Double Sheet Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1856.

The Ball Rolling.

The feeling in favor of the Nicaragua movement is becoming universal throughout the country. We predicted, at the start, that such would be the case as soon as the facts became known. We felt sure that the great heart of America would respond sympathetically in behalf of the strugglers for liberty in Central America, no matter what might be the conduct of the administration at Washington, or the policy of old fogy diplomatists generally.

We have not been mistaken. Nicaragua meetings are becoming as numerous as political meetings; and the proceedings are of the most elevated and determined character. Among the latest we take pleasure in quoting the following call which appears in the Galveston News, of the 22d instant:

NICARAGUAN MEETING.—We are authorized to state that a meeting of the friends of Republicanism, and opposed to the interference of Great Britain in the affairs of Central America, will be held at Morlan Hall, on Saturday, May 24th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the cause of liberty in Nicaragua, and to aid and encourage in the struggle now going on. William Walker, the leader of the patriot band, and all who are in favor of the extension of the boundary of freedom, are invited to attend.

Good! That's the ticket. Vote it. The vote is unanimous in this section of the world. No dissenting voice is heard. We are all against British intermeddling in Central American affairs, and are all in favor of Walker and the regeneration of Nicaragua.

Roll on the ball! It will accumulate in size, power and momentum as it rolls, until it will "crush out" and annihilate all opposing forces.

Twelve O'Clock, M.

The sun pours down his meridian rays—day has reached the half-way mark in its diurnal journey—noiseless has been its march thus far, and Old Atlas now points to the descending path whose end is shaded by sleep, and inhabited by dreams.

In the marts of labor and commerce, the 12 o'clock bell, so anxiously looked for, now rings out its summons to the artisan and laborer, speaking of the comforts of the home-hearth, the expectant wife and children, the frugal but wholesome board spread for them. Twelve o'clock, in the farm-yard, in the grain-covered field! The sweat of labor is brushed from the brow, the sickle and the reaper are at rest. The near-by spring or rivulet is eagerly sought, and for the time, exertion quietly seats herself in the lap of contentment. Baskets are unpacked, the scanty meal is partaken of with zest, and the cheerful conversation turns upon the amount of corn, wheat, oats, or other production that each fenced field may yield. Purchance a foot may pass the merry round, and some "sighing swain" be jokingly reminded of the charms of "country lassies."

Twelve o'clock—listen to the pleasant tinkle of the bell from yonder school house. Recess; and how the brighteyed little coles skip laughingly out the door, some to their tops and balls, some to their romping games; and the little ladies group themselves around some favorite pastime, whilst their merry voices keep good company with the minutes as they fly—no care there for the morrow—no shrinking from the ghost of the past!—Old Sol may get up when he pleases and go to sleep when he pleases; twelve o'clock is!—Golden little ones, may you never realize twelve o'clock at night.

But whilst the Lethe of repose and harmony thus with bright surface rolls over the hour, beneath bubbles and boils the turbulent current. The merchant, greedy of the prospect of gain, harries his clerks.—Are those bills of lading signed? Has that order been filled? Did you take up those notes? Are those accounts current made up? Go down to bank and see if those notes were discounted! Did you buy that Exchange? Hurry, hurry, are the sounds that note twelve o'clock in the counting-house.

Twelve o'clock, in the bank:—The discount clerk opens his ledger; a crowd of anxious applicants present their books; and, mark their countenances as they turn to leave. Ten thousand dollars to raise, and my offering refused, says one—and off he goes to chin it. Ten, fifteen, thirty thousand, says another: well, I knew they had to do it—I owe them so much that they must keep me going. And so, on it runs, this man nervously grasping his refused notes and anxiously debating with himself, as to how he may best meet his obligations for the day; the other speculating as to what may be the most profitable investment of his plethoric bank account.

And the court rooms are resonant with the eloquence of the lawyer. The Judge is listening patiently, mayhap wearily, to the exposition of the text of Coke or Story, of Confucius or the Code Napoleon. Meantime, wait patiently the litigants glancing now and then towards the tired jury, as "a point is made."

The physician drives rapidly—his morning calls are not yet finished. Follow him to the bed side of the patient. Mark the anxious gaze of relatives and friends. How eagerly do they listen for the word of cheer! How bitterly sound the words "No Hope!" and it may be, that as day gleams in his meridian glory, the portals of another world reveal the dazzling vista of the future.

The mother's bedside; Ten tiny infant, and that feeble cry—the attentive nurse, the pleasant news that "he is born." The fervent prayer that the son of his future may be as bright as that that ushered his birth.

And thus it is! The culminating point of day, and its step toward declinement. With men, happiness and inquietude jostle one another. Death and birth are curtained in the bed, and rocked in the cradle.

