New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

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

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer and charged according to advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a family paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable media to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1856.

Business.—The levee yesterday exhibited symptoms of summer inactivity—there were but few arrivals. Two or three cargoes of sugar and molasses, or parts of cargoes, formed a fair share of the receipts. The arrivals of vessels show a falling off; that, however, cannot be called any disadvantage to trade, for there is not sufficient produce to load those now in port. We hope that shippers of tobacco will not be quite so exacting as to expect it to be carried for half-last, or say at about 20s. per hogshead to London, and $2 50 to New York. Ship owners are having a hard time of it this season. The following were the engagements in New York on the 3d: grain to Liverpool from 5½d to 7d, cotton 3-16, flour 2s. 3d., and flour to London 2s. 3d. To San Francisco measurement goods were taken at 25 to 30 cents per foot. Take one year with another, there is no freighting business pays a greater return than the carrying of cotton and produce from New Orleans to its several destinations. Very few owners in the Northern States who have not accumulated fortunes in the carrying trade from Southern ports. It has generally been of much more importance than the bringing of passengers from Europe, though the leading merchants of New York and Boston, who commenced with nothing twenty-five years ago, have seldom known a day to pass in that time but what some of their vessels were moored at the levee of our city. This brings up the subject, can not vessels be built, equipped and sailed from New Orleans, on as low terms as from any Northern port? We think so, and if the usual activity, energy and industry of our merchants could be influenced towards this important interest, it would not be long before Algiers and Gretna would be crowded with ship yards, and every yard with one or more vessels in course of being built. In this brief article we cannot enumerate the many advantages ship and steamboat building would confer on all the great and varied interests which are accumulating in our city, and pointing onward to its great destiny.

Later advices were due to day from Europe. The Princess was to have left Liverpool, for New York, on the 28th. The Arabia, of the 31st, may arrive first, and her accounts will be due this evening or to-morrow. Then follows the Arago from Havre, on the 4th instant, and the America, for Boston, on the 7th instant.

For the Bratshore Sufferers.—The steamer Kate Pritchee leaves the Jefferson railroad this morning on the arrival of the 8:20, M., train of cars, and Port Pontchartrain on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train, for Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis, landing passengers at the very earliest hour this evening at the several places.

Valuable and Interesting.—Mr. J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, advertises in our columns this morning a great variety of useful and interesting publications. As the season for travelers has now commenced, and as books are indispensable to travelers, we know not a place we can more heartily commend them to than Steel's. The taste that cannot be suited at his establishment, must be of no ordinary description.

Mr. W. H. Kneass' Benefit.—On Thursday evening, this popular young comedian will take a benefit at the Pelican Theater, on which occasion he will be assisted by several of our most talented amateurs. Three favorite pieces have been selected, containing many songs and dances which will be given by both Mr. Kneass and the amateurs. We are confident that there will be a crowded house.

A Wife Robbed by Her Husband.—The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 2d inst., relates the following piece of unparalleled meanness: On Saturday morning Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bane, a young couple, who had been married about four weeks, arrived in this city from Pittsburg on the steamer Highflyer, and took lodging at a private boarding house kept by Mrs. Adams. On the ensuing night, while the wife was asleep, the husband procured a furniture car and took away not only all the joint stock of the conjugal partnership, but even the private trunks and wardrobe of the better half, embracing her jewelry, pocket money, and the very rings upon her fingers, two of which contained valuable diamond sets. That she might be in no doubt as to the author of the dastardly robbery, her husband left her a letter enclosing *two dollars!* and recommending her immediate return to her parents. The only consolation left to the robbed and deserted wife, was derived from the postscript, which contained the assurance that she would never see him again. Information of the robbery was left at the police office, and efforts will be made to bring the scoundrel to justice.

Jubilant and Cool.—Our, friend Jona C. White, editor of the Minerva and Mayor of Thibodaux—how could he so lower the profession!—thus refers to the great and glorious victory obtained by the American party on the 24 inst. Hear him talk:

All honor and glory to the virtuous and patriotic Americans of New Orleans. They went into the conflict with a determination to retrieve the honor of their revolutionary sires, and well they deserve the thanks and congratulations of all those who believe in the principle that America should be ruled by Americans. Here is our hand, Mayor Waterman, and may your administration cause the Commercial Capital of the South-West to prosper as in days of old, never forgetting the cardinal object and aim of Americans—our country—the Union and the Constitution; now and forever, one and inseparable.

