The Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1857.

THE ELECTION BILL.

As will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches, published this morning, the election bill for the parish of Orleans, about which so much has been said recently, passed its third reading in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, by a vote of 36 ayes to 19 noes. Section 26 was amended by limiting imprisonment for refusing to serve as special policeman, at the summons and under the absolute orders of the "Superintendent of Elections" or his deputies, to a period of sixty days. We should all get down on our knees and offer up praises to the House for this act of wonderful grace. We are not to be imprisoned during our natural life-times now, even if we do refuse to obey the autocratic behests of an irresponsible "Superintendent" and decline to imprison or slaughter our neighbors and friends in cold blood, just as he may deign to command! How can we be sufficiently grateful? By buckling on bowie knives, learning the art of fence, and practising pistol shooting, so as to be ready for any contingencies, *pro* or *con*, that may arise in the portentous future? We should at wonder if that was not the surest mode, after all.

The vote on passing this extraordinary bill was very small—only fifty-five members voting for and against it. There are eighty-eight members of the House. Of these *thirty-three* were absent or did not vote. Had there been a full House we have no doubt the obnoxious measure would have been stifled in the hall in which it had its ominous origin.

What excuse the absentees can give for their absence, or for their failure to vote, we are unable to imagine. Nothing but personal sickness, or the dangerous illness of some near and dear member of their families, will afford them the smallest justification, in our judgment. Here was a measure fraught with disgrace, oppression and tyranny, if not civil war, about to be inflicted upon the commercial metropolis of the South-west, and they not present to vindicate her from oppression, or prevent her from drifting into a vortex whose depths are crimson, and whose waters look in the distance as though they were mingled with blood.

The matter now rests with the Senate. What is likely to be its fate in that body we do not profess to be capable of judging. We cannot believe that the Senate will sanction a measure that is opposed by nineteen-twentieths of the people of the parish to which it is to be applied; which has no advocate in the press of the city, save one scurrilous, partisan sheet, as barren of respectable character as the veriest wanton on the town; which is full of every element of evil and devoid of any element of good; and which will, instead of strengthening, throw an all but united vote against the party that passes it into a law, and defeat their State ticket at the next November election.

In all that we have said upon this subject we have not spoken as partisans, nor as members of any political organization. Nor shall we. So far as it may affect the politics of the day, for or against the dominant party, we care nothing. But we have warred against the principle the bill involves, and pointed out some of the disastrous consequences its attempted enforcement would bring upon the land, according to our deeply seated and solemn belief. If we have erred, we have erred in well meaning; for as certain as God is to be our judge on the day of final reckoning, we believe the execution, or attempted execution, of the provisions of this despotic bill on any day of election in this city, would be attended by scenes that never have been paralleled on the western continent, and that the end would show the impossibility of carrying it out—an immense amount of evil having been superinduced in the meantime. Therefore, we trust Senators will stamp the seal of their disapprobation upon this bill, and thus quiet a city that is now quivering with feverish agitation from one extremity to the other.

A SPLENDID CLOTHING STORE.—The opening of a fine store always adds to the life and dignity of a street. Camp street, between Common and Canal, has long been a lively and fashionable thoroughfare, being for the most part a fancy bazaar, or double range of elegant stores. It has, however, recently received an accession which adds to its attractiveness very much. We mean the large double store which our friend Robert Fields has then opened—in Nos. 13 and 15—for the better accommodation of the custom which he has secured by his unfailing suitability, and the invariable elegance and cheapness of his goods. It is really a pleasure to go into the new store, and see how well it is adapted to the wants of the community. The stock of goods is immense; and everything is so displayed on the counters, or so systematically shelved, that no time need be lost in making selections—the visitor may at once lay his hand on whatever he wants. The stock now in store comprises every description of gentlemen's and youth's clothing and furnishing goods, all of the latest styles and most superior make, together with trunks, umbrellas, cases and everything in that line. We urge it upon citizens and strangers as a duty which they owe to fashion to help them in economy, not to give Mr. Fields and his sumptuously stocked store the go-by in looking around for purchases. See Mr. F.'s card in this morning's Crescent.

COUNTING HOUSE GOODS.—Messrs. P. Durel & Co., the stationers, printers and binders, at No. 37 Chartres street, have received a most extensive and superb addition to their previous large stock of goods. The new supplies comprise blank books of all kinds, check books, blank drafts and bills of exchange, cap and letter paper, pens and pencils, ink-stands, rash horns, water-coolers, and, in short, everything that can possibly be needed in a counting house. The large patronage which Messrs. D. & Co. enjoy enable them to sell at low prices, and merchants and others will do well to visit them and inspect their stock. We refer to their advertisement in this morning's Crescent.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The stock of Mr. H. D. Buckley, at No. 8 Camp street, is well worth examining by those in search of rich and beautiful watches, jewelry or silver ware. See Mr. B.'s card.