"Time will end our story;
But, no time, if wound well, will end our glory."

Nature makes us poor, only when we want necessaries; but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

SELECT SUMMER CLOTHING.—We would call the attention of all those in want of clothing of any shape, sort or description, to the advertisement of Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 34 Magazine street. Their stock is large and embraces a variety calculated to please the purses of the economical or gratify the taste of the most fastidious.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106 CANAL ST.—New classes commence this week in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, English, French, Spanish, German and Phonography. Learners are grounded in spelling, reading, and writing any language they may wish to acquire. Ladies' classes from 9½ to 8½, A. M.; gentlemen's from 8 A. M., to 12, M.; and 6 to 9 P. M.; children's from 4 to 6, P. M.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY.—Messrs. Alston, Mygatt & Co., No. 13 Camp street, will issue on the 1st of January next, a full and complete Directory of the city of New Orleans. The book will also be rendered the more valuable by the introduction of numerous municipal statistics and biographical sketches. See advertisement.

NEW BOOKS.—Mr. J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, is in receipt of all the recent publications. His varied and large stock of books is continually kept up, notwithstanding the incessant demand. We would recommend all desiring books to call and satisfy themselves.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Messrs. Pierson, Harrison & Co., No. 1 Magazine street, corner of Canal, have just received a superior assortment of goods adapted to the season. Gentlemen desirous of replenishing their wardrobes, would do well to call and examine their stock.

LADIES FAIR NOTICE.—D. P. Scanlan & Co., Nos. 12 and 15 Chartres street, announce that in consequence of a portion of their premises having been rebuilt, they have decided to reduce their large and choice stock of summer goods without delay. The finest lawns, watered silks, silks, etc., are offered at prices that are sure to induce a rapid sale. Call soon.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.—This popular and well known place of resort will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June next. The hotel is now being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Being under the charge of the hospitable proprietors, Messrs. Warren A. Grice and R. W. James, visitors may make sure of home comforts and a really "good time" generally.

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.—Messrs. J. H. Carter & Co., corner of Commerce and Tchoupitoulas streets, offer for sale on favorable terms, a large and superior stock of groceries of all kinds, including wines and liquors of all the favorite brands. Merchants, planters and families, would do well to consult their stock when calculating to make purchases.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—Who is there that does not appreciate a well-made and well-fitting shirt? The advertisement of Leighton & Barbot, which is published in another column, points the way by which the reader can supply himself with that article indispensable to the comfort and appearance of a well dressed gentleman. See their advertisement.

PAPER HANGING MACHINE.—Messrs. Newhall & Hoyt, Nos. 3 and 5 Canal street, corner of Old Levee street, have constantly on hand a full supply of French, English and American paper hangings, window shades and fire boards of all qualities, which they offer on the most favorable terms.

Dealers and consumers will find it to their advantage by consulting this stock before making their purchases.

ANOTHER GEM.

The Courier is becoming a jewel of a paper. It literally sparkles with brilliants. It is getting so dazzling that it threatens ordinary optics with blindness. Now, here is a gem from yesterday's edition. Speaking of the American party, our amiable contemporary says:

"As some eloquently, this narrow and exclusive party of no "future" mediocrity, have recently had the destinies of three eight of our great cities completely in their hands. We cannot now enter into the details of all their works, "but by their fruits shall ye know them." Under their rule Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia were thoroughly abolitionized; Louisville, the home of hospitality and the abode of law and order, was stopped short in her career of prosperity by deeds so foul and bloody as to make her sons blush for shame and vainly sigh to tear many pages from her history; St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Baltimore were no more revived by the industrious thrift of able-bodied emigrants, the ring of whose hammers and the sweat of whose brow caused the landlord, the merchant and the artisan all alike to rejoice in growing and healthy prosperity."

What refreshing language. What unsophisticated simplicity. What charming naïveté. The Courier really overpowers us; but still, although we don't like to do it, we must correct it on several points of fact.

The Courier states that certain cities have been "thoroughly abolitionized" under the American rule. It cites Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia as instances in point. Very unfortunate instancing this, as we shall proceed to demonstrate. Boston was "abolitionized" *before* the American party came into existence; and the tone of public sentiment there is healthier now than it has been for years—far healthier than it was in 1850, when DANIEL WEBSTER was almost mobbed for his advocacy of the Compromise Measures.

Chicago has always been Democratic, and always Abolition, as far back as we can remember. At the last charter election the Democratic, alias Abolition ticket, carried the day triumphantly.

Philadelphia, up to the recent Democratic triumph, was as national a city as there is in the North. At the late election all Fressoil and Abolitiondom supported and elected the Democratic ticket, in which delightful labor they were assisted by hundreds of old line Whigs.