You are now permitted to take a seat by the side of Thibodaux the young rural city that first put the ball in motion in '56.

Mayor White is incontinently voted the freedom of our sanctum. He has always been welcome to it, but now for the first time official and formal declaration is made. Come down and see the inauguration. The authorities will see that you have a free pass.

The President has officially recognised Mr. Andreas F. Walls as Vice Consul for Brazil at New Orleans.

Mr. David Hadden, an old and highly respectable merchant of New York, died in that city on the 3d inst. He had been engaged in business in New York for more than fifty years, and was a director of the American Exchange Bank, of the Life and Trust Company, and of the Gas Light Company, and was at one time president of the St. Andrews Society.

The value of the exports from the port of Boston during the week ending May 30, including specie, was as follows: American, $214,563 49; foreign, $40,397 80—total $254,961 29.

Progress of Memphis.—The trade of Memphis, says the Eagle, of a late date, under the magic influence of railroads, is advancing with giant strides. Take the single article of cotton. The total receipts this season up to the present time, (dating from the 1st September last) amount to 288,072 bales, against 188,617, at the same time last year—showing an increase, so far, of over 100,000 bales! or, an increase of $5,000,000 in the trade of Memphis, in the article of cotton alone!

The Norfolk Herald, of the 4th inst., says the new steam frigate Roanoke was taken out of the dry dock yesterday at 10 o'clock, and placed under the shears, preparatory to hoisting in her boilers, machinery, etc.

SOMEWHAT TRUTHFUL.

The following, from the Courier of yesterday morning, is quite suggestive. There is matter in it for reflection, but not the kind of reflection our cotemporary favors. It is calculated to lead the mind back to the past; and the Democratic political past in this State—so far as the purity of the ballot-box is concerned—will not bear scrutiny. The closer it is investigated the more corrupt the developments.

Says our cotemporary:

It is a principle of human nature that crime begets crime until the evils become no longer tolerable. We think the city of Injury and outrage is now full to the brim. Considerably with the noise of mob and Americans the Democrats of this city cannot suffer these abuses to go any further. It is wholly idle to talk. The time for vigorous, energetic, united and determined action has come. We regret in the extremity of the Know-Nothing party for a peaceable and a fair election; we were grossly deceived. Shall we trust and be cheated again, or shall we take measures to secure our rights by adequate means?

The above paragraph sets out with a truism none will dispute. It is a "principle of human nature that crime begets crime, until the evils become no longer endurable." Such *has* ever been the case throughout all time, so far as the records of the past furnish enlightenment in the premises. We may search the pages of ancient and modern history; we may recall the traditions of the orient; we may pore over the legends of the occident; we may ponder upon the realities of the present, and look where we will, the melancholy fact stands forth in bold relief—"crime begets crime," just as invariably as night follows the setting of the sun.

But, who should be held responsible? The author, or the incident? The cause, or the result naturally flowing therefrom? We contend that the *author*, the original cause, of "crime that begets crime," should be forced to accountability—not those who have been led away by the influence of evil example.

On grounds like these, the justice of which no fair man will attempt to controvert, we are willing to go to trial—to put the Democratic party on the stand—and to show that it or its leaders, are really and truly responsible for violations of law flowing from, or caused by, attempted corruptions of the ballot-box—that the Democratic party *originated* the practices now so vehemently complained of—and that to them is rightfully chargable a long train of evils all good men deplore.

We have only to point to the past to substantiate all these propositions, and more too. The leaders of the Democracy should never challenge investigations into *that* past. The closer the antiquarian researches, the more revolting the discoveries—the more repulsive the developments.

For six or eight days the Courier has been bitter, disingenuous and savage, in its onslaughts upon the American party. Since its disastrous discomfiture, on the 2d of June, it has been boiling over with wrath and venom, and has hurled its missiles on all sides, regardless of right and reckless of wrong. Although we are not aware that any body has been hurt, or even scared, by the demonstrations of our cotemporary, still such proceedings are none the less reprehensible.

When the Courier talks about the integrity of the ballot-box, or of crime begetting crime, it should go back to the fountain head, and denounce it. Let it denounce and crush the source of frauds upon the elective franchise in Louisiana, if it would prevent frauds in future!

