New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1857.

BALLS LAST WEEK.—Madame Virginia Smith gave a very handsome juvenile ball, at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday night last. Her pupils showed great proficiency in their exercises, and many of them were in masterful fancy costume. There were little sailor-boys, looking at bright and pretty as if clipped out of picture-books, and little girls, as sweet as if wafted from fairy land on the breath of roses. The children wound up at 10 o'clock, and then the grown folk took the floor, and kept it with great gusto for three hours or thereabout. Madame Smith evidently understands "teaching the young idea how to shoot" onward.

On Thursday night came off the third of the Young Men's Society Balls at Odd Fellows' Hall. The weather was bad, but it was set at defiance; the attendance was as large and brilliant as ever, the management as excellent, and the enjoyment as unalloyed. We missed a great many of the old familiar faces, but encountered as great many new ones in their stead. Not a few of the dancers were in mask and fancy costume, and some acted out their characters excellently. There was unmasked beneath enough to turn the head of any man not used to such angelic display. It was really a delicious ball; so much so, that we violated our usual custom of not staying to the end, and did stay. Very few had left when the ball broke, at 4 o'clock.

On Friday night the fourth of Mr. Ruffier's elegant and recherche society balls came off at Masonic Hall. The flower of our Creole youth and beauty were present, and the hours flew by on golden wings. Very few of the ladies were in mask, the great majority preferring to appear in their native beauty, and in the fashionable dress which—especially here, among our New Orleans ladies—can never be rivalled by the fanciful costumes of the mask. We were not able to remain long at the ball, much against our inclination; but we were there sufficiently long to behold the joyousness which prevailed, and to steal glimpses of that beauty which hides away in the heart and comes out in dreams. We have previously asserted it, and we now re-assert it, that for physical beauty, taste in dress, and grace in the dance, the Creole ladies of New Orleans have no rivals in the country.

There was a ball at Algiers on Thursday night, and on Saturday at Gretna, to both of which we had invitations; but we were unable to be present at either. But as we know that the Right-bankers know how to enjoy themselves, it is safe to presume that they had a right pleasant time of it.

BALLS AHEAD.—For the information of our young dancing friends, we give a list of the balls to come off within the ensuing fortnight. We would take this occasion to acknowledge our indebtedness to the managers of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' balls—named in the list below—for tickets of invitation. We shall take a great deal of pleasure in honoring them, to the best of our capability:

Thursday, Feb. 5.—Fancy dress and mask ball, at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Orleans Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F.

Friday, Feb. 6.—Society mask and fancy dress ball, fifth of the series, at Masonic Hall.

Monday, Feb. 9.—Fancy dress ball by Company G, National Guards, at the United States' Hotel, Third District.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.—Grand Masonic and dress ball, by Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.—Grand military, mask and fancy dress ball, by Company G., National Guards, for the benefit of their relief fund, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Thursday, Feb. 12.—Young Men's Society mask and fancy dress ball, fourth of the series, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Friday, Feb. 13.—Society mask and fancy dress ball, sixth of the series, at Masonic Hall. On the same night, a children's and adult's ball by Mr. Vegas, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

BARGAINS AT PRIVATE SALE.—Mr. French, at No. 130 Poydras street, continues his private sales of dry goods and general variety goods daily. There is no better place to spend money to advantage.

NEW CLOTHING.—Messrs. F. Fabre & Co., under the St. Charles Hotel, have received late additions to their stock of clothing, which now contains everything that can take a gentleman's eye and beautify his form. See card.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Messrs. Heath & Miller, No. 73 Camp street, have in store just about everything that is needed to furnish a dwelling, with the exception of furniture and carpet. They have paper-hanging, upholstering, and every moveable article that is requisite to housekeeping. Their stock is well worth an inspection. We refer to their card.

WINTER GOODS AT COST.—Messrs. D. P. Scanlan & Co., at Nos. 12 and 18 Chartres street, are closing out their winter goods at cost, in order to make room for their spring importations. Many of the articles thus going will be fashionable and serviceable for a long time yet. See advertisement.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—Messrs. A. Munroe & Co., at their well-known stand, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, are selling off a rich and beautiful stock of gentlemen's clothing, at great bargains for cash. Every garment required by gentlemen for the winter fashion is included in the stock, which should undergo general inspection by those whose wardrobes need replenishing. We refer to the advertisement in today's Crescent.

TOBY'S EXPRESS.—This popular enterprise is extending its usefulness, and thus giving evidence of its great and growing success. Messrs. Toby & Brother have established a permanent levee express, and now carry baggage, parcels, etc., to and from all the steamboat and steamship landings and railroad depots in the city. We refer our readers to their card.

