as Mr. Marcy has charge of the State Department of this Government, I have no doubt the British Ministry will consider their difficulties with us as nothing but a capital joke.

I asserted some time ago, and every day serves to strengthen me in the belief, that the Black Republicans in the coming Presidential election would not carry a single State. In confirmation of this opinion, I have before me the admission to this effect of one of their own number. A writer from Boston in the New York Tribune, advocating the nomination of Col. Fremont as the Black Republican candidate on the ground of his availability, uses the following language:

> Of the effect of any nomination that may be made on the States west of the Hudson, I can say nothing; but I think I have the means of forming a tolerably accurate opinion about New England. Seward's nomination would be distasteful to the Democrats, to the Hunker Whigs, and peculiarly distasteful to the Know-Nothings, to whom scarcely any man is more obnoxious. Now, to effect anything at the ballot box, we must gain over large numbers from all these parties. *Our own strength is not sufficient to carry a single New England State.*

Now, if no New England State can be carried for the Black Republicans, according to their own admission, how are they to elect their candidate? The truth is, they do not stand the ghost of a chance—and the hubbub which has been raised by the Democracy of the South about the contest being between them and the Republicans, is so transparent a trick to induce Southern Whigs and Know-Nothings to pledge themselves to the Democratic candidate, that I am at a loss to see how any sensible man can be deceived by it. I repeat that the contest will be between Mr. Fillmore and the nominee of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention—unless, indeed, as I still have hopes that it will—that Convention endorses Mr. Fillmore, and permits the people to elect him by general acclamation. Let the Democracy, therefore, save themselves the trouble of a contest, by endorsing Mr. Fillmore at Cincinnati. He will distance any man they can put up, and it would be more graceful and creditable and patriotic to yield at the outset than to suffer the shame of disappointment and defeat.

ESSEX.

LETTER FROM CLAIRE.

The World's Friendship.

While lounging as usual this afternoon in the shade upon the grass-plat, a thousand and one thoughts danced riot through my brain. The world's friendship, its depth—disinterestedness retaking a prominent part in the frolic—the low, sweet melody that awhile since announced my visitant from Erland, came pealing upon my ear, and leaking up, my tiny, fairy friend was nodding to me from a lily cup.

"Peace be with thee, daughter of earth," came in silvery tones from her rosy lips, "and yet I should chide thee for giving thy thoughts upon man's faith to the world; I was slightly ruffled then, and my heart bitter, made my words so." "So you are dreaming of the world's friendship, are you? Pray have you arrived at the years of discretion, that you are haunted by such romantic fancies? I greatly fear me not. Ere you place too much confidence in the friendship of aught on earth, look upon the scenes I will show thee, and cherish them in thy heart." Then bending low, the lily, upon whose stem she poised her airy form, I looked in the dew-drop nestled in its depth, and unmoved there I saw a lady, "fair, fat and forty," with arms extended to greet a child who came running forward. "Oh my darling, my pet, my heart's treasure, are you glad to see your aunt Mary? kiss me, my darling"—and then with warmth ardent as the summer sun, did she salute the child's mother. Servants were called to wait upon them, and every attention possible showered upon them, presents given to the child, friendship freely offered to the parents.

"They do not need her offers, daughter of earth, from them she receives innumerable little presents, and if she fancies anything, does not hesitate to ask it, knowing she will not be refused. You see the mother's well-draped silken raiment, nothing needed to make her appearance and that of her children genteel, and they are in good standing.

"Look again, however, daughter of earth, the same child is entering with its mother. How calmly that lady sits and receives her former little favorite, a cold kiss is all the greeting it receives, and the careworn mother is not even asked to take off her bonnet. The lunch once so profusely set, is not even offered, and no little gift greets the child."

Why has her friendship cooled? Has the child or mother offended in any manner their ardent friend?

"Look closer, daughter of earth, and you will see the reason for the change. The visitor's whilom fashionable dress is no longer new, nay even somewhat worn, her bonnet old, her gloves darned—times are not so good with her as once they were, and she no longer has it in her power to make acceptable little gifts—misfortune has touched her know with its cold fingers, and her friend, like too many who profane the name, has cooled in her offers of kindness. Now they might be accepted—now they are necessary, and now they are scantily offered and by no means warmly. Poor child, how strange it seems to her not to receive the old-time caresses. She looks as though she was at a loss to understand the change, and to make it more marked, here enters the successor in the caresses and outstretched arms of welcome. 'Tis no more intelligent, 'tis no more obedient, 'tis no more honorable; but its parents can make presents, and are in the habit of doing so. They live in a nice house, see fashionable company, dress well—they are people whose dress and appearance is well in a parlor, and the good friend has only transferred her ardent affection to those who do not need it."