In response to the allusion to the Louisville riots, all we have to say is, that sundry Americans were deliberately shot down in cold blood, while peaceably walking the streets, before violent measures were resorted to. That then deplorable occurrences took place, no one will deny. But, the responsibility rests with those who commenced the fearful game of blood. The Americans did not *commence* it. And Louisville, we have the best of reasons for believing, is as prosperous now as at any period in her former history.

St. Louis is under Democratic, *alias* Fressoil government. The Democratic Fressoilers triumphed only a few weeks since. St. Louis has never known a more prosperous year than the past. The same fact may be stated in regard to Cincinnati and Baltimore. In growth and in population, foreign and native, no previous year furnishes a parallel. And in New Orleans we are just closing the most profitable business season we have ever enjoyed, and there are, at this moment, more foreigners and adopted citizens in the city than ever before at this time of the year. The merchant, the landlord and the laborer, have alike shared in the general prosperity.

With this narrative of indisputable facts, we quit the subject for the present. In conclusion, we venture to suggest to our brilliant, eloquent and romantically gifted cotemporary, that it would be a first rate plan to pay a little regard to *probability*, or else censorious, matter-of-fact people, will begin to suspect that every thing you say has no foundation in truth.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE SPARROW GRASS PAPERS; or, Living in the Country. By Fred. S. Cozzens. New York: Derby & Jackson.

The many lovers of genuine humor will greet with gusto this recent publication. The many pleasant sketches that have heretofore issued from the pen of the author, have but served to whet the appetite of their numerous readers. Let every one secure a copy, and our word for it, the long summer hours will pass swiftly enough while perusing it.

SALAD FOR THE SOCIAL. By the author of Salad for the Solitary. New York: DeWitt & Davenport.

Reader, when you open this book glance first at the title page. Witness the good-natured old gentleman so sedulously endeavoring to enter for your palate. Ah, yes! we can hear you exclaim: salad and fruit, together with a little of that which maketh glad the heart of man. The book is handsomely bound, and presents a *tasty* appearance.

A DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN POLICY. By Thos. B. Whitney. New York: DeWitt & Davenport.

A recent publication that has attracted considerable attention. The subject embraces a vast scope of thought and investigation. The author seems to have entered upon his task with method and deliberation. We have not yet had time to give it a careful perusal, but may hereafter notice it more at length. As the subject cannot fail to be of interest to all parties and creeds, it would be well for every one to judge of the merit of the author's manner of treating it for himself.

We are indebted to the publishers for the above works, through the hands of Mr. B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, and under the St. Charles Hotel.

GLEANINGS; SOME WHEAT—SOME CHAFF. By Miss A. A. Goddard. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

We are inclined to think the title of this pleasant little book somewhat too modest. "A little group of brain children" are pleasantly enscoused within its leaves, and smilingly ask the out-door folks to shake hands with them. We know all the young people will be glad to do so; and children of a larger growth might, with profit to themselves, take home many a moral they endeavor to inculcate.

YANKEE TRAVELS THROUGH THE ISLAND OF CUBA. By Demoticus Philalethes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A work more particularly intended as an exposition of the social habits, laws and customs, of the inhabitants of the Gem of the Antilles. Such works as have heretofore issued upon "Cuba," are, too great extent, confined to the discussion of the political relations of the Island to other countries, and the merit or demerit of its present form of government. In the above named work, the more minute phases of the social condition of the people forms the ground work upon which is built the conclusions of the author. It is well worth perusal.

HOME STUDIES. By Rebecca A. Upton. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.

This work is intended to present to the house-keeper and gardener, in a compendious form, practical information and home-made receipts, such as may be of every-day use. It is neatly bound, and would make a desirable addition to a ladies' work-basket.

Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, will please accept our thanks for the above named publications.

AMERICANISM VERSUS ROMANISM, or the Cis-Atlantic Battle between Sam and the Pope. By James L. Chapman, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Nashville, Tenn: Published for the Author.

Without wading through all of the pages of this religious-political work, we can say, from the few pages we have perused, that it seems to have been written for the purpose of exciting a bitter polemico-political feeling, and carrying the doctrines of Americanism from the political sphere in which they properly belong, and introducing them into the church where they, in our humble judgment, have no business.

The work under consideration is one of those theologico-politico treatises with which the people of the State and City have very little interest and very little sympathy, and the whole objects and tendencies of which we unconditionally condemn.

Mr. H. D. McGinnis, No. 36 Camp, street has favored us with a copy.

CYRILLA; A Romance. By the Author of "Initials." Three volumes complete in one. New York: Garrett & Co.

A pleasant and agreeable story to while away an idle hour by the sea-side, or under cover that will bar the approach of those terrible annoyances of a Southern summer—musquitoes. It is written with much vigor, and abounds in plots and incidents to keep alive the interest of the reader.

