New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 19 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

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

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

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Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. AS A FAMILY PAPER IT CIRCULATES largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and better read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1857.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr. Wm. H. Boyle, of the steamer Galveston, for manifest and late Texas papers.

☞ We are under obligations to the clerks of the steamers Crescent and Cora Anderson for late St. Louis papers.

☞ We are indebted to a commercial friend for late San Francisco Prices Current.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.—Under our financial head will be found the imports into this port for the quarter ending the 31st March, with comparative statements for corresponding quarter for the past six years. It may not suit some of the evil-wishers of our city to read it; nevertheless, we recommend it to their consideration, and ask them to point out to us the decrease in the trade of the city.

FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—We regretted our inability to be present yesterday at the annual exhibition of the public schools of the Fourth District. From friends who were there, however, we learn that it passed off to the high honor of teachers, pupils and all concerned, and to the delight of an audience as large as the building—the Felicity street church—could possibly hold.

Numerous fine compositions were read by the young ladies and addresses delivered by the young gentlemen, the whole interspersed with songs, and concluding with the distribution of diplomas and an address to the graduates by Mr. Mount, President of the School Board. We give the programme of the exhibition, from which our readers may judge what a treat was enjoyed by those who were present:

"Salutatory," by Master E. A. Swain; "Exhibition Day," by Miss A. A. Copes; "Our High Schools," by Master C. Nungesser; "The Friends we Love," by Miss Eliza J. Howard; "Our Country," by Master Julian P. B. Hardy; "American Aristocracy," by Miss A. H. Criswell; "The Federal Union," by Master Charles Willis; "Step by Step," by Miss Mary H. Holmes; "The World is Still Deceived by Ornament," by Miss Emily Seymour; "The Nineteenth Century," by Master Benjamin F. Clarke; "Tell Not the Young the World is Dark," by Miss Betty Neally; "The Teacher's Trials," a scene by a number of the boys; "Our Public Schools," by Miss Ella Sunderland; "Farewell to the Graduates," by Miss Josephine Richards, and valedictory addresses by Miss Isidora Maglone and Master Theodore W. Boddecke.

The Rev. Mr. Bolles offered up a prayer at the beginning of the exhibition, and the Rev. Mr. Walker pronounced the benediction at its close. In every respect, so we are told, the exhibition was one to be remembered with pleasure.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FAIR.—The fair now open in the St. John's School House, on Dryades street, near the Rev. Father Moynahan's Church—the school being connected with the church—is highly deserving of public patronage. The fair has been gotten up for the liquidation of the debt of the school in which it is holden, and without considering its worthy object, has been charmingly conducted so far. The tables are loaded with everything to please the fancy and tickle the palate, and presided over by the fairest of dames and damsels. It has been crowded nightly, and will doubtless continue so until it closes on Saturday night.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. L. Gabici, No. 39 Camp street, for copies of the following:

"Magnolia Rondo," for beginners on the piano; being No. 3 of J. A. Fowler's "Beauties of the Valley." New York: Wm. Hall & Son.

"Flower of Spain Varsoviana," composed for the piano by Francisco Alonso. New York: Wm. Hall & Son.

"Our Schottische," composed for the piano by Otto Spohr. New York: Wm. Hall & Son.

ORPHANS' HOME FAIR.—The fair at Odd Fellows' Hall last night was a sight worth seeing. The array of beauty that presided over the tables of luxury, and in the temples of enchantment which lined the four sides and filled the center of the hall, formed a spectacle, the attractiveness of which was rivaled only by the density, beauty and vivacity of the crowds that surged around. The little orphans, on the stage at the head of the hall, and the pleasant visage of Margaret, the orphan mother, formed an agreeable set-off to the scene. It pleased us to see the evident prosperity of the fair: we have no doubt that a handsome sum will be realized. The fair closes to-night. Go everybody, and give it one lift more.

TODD'S PANORAMA OF THE GOLDEN LAND.—*A Chance for the Children.*—Todd's beautiful moving picture of scenes and scenery in California will be exhibited this evening as usual, at Armory Hall, and we would advise all who have not seen it yet to go forthwith. We have the pleasure of announcing that the manager has generously set apart Saturday afternoon for a free exhibition of the panorama to the Sabbath school children of the city, of all denominations. All the Sabbath schools are invited through this public notice. We hope to see the invitation largely accepted.