The Courier has plenty of spleen for the American party, but no word, not even a syllable of reproach, for the stupendous Plaquemine frauds of 1844, which in their enormity and villainy, exceeded any and everything of the kind perpetrated before or since.

"Crime begets crime." True—most true. The hideous Plaquemine crime has not been without its legitimate consequences. But, *that* year, "crime" helped the Democracy—hence, was not deemed particularly criminal!

Let us pass over the intervening years, and come down to November, 1853. During the summer which preceded that election, the most awful epidemic ever known had prevailed throughout the city. The calculation is a moderate one that two thousand voters were carried off by the pestilence, and that one thousand voters were absent. The highest vote the city had ever before polled was about ten thousand. According to this just estimate, then, there could have been but about seven thousand legal voters in the corporation. How many votes were cast? Why, some *thirteen thousand!*

Here was Plaquemines redivivus. Here was a stupendous fraud standing forth in all its naked hideousness! Every man knew that five or six thousand fraudulent votes had been polled—many took occasion to express themselves plainly—but as the fraud helped the Democratic leaders, no word of reproach was heard from them!

And so on, throughout, winding up with the indefensible and atrocious conduct of the last Legislature. No matter by what means our opponents possessed themselves of the spoils of office, all was right—crime upon crime, and corruption upon corruption, was winked at and encouraged; but when a disgusted and oppressed people see fit to throw them off, the air rings with denunciations of their opponents.

We have heard of the Devil rebuking sin, but we defy any one to produce a stronger exemplification of the saying, than is to be found in the columns of the Democratic journals at the present time.

American National Council.—The annual session of the American National Council convened in New York on Tuesday, the 3d inst. There was a pretty full representation, and great harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The Council was called to order at eleven o'clock, the President, E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky, in the chair.

Pending a debate to do away with the secret principle, the Council adjourned till Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For the information of our readers, we will state that the National Council should not be confounded with the National Conventions, which are very different affairs, and are constituted in a different manner. The delegates to a Grand Council are chosen by representatives from Subordinate Councils in Convention assembled, and they do not make nominations, only endorse them; while the National Conventions are composed of delegates from the several Congressional districts.

The Turks consider that their Sultan has made a great approach to European customs, from the fact that he has reduced the number of ladies to his harem from 1000 to 350.

Abolition Villainy.

The following letter was received by us yesterday morning. It speaks for itself; and, therefore, needs no comment. What a precious set of scamps the Kansas Abolitionists must be:

NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,
Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) May 30, 1856.

Editors Crescent: In one of our debates, two evenings since, for improvement in speaking, a fellow-student from the North declared that he had obtained possession of a letter addressed to a citizen here by a Free-State man in Lawrence, Kansas Territory, stating that a meeting had just been held there and a Club formed for the purpose of assassinating Sheriff Jones, should he dare to venture again in Lawrence. This Club were each pledged to the foul deed by an oath. Although the letter was snatched from the holder by a spectator present, upon subsequent inquiry, with the aid of our Professors, the letter was proved to be genuine, and *to have been written and mailed two weeks before the shooting of Jones*, showing the whole thing to have been premeditated by the citizens of Lawrence, and not, as they solemnly assume, the work of a pro-slavery enemy of the Sheriff or of some unknown "villain."

A Louisianian.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

WATERING PLACES.

Kate Pritchee, Erthes, master, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain cars at the Lake. R. M. Harrison & Co., 16 Gravier street, agents.

MOBILE.

Florida, Hutchings, master, on the arrival at the Lake of the 12 o'clock M. Pontchartrain cars. R. Godden, 10 Blank Place, agent.

TCHEFUNCTA RIVER.

Virginia Pearl, Hoffman, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. Pontchartrain cars. D. C. Lowber, No. 98 Magazine street, agent.

RED RIVER.

C. Hays, Wright, master, at 5 o'clock. Lewis Scapp & Co., 37 Front street, agents.

Union, Crook, master, at 5 o'clock P. M. P. H. Brinton & Co., 4 Lafayette street, and Lewis Scapp & Co., 37 Front street, agents.

Jefferson, ——, master, at 5 o'clock P. M. Felton & Burgess, corner Magazine and Girod streets, agents.

Marion, Bossier, at 5 o'clock P. M. T. B. Smith, 12 New Levee street, agents.