CLOTHING AT HALF-PRICE.—Mr. Lewis W. Lyons, at No. 83 Canal street, will to-day re-open his store, and proceed to sell out his elegant and fashionable stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing at half-price, in consequence of the slight damage it sustained by the water thrown into the lower part of his store. There are doubtless great bargains to be had, and we would advise those who wish to invest their money well not to miss the opportunity. We refer the reader to Mr. Lyons' cards, in another column.

RISE IN OMNIBUS TICKETS.—The omnibus proprietors, as will be seen by their card to-day's paper, have raised the price of their tickets, in bundles of ten, from 60 to 75 cents—one cent each ticket. They give reasons for this rise, at which we think their patrons cannot cavil. At the same time, we are enabled to state that an arrangement has been made between all the omnibus lines, in all parts of the city and the Lafayette railroad, by which the tickets of any one are good in all the others. This is a most desirable and convenient arrangement, which we think more than compensates the slight advance in fare. A person short of change, but provided with a ticket or two, may now go to any part of the city traversed by the horse cars and the thirteen different omnibus lines.

THE GEM GROCERY.—This well-known establishment, kept by Mr. E. L. Bercier, at No. 23 Baronne street, keeps up its original lustre—being always well stocked with the choicest, freshest and sweetest groceries and other good things to be at hand at home and abroad. We advise caterers and heads of families to go and sample the contents of the Gem. See Mr. E.'s card.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.—Our numerous readers have doubtless read the standing mandate, "Get your shirts at Moody's." If there be any who look upon this order too peremptory for the Republican community, and see their shirts elsewhere just for the stubbornness of the thing, we would speak a word to them, in all kindness. Moody, it is true, is a king-shirt king—and kings in general can tame their orders with or without accompanying reason, just as they please; but he is no autocrat. He recognizes the intelligence, sound sense and wishes of his subjects, and pays those qualities the deference which is their due, by forming with his general order a string of minor ones, reasons why that order should be obeyed—reasons, too, of the most solid and substantial kind—better than which, on the subject of getting shirts at Moody's, neither Newton, Hector, nor Franklin could give, were they alive and here in New Orleans. We refer all our shirt-wearing readers to Mr. Moody's Thirteen Reasons in this morning's Crescent.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAINS.—These articles are to be found in the richest profusion at the elegant store of Messrs. J. D. Damoreau & Co., No. 124 Canal street. The finest fabrics from all parts of the world, for both window and floor, are included in the assortment, as well as the plainest and cheapest. Housekeepers needing anything in that line should not forget Messrs. D. & Co. in prospecting for purchases. See their advertisement.

CHEAP GOODS AT MRS. NOBLE'S.—Mrs. Noble is disposing of a most desirable stock of dry goods at very low prices, at her popular store, No. 183 Poydras street, opposite the Market; also a fine lot of French embroideries, Irish linens, etc., which, having been purchased at auction, she is enabled to sell at extremely low prices. We refer the ladies to her advertisement in this morning's Crescent.

DR. WINGARD.—This gentleman professes to cure the ills of flesh through the agency of clairvoyance and spiritual influence, and offers respectable testimonials that he has done so. His office is at No. 128 Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart. We refer those interested to his card in to-day's paper.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AT CHURCHILL'S.—Mr. S. B. Churchill is selling some splendid embroideries and dress goods at his new stand, corner of Apollo and Evans streets. He advertises a list of his principal articles and their prices in this morning's Crescent, and we would direct the ladies to it as something worth their special attention, if saving money be any object with them.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISING.

In our Friday morning's edition we alluded in jocular terms to a bill pending (since passed) before the House of Representatives providing for the compulsory publication in the State paper of all sales of property ordered to be made by judicial process issuing from all the courts of the parish of Orleans—thus not only abrogating a very wise and just law which permits parties immediately interested to govern and control their own interests, but creating a forced legislative monopoly of the most invidious description, and interfering with that healthy competition which is the life and soul of legitimate business.

So far as we are immediately concerned, we do not care a straw whether the bill passes the Senate or not. Its passage would not affect our interests to an extent worth a single moment's serious thought. It might, possibly, deprive us of half a dozen or so legal advertisements per year, which friends, or those who wished to avail themselves of the advantage of our large circulation, might send to us—nothing further. Neither do we object to the vast compulsory patronage that would thus flow in upon the proprietors of the State paper. There is no particle of envy in our composition. Instead of envying, we should be pleased rather, if the proprietors of that journal could make and pocket one hundred thousand dollars per annum. It is the *principle* of the bill we demur to—nothing else.

If that *principle* be founded in truth and justice, in equity and fair dealing, it should be so extended as to apply to every parish in the State. What is just as to one parish, must be just as to another, and what is unjust as to one parish, must be unjust as to another. The rule is as invariable as the immutable laws of nature. Of course, we do not mean by this that the Legislature should compel the judicial sales of all the parishes in the State to be advertised in the State paper; but we do mean that if the Legislature has the right, and conceive it to be a duty, to designate a particular journal in the parish of Orleans in which judicial sales shall alone be advertised, it is also their right and their duty to select a favorite journal in all the country parishes in which two or more newspapers are published, to perform the same description of work. They will palter with their duties, oaths and the claims of others in a double sense, if they act in one case and fill to act in any of the remainder.