AMPHITHEATRE.—Master Waldo and his sisters Carrie and Sarah—the three of the Marsh Children who rank next in excellence to George, Louisa and Mary—take a joint benefit to-night, and offer for the occasion a great bill: "Beauty and the Beast" and "The Invincibles." Who'll stay away now? The little ones deserve a bumper, and they will receive one. See to your seats early, and remember that the coming on of the benefits is a sign that the engagement of the Juveniles is drawing to a close.

TROYE'S ORIENTAL PAINTINGS.—Go and see these powerful works of art, in the lecture room of Odd Fellows' Hall, which is now open day and evening. The paintings are no common productions as works of art, and portray no scenes common to painters. Everybody should see them.

CORSETS VERY CHEAP.—Messrs. C. M. Simpson & Co., at No. 115 Canal street, have on hand a large lot of French corsets, which they are getting off their hands at one and two dollars each. See advertisement, ladies.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT REILLY'S.—Large supplies of the richest thread lace goods and white goods—which will soon be so much in vogue—have just been received by Messrs. P. & E. Reilly & Co., at No. 126 Canal street. The advertisements in another column give some particulars, which the ladies should heed.

ALGIERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Ten squares of desirable building land in Algiers is offered for sale or exchange. If applied for within the next thirty days. Mr. Hoffman, at the Algiers Warehouse, or Messrs. A. F. Cochran & Hall, at No. 18 New Levee street, are the persons to call upon about it. See advertisement.

WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.—Fresh supplies of these articles have been received by Mr. Samuel Wolf, at No. 95 Camp street. See advertisements.

GROCERIES, ETC.—Retail dealers are referred to the list of freshly received groceries, liquors, etc., which Messrs. D. H. Marks & Co. have on hand at their establishment, Nos. 51 and 53 Tchoupitoulas street, and advertised in this morning's Crescent.

☞ The attention of the trade and amateurs is called to sale of pianos, by L. A. Levy, Jr., at 11 o'clock this morning, at 123 Camp street.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Several days since our readers were informed by telegraph that the emancipation ticket in St. Louis, at the late municipal election, had triumphed by an average majority of something near fifteen hundred votes. We did not consider this event as of a very startling nature, the Freesoilers having elected their candidate for Congress—F. B. Blair, Jr.—at the last August election, by a very large vote. Hence we were measurably prepared for the occurrence, and, knowing the industry, strength and zeal of the Freesoilers in the commercial metropolis of Missouri, we would have been slightly taken aback if they had been overthrown by a decided expression of popular hostility.

What is meant by emancipation in this case, says the National Intelligencer, may be understood by the following resolutions, adopted at the meeting calling itself "Democratic," which lately nominated the successful candidates for city officers:

WHEREAS the pro-Slavery party of this State, calling themselves National Democrats, by their course at the last session of the Legislature, renewed the agitation of the slavery question, and forced the emancipation question upon the people, and whereas the Democracy (Black Republicans) of this city deem this a fit opportunity to declare their sentiments in regard to this question, be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of our delegates in the last Legislature.

Resolved, That the gradual emancipation of slavery in the State of Missouri, in the opinion of this Convention, is an open question, one of vital importance to the people of this State; that we disapprove of the resolution on this subject introduced by Mr. Carr in the Legislature during its last session, as an attempt to engraft the free expression of opinion, and an attack upon the freedom of speech and the press.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the State provides that slaves may be emancipated by the consent of their owners, or by making compensation for the same, and that gradual emancipation upon the terms inserted in the Constitution is neither "impractical, unwise or unjust." If it shall appear to be for the best interest of the people of this State; and the only mode of ascertaining this important fact is by full and free discussion of the entire subject.

The allusions in the above resolves to recent acts of the Legislature of Missouri refer to a resolution which was adopted by the Legislature almost unanimously, declaring it "unwise and inexpedient to agitate the abolition of slavery in the State." This resolution, however, was opposed by twelve of the fourteen representatives of the city of St. Louis.