☞ **Dyspepsia.—There are but few who do** not at some time experience the unpleasant effect of temporary indigestion, such as a sense of fullness, weight and uneasiness of the stomach, foul tongue, bitterness in the mouth, nausea, sick headache, etc., etc. All such feelings are evidence of approaching dyspepsia, which should always be checked and cured by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which are known to be an infallible remedy for all such complaints. To this thousands will testify who have tried them and proved the facts. Hostetter's Bitters are for sale by our principal druggists and dealers generally. Sold wholesale by S. J. Hart & Co., No. 79 Tchoupitoulas street, and Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street.

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TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT

LATER FROM KANSAS.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

St. Louis, June 6.—Advices from Kansas to the 28th, state that parties of dragoons have been stationed at Topeka and Lawrence.

It is rumored that a party of Buford's men attacked a party of settlers near Osawatomie, killing five and dispersing the remainder.

The Missouri pro-slavery men identified with the troubles, have been ordered by the committee to leave Kansas, and many have complied.

There is great excitement throughout the Territory, and Gov. Shannon is employing U. S. troops to preserve order.

The Congressional Committee had gone to Westport, and would leave on the 8th for Washington.

Thirteen persons have been arrested, implicated in the murder of the pro-slavery men near Osawatomie.

Later Intelligence.

Marshal Donaldson and seven men have been killed by a party of Abolitionists. During the conflict, several of the Marshal's posse were seriously wounded. It is also reported that more of the same party had been attacked. Twenty-five of Buford's men had gone to their assistance.

In a fight between Capt. Pattie's command and a party of Abolitionists near Black Jack's, nine Abolitionists and thirteen pro-slavery men were killed.

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, June 10.—The Natchez passed down at 3 o'clock, and the Aleck Scott at 5 this evening.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1856.

The city election for Mayor and other municipal officers, took place here on Monday. The Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by the meagre majority of 13, in a vote of nearly six thousand—and even this was accomplished by a system of gross and unblushing frauds. The Americans elected a majority of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council.

I confess that I am agreeably disappointed in the result. I had no idea that the American ticket would come within five hundred votes of an election. The large number of government *employees* here, consisting of clerks in the departments, laborers upon the public buildings, and mechanics at the navy yard, constituted a formidable opposition. The officers of the government were levied on for contributions to help the Democratic candidate—clerks and laborers were permitted to leave their business for the purpose of voting and electioneering—the whole patronage of the Federal government was levelled against us. But in the face of all these appliances, the Americans rallied gallantly and enthusiastically to their standard, elected a majority of the Council, and ran the opposition candidate for Mayor to within an ace of defeat. Indeed, there is no doubt that the American candidate for that office is elected by a considerable majority of *legal* voters—for there were numerous instances (some of which have been detected,) of double voting, and fraudulent voting, on the part of the opposition. One Sag-Nicht voted in three wards, and was detected in an attempt to vote in a fourth.

There is nothing doing in Congress. Only thirty-five members made their appearance in the House yesterday. Public attention is absorbed in the grand national Democratic pow-wow now going on in Cincinnati. At last accounts, Mr. Buchanan's chance for the nomination was considered the best, and his friends here are considerably elated in consequence. But there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip—and old Buck may yet be dropped by the Democracy in obedience to the new test that party has adopted, that obscurity and insignificance are best qualifications for high station.

Mr. Crampton, and one of the dismissed Consuls, sail to-day from Boston for Europe. Mr. Crampton's place here is supplied for the present by Mr. Lumley, his late Secretary of Legation. No serious cause of dispute between this country and Great Britain will arise out of the dismissal of the British Minister—though it is not likely that his place will be supplied until after the settlement of the Central American difficulty. A British Minister has been once before dismissed from this government—in 1808 I think—and it was eighteen months before another was substituted.

The prosecution of Marcy to refer the matters in dispute between the two governments to individual referees, instead of to disinterested governments, as is usual, seems to meet with approval—but, more because it can do no harm, than because it is likely to be productive of good. Present appearances indicate very clearly that while we are temporising with Great Britain relative to Central America, the whole question will receive an effectual solution at the hands of the intrepid Walker.