There are two excellent newspapers published in Baton Rouge. One of them—the Advocate—is in some respects, a State paper. Why not as well designate the Advocate to do all the judicial printing of the parish of East Baton Rouge, as to designate the Courier to do all the judicial printing of the parish of Orleans? We put the question to Senators and Representatives direct. The parallel between the two cases is perfect; and cannot be shuffled or dodged, and will not be shuffled or dodged by any legislator who stands squarely on a platform composed of principle, equity, right and good policy. The rule must work both ways, must apply to one side as well as to another side, or else it is a poor rule and should be repudiated.

The law it is proposed to repeal is equitable, wise and judicious, in its operations. It prescribes that in all cases where advertising is necessary in relation to judicial proceedings, or in the sale of property by order of court, the publication thereof shall be made in the parish where the proceedings are had, and that where twower more papers are printed in the parish, the defendant shall have the right of choosing the newspaper, three days after notice, in which the advertisement is to be made, and if he neglects to do so the right devolves upon the plaintiff. This is the substance of the law, and after reading it we are at a loss to imagine how any sensible or honest man can find ought to urge against its continuance in force. It leaves to plaintiffs and defendants, to the persons having exclusive interest in the premises, the management of a very important part of their business, in which third persons should not be allowed to interfere, and in which outside interference cannot but be productive of mutual loss to the parties litigant.

On this subject the Picayune, of Friday evening, had some apropos remarks, a portion of which we subjoin:

> Monopolies are essentially odious, and this proposes one of a most palpable character. The old law has worked tolerably well, and no complaints have been made against it that we have ever heard, or entitled to the consideration of the Legislature. Indeed it is obviously a right which private litigants ought to have of selecting their own channels for publicity, and in judicial sales particularly there is a peculiar propriety in that the defendant, the person whose property is to be expressed for sale, should enjoy the privilege of seeking the greatest publicity. The necessary effect is, that purchasers, the parties generally presenting the best inducements for advertising, get a large proportion of the business.
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> There is nothing to prevent the State paper from having equal consideration with all other journals of its advantages are such as to claim our advertising, or from enjoying the full share to which it may above itself entitled. We have no strong objection to the idea of the fullest competition; but we do most strenuously objection to any legislation, by which one is made to be favorite to exclusion of the others, their interest and business, which are directed to advertise in a particular journal, on no plausible ground whatever, public interest, or public policy, to exercise such an imperious interference with the rights, interests and business of individuals. The bill is unnecessary and unjust; and we hope it will be rejected by the good sense of the Legislature, and the business people of New Orleans be spared the trouble and the privilege in respect to the management of their private interests which the present law leaves them.

The subjoined paragraphs, which appear under the head of "The State Printing Job," we quote from the True Delta, of Saturday evening:

> In addition to the present snug emolument of official printing, which, at a rough guess we estimated at fifty thousand dollars per annum—that amount having, when a fraction, been paid, according to the State Treasurer's report for 1856, for printing and advertising—this now sought, not, of course, by the Gentlemen, but by the members of the Legislature, to secure unto themselves a monopoly of the legal printing for the parish of Orleans, the profits of which, in the existing job, if can be estimated, could not be less than fifty or sixty thousand dollars annually. What can be the pretext for such a proceeding, no one out of Baton Rouge can readily imagine. Neither the City nor the State of Louisiana need pay a single newspaper so monstrous a privilege, have not the excuse that the convenience of their own interest and the public required it, or that the interests of the public demand it.
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> The proposition is without excuse or justification in any of its features, and is, without exception, the most barefaced and shameless attempt of partisan robbery ever made in the State. It is, however, beside the main question to dwell on this matter, the point in dispute being, whether or not the Senate is compelled by law to do that which neither their interests nor inclinations dispose them to do—whether, no matter how prejudicial they may deem it, they shall be compelled, as a mere exercise of feeling or of substantial interest, to patronize the humbug of Hiseley.
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> On this subject there appears to be but one sentiment among press or people; and we have no reason, therefore, to believe that the Senate of the State will disregard it or set it at defiance.