The New York Tribune, of the 8th instant, after announcing the triumph of the emancipationists, says:

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this demonstration, considering the time of its occurrence. The St. Louis Democrat, the organ of the Gradual Emancipationists, has been an unflinching and effective champion throughout of the Free-State men of Kansas, and it is now certain that the Government of St. Louis will not, for the year ensuing, be made an instrument of nonpareil surveillance in the hands of the Slavery Extensionists. Francis P. Blair, Jr., who removed to St. Louis in the next Congress, and who has been insidiously challenged to resign, on the assumption that he gained his election by fraud, has had his hands strengthened and yielded by this decisive and unmistakable verdict of his constituents.

We are at a loss to ascertain the "importance" of emancipation in Missouri to the Abolition party in the North. Emancipation cannot prove of any great political importance to them; for, before it can possibly be accomplished, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Oregon will come in, provided this Union lasts, with their eight freesoil senators, which will give the North as complete control of the Senate as it now has of the popular branch of Congress. And it is not at all likely Emancipation will lessen the number of slaves, the chances being a thousand to one that the slaveholders of Missouri will follow the plain example of Massachusetts and other Northern States and sell their valuable negros to their more Southern neighbors before entering upon the costly experiment of emancipation! Now, what becomes of "the importance of this demonstration" the Tribune finds it "impossible to overestimate?"

The New York Times, of the 9th instant, speaking of the same subject, makes the following observations:

The effect of this election upon the public sentiment of the State at large will be very decided. A very large emigration is already pouring into Missouri from Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois; which is attracted by the comparative cheapness of land; and it needs but slight observation after arriving there to show that the only thing necessary to make the farms of Missouri as profitable and as valuable as those of adjoining States, is the substitution of free for slave labor. Almost the entire slave population of the State, which is now about 100,000, is confined to 12 out of the 107 counties in the State. Since 1840 the white population has increased nearly 500,000 and the slaves only 34,000; and the high price which slaves now command in the cotton-growing States is rapidly diminishing the slave population of the State.

These natural causes, if undisturbed and unchecked by foreign interference, are quite certain to weaken the hold of slavery in Missouri and eventually make it a free State. An effort will immediately be made by the pro-slavery party to connect the question with federal politics, and thus bring party discipline to bear against the progress of the movement. This will be aided by the over-zealous demonstrations of the opponents of slavery in other sections of the Union; but we trust it will not succeed. The question is one for the people Missouri themselves to settle; and we hope it will be regarded and treated, uniformly and exclusively, as a matter of local and domestic concern.

There is no earthly question that "the high price which slaves now command in the cotton-growing States is rapidly diminishing the slave population of the State." The same fact applies with equal force to the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, and the drain of slaves Southward, which has continued for full fifteen years, if not checked by State legislation, or the introduction of some other description of labor, will, in two decades, place those States more completely in the power of Emancipationists than Missouri bids fair to be in three or four years. Even now Virginia is threatened with the irruption of a fanatical horde whose boldly and openly avowed purpose is to abolitionize the Old Dominion. We have no idea any harmful results will immediately follow this threat, as we believe the Virginians will administer hempen medicine in sufficient quantities to cure the disorder should it become alarmingly prevalent. But, remove the self-interest which now binds them together in a common brotherhood—locate their pecuniary welfare in an opposite direction—and their treatment and policy will be as widely apart from ours as the polestars asunder. Such is the inevitable tendency of human nature; and those who disregard its lessons invariably find themselves, where they ought to be, wofully mired in the sloughs of disaster.

The question naturally arises, in this connection, how are we, of the extreme South, to avert these impending disasters? We have nothing to do with any other question, viewing it in a practical, business light. Well, there are several ways, one of which is certain, and the others attended with difficulty. The first mode is for the Legislatures of the States south of a line drawn below Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, to pass laws absolutely prohibiting the sale and emigration southward of slaves from those States. This would prevent the holders of slaves in those States from becoming piously philanthropic at our expense, as did the slaveholders of the New England and other States after selling their negroes to the people of Virginia, Maryland, etc. We are honestly of opinion that people should act be generous, liberal, and animated with the loftiest sentiments, *at the sale and entire cost of other people!*

We do not mean to reflect upon anybody in what is expressed above. Far from it. We only meant to tell some honest truths, and intimate a few sensible practicalities.