In this connection, the late declaration of Lord Clarendon in Parliament, that Costa Rica and others of the Central American Republics had been appealing to Great Britain for assistance against Nicaragua ever since the first landing of Walker, possesses peculiar significance. His Lordship states that these overtures have been refused—but there is record evidence that offers of arms were made by Great Britain, and for aught we know, they were accepted. That the sympathy of all the European powers is with the Costa Ricans, there is no manner of doubt. In this emergency it becomes a grave question for the decision of this Government, whether it will maintain, inviolate, the Monroe doctrine, or will permit it to be subverted by the insidious approaches of others. It would be an easy matter for Great Britain, through the agency of Costa Rica, to practically annul the Monroe doctrine. But, that she will be defeated in the attempt, if made, is evident, if we only extend to Walker that substantial encouragement which he deserves. When it is recollected that he is, in fact, fighting for our Monroe doctrine, and that through him alone we can expect to sustain it, the policy of our Government toward him should be most liberal and generous. The defeat of Walker would be the defeat of the Monroe doctrine. If Mr. Marcy were not so absorbed in the contemplation of the spoils, this truth would be apparent to him. But he has recently given some signs of awaking from his lethargic sleep—and the hope may therefore yet be indulged that he will inaugurate a vigorous and decisive foreign policy in respect of our Central American relations.

Essex.

We learn from a dispatch that one hundred and fifty government troops passed through Buffalo on the 5th inst., *en route* for Kansas.

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

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To Travelers and Others.

NEW AND INTERESTING WORKS.

WAU-BUN; The Early Days in the Northwest.
TOILING AND HOPING—By Jenny Marsh.
FEMALE LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.
PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSES—By A. R. Johnson.
THE WAR IN KANSAS—By G. W. Brewerton.
A HUNTER'S LIFE; Among Lions, Elephants, etc.
THE BUNSLY PAPERS—By John Broughton.
THE LADY'S GUIDE TO PERFECT GENTILITY—By Emily Thorewell.
ALONE—By Marion Harland.
MARRIED, NOT MATED—By Alice Carey.
THE CREOLE ORPHANS—A Tale of Louisiana.
WOMAN'S FAITH—A Southern Tale.
THE LOST HUNTER—A Tale of Early Times.
THE SPARROW GRASS PAPERS—By Frederick S. Cozzens.
THE HIDDEN PATH—By Mortor Harland.
HUMBOLDT'S ISLAND OF CUBA—By John S. Thrasher.
THE ATTACHE IN MADRID.
MISS MURRAY'S UNITED STATES, CANADA AND CUBA.
FAMILIAR SCIENCE—By David A. Wells.
AND OTHER LATE WORKS received by every Steamer.

For sale by

J. B. STEEL,
New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse,
60 Camp street.

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NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Segovia, April 17, 1856.

Editors Crescent: Leaving Chontales three days ago, I crossed the high Mico range ten leagues northwest of Libertad, and gradually descended to the plain of the upper Escondido, as it is called. I finally brought up at this old town, called Matagalpa, and propose to give you a letter from another gold and silver region, far richer in "washings," though not more beautiful nor grand in scenery than the one I have left, and from whence I wrote you a few hasty lines some two weeks ago. But little of the distance between Chontales and Segovia is destitute of the presence of gold, and in fact, I have found it almost everywhere, on the hillsides, in the streams among the roots of grass, in the rotten debris of granite ledges, on the open plain, and in the sand. The land, too, (I mean the soil,) is everywhere rich, capable of the highest cultivation, and fruitful of every production. On the high plains above, and even immediately around Matagalpa, wheat is grown to a considerable extent; and wherever it is cultivated, it flourishes in great vigor, although the production per acre does not average much above the product in Illinois and our rich Western lands. It may seem rather an unnatural brood for one and the same plantation, (I like that word best—don't you?) or hacienda to produce, but I have seen coffee, tobacco, cocoa, corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, oats, beans, peas, limes, oranges, bananas, plantains and arrow root, all flourishing vigorously on the same farm, and as if indigenous to the soil.