AMERICAN PIANOS.—The celebrated pianos of Steinway & Sons, New York, are to be had of Mr. L. Gabler, at No. 20 Camp street. Mr. G. selected them himself and warrants them. See his advertisement.

ACQUISITION OF LANGUAGES.—Those who would become masters of the French and Spanish languages, or those Europeans who may wish to become masters of the English, have a fine opportunity now offered them, since Prof. Isidore Guillet has ceased his connection with the Fourth District High Schools and opened an academy of his own. He is now forming morning and evening classes at No. 16 St. Charles street, up stairs, where all aspirants to lingual accomplishment would do well to go. See the Professor's card.

GARCIA'S BRANCH MUSIC STORE.—See the advertisement of this establishment, at No. 86 Chartres street. Mr. G. will be found worthy a continuance of the favors of Mr. Zumbelli's former patrons.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—Messrs. Latting, Hitchcock & Co., at No. 104 Camp street, corner of Poydras, are agents for several of the most substantial Eastern Insurance Companies. We refer insurers to their advertisement in an other part of our paper.

SEAMEN'S HOME ASSOCIATION.—An election of fifteen Trustees of this Association, to serve during the present year, is to be held this afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, at the office of the Crescent Insurance Company.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT MRS. E. NOBLE'S.—Mrs. Noble will to-day open, at her well-known store, No. 135 Dryades street, opposite the market, a fresh supply of Spring dry goods, consisting of rich new style barege and organdie robes, flounced and satin striped; extra fine French organdies, jaconets and muslins; lace, mantillas, collars, gloves, etc., etc. All are offered at wonderfully low prices; and if the ladies doubt it let them look at the advertisement in another column, and then go and look at the goods in the store.

USEFUL BOOKS AT MORGAN'S.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, has received a large lot of books of interest and value to planters, gardeners, stockraisers, poultry and dog fanciers. Among them will be found some valuable treatises, which no agriculturist should be without. See the list in our advertising columns.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—Paper hangings, upholstories, window shades, crockery, glass, china, house keeping articles, ornaments, kitching utensils, wooden ware—everything, in short, (except carpets and furniture,) that gives the finish to the inside of a house—are to be had of Messrs. Heath & Miller, No. 75 Camp street. We refer to their advertisement.

METALS AND METALLIC ARTICLES.—Messrs. Priestley & Ross, at Nos. 29 and 31 Camp street, have recently been adding to their gigantic stock of heavy ware. They have iron, copper and tin plate, of all kinds, for manufacturers' use, with chains, spikes, bolts and all kinds of heavy hardware for all kinds of uses. See advertisements in today's paper.

STUTTERING CURED.—The number of cures that Professor H. Lewis has effected among stutterers and stammerers since his arrival in the city, and the respectability of the certificates which he has received, should convince all others who labor under that disagreeable malady, that they have every thing to expect and nothing to fear in calling upon him. His presence in the city is an opportunity which should not be suffered to pass unimproved; for the cure of stuttering is the Professor's specialty, and we know of no others who undertake to do what he does. He is always to be found at the St. John House, No. 222 Camp street.

CHEAP AMBROTYPES.—Beautiful ambrotypes are taken for one dollar at Gray's, No. 126 Poydras street. Mr. G. also hires out opera glasses at very low rates. See his card.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

The following incident came to our knowledge since the "Act relative to elections in the Parish of Orleans" was introduced in the House of Representatives. We shall confine ourselves to the main fact, and have little to remark about details, as we do not wish to say anything that will identify the gentleman to whom we are about to allude.

Not long ago a gentleman from a distant State, possessed of great wealth, the accumulation of a quarter of a century's arduous and successful labor, came to this city. He liked the city. Without obtruding himself upon any one or making his business known to but very few, he cautiously and thoroughly surveyed the whole municipal field. He was satisfied, and made up his mind to settle down here and commence a business that would have required the expenditure of at least $250,000—all of which, and much more, he had—which would have given employment to some hundreds of workmen, and might have formed a nucleus around which would have gathered an industry that would have redounded immensely to the advantage of the metropolis. He had gone so far that some of the preliminary arrangements for extensive purchases of ground were finally determined in his own mind.

On Thursday morning we met him again, and after some conversation, he informed us that he had concluded not to make any investments in New Orleans. We were surprised and grieved, and asked for his reasons. He at first declined giving any, but upon being pressed, (here the reader will see the impropriety of our going into minute details) said in substance: "I have read carefully the election law that appeared in your columns this morning, as well as your editorial comments thereupon. If your people submit to that law they are poltroons, serfs and cowards—unworthy to bear the name of men. I will not invest my money among such people. And if they do not submit to it, revolution must follow, and I will not subject my hard earnings to the hazards of a revolution. And to go further," said he, "if my first objection could be overcome and the law should be submitted to quietly, what guarantee have I or any other man, that a succeeding Legislature, seeing that a plunder of personal and political rights had been tamely acquiesced in, would not attempt a plunder of individual property? Only one step further is required to do that. I will not invest a dollar in such a State."