The Commercial Bulletin, of Saturday morning last, alludes to the matter quite pungently. We quote several extracts:

> We observe by the telegraphic dispatch published yesterday, that a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Baton Rouge, and passed to the third reading, to compel all persons whose property may be seized by the Sheriff of the parish Orleans for execution to have it advertised in the official State paper. This certainly fast legislation and very despotic mode. We would suggest, as an amendment, that all persons having property of any kind for sale be directed to have it advertised through the same medium, and further provide it's being confiscated to the State. We dislike half-way legislation. We go the whole hog.
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> The Bulletin supposes this bill to be "aimed at certain journals of the Democratic fold slightly too independent to work well in the traces," states that "the people are interested in this matter," and then proceeds to say:
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> It touches the rights of every citizen who may be so unfortunate as to have his property seized by the sheriff; and in the name of each citizen we enter our most decided protest against the bill. If it should finally pass the House, we trust the Senate will see its gross injustice and defect it. If this bill, odious as it is, should become a law, the Legislature of Louisiana should forever erase from the school of the nation, and members the words *democracy* and *democratic*, for it embodies the very essence of despotism. It tells every the right of the people to say in what manner important transactions affecting their interests shall be conducted, and confers it upon one man, the sheriff, for the benefit of a monopoly! If this be not the spirit of despotism, we know not what it is. We extremely regret to see the Legislature filtering away the short session in such legislation as this, when there are laws for the relief of parishes, while measures of great public interest, affecting the people of the whole State, are given the go-by.
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> The Bulletin thus concludes:
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> We are quite aware that the "insolence of office" is too apt to blind those whose "brief authority" makes them cut up rather roughly, but we hoped that the days when officers could do so, may form of them. The history of State legislation is full of illustrations of the fact that the flush of victory is but the prelude to defeat; and that blind partisan bigotry, yet more frequently speeds itself in measures whose results come home, sometimes very quickly, to plague their originators. Our legislators have a fine opportunity to show that they are made of other stuff, at any rate, they will be closely watched. Of that they may rest assured.
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> In relation to this bill, the Bee, of Saturday morning, contained an able and interesting article, from which we propose taking liberal extracts:
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> This bill in question is a measure of supreme wrong and injustice, and does not possess a solitary redeeming feature to extenuate its iniquity. Whilst its effect will be to augment almost incalculably the profits of the State printer, it will operate as an intolerable grievance and wrong upon the community at large, and upon litigants in particular, and hence merits the reprobation of every man who feels the slightest interest in the prosperity of our city, and is loath to an odious and intolerable monopoly.
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> Under the present wise and judicious statute, legal advertisements are published, at the option of the parties, in any paper in parishes—the defendant having the right to select the medium of publication. The operation of this enactment has been salutary, as litigants have generally chosen those journals for their advertisements whose large circulation is peculiar local influence tends to bring their publications prominently before the people. Thus, for instance, a seizure and execution in the Second District would be apt to be published in the Courier or in the Bee; one in the Third District, in the Orleanian; one in the First District, in some one of the enterprising journals in that quarter, etc. In all cases the defendant would certainly secure as much publicity as possible, in order that his interests might be promoted, and that as many persons as possible should be informed of the interest sale. The law regulating judicial advertising was passed in 1852, and was the result of the deeper and more mature reflection of previous statutes on the subject were founded in error and worked badly.
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> Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, the law relative to the State printer allowed him a fixed compensation of $4,000 per annum. This was known to be altogether inadequate, especially as there was no limitation to the amount of printing which the Legislature might require to be executed. With a view of eking out the miserable stipend, an act was passed to the effect of requiring public advertisements in Baton Rouge, giving the monopoly of legal advertising to the State paper. This answered the purpose as far as remuneration for the printer was concerned, but was found so injurious to the public interests, that Mr. Benjamin introduced and carried through a bill giving the legal advertising to the lowest bidder, and increasing the compensation of the State printer. This experiment was tried for three or four years, and then abandoned, as it proved a failure in regard to both economy and policy.
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> Further along, the Bee observes:
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> If (the bill) contemplates a compulsory and despotic action upon every litigant; requiring him absolutely to bestow his patronage upon a particular paper, whether such paper has one thousand or ten thousand subscribers; whether it is obscure or largely circulated; whether it circulates in a limited locality, or in all parts of the city; whether it is read by everybody, or by a small fraction of the body politic. No reflection is needed to understand the flagrant enormity of such an act; the monstrous monopoly it will create; insidious influence it will exert upon the interests of all persons whose property is involved in judicial sales; the terrible sacrifice at which such property will be generally sold; the destruction of that wholesome competition amongst the press by which litigants obtain their advertisements at reduced rates—and all this without an atom of benefit save to a single journal, which may happen, for the time being, to execute the printing of the State. There is not a solitary consideration to recommend this bill. It is the offspring of the shameless partisan recklessness, and of an absolute indifference to the welfare of the city of New Orleans.

And concludes as follows:

> We appeal to the sensible and equitable members of the Senate to withhold their sanction from this prodigate scheme of legislation. It has been condemned by the press, without distinction of party, has never been urged or advocated in this city, and the very first intelligence of its adoption by the House has produced equal astonishment and indignation.