FRED. GRAHAM, or Masks and Faces. By J. Frederick Smith. New York: Garrett & Co.

A very interesting story of over two hundred pages by the author of Charles Vavasseur, Woman and her Master, Minnie Grey, Gus Howard, and many other popular stories. Mr. Smith is well and favorably known in the world of light literature, and has acquired a reputation which gives eclat to everything coming from his pen. From a hasty glance at the work we are led to believe that it will fully sustain his reputation.

For copies of the two last named books we are indebted to the publishers, through Messrs. Ezekiel & Brother, Exchange Place.

NATURALIZATION STATISTICS.

We earnestly invite the deliberate attention of all respectable citizens in the community—whether native or naturalized—to the disclosures which are made by the following statistics on the subject of naturalization in New Orleans. They have been prepared with great care and labor, and we vouch for their correctness in every important particular.

The record is, indeed, a startling one. The enormous increase sought to be effected in the vote of the city, in the short space comprehended in these statistics, of itself, furnishes a subject for grave consideration. The manufacture of upwards of a thousand voters on the eve of an election, must naturally lead every patriotic mind to make the inquiry, whether an accession of citizens, so vast, so hurried, and at a time and under circumstances so suspicious, can promote the public welfare, and aid in giving expression to the fair and legal voice of the people. The fact that the number of judgments of naturalization, said to have been rendered on a single day, is, in some instances, so large that no human power could, in so short a space of time, have heard the evidence, made the examination, administered the oaths, and rendered the judgment which the law exacts in every case, is enough of itself to cast discredit on these recent naturalizations. But when it is observed that many of the certificates issued by the Clerks of the Courts, are based upon no records of judgments whatever; that most of those issued during the vacation of the courts were issued at a time when no judgment could have been legally rendered; that not one of the pretended judgments of naturalization of Judge Reynolds or Judge Robertson is signed by the Judge, although the law makes it indispensable that every judgment should be so signed before it can produce any effect whatever. When, we say, our readers come to know that none of the requirements, nay, not even the forms of law, were observed in the great anxiety of certain judges and their clerks to swell the force of Locofocism and to manufacture voters, wholesale gratis, the large number of naturalizations per diem becomes at once readily accounted for, and the true and legal value of these patent certificates as readily ascertained.

If our readers feel as all anxious to witness the naturalization process in full operation, they can be gratified to their hearts content during the remainder of this week, we make no doubt, by calling at most of our District Courts, at 10 o'clock precisely, any morning.

We make no doubt that that very intelligent luminary, Judge Robertson, in view of the fact of his having three hundred persons or more remaining untried in jail, and in view of the recent demonstration in Mr. Hunt's great argument of the utter want of jurisdiction in his court, over any other than criminal matters, will distinguish himself by lending a helping hand to the good work. We hasten to lay before our readers, without further comment, the following statistics, taken from the records of the courts:

provide for the Government of the City of New Orleans, and the Administration of the affairs thereof, approved March 12th, 1856:" I have this day appointed the following named gentlemen to preside as Inspectors of the election to take place on MONDAY, 24 of June, 1856, for a Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner, Four Members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen and Fifteen Members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, of the city of New Orleans, according to the provisions of said act, to wit: As follows:

First Precinct—William G. Mellen.
Second Precinct—Benjamin Rosenthal.
Third Precinct—J. A. Adams.
Fourth Precinct—Henry D. Ogden.
Fifth Precinct—H. Judson.
Sixth Precinct—J. Williams.
Seventh Precinct—F. H. Harper.
Eighth Precinct—M. Scott.
Ninth Precinct—F. A. Bettinger.
Tenth Precinct—H. L. Pope.
Eleventh Precinct—H. R. Grandjean.
Twelfth Precinct—C. De Villiers.
Thirteenth Precinct—F. Maloche.
Fourteenth Precinct—F. M. Cronat.
Fifteenth Precinct—M. Doubet.
Sixteenth Precinct—P. O. Labatut.
Seventeenth Precinct—Charles Puget.
Eighteenth Precinct—C. Roff.
Nineteenth Precinct—George Hooper.
Twentieth Precinct—Gustave Pavy.
Twenty-first Precinct—N. Sibbald.
Twenty-third Precinct—N. Sibbald.
Twenty-second Precinct—John S. Whitaker.
Twenty-third Precinct—George Perrin.

JNO. L. LEWIS, Mayor.
may23

HARRIS DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.
Hôtel-de-Ville le 21 mai 1856.