The above gives the spirit of a somewhat protracted conversation, with a sensible, cool, practiced, sagacious capitalist, whose usefulness and money have been lost to the city and State forever, on account of the wild legislation at Baton Rouge! We can't blame him. He was right. Why should a man invest his accumulations in a State where there is no security of person or property from legislative forays? There are no affirmative reasons, but multitudes of opposing reasons.

Here is the beginning of the end, we much fear, if there is not enough virtue and intelligence in the masses of the people to check legislation in the downward career whither it is now tending at a fearful rate.

PRACTICAL DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. West, whose popularity in this city is of many years' standing, has a speciality in the manufacture and setting of artificial teeth, which must commend itself to every man whose masticatory apparatus out of order. For some idea of this speciality, see the Doctor's card, in another column. He is to be found at the same old place, *No. 112 St. Charles street, near Poydras.*

SPRING CLOTHING AT THE GREAT EMPORIUM.—Alfred Maurice & Co. have received a superb lot of spring clothing by the Empire City from New York. Run, everybody! Everybody knows where the great emporium is. See advertisement.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Those persons who wish to buy or sell second hand furniture, or have the same repaired, varnished or exchanged, will find it worth while to call upon Mr. P. M. Tourie, at No. 22 Barone street. He deals reasonably with all. We refer to his advertisement.

BARGAINS AT FRENCH'S.—The weekly sale of dry goods and variety articles at French's, No. 130 Poydras street, will begin at half past 10o'clock. Bargains in all kinds of goods are to be had there, not only by auction, but at private sale. See Mr. F.'s advertisement.

FRESH GROCERIES AT "THE GEM."—Mr. E. L. Bercier, at No. 23 Baronne street, has his grocery as finely stocked as ever with things which fatten the body and exalt the mind. "The Gem" is one of the best places we know of to lay in family supplies, everything being fresh and of the choicest quality. See Mr. Bercier's card.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.—Mr. R. F. Nichols, at No. 50 Camp street, has a large quantity of this article for sale, by the pound or bushel. It is something for the attention of planters.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Mr. J. De Bonneville, at the corner of Camp and Poydras streets, has on hand a very complete assortment of drugs, medicines and patent preparations. He compounds physician prescriptions cheaply and with the greatest care, and his plantation orders having medicine chests of all sizes on hand. See his card.

CROCKERY AT WHOLESALE.—Country merchants will find a very extensive assortment of crockery, glass and earthenware at Messrs. Samuel S. Moore and Co.'s, No. 49 Camp street; all to be had at New York prices, and packing guaranteed. Besides the above mentioned goods, all sorts of household utensils, rich and plain, are to be had at the same place. See advertisement.

SPRING CLOTHING.—Messrs. F. Stringer & Co., at No. 35 Camp street, are prepared to rig out their friends and customers in the finest spring clothing. See card.

"SOUTH-WESTERN BOOKSTORE."—Mr. H. D. McGinnis, at No. 56 Camp street, has on hand a stock of school books, blank books, writing paper and stationery of all kinds, which he is disposing of at very low prices. Country merchants will find it to their interest to go and look over his stock.

SPLENDID SPRING DRY GOODS.—We would remind the ladies that an extensive, well assorted and fashionable stock of dry goods as was ever imported into the market is to be seen at the establishment of Messrs Glysal & Jamison, No. 18 Chartres street. We need not particularize any further than to state that their stock comprises everything in the dry goods line, all of the latest styles, and many of them exceedingly rich and beautiful. The morning gown department is particularly full and splendid. Some outline of the stock may be seen in our advertising columns. Ladies, go and inspect.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, WHITE SHIRTS, ETC.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of an extensive assortment of spring and summer clothing, etc., which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Roche & Lesumont's auction rooms, 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

JEWELRY AT AUCTION.—L. A. Levy, Jr., auctioneer, will sell at half past 10 o'clock this morning, at No 6 Chartres street, a stock of magnificent jewelry, diamonds, gold watches, etc. See advertisement.

GUION'S RAZORS.—Those who shave themselves and are wont to make that operation a luxury, can never find anything to surpass Guion's warranted silver steel razors. They are splendidly tempered, and as fine an article as was ever made for a gentleman's toilet—each being stamped with Mr. Guion's name, and warranted perfect. He sells them at wholesale and retail. His store, as everybody knows, is at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS AT WHITE'S.—Mr. T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, has on hand a large assortment of books suited to planters, farmers, horticulturists and agriculturists of all kinds. See the list in our advertising columns.