The Orleanian, of Sunday morning, concludes an article in relation to this bill, in this language:

> Then, to the Courier the Democratic party is, without question, greatly indebted for its success and advocacy during the last excitive election, as well as other times—and, cognizant of this, we are not disposed to gainsake if a Democratic Legislature bestows on it all the patronage they can, *fairly* can, without trenching on the prerogative of individuals or the public, which would be the case in the event of cancelling all the legal advertising, and not leaving it optional with public officials or private parties to advertise as they deem best. The Courier we do not regard as at all reprehensible in the matter—the onus rests elsewhere.
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> We have now given the views of five of our cotemporaries, in opposition to the bill, prefaced by some observations of our own. Two of them—the True Delta and Orleanian—have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and have exercised no small influence in its ranks. Two others—the Bulletin and Picayune—advocated, moderately, the election of Millard Fillmore, as Old Line Whig journals. The other—the Bee—has been a moderate, yet decided supporter of the doctrines of the American party since it made its first political struggle in this city; and, as for ourselves of the Crescent, we have made our last fight as mere partisans, and shall hereafter occupy, as we have for some months occupied, purely independent grounds, entertaining and speaking decided opinions on all public topics of importance, without regard to parties or politics.

But, were we partisan editors, opposed to the Democratic party, we should wish that this bill should pass. Instead of interposing hostility, we should maintain silence. Instead of warring upon it, we would not point out its odious features, the unjust and abhorrent principle it enforces, the wretched discrimination it makes, the unjustifiable and uncalled-for monopoly it creates, the interference with men's private business it attempts, the guardianship over men's property it establishes, the dangerous precedent it sets—for if the Legislature can constitute one company of politicians pursuing a particular business, a monopoly, to the exclusion of legitimate competition, it can constitute another company of politicians, pursuing *another* business, a monopoly, to the exclusion of legitimate competition—and so on to the end of the chapter. This would destroy all safety, all right, all security, all faith in the law-makers of the commonwealth, would arouse general distrust and alarm, and finally lead to a storm of indignation that would sweep such law-makers and such laws from political and statutory existence.

That portion of the press of New Orleans which this bill proposes to proscribe and disgrace, as far as legislative prescription can effect that end, reaches every post-office of every parish in Louisiana. Nine-tenths of the voters of the State subscribe to, read, and have confidence in, it is fair to presume, some one of those journals, or else they would not continue their subscriptions from year to year. Do the short-sighted partisans at Baton Rouge imagine for a moment that, with a just cause, means, ability and position at command, those presses united could not exercise a disastrous influence over their political fortunes? If they do, we apprehend they will find themselves woefully disappointed. The people will not sanction an unjust, unfair, oppressive and unasked-for law, when they are fully informed, as they will be informed if this bill passes. And so far as the parish in which its operations are to be limited is concerned, the effect will be to utterly destroy what is left of the dominant party.

FANCY GOODS FOR EVERYBODY.—The establishment of Mr. B. Piffet, at No. 122 Canal street, Touro buildings, gives a more extensive idea of the term "fancy goods" than any other we know of. Mr. Piffet's stock is almost indefinite; we would never undertake to enumerate the articles he has not, than those which he has. We refer to his advertisement.

SEE TO YOUR GARDENS.—Get your ground ready, for now is the time, and in your travels in search of plants, bear in mind that a most rare and extensive assortment of exotic and native is to be found at No. 71 Chartres street, in charge of Messrs. Pelloche & Co.—We refer to the advertisement on the subject.

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.—We would advise all our friends who may want any printing done, either plain or fancy, not to forget that Messrs. Clack & Belden, No. 76 Camp street, build steam, are prepared to accommodate them, not only at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices, but with samples of the neatest and most tasteful and elegant work to be obtained in the South. All their material is new, and of such variety as to enable them to turn out any job that may offer, no matter what it may be, in an appropriate and handsome manner. We would call attention to their card in another column, and advise our mercantile friends to keep that card in mind.

AMERICAN PIANOS.—A choice assortment of Steinway & Sons' pianos is offering to the public by Mr. L. Gubbel, at No. 59 Camp street, together with some of Mason & Hamlin's melodeons. See advertisement.

THE GRAND TOMBOLA.—This magnificent enterprise is rapidly filling up, and will soon close. No one can well refuse to risk a dollar or two for a chance to win one of the valuable and most desirable prizes offered. The remaining tickets are to be had at the Librarie Nouvelle, No. 107 Chartres street, where most of the prizes are on exhibition. Take time by the forelock, and secure a chance ere it be too late. A list of the prizes may be seen in our advertising columns.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.—A beautiful and rich assortment of jewelry, watches and fancy goods, may be seen and selected from at the store of Messrs. D. Kernaghan & Co., at No. 65 Canal street, between Magazine and Camp. A very fine variety of fancy hardware, such as guns, pistols and knives, is also on display at the same establishment. We refer our friends to the advertisement.