"Why blame her? 'Tis the way of the world, daughter of earth, to cast aside the orange you have sucked dry, to drop all friends who cannot be of service in some manner to you—to look out for self and self-advancement—getting this little favor from this one and that little gift from some one else, you will get along, and, like the grub, get changed into a butterfly, drop all associates, prefer and cultivate only those who can lift you up into society above you. Have no further use for old friends, especially those who have not as you have gained. Never look backward, but let onward be your motto; and ten to one, let the origin be what it may have been, or your former life what it might, you become fashionable—friends will throng around eager to gross the hand they would have scorned a while since, and there is no one like you among the many. There may be a few who will recur to the past and stand shy, but they are but few and old fogyish."

"This, daughter of earth, you will find the world's principles; if you look closely into it there is naught you cannot overcome, be it what it may, save one little thing—an empty purse. That, and that alone, you cannot live down, for a full purse will cover all other faults."

"Look again, daughter of earth, the man you see destitute in appearance, clothes thread-bare, with none to extend him a helping hand, pseudo friends looking coldly on him and passing him by with a nod of indifference. He was once a 'good fellow,' it was in his power to squander money upon all who asked it. Then hands were outstretched to greet him, words of kind welcome met him, turn where he might, and there was no one like him among his *friends*, but misfortune touched him with her iron rod—money deserted his pocket, and how soon he learned the lesson of *world's friendship*. 'Dissipated spendthrift,' 'careless squanderer,' are among the epithets that replace 'good fellow,' 'whole-souled,' 'noble-hearted,' etc. There is no one among the many who have enjoyed his frequent acts of kindness, his loans and gifts, who are ready or willing to extend a hand to keep starvation from his house."

"And now, daughter of earth, take the advice of one who has tested time's changes since time began, and place little reliance upon the professions of those who are most profuse in their offers of friendship when you least need. If, after this warning, you see fit so to do, do not say you have not been faithfully told of the folly. Rest upon yourself, upon your own strength and ability and the favor of your Creator, depend not upon the friendship of any, for where you most rely will failure surely wait thee!—

Here her voice grew fainter and fainter, and her fairy form faded from my view like the dew-drop before the sun's kisses. Her warning has changed all my confidence in mankind into distrust, and filled my heart with longings after its former peace when I thought each man a brother, each woman a sister upon whom to lean and trust. I do wish she had kept away with her cold caution, for I am not half so happy now as when I thought all friends would solace in the hour of trouble, but I *will* throw out from my heart the fear she has engendered, and will trust in the truth of friendship until I find out its falsity for myself. And now, Crescent, hoping you may not find the words of my elfin friend true,

I wish you well an' a good day, CLAIRE.

CLASSICAL FRENCH.—Prof. ROUX, No. 3, on the first floor, in the east wing of the University of Louisiana, corner of Baronne and Common streets, will give instruction to those desirous of learning French, which shall ensure them an immediate, practical knowledge of that language.

New classes commence on Friday evening, the 16th of the present month, and, for the summer season, the prices are very low.

Fuller particulars may be obtained of Prof. ROUX, at his residence, corner of Hivoli Circle and Delesdernier.

CLOTHING, WHITE SHIRTS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of an extensive assortment of clothing, white shirts, hats, caps, etc., which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Blanche & Lessmann's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106 CANAL STREET.—Spanish, French, English, German, Arithmetic Geometry, Navigation, Penmanship and Phonography. All who wish to learn any of these important branches so as to apply in business and every day life, are referred to this establishment.

REMEDIAL.—O. O. Woodman, corner of Common and Magazine streets, has on hand and offers for sale two seasonable preparations of much medical virtue and great public benefit. The "Great Southern Remedy" has its excellence attested by a citizen of Vicksburg whose testimony is irrefutable; and the syrup enjoys a position which renders praise unnecessary.