FINE GOODS AT LEVOIS.'—See advertisements of Messrs. J. Levois & Co., at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets. Their goods are the very finest to be had in the world.

AT AUCTION.—Gardner Smith will sell to-day at half past 10 o'clock, on Canal street, two doors from Claiborne, the contents of a two story house well furnished throughout, the furniture having been in use only three months. See his advertisement under auction head.

TRUNKS THAT ARE TRUNKS.—One of the most extensive and well selected assortments of trunks and traveling articles to be found in the Southern country, is that of Messrs. H. W. Reynolds & Co., at No. 67 Canal street. A great article is the French life-preserving trunk—all the owner has to do in a case of disaster is to stick to it, and all is well. Every description of traveling trunk, for lady or gentleman, is to be found in the assortment, together with valises, carpet bags, and India rubber coats, cloaks and leggins. Messrs. R. & Co. dispose of these articles by wholesale and retail, at prices which must render them particularly desirable to purchasers. All who expect to travel should go to No. 67 Canal street. They will be sure to find something to please their tastes as well as necessities.

PHALON'S PREPARATIONS.—The Chemical Hair Invigorator, the Magic Hair Dye, and the Psychian Lotion—all preparations of the famous Phalon, of New York—are to be had in any quantity of Messrs. J. Wright & Co., at Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. See advertisements.

DR. WINGARD.—This gentleman offers testimonials of the highest respectability in regard to his cure of cases which had been abandoned by members of the regular faculty. Dr. W's office is at No. 188 Canal street, and his residence is on Fulton street, between Jackson and Philip, Fourth District. See his card.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAINS.—A splendid assortment of these articles may always be seen at Messrs. J. D. Bonneson & Co.'s, No. 124 Canal street. The richest productions of the European looms are there spread out in the greatest profusion. All who intend giving their houses a fine summer rig should go and see for themselves.

GARDEN SEEDS.—One of the largest and most complete assortments of seeds for kitchen gardens ever offered in this city is now offering by Mr. D. Maupay, at his well known establishment, No. 61 Gravier street. The seeds are all put up in papers and sold wholesale or retail. We direct the particular attention of planters and gardeners to the list published in our advertising columns.

SYNOPSIS OF THE QUARANTINE ACT.

The following is a brief synopsis of a bill now before the State Legislature to establish quarantine for the protection of the State. The bill was introduced by Judge Beecher, of the Fourth District.

Section 1st declares that the quarantine stations shall remain as established by the act of March 15, 1855.

Section 2d provides for a Board of Health, to consist of nine citizens, three of whom are to be chosen by the Common Council of New Orleans and six to be appointed by the Governor. Their term of office will be one year, and they are to meet once a week from the 1st of June to the 1st of November, and once a month during the remainder of the year.

Section 4 defines the duties of the President of the Board, who must reside in New Orleans, and fixes his salary at $2,000.

The "resident physician" is empowered to employ, in case of need, an assistant physician at the quarantine grounds on the Mississippi river, at a salary of not more than $2,000.

The quarantine regulations are to be enforced by fine of not more than $500, at the discretion of the Board; and the Governor is to appoint a police officer, designated as Marshal, to reside at the quarantine station on the Mississippi river and to act under control of the Board. His powers, in connection with the quarantine regulations, are to correspond to those of a sheriff or constable; he will receive and deliver all freight of vessels ordered to be unloaded at the quarantine, and his salary will be $1,200.

The provisions of the act only apply to the station at the Rigolettes when the Governor has issued his proclamation declaring any port on the lake shore or the Gulf of Mexico to be infected. At the station on the Atchafalaya river, quarantine is to be enforced from the 1st of May to the 1st of November of each year.

A resident physician for each of these two stations is to be appointed by the Board, who will receive salaries only during the time their services are required.

The resident physician at the station on the Mississippi river, is to be appointed by the Governor, removable at the pleasure of that functionary, and will receive a salary of $5,000.

The 12th section provides that any master of a vessel who shall refuse or neglect to submit his vessel, passengers and cargo to quarantine upon proper demand, shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two months, or by both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 13 provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, by disobeying the orders of the Board of Health in the exercise of its powers, shall be judged guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court. A violation of any of the provisions of this act by the captain of a sea going vessel, renders him liable to a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

From the 1st of November to the 1st of May, all vessels—excepting those having emigrants or sickness on board—will be permitted to pass directly to the port of New Orleans without inspection or detention.

All vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans by the mouth of the Mississippi river, are to be subjected to the following fees: Every vessel over 25 and not over 100, registered measure, $5 on 100, and not exceeding 200 tons $7 50; over 200 and not exceeding 400 tons, $10; over 400 tons and not exceeding 1,000 tons, $15; and over 1000 tons $20. The money thus obtained is to form a fund for the support of the quarantine.