CARPETS AND MATS.—Every thing beautiful, durable and serviceable, in the shape of carpeting, matting, floor oil cloth, window shades, etc., is to be had at the lowest market prices of Messrs. A. Broussard & Co., No. 19 Chartres street. See their card.

BOOTS AND SHOES WORTH BUYING.—Mr. James Martin, at No. 4 Chartres street, has in store a very large and choice stock of boots and shoes, which he offers to the trade at the most reasonable rates. Their fashionable and neat look, the purchaser may judge of for himself; their fineness of material and make, and their general durability, Mr. Martin warrants all the time. Country dealers and others will find it to their advantage to deal with Mr. Martin, and we can't their attention to his card, in another column.

CROCKERY AT WHOLESALE.—Every variety of crockery, earthenware and glassware, is offering by Messrs. Samuel E. Moore & Co., at No. 49 Camp street. The goods are especially suited to the country trade, and are going off at New York prices, packing guaranteed. We refer country merchants to the card in another column, as something worthy their attention.

STAMMERING CURED.—The affliction of stammering or stuttering is a great one, and its victims are numerous. It will doubtless be pleasing to such persons to know that Prof. J. H. Lewis, who has arrived in the city and taken rooms at the St. John House, No. 222 Camp street, offers to remove the affliction permanently, or make no charge. He has letters and certificates as to his capability from responsible sources. See his card, in this morning's Crescent.

WRIGHT'S PILLS.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, famous in numerous couplets, are to be had wholesale and retail of Messrs. J. Wright & Co., at No. 21 and 181 Chartres street.

DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.—Messrs. J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 181 Chartres street, have this valuable alleviator of pain for sale in any quantity, being the sole agents therefor.

WINER'S VERMITUGE.—This medicine has long had a high reputation, and so fearly should be without it. For sale by J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 181 Chartres street.

FRENCH MUSTARD.—A very superior article of mustard from Dijon, France, is to be had at Mr. J. Tucon's bookstore, No. 107 Chartres street. The maker of this mustard, Mr. Gray, has received two attests of its excellence, in the shape of first-class silver medals from the Academy of Sciences.

ALFENIDE PLATE.—A full assortment of tableware, of this celebrated metal, is for sale by Mr. J. Tucon, No. 107 Chartres street. We refer housekeepers to the advertisement.

SPLENDID AND FASHIONBLE FURNITURE.—The warerooms of our friend, Mr. Charles A. Stewart, at Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, are, as ever, gorged with furniture of every description—the variety being such that the rich merchant and the poor mechanic may alike suit his taste, and accommodate his purse to his means. There is a fascination in beautiful furniture, whenever seen, but when seen in such variety and quantity as at Stewart's, the charm is doubly enhanced. The elegance of some of the cabinet making art are ranged about the rooms—the bright red mahogany, the rich dark rosewood, and the fine yellow oak, being blent into every shape of use and ornament, with mirror-like polish, and marble and damask accessories. The stock is entirely new, for Mr. Stewart does a large business—the result of the fine and due discretion exercised in his purchases, and the cheap prices at which he sells—and his receipts from the manufactories are always so managed as to keep pace with his sales. We cordially advise our friends who may wish anything in the furniture line, to visit Mr. Stewart and inspect his stock and learn his prices before making their purchases.

COTTON OIL—COTTON YARN.

The manufacture of oil from cotton seed bids fair to become a lucrative and extensive pursuit at a very early day. Already many thousand bags of seed have been shipped to Northern towns to be converted into oil and oil-cake; our Northern brethren having no more objection to making money from the manufacture of slave-raised seed than they have from slave-grown cotton. They may preach abolition at a tremendous rate, but their preachings never interfere with a habit they have—that of pocketing dimes with astonishing rapidity. Here is one radical difference between the regular yankee free-soiler and the genuine fire-eater. The one, no matter how intense the excitement or fanaticism under which he appears to be laboring, never lets an opportunity slip of "turning an honest penny." The other, in the enthusiasm aroused by his abstractions, forgets all about pence, practicalities or profits—has no time to attend to such common, every-day matters—and consequently, when he awakens to a sense of the realities that surround him, he finds he has made nothing of substantial value, while his watchful and always alert antagonist has bagged the largest measure of the proceeds which led to the controversy, and it still undetermined finally.