CONFORMEMENT a la section 13 de l'acte 32 de la Législature de cet Etat intitulé "Acte" etc., etc., etc., un Acte pour consolider la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans et pour pourvoir au gouvernement de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans et à l'administration des affaires d'icelle, approuvé le 12 mars 1856, j'ai nommé autant d'hommes de bons citoyens dont les noms suivent, pour présider en qualité d'Inspecteurs à l'élection qui doit avoir lieu LUNDI le 24 juin 1856, pour un Maire, un Contrôleur, un Commissaire des rues, quatre Receveurs, neuf membres du Conseil des Adjoints et quinze membres du Conseil des Assistants Adjoints de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, pour remplir les différentes dites places, savoir: Pour les—

Premier District—William G. Mellen.
Second District—Benjamin Rosenthal.
Troisième District—J. A. Adams.
Quatrième District—Henry D. Ogden.
Cinquième District—H. Judson.
Sixième District—H. W. Adams.
Septième District—F. D. Harper.
Huitième District—M. Scott.
Neuvième District—F. A. Bettinger.
Dixième District—H. L. Pope.
Onzième District—H. R. Grandjean.
Douzième District—C. de Villiers.
Treizième District—F. Maloche.
Quatorzième District—F. M. Cronat.
Quinzième District—M. Doubet.
Seizième District—P. O. Labatut.
Dix-septième District—Charles Pugo.
Dix-huitième District—S. S. Reff.
Dix-neuvième District—Gustave Pavy.
Vingtième District—George Fagenbild.
Vingt-et-unième—N. Sibbald.
Vingt-deuxième District—John S. Whitaker.
Vingt-troisième District—George Perrin.

may 23 J. MO. L. LEWIS, Maire.

HARDWARE.

JOS. G. WATERMAN. CHAS. W. WATERMAN.

J. WATERMAN & BROTHER,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, corner Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets, have on hand and are daily receiving by Foreign and Domestic arrivals, a general assortment of articles comprising, in part, as follows:

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Screws,
Axes, Chains, Seythes,
Carpenters' Tools complete,
Coopers' Tools,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows,
Stock and Dies, Screw plates,
Garden Implements,
Ploughs, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers,
Agricultural Implements,
Mill, Cross cut and Pit Saws,
Ox Yokes, Bows, Staples,
Farming Letters,
Hoes, Hames, Shovels and Spades, Platform Scales,
Anthrons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs Corn Mills,
Harper and Iron Coal Hods, Coffee Grinders,
Single and Double Barrel Guns,
Cotton Hooks, Oblong Dishes,
Chinese Cleavers, Tea Kettles,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers,
Sieves, Fishing Tackles, etc., etc. now.

Yours truly, THE TRIANGLE.

Mr. Lewis Zim, for many years editor and proprietor of the Red River Republican, published at Alexandria, Rapides Parish, announces in his issue of the 3rd instant, that his connection with the Republican has ceased, and that it passes into the hands of the New Orleans Crescent.

The statement should have been that that paper had passed into the hands of Mr. George W. Stoddard, formerly of this office, but more recently of the Republican.

CONGRESS.—There was no session on Saturday of either House. To-day opens the twenty-fifth week of the session. The first special order in the Senate is the bill to authorize a State Convention in the territory of Kansas, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, and upon this question Mr. Sumner has the floor at one o'clock. Mr. Douglas has intimated his intention to press it to a vote within the week. The naval reform bill is the special order for Tuesday, upon which Mr. Mason is to speak; and there seemed to be an understanding with the members present at the last sitting that a vote would be taken after Mr. M's speech. Upon the general orders, awaiting the disposition of the two important questions just named, there are several river and harbor bills, the Pacific Railroad bill, and the bill appropriating three millions of dollars for the improvement of firearms and an addition to the national defences. In the House of Representatives there is still a heavy calendar—the first bill in the committee of the Whole being the bill making appropriations for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. The general appropriation bill, the bill for the support of the navy, and the bill for the support of the Post-Office Department, are among those which have precedence whenever the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means shall think proper to press them.

[National Intelligencer, 19th.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.—The actual cash sales of leaf tobacco in this market during the past week amounted to 339 hogsheads. Prices ranged from $4 40 to $5 00 for scraps and inferior lugs, $5 50 to $10 00 for fair lugs, to choice, and $10 50 to $11 25, $11 75 to $13 00, and $15 50 for extra manufacturing leaf. These were about the largest sales and highest prices ever obtained in this market in one week. The aggregate cash price paid to farmers by the tobacco buyers of Louisville during the week, at a moderate average amounted to the sum of $155,100.

[Louisville Democrat, 19th.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire broke out in the back part of the shop of Mr. Kirk, on Commerce street, below Dauphin. It thence communicated with the tin and coppersmith shop of Mr. Robt. S. Kirk. Both of them were consumed.