There is another method of averting the evil. It can be done by the introduction of a few hundred thousand Chinese Coolies. It is true, the Coolie trade is infinitely more odious than the slave trade—is far more unchristian, barbarous and inhuman—but what of that? The abolition Christian world smiles pleasantly at the Coolie trade—fosters Coolie emigration—and while dooming the poor *free* Coolies to a slavery infinitely worse (to use the false arguments of the abolitionists) than Southern negro slavery, turns up the whites of its pious eyes, and thanks God that it is not leprosied with slavery! The English use Coolie labor; the Spanish use Coolie labor—the Boston shipping merchants have many vessels employed in the transportation of Coolies; and Coolie labor is found vastly productive to both shipper and planter. Why, then, should not Southern planters avail themselves of Coolie labor? Coolie labor is cheaper than negro labor. One Coolie will do as much work as two negroes, and it costs more to support one negro than it does four Coolies. Besides, when a Coolie dies nothing is lost, he being *free*, but when a negro dies away goes a cool thousand dollars, to say the least. Then, again, according to English and Spanish regulations, an indentured Coolie on a plantation is ten-fold more a slave, although nominally free, than a real, bona fide negro slave. Why? The owner is bound, by stringent statutes, to take good care of his slave. He is not bound to take care of his Coolies—his free slaves. Yet, in this Christian age, one system of servitude, benign in its workings and suited to the nature and habits of those to whom it applies, is fiercely denounced, while the other receives the sanction of the civilized world!

Our readers will perceive from the above that we are not unqualifiedly in favor of the Coolie traffic. Neither do we say that we have insurmountable objections to it. What Boston encourages and England promotes cannot be so *very* bad, after all. But our intention was, by pointing out to the Southern people whence a supply of cheap labor might be obtained, to demonstrate to them that they could get along without draining the Northern slave States annually of their surplus negro population—that they could, in fact, obtain as good and cheaper labor elsewhere, without aiding the cause of emancipation. That's all.

The peonage system of Mexico is perfectly agreeable to the philanthropists of this exceedingly religious era. No abolition thunders are directed against peonage. Greeley is silent. Seward has'nt a word to say. The Yankee pulpits echo not with language of denunciation. And yet Mexican peonage is, to all practical intents and purposes, a slavery that is fraught with all the evil and none of the good of Southern slavery.

We might go on with our parallels and illustrations still further, but shall not. We have said enough and illustrated sufficiently to answer the purpose with which we started out. If those to whom our remarks are directed do not pay heed, no blame can attach to our skirts.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The commencement exercises of this institution, yesterday, at Lyceum Hall, were highly interesting and afforded much pleasure to a fine audience, of which the ladies formed a good proportion. The Faculty of the School of Medicine, with his Honor the Mayor, and other gentlemen, occupied the stage, and Hoffmer's band had a place in the gallery.

The exercises were preceded and interspersed with music, which gave a fine flavor to the proceedings. First of all, the Rev. Dr. Palmer offered up a prayer appropriate to the occasion. The ceremony of conferring degrees on nineteen graduates was then performed by Mr. E. Durel, the President of the Board of Trustees, who delivered an appropriate address at the same time. Next came the presentation of the obstetric prize cup, a goblet of richly-chased silver. Mr. Wm. R. Brennan was the honored recipient of it, and Professor Brickell, in presenting it to him, made a few eloquent remarks. Afterwards, Professor Peniston delivered the valedictory address of the Faculty, and Mr. J. C. Legare made a valedictory response on behalf of the graduates. Both addresses were well conceived and forcible, being attentively listened to by the refined audience present. The occasion had a particular interest, from its being the first annual commencement of the School of Medicine—an institution which it is easy to see already stands on an immovable foundation, and is destined to be an honor to Louisiana and to the South.

UNION COURSE RACES.—The race for to-day is a match between Col. Sprague's *Aeis* and Col. Bingaman's b. c. by Sovereign, dam Lucy Dashwood—mile heats, for a purse of $150.

[COMMUNICATED.]

JEFF'N DAVIS AND THE SOUTHERN PARTY.

THE BELTA AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DAILY TIMES OFFICE, 94 Camp street, April 15, 1857.