Or, in other words, Northern and foreign opponents of Southern slavery, by shipping and fabricating, and then transhipping the wrought products of slave labor, have made more money than have the slaveholders themselves! With our cotton they have undoubtedly done this. Shall we allow them to do the same thing with our cotton seed? The future must answer that question. If we do, the sooner and the closer we hold our mouths shut on questions pertaining to Southern enterprise and independence, the better.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune has some practical observations on this subject, which we annex and commend to the attention of our cotton planting friends:

> Replying to the quotations in some Northern paper, oil-cakes per ton, $35; corn, per bushel, (56 lbs.) 70 cents. Now 55 pounds corn at 70 cents per bushel is 1¼ cents per pound, and 2,240 pounds of corn, (a ton) therefore, was worth $35.60 100 per ton, while oil-cake was worth $38, over 12½ per cent. higher than corn.
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> Now, this brings me to say to cotton planters who use their cotton seed as a manure, that the seed they mature a bill of corn with are worth much more, intrinsically, than the corn itself which the bill produces, after all the work the corn has received, justifies the value of the rest of the land. And I will now show why cotton seed are so valuable.
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> It was stated by Dr. Jackson, of Boston, in one of his lectures before the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, last winter, that cotton seed possesses some 41 per cent. of its weight in oil. Now a planter who has a steam engine for his planing and ginning, can easily make a very small, at a very small expense, next the little mill that would be required to crush his seed, and his stock with which he now packs his cotton could be very well arranged to receive the oil cake; and having the timber convenient with which to make his barrels, he could send a valuable cargo of oil to market. And as the demand for that article is increasing, while its sources of supply are decreasing, of course it would be a valuable staple. Besides this oil, the residuum is a hard substance and I know from my grists or bags, and the cake is worth more in the markets through the same weight of corn, as is no above submitted. It is more transportable, as we have before stated, because of the pressure into the cake to extract the oil.
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> To get twenty-five per cent. only of oil from the seed, the production would be very important, as any calculating planter will perceive.
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> I wish it distinctly understood, that I have no doubt but it will be seen that the seed put into a bill of corn is worth more than the corn the bill produces. But as for planting, who can wait for manure? My experience is, that to preserve your lands, you must set at least one-third of your plantation every each year. That should be devoted to cotton, and each planter should provide enough land to pursue that system, and the oil cake fed in a woods pasture to the hogs would in the world raise more than the lands could consume, besides having some cake for the spring, villages and for export.
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> I may conclude with this remark, that the objection to cotton seed, as a food, in its natural state is, that it, like the pea, is too rich. The pea has twice the nutriment of corn, and hence the care necessary and danger in feeding it to stock. Cotton seed, or the meal from the seed, but you can get it all; it will still be too rich a food to throw indiscriminately to hogs and cattle. They would require to be allowed out, and pasture and grazing to make up the remainder of their food.

There is a cotton seed oil manufactory in town—Mr. Fisk's—as will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the agents, Messrs. Green, Harding & Co., 66 Poydras street, in another column. The oil from this establishment is represented to be superior to lard oil for burning and other purposes. In the advertisement there is no mention of oil cake, to which the correspondent of the Mobile Tribune attaches much importance, and gives good reasons therefor. It is fair to presume, however, that everything valuable is put to a good use. We mention this merely as an incident, to show that an auspicious beginning has been made, not that the want has been supplied, for cotton seed is being constantly shipped to Providence, Rhode Island, there to be converted into oil and cake. Until this unnatural shipment ceases, the want will remain unsupplied—and another Southern product will continue to augment the wealth of inimical parties, which we should be enterprising and sensible enough to render tributary to our own advancement and improvement.

If the cotton seed oil invention will accomplish one half that is claimed for it, a new mine of wealth worth many annual millions, at a small cost, will be at once opened to the South. The supply of oils from old sources has been diminishing for years, and there is it little hope the diminution will not continue, while the demand has increased wonderfully, and is now greater than ever. All of this cotton seed should be manufactured in the South, if not on the plantations, as suggested by the correspondent whose letter we have quoted, in Southern seaport towns. The manufactories of New Orleans should be able to manufacture all the seed the South-western valley can produce. Mobile should do the same for Alabama, Savannah for Georgia, and Charleston and other cities for the remainder of the cotton-growing region.

Another advertisement also appears in our columns entirely worthy the attention of the Southern people, from Mr. Geo. G. Henry, of Mobile, the inventor of machinery whereby the cotton grown on plantations may be spun into yarns on plantations, at an expense wholly insignificant when compared with the great advantages to be derived. Quite full descriptions of this discovery have already appeared in these columns; but we shall await the detailed account promised by Mr. Henry with more than ordinary anxiety.

If we can only spin our cotton into yarns, and supply the world with oil from our own cotton seed, both of which enterprises are susceptible of speedy accomplishment if any faith is to be reposed in fair promises, the day is not far distant when we will occupy a position so independent, so self-sustaining and so strong, that we will be enabled to dictate our own terms to the commercial world. In assuming thus much, of course, we take it for granted that other branches of industry will come into play and flourish in proportion.

Desultory Theatrical Items.

Since our last weekly "desultory items" we have had no mail from Boston or New York.