We have been unable to ascertain anything certain respecting the origin of the fire. The loss was about $30,000. Mr. K. had about one-half of his stock insured—the News says to the amount of $9,000. The building belonged to the estate of Mr. Geo. Martin, and was valued and insured at $4,000.

[Mobile Tribune, 24th.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY, NEW ORLEANS.—LEEDS AGRE—have been for the last four months enjoying the luxuries of mint-juleps and ripe roses. How I envy

LUNESCHLOSS BROS. & Co.
114 Camp street, beg leave to advise the Citizens of New Orleans that they have on hand, for sale in consignment, and are ordered to close the concern, a large assortment of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fowling Pieces, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, etc., etc., which, together with their well known stock of Builders' Hardware, of every description, Brass, Tools, etc., etc., they offer at most reasonable prices and on accommodating terms. feb1

LUTHER HOMES, FOUNDRY AND ORNAMENTAL WORKS, Corner of Benton and Rephosine streets; Office, No. 106 St. Charles street (Two doors from the St. Charles Theatre), Manufacturer of Iron Railings, Balconies, Verandas, Tombs, Grates, Mantles, Cast Iron Doors, Shutters, Sashes, Blinds, Gratings, Cast Iron Columns and Pilasters, Iron Furniture, Moulds, Grate Bars, etc., and all Machinery required for the South.

We have been duly authorized and are prepared to construct SPILLMAN'S PATENT BAGASSE FURNACE.

LEEDS & CO.
feb2 dAWly

Winkey Entertaineth Jones on the Proverbs.

Two Locos, Jones, on small mat
At Tattersall's had had a wet;
Said Smith to Brown—politics in order—
You're in for Polar for Recorder.
Quoth Brown to Smith, another drink
And then I'll tell you what I think:
A power is ancient, such as true,
"Of evils choose the least of two;"
And so, in voting, I go fit
For me—I find it's sure to win,
Vote for a Taylor I never can,
For it "takes nine of hem to make a man."

DEATH OF MICAIAH TRUTER, Esq.—We are grieved to announce the death of this most worthy gentleman and worthy member of the corps editorial of St. Louis. He died on Saturday at the advanced age of sixty-two, of an obstinate typhoid fever. Long identified with the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial interests of St. Louis and Missouri, as the senior editor of the Western Journal and Civilian, his loss will be deplored far beyond the circle of his immediate friends and intimates, to whom he was endeared by gentleness and nobleness of character, and all those qualities which win the highest regard and esteem. A kind and amiable gentleman, a profound scholar, a thorough lawyer, and a man of singular mildness and purity of disposition, a forcible thinker, and one of the most capable essayists and statisticians in the West, his death may truly be regarded as a public calamity. Within the sphere of labor which many years ago he marked out for himself, no man never did more valuable labor for the grateful remembrance of a community. As a writer, he was able, judicious and discriminating; and his contributions to the Western Journal will long attest his devotion to the expansion and development of the latent and potential opulence of our city and State.

[St. Louis Democrat, 19th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—We have every reason to believe that Mr. Crampton was this morning officially notified by the Secretary of State that the President had determined to suspend diplomatic intercourse with him as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government until Lord Clarendon's reply to the request of this Government for his recall shall be received.—[Washington Evening Star, 17th.

We shall believe just as much of the foregoing as we please. Such an exhibition of backbone on the part of the President would be truly wonderful.

LETTER FROM CRESCENTA.

"How little do they see what is, who frame
Their hasty judgments upon that which seems."

'Tis somewhat singular, dear Crescent, how much we are governed, in our conduct through life, by the thought of appearances and anxiety in regard to the world's opinion. Do we contemplate an action, the question to ourself is not "Is this right, but, what will people say? The morality of the good or evil influence our conduct may have upon others, is seldom thought of; whilst the basilisk eye of conventionality bids us walk unrestainingly by her side. Life is a masquerade, oftimes beauteous in its seeming; but let the robe be torn, the flowery chaplet fade, the mask fall off, and you gaze upon wrinkles, ugliness and deformity.

But again: We have pictures of dark and sombre shading, from whose forbidding aspect, with premature prejudice, we turn shrinkingly; but, would we look more closely, rosy tints are struggling through the sombre hues, pure colors are striving with the incertitude of chaotic pencillings.

How often has the dread of public opinion checked us when our conscience would have led us forward in the true path? How often has it made us turn from the erring, when a word kindly spoken, a glance of pitying sympathy, would have been the course our heart dictated, and which would, like "bread cast upon the waters," have yielded a good return, even if in the future. But no! "Evil communications corrupt good manners" is an adage the world and its votaries, when they wish to shirk a duty, accept in too literal a sense. Did they think of and follow it, when themselves inclined to sin, 'twould be well. Sin and sorrow would decrease with rapidity, but our memory is never so vivid with its wise sayings as when conscience pushes us forward to an unwilling duty, nor ever slumbers so deeply as when we are inclined to some things we know the thoughts and hopes of better hours might chide. Well may it be said, man is blessed with a convenient memory; and woman, too.