Merchants, Druggists, and others, can procure supplies, either of Woodman or J. Wright & Co.

Nicaragua—Important Debate.

We have heretofore alluded to the debate which took place in the United States Senate, on the 1st instant, upon Senator Weller's resolution, calling upon the President for full information in regard to Central American affairs. Since, a full account of the debate has reached us in the columns of the Washington Globe, of the 2d instant. We copy the important portions of the discussion:

Nicaraguan Affairs.

Mr. Weller—I ask leave to submit the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence between this Government and our Minister at Nicaragua not heretofore communicated."

I desire to remark, Mr. President, that I am in receipt of many letters from persons residing on the Pacific coast who are anxious to know whether I have been sustaining the Administration in the policy adopted in regard to the Nicaraguan Government. I speak of that Government which is now in existence. I desire to take this occasion, here in my place, to say that I have no information on this subject other than that which is published in the newspapers of the day; and upon the facts thus presented, I have no hesitation in saying that I do not approve of the course which has been pursued. If, when Colonel French came here and applied for the recognition of the new Government, there was proof to sustain the charges alleged against him in the public press, impeaching his integrity as a man, the Administration was justifiable in rejecting him; but it ought to have been placed on personal grounds. Our Minister in Nicaragua should have been instructed at once to say to that Government, "If you will send some other person to whom there were no personal objections he will be received." Whether this has been done or not I do not know; but I presume it has not.

Our usual practice has been, so soon as any of the South or Central American States have revolutionized and given evidence of their stability or of their power and capacity to maintain the new Government which they have thus constituted, to recognize them. I need not say that this course is peculiarly proper in regard to Central America. These States are often convulsed by civil wars; and revolution succeeds revolution in such rapid succession, that any other course would be found impracticable. The route from here to our Pacific possessions was through Central America, and this alone would compel us to suspend communication with that coast, or recognize at once the existing Government. We have now to pass through Nicaragua or Panama to reach the State from whence I come. Although it might be against the true interests of this Government to acquire or annex Central America at present, yet we are interested, and deeply interested, in having a stable and fixed government on that part of the continent. You will have no stability in any of the Central American States until you have infused a new element into North American blood into their veins. The true policy, then, would have been to encourage rather than discourage emigration to Nicaragua. I do not ask that your neutrality laws or treaties should be violated. These I would have at all times maintained in good faith; but I do not approve the means which have been adopted to prevent our countrymen from emigrating to that country. The proceedings in New York to arrest persons going to San Juan del Norte were, in my opinion, not only unnecessary, but wholly unjustifiable—proceedings which neither existing laws, public treaties, nor good faith required, and which sound policy forbids. However devoted I may be to the principles which have generally governed the present Administration, it is due to my own honor to declare that these acts to which I have alluded do not receive my sanction.

A state of war is now existing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The army of the former has invaded the territory of the latter, although no war has been declared. Because North Americans aided in bringing the present Government into power, and because an American is at the head of the army, and some of his countrymen enlisted under his banner, Costa Rica only declared war against them. The people of Nicaragua are now united, and their dissensions no longer exist. They have a president, a native of their own country, selected by them, at the head of the Government. Some of these North Americans are now in her army, and General Walker is the Commander-in-Chief. Is Costa Rica to prohibit Americans from entering into the service of other States? Is she to dictate the birth-place of the man who shall be placed at the head of her army? I have in my hands a decree, or proclamation, issued by the General commanding the invading force from Costa Rica, to which I invite the attention of the Senate:

JUAN R. MORA, *President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua:*

All the filibusters there will arrive in hand will be subject to all the rigor of the law, which is death; but all the filibusters who have not used their arms against this Republic, and together, out of free will, their arms and persons to officers of the Army of Nicaragua, will be pardoned. JOHN R. MORA.

RAFAEL S. ESCALANTE,
Sub Secretary of Department of War.

I passed through that country for the third time in 1854; a civil war was then raging. A part of the Nicaraguans, by many supposed to be a majority, were arrayed against the existing government. The "Democratic party," so called, avowed liberal principles, and wanted a government similar in its constitution and laws to ours. Proclamations, signed by their leader, were posted along San Juan river and on Virgin Bay, inviting North Americans to join his standard. Under these invitations, General Walker and others, residing on the Pacific, went there and ventured their destinies with the revolutionary party. They succeeded. The old government was destroyed and a new and far more liberal one established. The Government at once offered large grants of lands, etc., to induce our people to emigrate. Costa Rica now wages a war of extermination against these countrymen of ours. Her chief declares, they shall be shot if they are taken prisoners, and some of them have already been executed. Are we to stand still and see our people denied the rights of prisoners of war, and shot down by a brutal soldiery? Is not this such a violation of the law of nations as to demand immediate redress?