At Charleston, Miss Annette Ince is still playing with good success.

Mr. Jno. E. Owens and Mrs. Malinda Jones closed their engagement at Richmond on the 24th.

Mr. Neafie was to terminate his engagement at Augusta on the 31st. He was drawing overflowing houses in the "Corsican Brothers," at last accounts.

The Florences were doing an immense business at Bates' Theater, Cincinnati. At Woods' "Crisp's opera troupe" was still the attraction.

Miss Emma Stanley was at the Pittsburg theater, giving her "Seven Ages of Woman," to large and fashionable audiences.

At Louisville, Miss Dora Shaw is playing "Camille."

Miss Maggie Mitchell is at Memphis.

Mr. Edwin Booth has engagements to play at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans and Mobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault have been flatteringly received at Mobile. They play with Duffield another week, and are to be succeeded by Mr. Neafie.

J. M. Weston has been dangerously ill at St. Louis. He was convalescent at last dates.

Mrs. Estelle Potter, formerly attached to the St. Charles Theater, has recently obtained a divorce from her husband, (John S. Potter,) in California.

Wallack, Jr. was at Detroit on the 17th ult.

The Keller troupe are *en route* for this city, and will shortly appear at the St. Charles.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS.—Mr. F. A Hovel, at No. 3 Camp street, has just received a stock of watches, jewelry and silverware, which comprises everything that is rich, fashionable and beautiful in that line. He has also received a correspondingly large assortment of gold and silver pens, pencils, spectacles, knives and fancy goods generally. We refer everybody to his card in our advertising columns.

BARGAINS AT FRENCH'S.—The auction sale of dry goods, cutlery, clocks, watches, and variety and fancy goods generally, which has been going on for some time past at Mr. French's, No. 130 Poydras street, will be continued to day, beginning at half past 10 o'clock. All kinds of bargains are to be had there all the time. See advertisement under auction head.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—A very large stock of these articles, imported expressly for the country trade, is offering by Messrs. P. C. Tell & Co., at No. 9 Camp street. They sell at Boston and New York prices, and guarantee their packing for any distance. We refer the trade to their card.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 106 CANAL STREET.—New classes begin this week in French, Spanish, German, English, Mathematics, Penmanship, Book Keeping, etc. There are special apartments and professors for each branch. There are day and evening classes.

SUNDRIES.—Large invoices of edibles, of the substantial and delicate kinds, have been received at the popular establishment of Messrs. Converse & Co., at the corner of Canal and New Levee streets. For a list, see advertisement in another column.

Southern Enterprise.

We entertained ourself, on Saturday, by taking a a ramble through the foundry of Messrs. Leeds & Co. This is an extensive establishment, covering the greater part of the square bounded by St. Joseph, Delord, Foucher and Tchoupitoulas streets; the head and front of it being at the corner of Delord and Foucher. The foundry was started on a small scale, more than thirty years ago, by the father of the present proprietors; and having steadily increased its business and expanded its dimensions since then, it is now one of the largest establishments in the country, and certainly the largest in the South. The chief branch of its business has been plantation machinery; next to that, steamboat and cotton press machinery; and after that, all kinds of machinery for draining canals, saw mills, gins, and the thousand and one occasional articles that are needed in a large and busy city. We found it quite a novelty to ramify the different departments of the foundry and see the grand idea of machinery, in all its multiform variety and different stages of development.

First, we enter the drawing-room, where the artist, skilled in mathematics, and armed with compass, rule, paper and pencil, either gives birth to the machinal idea from his own brain, or shape and dimension to the crude idea from the brain of others. What a cabinet of hieroglyphics is this! So devoid of meaning do the drawings, in mass, appear to the visitor, that the knowledge of the artist cannot be envied, even if he does read them through as we would a primer. We do not linger long here, for it is almost a head-ache to think of the brain labor that is expended in this, the birth-place of the idea. In all the other departments, the labor begins where previous labor left off, and is purely mechanical, though no little genius is at times requisite to follow the line chalked out.

Leaving the birth-place of the idea, we pass through a door and behold it in its second stage. This is the pattern-shop. Here are numbers of men—carpenters, joiners and turners—busily engaged in giving the idea its first tangibility, in wood. The place is a wilderness of wooden articles, in every shape known to geometry. The men actually seem to be decyphering problems in wood. But they have got the idea in a fragmentary condition; the grand total will not be seen till we reach the finishing shop. They doubtless turn out many an elaborate piece of work, without knowing what it is any more than we do; one man works on one part of the idea, and another man on another part. Each has his drawings and figures before him, and that is all he cares about. It is for others to figure up the total. The number of wooden fragments of ideas hanging about, piled about, and stored away, is prodigious—many of them having never been used more than once, and being destined, perhaps, never to be used again. But we must not linger too long here. We now descend the