Fear of the world's opinion—no matter how unjust they may know it to be—has kept many a poor wretch in torture worse than Tartarian; has forced men and women to endure sorrow that has withered their youth and seethed their hearts in liquid gall, until they have turned in bitterness away from all, and "see no good under the sun."

Public opinion, through its foolishly dreaded influence has led men to live far beyond their income, and then death pitilessly leaves after them families helpless, dependent, and in want. How many wives, with their ceaseless cry of "give, give," beyond their husband's *honest* ability to do so, have driven their companions to dissipation and death. But further demonstration is but piling Pelion on Ossa. And yet there is no bane without its antidote. So, in the midst of all these evils we can call a good, for the hughear voice of the world oftimes restrains these who have bartered their conscience for whitewather and compels them to act justly, when, if not influenced by its dread, their sense of justice would be whelmed in endless Lethe. And thus, through all the ills of life, we can, if so disposed, hedge, draw honey even from the poisoned chalice.

CRESCENTA.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, May 10th, 1856.

My Dear Crescent—Since I last wrote to you peace has broken out in Europe. Each of the great powers having whipped all the other great powers, all the great powers have retired upon their laurels, and are now congratulating themselves upon what immense fellows they have proved themselves to be. But it seems as if there were a certain amount of war in the atmosphere, which if squeezed out of one quarter, *will* make its appearance in another; just like a badly laid oil-cloth with lumps in it—if you push them down in one place they come up somewhere else. In proof of which I need only say that since the war was concluded in Europe, an editor and engineer have been cow-hided in New York. The former, (proprietor of a paper called the Sunday Courier,) received his cutaneous castigation from an officer in Walker's army; and is now, I understand, preparing an elaborate article on raw materials, in which hides will be specially treated. How the engineering business came off I can't tell; the fact is sufficient to establish my theory.

Our friend, the Mayor of New York, it appears, is down South planting the first seed of that crop of votes which *he* expects will some day get him the Presidency. By the way, it is said here that some sharper has been passing himself off on the people of Troy for Mayor Wood. Admirable historical parallel for this in the case of the wooden-horse, with which the Mayor's of old were humbugged.

Our people here seem to have as much sympathy for your old contributor, Gen. Walker, as you have in the Crescent City. A grand meeting was held in New York, the other day, expressing the strongest sympathy with his cause; and a picture in the New York Picayune of that British hog poking his nose into the Central American business, puts the whole thing in a nutshell—as it ought to and I hope will be. There are, however, a lot of millionaires here working against him as hard as they can; but the world is not yet quite ruled with a rod of gold, thanks to the strong arm and bold heart.

James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, is expected home from Europe soon; when, of course, there will be universal rejoicing. The theatrical critic of his paper has just brought out a comedy, called "My Wife's Mirror," at Louisa Reeves' Varieties, and puffed it most extensively in the Herald. "What a world of gammon and swindle this is, to be sure," as Miss Mowcher says.

Little Redpath, once of the New Orleans press, was on here a few weeks ago from Kansas, having established amongst the squatter sovereigns a reputation as a fire-eater. He has now gone back to the scene of war.

Here in New York, spring is just beginning to let us know that she's round. A few green leaves have burst from the trees, and the grass looks as good as new. You in the Crescent City—happy dogs that you are!

Yours,

New Grenada, S. A.

"Amigo," of the Picayune, is now touring in New Grenada. We extract from his correspondence, dated Bogota, April 3, 1856:

CARTHAGENA A FREE PORT.

I wrote you, some days since, an account of my visit to the Emerald Mines of Muzo, and some other noteworthy objects in this vicinity; and as I have now been here two months, during which time I have endeavored to study the political condition and constitution of the country, a few remarks upon its present state and future prospects may be of some interest to your readers.

I will first mention, in passing, a law which has just been passed by Congress, as it has a very marked influence upon some extensive American interests in New Granada, and may tend to a large increase of intercourse with the United States. The city of Carthagena, with its beautiful harbor, which was once the most important city in Spanish America, having been all the same time the headquarters of its naval forces in those waters, and the centre of its richest commerce, has been declared a free port, and all goods imported there, are to be, from the 1st of September next, free of duties. As a company of New York capitalists have already opened the old Spanish dique, or canal, between that city and the Magdalena river, which is the sole commercial artery for nearly two millions of people, and have placed several fine steamers on the river, this measure has a direct and unavoidable tendency to throw the whole trade of the country into their hands, and, besides, giving them the profitable carrying of it, they will receive a toll upon its transit through the line of canal which their enterprise has opened.