Sections 18 and 19 make it the duty of the Board of Harbor Masters to report to the Board of Health the vessels arriving, and render the tow-boats plying between the mouth of the river and New Orleans liable to inspection and quarantine from the 1st of May to the 1st of November.

The 20th section prescribes a fine not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment at the discretion of the court for the offense of carrying passengers or freight from the quarantine ground without proper authority.

Section 24 makes the Board of Health a corporate body.

Although we have not had time to make a critical comparison, we are inclined to think the new possesses decided merits over the old bill, and is a great improvement.

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.—Merchants, lawyers and others, who may wish any kind of printing, plain or fancy, executed in the best style of the typographic art, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms, have only to call upon Messrs. Clark & Hilsbin, in the third story of the Crescent building, to have all their wishes gratified. These enterprising gentlemen seemingly have their hands full of work; but they have facilities for doing more, to an indefinite extent. Send in your orders freely, gentlemen.

SPRING GOODS AT WAYLAND'S.—There will be a great excitement around the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets to-day; for Mr. Wayland has received and opened one of the most splendid assortments of spring dry goods ever seen in this market. The stock comprises flounced and striped barges, organdies, jaconets and muslins, all of the newest and most beautiful styles, together with linen lawns, plaids for children, parasols, etc., not to mention some flounced barege robes at six dollars, flounced jaconet robes at four dollars, (and warranted fast at eight dollars the piece. Altogether, the goods are a feast for a lady's eye, and are to be had at very low prices. See the advertisement, ladies.

CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.—A splendid assortment of warm weather clothing for youths and boys has just been received by Messrs. F. Mahard & Co., at the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets. Parents and guardians would do well to go and examine it. See advertisement in another column.

MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE.—Those who may be in want of furniture—furniture of that kind which gladdens the eye and dignifies a home—have only to call upon our friend Mr. Charles A. Stewart, at Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street. His warerooms are filled up with some of the prettiest articles we were ever carved out of wood. It should not be forgotten that he also has plain and substantial furniture in abundance for the economical. Go and look at the stock, all who want furniture.

FINE STOVES.—The "Charter Oak Stove," an article famous all over the country, is to be seen, together with stoves of all other patterns, at Messrs. C. C. Bier & Co.'s, No. 95 Camp street. Economists will find the assortment worth looking at.

FANCY SPRING GOODS.—Milliners, dress-makers and ladies generally, will find at the store of E. L. E. Bonnet, No. 69 Canal street, a great variety of fine goods, (bonnets and the like, suited to the coming season. A list of the principal articles, may be seen in our advertising department.

PORTABLE MACHINERY.—Mr. D. C. Lowber, at No. 98 Magazine street, is agent for various portable machines, of the greatest value to planters, timber cutters and others. He has portable steam-engines, of two and a half to fifteen horse power; circular saw mills, of extraordinary capacity; pumps of different kinds and all capacities; cotton gins; corn mills; corn and cob crushers; fodder cutters and other articles of the most useful and labor saving nature. Planters and others are referred to Mr. Lowber's card in another column.

ORIENTAL KNICKNACKERIES.—The lovers of the oriental may perhaps sufficiently satisfy their Turkish humor at Mr. I. Polignac, at No. 34 St. Charles street, opposite the "Bigtavern." Fancy articles and perfumeries of all kinds, all the way from Constantinople, together with Turkish tobacco, cigars, pipes, etc., are to be had there, wholesale or retail. See Mr. P.'s card.

EXCELSIOR REFINERY.—This refinery is now in full operation, and turning out a splendid article of golden syrup and refined molasses, in barrels and half barrels. Messrs. Brandwell Brothers & Co., No. 65 Gravier street, are the agents. See their card.

SEE TO IT, LADIES!—Mr. S. B. Churchill, at the corner of Apollo and Erato streets, is selling some beautiful goods at prices which must certainly make the ladies feel dissatisfied so long as they stay away from the store. Just think of embroidered bands at thirty-five cents—ditto handkerchiefs at a dollar and a quarter—ditto collars at thirty-five cents—corded skirts at a dollar and a half—beautiful new style parasols at two dollars—French jaconets at two bits a yard—and numerous other articles in proportion! See to it, ladies!

FLOOR FURNISHINGS.—Messrs. A. Broussean & Co., No. 19 Chartres street, offer their usual strong inducements to purchasers of carpets, mats, and floor oil-cloths. Their stock is very large and well assorted. See advertisement.

REMEMBER JOE ROLLINS.—For giving a man an elysium shave, an ambrosial bath and a real French outfit of furnishing goods, nobody can beat Joe Rollins, the barber prince, at No. 26 St. Charles street. See Joe's card in another column.