Don't pshaw at that, for it is so, I did not believe it till I saw with my own eyes, and now I know it to be true. A Pennsylvanian, named Gordon, who has been in this country six year, and has one of the finest haciendas in the world, has tried, as he says, to see how many of the productions of this climate could be grown on one section of good land, and has thus proven that all can be made to flourish in the same field, and all with the same vigor. It only needs a little care and attention to have every comfort which nature can provide to enable one to dwell here in a perfect paradise. On your uplands every kind of vegetable and cereal production of the earth leap into vigorous life to bless the hand that sows, the seed, whilst in the streams gold glitters in all its purity to repay the industry of him who gathers it up. The gold ore of the quartz, as well as that of the washings, is of the same character in this region as in that of Chontales; but both are in greater abundance, and capital and labor are better paid in producing it. The surface of the country is much more broken, rocky and abrupt here than in Chontales, and far more of the land must remain at waste; but even upon the steep hill-sides and along the rugged cliffs, the vine can be profitably cultivated, and the fresh strong winds that fan these high regions must be extremely favorable to their healthiness and freedom from those diseases that often destroy them in Spain and France. The old quartz mills that have been so long in operation in this region, are just now mostly idle on account of the late disturbances with the Indians that inhabit the mountains east and north of this, but as they have withdrawn and are again quiet, the proprietors and laborers are preparing to return and recommence operations.

An American party has recently purchased a quartz mine near this place and are bringing out a regular crushing mill from the States. I happen to know that said mill has already reached Granada and is probably awaiting transportation to this place.

The forests that cover the mountains are of the same character of woods that grow in all Central America—cedar, gum, dyewood—indeed, the whole catalogue of useful, ornamental and precious woods flourish in this climate.

What a land of waste lies here, and how criminally neglectful of the innumerable blessings that surround them are these idle, thriftless, semi-civilized people? No winter ever blasts the productions of toil and care, or chills the blood of man or beast; and even the heat of summer is tempered to a most healthful degree by the ever-refreshing breeze. And can it be that Almighty wisdom has fashioned such a land as this, and bestowed upon it so many advantages, only to rust out and waste forever in idleness? Or rather, was it not given to man for his benefit, his home and dwelling? It must be so; and the time cannot be distant, when another and a better—yes, I say, a *better*—race will people these hills and valleys, and cover them with fruitful fields and blooming gardens, and dot them over with nestling towns and cities. Millions of happy, civilized people might dwell here, where only a few thousand half-savage, ragged, idle and ignorant beings hardly *stay*.

The echoes of revolutions and wars still sound among these mountains, and it seems music to the ears of a race that has so often mingled in and been affected by them; and yet they have learned nothing from the many great lessons which their civil discords and commotions should teach, but which a stranger can read on every wall and tower. The "disunionists" of the States should all, every one of them, not excepting Horace Greeley, visit Central America, if they would learn the practical effects upon the country which their mad schemes would entail upon a continent, if carried out successfully.

I have not yet been able to visit the mines, as I wish to and must leave for Granada to-morrow, as it is not yet considered safe for an American to travel through the mining district, and my time is limited; but I have seen enough here to induce me to revisit Segovia when peace shall once more smile over the land. But I can conscientiously invite emigrants who are desirous of seeking for homes in Nicaragua, to settle here; and if there was one unfavorable circumstance against the country, I would speak of it.

We have found here, as in Chontales, many precious stones; and when the geologist shall explore these regions with a scientific and a practical eye, he will develope a rich multitude of productions that can be found nowhere else on earth.

And here let me stop to say that a courier has just come in from Honduras, and reports that President Santos Guardiola had recalled the few troops that he had previously ordered down to the frontiers to cooperate with San Salvador against Nicaragua, and that he had also ordered all the servile refugees and conspirators from Nicaragua away from the lines into the interior towns, there to remain under strict surveillance. This, doubtless, is true; and if true, the great "northern league" against Walker is *broken;* and within a few days past, I have heard these natives talk significantly about a democratic revolution in Costa Rica. Why not? These fellows always get news months in advance of us white folks. It is curious how they get their information, and as their predictions have always come true about this war, I begin to think that it may, indeed, be the fact that a revolution is brewing in that State.

To-morrow, I am off for Granada, from whence you shall hear from me, Vanderbilt to the contrary notwithstanding. I made my supper this evening upon green corn, boiled in the husk and brought on the back of a "muchacho" five miles to market. We had some fine sugar-cane, also, by way of dessert, with oranges freshly plucked from a tree in front of our host's door. You can boast of your ice, juleps, etc., but you can't beat the variety upon our table this afternoon. So good-bye. "Mais encore," Lafayette.

A Card.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MEMBERS OF THE BAR, respectfully recommend Mr. ARTHUR SAUCIER as a fit and proper person, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Richard Richardson, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Saucier is a member of the Bar, and is, in our opinion, well qualified to fill the office.