PROPERTY OF THE COUNTRY.

The industrial interests of this country have received a remarkable impulse within the last few years. The extinction of the tobacco monopoly, which was abolished by Gen. Mosquera, as President of the Republic in 1847, opened the fields of the southern part of the valley of the Magdalena to this branch of labor; and so well adapted have these lands proved to the tobacco culture, that their product now stands second in the estimation of the commercial world, and the yield has increased and is increasing with great rapidity. Lands in that section of country have risen from fifty to a hundred fold in value, and labor has advanced from ten cents to eighty cents a day, for common field hands.

Another branch of trade that has increased greatly, is the getting out of the bark of the cinchona tree—the old Peruvian bark. There are vast forests of this tree in the public lands of the Republic, and so profitable has the trade been, that a feeling something akin to our own Western wild land speculation exists here. It has caused a a great demand for labor, and in conjunction with the tobacco culture, has had the effect of causing a general advance in the value of labor throughout the Republic to nearly thrice its former level.

The southern Provinces of the Republic, lying east of Magdalena river, are extensively engaged in the culture and manufacture of cotton; the gathering of coffee, which grows with great luxuriance, (nearly all the fine coffee now exported from Maracaibo coming from these districts,) and sugar making, which is a most profitable business. Since the organization of the navigation of the Magdalena by the American Company, the Legislatures of Velez and Socorro have passed laws authorizing their Governors to contract for the opening of roads to that river. By these measures, the products of those two very industrious provinces will soon be poured into the market of Carthagena.

PROGRESS—RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

That I am not too sanguine in the hopes I entertain in relation to the stability and progress of New Granada, will be evident, I think, from a simple recital of some of the labors she has accomplished during her short career as a nation, which has often been disturbed by political convulsions. She has freed the press from every trammel which the policy of the past has put upon it; she has separated the church from the State, and declared universal freedom of religious worship; she has thrown down all the old barriers that a protective system had erected in the paths of commerce; she has instituted public schools at the charge of the State; she has abolished the law of primogeniture; she has abrogated imprisonment for debt, and the death penalty for political offences; and she has invited immigration by grants of lands to actual settlers, and tendering upon them citizenship immediately on application for it. If the unquiet past has borne such rich fruit may we not hope for much good in the quiet future?

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

The general hope of the people now is that the former Republic of Colombia may be soon re-established, and it would seem as though events were tending in that direction. A large majority of the people of Venezuela are in favor of it, and the recent message of President Monagas, of that Republic, strongly advocates it. Ecuador is ready and desirous to enter into negotiations to effect that object; and the statesmen here are seriously meditating the manner of bringing it about, now that the cloud that lately hung over the relations between New Granada and Venezuela has disappeared. If they succeed in establishing the principle of States rights here, as is now contemplated, the work will be more than half done, for they will thus lay hold, in South America, of the true secret of the rapid extension of the North American confederation. The neighboring commonwealths will be ready and anxious to come into a Colombian confederation that respects the sovereignty of its constituent States, and only bands together free people for the purpose of mutual defence and unrestricted intercourse. Should this event take place, we may believe that the evils of the past have taught wisdom to the nations of Spanish America, and that its regeneration has begun. A South American confederation, upon the principles of our own prosperous Union, would mark a new era in the progress of republicanism, and be hailed with joy throughout all the civilized world.

POETRY AS IT IS THERE.

From Simijaca we proceeded on to the town of Chiquinquira, the site of the celebrated shrine of the Virgin, which is a miraculous picture of "Our Lady of Remedies," that has been nearly three hundred years the object of deep veneration by the Indian and mixed population of New Grenada. The time of our visit was Palm Sunday, when the church was about two-thirds filled with devotees, a thousand or twelve hundred being present, mostly Indians. The church is a very large and massive building, belonging to the order of St. Dominic, and its income is said to be about seventy thousand dollars a year. This arises almost entirely from the votive offerings, as the lower classes, through a very large portion of the Republic, make vows to the Virgin of Chinquinquiri, under all circumstances of difficulty or distress. The walls of the church are covered with relations of miracles performed, each relation being accompanied by its pictorial representation, for the benefit of the large non-reading class. The name of the person, place and date, as well as character of the miracle, are given with scrupulous minuteness; and from the fact that nearly all those cited were of recent occurrence, the oldest miracle not being more than eight or ten years back, I inferred that the older ones are from time to time removed, to make room for the rapidly accumulating instances of miraculous intervention on the part of the Virgin.

The character of the miracles was of the most ordinary kind, recoveries from sickness being by far the most numerous; others were salvation from impending dangers