I intimated sometime since that on a suitable occasion I would reply to the charges made in the Senate against General Walker. The protracted illness of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) has prevented me from doing so; and I only propose now to say a few words by way of prefacing a letter received this morning from a friend in General Walker. It contains some facts and some points which ought to attract the attention of the Senate. But, you must allow me to say before I read, that there is no man whose character has been more shamefully misrepresented in this country than General Walker. I have known him for several years on the Pacific coast, as a quiet, unobtrusive, and intelligent gentleman of uncommon energy and decided character. Of his integrity—his honor was never impeached in any quarter. After being invited, he went to Nicaragua, not as a "freebooter;" he did not go there for plunder. He neither coveted their lands nor their money, for no one has less of the sordid feeling than General Walker. He was actuated by high and honorable ambition—a patriotic desire to aid in establishing free institutions in Nicaragua, and ultimately confederate, in a peaceable manner, the Central American States into one great republic. This was his ambition—this the object which he sought to accomplish. Many gentlemen of the highest character, residing on the Pacific, actuated by the same motives, rallied under his banner. It is a great mistake to suppose that these men are desperadoes and freebooters!

But, sir, I will read the letter.

GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

HON. JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. SENATE:

My Dear Sir—By the last papers from New York I learn that when I was denounced in the Senate for the money which Nicaragua has proved toward the Transit Company, you were so generous as to undertake to defend me from the aspersions of those interested in the present revolution. In consequence of this, I take the liberty of writing some facts in relation to affairs here, and leave them with, I think, power not altogether to the Government of the United States.

You have, doubtless, learned from the newspapers how peaceable was the policy Nicaragua proposed to pursue towards the other States of Central America. Notwithstanding all our overtures of peace, the neighboring Governments entered into treaties, if not positively, at least virtually hostile to the social administration of Nicaragua. It was constantly asserted, we only have our strongest Central America that the States were so mutilated to this moment by English and French treaties. But it was not until our correspondence of the Central General of Costa Rica to Leon was intercepted by me, a few weeks ago, that positive evidence was afforded of the entire sympathy for the British Government manifests for those who oppose the Americans in Nicaragua. The correspondence shows that Soulouzi is treating, forced to accede, and at the same time, the whole British West India squadron is sent to San Juan del Norte, in order that the moral weight of the English Government may be thrown into the scale against Nicaragua.

I do not know how these facts may appear to the people of the United States, but to me they seem directly or outlandish with American interest and American honor. These facts are patent to all, and their significance is apparent to the most superficial observer. There are other circumstances connected with the present war which I think State and Costa Rica, which may require interpretation in order to render their importance felt.

The Government of Costa Rica has never yet declared war against the Government of Nicaragua; yet it has invaded our territory and has murdered American citizens who have never forfeited the protection of the United States Government. This has been done under cover of decree issued by the President of Costa Rica declaring war against the American forces in the service of Nicaragua. To declare war against the forces in the service of Nicaragua and not against Nicaragua herself is to deny to the man, or to the State, the right to employ Americans to engage in the service of a foreign State. Not only has this declaration of war been made in this offensive and unfriendly manner, but another decree has been published ordering all the American prisoners of war taken by Costa Rican forces to be shot. This is to deny to Americans engaged in a foreign service the common rights to which soldiers are entitled by the laws of war. Such decrees as these I have mentioned and only these I think, claim, as I conceive, beyond the pale of civilized nations, that they directly affect the honor and dignity of the United States.

They have, I think, Rivas attempt to control the American people and keep them within a limit which the American Government has never prescribed. Costa Rica says Americans shall not interfere in Nicaragua, and that she means to be obeyed. It remains to be seen whether she can sustain herself in so singular a position. In such a war as they are now waging against an enemy, there can be but one result. They may destroy my whole force—exterminate it, if deem almost impossible—they may kill every American now in Nic