ELEGANT FANCIES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The collection of watches, jewelry, pocket cutlery, guns and pistols and fancy goods generally, to be seen at Messrs. D. Kernaghan & Co.'s, No. 65 Camp street, is not to be surpassed. Every thing is of the latest style and most beautiful make. Those who wish to put "finish" to their persons or parlors, should go and inspect.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mr. James Martin, at No. 4 Chartres street, is largely supplied with boots and shoes of the best make, which he offers to the country and city retail trade on the most liberal terms. See his card.

SUNDRIES.—Large invoices of linseed and tanners' oil, sup. carb. soda, and Hostetter's bitters, have been received by Mr. O. O. Woodman, at the corner of Common and Magazine streets. See advertisement.

SPRING FINERIES.—A full stock of ladies' variety goods, for millinery and dressmaking purposes, has been received by E. L. E. Bonnet, at No. 69 Canal street. All the goods are reasonable and many of the articles splendid. See advertisement.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Closing of Bayou Plaquemine.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: A paper has recently appeared from the State Engineer Department, advocating the opening of new outlets, and opposing the closing of the Bayou Plaquemine.

The proposition for closing the Plaquemine meets with favor from many of our oldest, most intelligent and most experienced citizens; and many of our best engineers have been and are of the opinion that no injury whatever, to the river below, would result. The writer believes it to be demonstrable that overflow could not possibly result, and is confident that every known fact, and all experience, is opposed to such a conclusion. The writer proposes to review so much of Mr. Hebert's report as relates to the question of outlets. The State Engineer refers to Mr. Ellet's paper on the Mississippi, in tones of high commendation. I would therefore call attention to an article of my own own, in review of Mr. Ellet, published in DeBow's Review for August, 1852. Like Mr. Hebert, "I will not pretend to lay claim to originality in my views;" many of our most talented engineers have arrived at conclusions similar to my own. I will only claim to have studied and investigated the subject thoroughly, and to have been governed only by these investigations. Mr. Hebert says (on page 15) that "the rise and fall of the river increases gradually from the Gulf to the Ohio. At New Orleans it is some 15 feet; at Baton Rouge some 32 feet; at Helena about 45 feet, and *so on*." This does not convey precisely the true idea. At the mouth of Red river the rise is about 45 feet, and thence to the Ohio the rise is everywhere about the same or, from 45 to 50 feet. *Above* Red river, shoals occur at intervals. *Below* Red river the character of the river is very different; it is very deep even at low water, and the total rise and fall diminishes *regularly* from the mouth of Red river to the Gulf. Mr. H. admits (page 16) that "the first settlers along the Mississippi found rich lands annually (or nearly so) overflowed by the river," also "numerous outlets;" and elsewhere that all these outlets excepting the Atchafalaya, Plaquemine and Lafourche, have been closed; also, that levees have been extended to and into Missouri; but, he says (on page 18) "that now *in places* where there was sufficient protection afforded by levees of one and two feet in height, we require levees of six, seven or eight feet." I admit that "*in places*" this has occurred, but *only* in the bends where the river has cut away and encroached upon the high or front lands. This *is not* the case on the points, or on straight reaches, where this front high land has not caved in, and where the original levee yet exists. Here we find the levee of the same height as at first. Ample evidence can be obtained to prove this, even in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. Inasmuch as the land slopes back from the river everywhere, it follows of course that where the river encroaches upon its banks, each new levee has to be made higher and higher, as they are built further and further back; *not* because the river rises *higher*, but because the *land* becomes *lower* at the site of each new levee. There is no remedy for this except an efficient levee system and a division of the burden in maintaining levees.

Outlet or no outlet, the river will always cut away its banks, for it did so when there were no levees at all; and unless we are prepared to surrender the whole of Louisiana (the alluvion) I cannot see namely but *good* levees, in place of the imperfect ones generally built.