J. Livergne,	Randell Hunt,
W. O. Rogers,	C. Roselius,
Harry T. Hays,	John Livingston,
Cyprien Dufour,	G. L. Gardner,
William H. Hunt,	J. Q. A. Fellows,
C. O. Dugue,	John S. Holt,
Dorgan Martin,	Henry J. Leary,
Thomas Hunton,	John Finney,
L. Madison Day,	E. Barnacres,
Henry Denis,	Thomas Alexander McDonald,
John C. Larue,	A. Pitot, Jr.,
L. Cazelas,	Charles M. Emerson,
E. W. Hundegon,	J. D. Maybry,
John W. Price,	L. Charvet,
H. A. Clinch,	J. M. Davidson,
Clement E. Fenrose,	George L. Bright,
J. Ad. Rodier,	G. W. H. Marr,
A. A. Mellavia,	A. J. Villere,
H. Dugue,	Edwin C. Mix,
R. P. Harrison,	J. C. Egan,
William C. Hammer,	H. J. Sage.
	M. C. Edwards.

New Orleans, June 5, 1856. jo6 2p5f

Madness, Idiocy, Convulsions,

And a long train of other horrible diseases are the frequent consequences of permitting Worms to generate and multiply, without check, in the intestines and the stomach. Such neglect is as inexcusable as it is dangerous; inasmuch as WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, without confinement to the house or trouble to the sufferer, will rate the Glasses in a few days, and at the same time improve the condition of the digestive organs, purify the blood and regulate all the secretions.

☞ Be particular and remember the name, "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. Remember this.

For sale wholesale and retail in New Orleans, by

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

jo9 2p3t&Mo We f2 &1tW

Reduction in Prices.

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

The house find themselves with a large stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING; also an immense stock of FURNISHING GOODS, all of which will be disposed of at NEAR COST.

This the public may rely on. SHIRTS, formerly sold for $00 a dozen, will be sold for $21; and those for $21 for $18; those for $18 for $15 per dozen; half a dozen at the same rate. And all other goods in the Clothing department the same reduction will be made. The desire to reduce stock and get the cash, is the cause. No exception will be made; any and all goods, cloth coats, pantaloons or vestings—all will be sold at the same LOW RATE. The different styles of goods are all separate, and the prices put on in figures, and in no case will this be deviated from.

A large stock of RUBBER CLOTHING at manufacturer's prices.

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

jo9 2p3t

Important to Travelers.

All who travel in this climate, and especially those who travel upon the Mississippi and other Southern rivers, are peculiarly liable to attacks of diarrhœa. The suffering and danger from such attacks may be entirely avoided, if all will provide themselves with a supply of

Billings' Carminative and Astringent Syrup

Letter from Rev. Alexander Campbell, D. D. formerly President of Mississippi College, Clinton, and now of New Orleans:

Dr. Billings: *Dear Sir*—It is but simple justice to yourself and the public generally, for me to say, that after having labored for several months during the last year, under the ravages of the scourge of our climate, the Diarrhœa, until, in spite of the usual remedies applied by gentlemen of the faculty deservedly high in public confidence, my bodily system was wholly prostrated, I found your Astringent Medicine the sovereign remedy in the case. I also found it equally effective in curing one of my children of the same miserable complaint. Since it effected a cure on myself, I have taken it whenever, from any cause, there were symptoms of a recurrence, and have always found it as effectual in prevention as it had been previously in cure.

In this Southern country, every traveler, whether by land or water, ought to carry with him this invaluable medicine, by which, without detention and with almost no exercise, he might cure himself as he passes on his way. Families and Plantations would not only save much disease, but save many dear and valuable lives, by always keeping it as a part of their medical stores.

Yours, etc., ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Clinton, Miss., May 18, 1856.

Prepared and sold by the sole proprietor,

O. O. WOODMAN,
corner of Common and Magazine streets.

Second-hand Furniture Bought.

The highest Cash Price paid for all descriptions of Second-hand Furniture. Persons leaving the city and wishing to dispose of their furniture, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned.

Also—Second-hand Furniture sold, exchanged and repaired.

P. M. TOURNE,
21 Baronne street.

jo9 2p3m

Horace Harby,

CAMP STREET. 185

Informs his customers and the public generally, that he has determined to sell off at FIRST COST his entire Spring and Summer stock. All in want of dry goods can now find

GREAT BARGAINS.