I assert, and a series of cross sections at different stages of water, from high to low, (taken at the same point and from established zeros at high water mark in each case,) will test the truth or falsity of my position, that the channel of the Mississippi, or rather the area of its cross-section, *changes with every change in the heights of the river;* that it is much less at low than at high water; that it diminishes by deposit as the river falls; that it increases as the river rises, and that the equilibrium between the size of channel and quantity of water passing is always maintained, at each and every stage of water. This scouring out progresses as the river rises, and, if an outlet has been closed during low water, this scouring *goes on a little further* below said outlet than before. If an outlet has been opened during low water this scouring *ceases sooner*, so that in every case, (and seventy to one hundred years experience proves it,) no change whatever results to the heights or plane of descent, consequent upon the opening or closing of outlets. When outlets are made or closed, at *high* water, a *temporary* fall or rise is the effect, because *then* the river requires some little *time* to accommodate itself to the *sudden* change in its regulem. It *has* time while it is rising, if the outlet has been closed or opened during a *low* stage. For the thousandth time we have the river Po compared to the Mississippi. Levees were not the *cause* of the rise in the bed of the Po; only the *effect*. The cause was and is *the extension of its delta into the sea*. The bed being constant, the extension of its delta for 25 or 30 miles into the sea, during a period of 2000 years, of course changed its plane of descent and elevated the river between the extremes, or head and discharge. In order to retain the bed already reclaimed, the levees had to keep pace with this rise; but they were not the cause, only the effect. In the course of the next *thousand years* this may to some little extent be the case with the Mississippi, but assuredly outlets will not prevent it, or retard it, unless we give up all to inundation and go back to the primitive wilderness. In every instance where the old or original levee exists, and there are hundreds of such localities, it (the river) is no higher than at first, and the water rises no higher against the levee than it did 50, 75 or 100 years ago. Any amount of evidence can be produced to prove this; hundreds of witnesses will testify to it. Why is it that those in favor of outlets shut their eyes to all those well known facts? *They* give us no data, no measurements, no facts; all, all is theory; all their positions are *assumed*.

On page 21, it is said, "We must give vent to the surplus waters. Not by tearing down *all* our levees; but I say by tearing down *some* of them," etc. It is tacitly admitted here that outlets could not be leveed in, (and this is really an impossibility without obstructing the discharge of an outlet itself,) therefore it is proposed deliberately to *make crevasses at intervals along the river*. This must be gratifying to all those who own or cultivate land off, or back, from the river; in Attakapas or everywhere, except on the immediate bank, or on the *points*, of the Mississippi river. Where would you begin? Indicate one locality and point out who is to "suffer first. And all this too, when the effect of a crevasse (according to Mr. Hebert's approved authority, Chas. Ellet, Jr.) is to diminish immediately the channel below each and every outlet or crevasse.

Gov. Hebert was right as to the effect of the Raccourci cut-off. Cut-offs do raise the river below by changing the plane of descent; but an outlet does not change this plane of descent; neither will the closing of an outlet change it by raising the river below; *this never has been the effect*, and I venture to say *never will be*. The two cases are as different as north from south; there is no parallel whatever between them. Aside from the question of outlets, there is much to commend in Mr. Hebert's report, and the writer frankly proffers his humble testimony, with that of others already given, to this effect.

A desire to arrive at the truth has alone prompted the above, and no disrespect whatever is intended to our able State Engineer.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
City Engineer.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.—We see, by the Thibodaux Union of the 28th ult., that Judge James L. Cole, of the Lafourche District, is announced as a candidate for the Supreme Court Judgeship of the Second District. The Union—a strong Democratic journal—thus speaks of Judge C.:

"ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD."—The nomination of our esteemed fellow-townsman, the Hon. J. L. Cole, for the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, was handed in for insertion just as we were going to press. Our inability, through want of time and space, to make a few suitable observations upon this happy nomination, would be unfortunate, were the gentleman a stranger to our readers; but the mere name of one so long known as an ornament and an honor to the bench is a recommendation paramount to any attempted praise we could utter. With such candidates as Judge Lea and Judge Cole in the field, the voters of the Second District may well pause before deciding.

AN AMERICAN MURDERED IN MEXICO.—From a paper published in Cecil county, Maryland, we clip the following:

Mr. Thomas Miller, nephew of Mr. Samuel Miller, of this county, was robbed and murdered recently near Parral, in Mexico, by a band of robbers, eighty-two in number. He was on his way to Chihuahua for goods, and stopped for the night at Lavareta, a cluster of farm houses some fourteen miles from San Juan, and while asleep in his wagon was dragged out and murdered and robbed, as before mentioned. His brother Samuel was immediately sent for, who had his remains interred in a church-yard near by.

Adventure with a Dog.

Going home the other night, in order to "polish up" for a ball, we passed a dog making a great noise about rats, either real or imaginary, under a bridge at a street crossing. He was a pretty black and white spotted cur, and looked so handsome, as he pranced and barked at the hole under the bridge, that we, in passing, involuntarily exclaimed, "Sick 'em!"

We had not gone far before the dog went streaking it down the middle of the street ahead of us. He halted; looked round; then scampered round a corner; and just as we were giving him up for gone, he reappeared, making a very leisurely examination of the fences and tree-boxes just ahead of us. We then formally attempted to make his acquaintance. We whistled to him softly, as well to make an impression on his heart as to keep the watchman over the way from suspecting us, a newspaper man, of dog-stealing—which would never do in the world.