A deduction of over 50 per cent. has been allowed upon the following articles:

Satin Stripe and Plain BAREGE ROBES;
Organdy and French Jaconet ROBES;
Swiss, India Mull and Nainsook MUSLINS;
Plain and Solid Colored BAREGES;
English, French and American LAWNS;
Barege GINGHAMS, French BRILLIANTINES, etc.

—Also—

A large and beautiful assortment of Embroideries, Valenciennes COLLARS and COLLARETTS.
VALENCIA RACHEL COLLARS.
SWISS AND JACONET COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED BANDS.
LACES, etc., etc.

HORACE HARBY,
No. 185 Camp street.

jo9 2p6t

21 AND 151

Dr. Mortimer's Bitter Cordial.

The blood, reviving air of Spring is not more welcome to the world than MORTIMER'S BITTER CORDIAL is to the invalid, whose regular strength is last evidenced. Nothing in the multitudinous compounds of the Materia Medica can compare with this delightful remedy in point of simplicity and efficacy.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

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

jo9 2p6t&1W

Selling Off,

ON ACCOUNT OF REBUILDING,

D. H. SCANLAN & Co.,

Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street,

Are offering great bargains in SUMMER SILKS, BAREGES, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, PARIS BONNETS and MANTILLAS.

Just received, Valenciennes LACES, Vita MITTS, Organdy MUSLINS, English GRAPES and White MUSLINS. jo9 2p3t

Carpeting, Matting and Floor

OIL CLOTH, at 19 Chartres street.

Lately received, a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Velvet, Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, Venetian, etc. FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of various qualities and widths, cut to fit any rooms, halls, etc. MATTING—500 pieces 4, 5, 6 and 8-4 White and Checkered, now landing; all of which we offer at the lowest market price.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
19 Chartres street.

jo 9 2p6

Dolbear's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 106 Canal Street.

French, Spanish, German, English, Arithmetic, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Penmanship, Phonography, Book-Keeping, etc., are taught by able Professors. Citizens and strangers are invited to call. New classes this week. There are due apertunists.

jo9 2p8*

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
No. 106 Canal street.

21 AND 151

Ninety Degrees in the Shade.

It should be remembered, when the thermometer stands at 90 degrees in the shade, that the process of digestion is performed with some extreme hammer that one food, instead of being speedily dissolved and converted into nutriment for the body, often becomes actually spoiled or putrifies in the stomach. Hence bad breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, colic, pains, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the intestines.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

are a certain cure for all the above dangerous complaints, because they cleanse the alimentary canal from all foul matter and purify humors, which are the cause, not only of all disorders of the bowels, but of every malady incident to man. They also tone and improve digestion, and purify the blood, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as clear every description of pain from the body. Sold by

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

jo9 2p6t&1W

Half a Dozen Excellent Shirts

FOR $7.

HALF A DOZEN FINE SHIRTS FOR $9.
HALF A DOZEN CUSTOM MADE SHIRTS FOR $12.
HALF A DOZEN GOOD LINEN SHIRTS FOR $6.

A good fit guaranteed, beautifully sewed, and bosoms warranted never to come off.

A splendid assortment just received.

Shirts made to order from $4 to $100 per doz.

GET YOUR SHIRTS AT

S. N. MOODY'S,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,
Corner Canal Street
and Exchange Place.

jo2 2p4t

To Those Going North.

SILKS! SILKS!!
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

BROCADE SILKS at 50 cents per yard.
RICH STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, 62 and 75 cents a yard.
RICH SATIN STRIPED SILK DRESSES at $15, worth $25.
COLORED SILK MANTILLAS at $8, worth $18.
RICH SILK TISSUES, at 50 cents, worth $1 00.
FRENCH ORGANDY TISSUES at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
COLORED LINEN CAMBRICS at 37½ cents.
A very choice style of JACONET FLOUNCED DRESSES at $8, worth $10.

LINENS! LINENS!!

of the best brands, very cheap.
LINEN SHEETINGS, Damasks, Napkins, etc.
LINEN EMBROIDERED SETS, a very neat style, adapted to morning wear or to traveling, exceedingly cheap. Fine Embroideries, in great variety, very low.

From this date the whole stock will be closed out at reduced prices

AT C. C. WAYLAND'S,
corner