The dog paid no attention to our whistle, but struck off at a tangent and got up a great snuffing after more rats, either real or imaginary, across the street. We then set him down for some foolish dog, who happened to be going out our way, and merely saw proper to amuse himself as we have described. But when we had turned a corner or two, and found him still frisking about us, in parallelograms, semicircles and triangles, the points of which smelt of rats, either real or imaginary, we began to feel flattered with the consciousness that he was following us, and merely making all those fancy flourishes around us to show that he was a dog of parts and knew something of the world.

Whistling to him again, he came up, pleasantly yet diffidently, and permitted us to pat his head. He wagged his tail responsively. We were friends. His beauty, intelligence and vivacity equally won upon us; and it was not until we had arrived in front of our domicil that we happened to remember that we had no use for a dog, and no accommodation for so gentlemanly a dog as the one we had fallen in with. So, with a tinge of that regret which is usually felt in parting company with a pleasant traveling companion, we concluded to leave the dog in the street to return whence he came.

As we opened the door, he came up with a smile (for some dogs do smile, and this was one of them) and a wag of his tail, which seemed to say, "Ah! this is your home, is it? Well, I'll come in if you wish me to, but if it's your pleasure, I'd as soon wait outside." We patted his head kindly, and then shut the door in his face.

We had soon forgotten the poor fellow, in preparing for the ball and anticipating its pleasant excitements. We would not have thought of the dog again that night, had we not become conscious of a great canine uproar in front of our house. We wondered if it had any thing to do with our new friend, and felt uneasy. When we opened the door, our uneasiness was justified. Our new friend was sitting on the step, his back to the door, looking considerably put out, and whining in a complaining manner.

The matter was apparent at a glance. The base dogs of the neighborhood had recognized him as an intruder, and at once tested his right to stop in front of any house in that street; dogs in general acting under the principle that might is right. He stood his ground dogfully, and they retired satisfied. This must have been the case, else he would not have been posted at the door so devotedly when we came out. Besides, his whine, and look, and attitude on the step, said, as distinctly as if he had uttered it in Webster's English, "I'm not fond of fighting—never was—and would not have fought just now, but for the absolute necessity of it. My feelings are hurt considerably, still I think none the less of you, for all I had to fight on your account!"

We felt it cruel to desert a dog that had fought for us, and so we determined to provide for him. We patted him on the head and sides, and indicated to him, as well as we could—not understanding dog Latin we could not tell him—that we had a high opinion of him, and would adopt him from that moment. But we were going to a ball, and wanted his pleasant company along the street. He followed us as before; seemed to forget his fight; became frisky again, and kept in our vicinity; we being the center, and rats, either real or imaginary, the external points of his circumgyrations.

But when we got back to the noisy and bustling part of the city, where the theaters blaze, and the coffeehouses shine, and the loafers crowd the banquettes, and the cabmen play with their whips, and where, above all, the watchmen don't dare to go to sleep—when we reached this vicinity, we say, our spotted friend grew wistful. He sobered down in his movements; and several times he stopped behind us and looked after us, in apparent doubt as to the propriety of following us any further. We whistled to him. He followed us a little way further, and then stopped again. Again we whistled; but to no purpose. He looked at us kindly, and oscillated his tail by fits and starts, as if in extreme doubt. His whole manner seemed to say, "I'm afraid. You're dissipated. You keep bad hours. I can't understand your dressing up to go out at this hour of the night. I have a good opinion of you, but you'll make a bad master. I can't run with you any longer. Good bye!" He turned about, and when we last saw him, he was traveling straight down the middle of the street, in apparent forgetfulness of rats, either real or imaginary.

Of course, when fairly in the ball, and whirling about amid its bright-eyed beauties, we forgot all about the pretty spotted dog. We had a delightful time of it, as we always have at balls. But when, at three o'clock in the morning, we wended our weary way homeward, badly summing up the adventures of the night, the one which we thought of most, was that with the spotted dog—the brave, gentlemanly dog, who fought for us and then cut our acquaintance. Poor dog! May he never be sausaged!

Constables and Justices of the Peace.

Our venerable cotemporary, the Bee, is somewhat excited about the action of the Legislature in regard to Constables and Justices of the Peace in this parish, and says, in the issue of Saturday morning:

A bill has passed its second reading in the Senate taking the election of Constables and Justices of the Peace out of the hands of the people of the parish of Orleans, and authorizing the Governor to appoint these officers! The bill applies exclusively to this city and parish. In all other portions of the State Constables and Justices of the Peace are to be elected, as heretofore. Was such monstrous and partial legislation ever heard of? Are the people of New Orleans pariahs, outcasts, felons, that they must be excluded from the rights conferred on all other parishes in the State? Is this the legislation which is to subdue excitement and bring about tranquility and peace? Is the dominant party determined to secure supremacy in New Orleans by taking away from the people the power to elect any officers, State or municipal, and requiring them to be governed excl