Edit. Crescent—Permit me, through your popular column, to allude in the briefest possible manner to the comical triangular battle raging at present between the Vicksburg Sentinel, the Washington Union and the New Orleans Delta, in which the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and your humble correspondent, are the only victims up to this. The injuries of the former are positive, whilst those of the latter are almost negative; but, positive or negative, sufficiently poignant to urge him since the following explanation, in giving which he candidly confesses he is influenced by a desire to assert his own rights, quite as much as to vindicate the reputation of a distinguished and well-beloved statesman.

It appears, gentlemen, that the Vicksburg Sentinel recently undertook to exonerate Gen. Davis from the charge of being peculiarly connected with the Delta, of dictating the articles which appeared in its columns, or actually writing the editorials himself. This charge had been frequently made during the last year. Many were fully convinced of its truth; many concurred in the principles expressed, and in their hearts bade God speed to the gallant little party which advocated them. The grave Senators of Washington heard of its Genesis with alarm. The capacity of Davis was known; the sincerity of many Southern leaders, scarcely second to him in ability, was known, too; the awakening and aspiring spirit of the Southern people was forcing itself upon public recognition by word and deed, and the plan of a new non-democratic, proslavery, self-reliant, independent party of self-defence, was regarded as too serious and well-grounded an affair to exercise any unnecessary alarm or taxation at.

The Washington Union, by authority or not, reprinted the exculpatory article to which we have alluded, from the Vicksburg Sentinel; whereupon the sun editor of the New Orleans Delta, Mr. D. C. Jenkins, immediately replied in a very haughty strain and in a style of composition which was a rigid imitation of my own. There were my pet phrases, there were my favorite quotations, there was my occasionally strained and peculiarly European idioms, there was a Tartuffe imitation of my natural frankness, there were all my characteristics, good, bad and indifferent, as a writer for the public press. It is true, my thoughts, like the stolen children mentioned by Dean Swift, were disfigured to conceal the theft. Pardon the egotism of a feeble man who has been knocking at the gateway of death for many weeks without obtaining admission, and who shuddered on a sick bed many a pleasant morning when the ghostly amben of himself appeared in the shape of the editorials of the Delta—thin, thin, worn, looking as suggestive of medicine as one of Wright's advertisements—and like an ill-constructed mirror distorting my own features and thoughts in such a manner as to render the noble aspirations, longings and hopes even of the Southern party almost ludicrous and grotesque.

So much by way of preface. To the facts, as hard as cannon balls. Even if you do not publish them, in justice to an old penthresher, I ask you to peruse them at least. The Delta, alluding to the publications in the Vicksburg Sentinel and Washington Union complacently remarks:

But the Delta is not willing to be "done for" so summarily. Vindictiveness is its ruling trait, from its birth to its death, to every nerve and muscle. Nature gives us against destruction; and the pen which traces these periods, or some other info med by the same spirit and employed in the same mission, will yet write the obituaries of the ambitious mediocrities, who are so overhasty in celebrating the obsequies of the Southern party.

Genial spirit of Captain Cuttle, if then still haunted the universal editorial memory and jogged the failing faculty of our crib with the extreme elbow of that arm which accomplished everything "with a hook"—mad, wild, gasp, redden, but emphatically suggest to Messrs. Nixon & Adams and all other worthy members of the profession to "make a note of that!"

The fact is, the series of articles on an independent Southern party of self-defence, was commenced in the Delta by the present party two years before Mr. Jenkins had molted the feathers of a country editor and assumed an equivocal name among metropolitans. The articles were suggested by Major Heiss, a man of free political foresight and generous and patriotic sentiment. Of course they were written by me. They were calm, impressive and moderate. They aimed at nothing but a sensible preparation to meet the advancing forces of that great party which at that time, though "no bigger than a man's hand," has recently swelled to the capacity of a tornado. The Delta was a little before the time, but it was side by side with the truth. Such was the position of the paper speaking in a national sense, when a party of gentlemen, represented by Messrs. Sigur and Jenkins, offered to purchase the Delta from Major Heiss for the purpose of supporting Messrs. Dallas and Davis for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1856. After many delays the bargain was consummated. There were mysterious persons behind the scenes, assuredly. But the visible actors were the unexhaustible Sigur and the solemn Jenkins—a politician without politics and an editor without qualifications. When my kind and noble friend Major Heiss left the Delta I was senior editor, of course, and as such was recognized. I realized my position solely on the basis of a solemn promise from Mr. Sigur that in return for my continued connection with the Delta I should receive a one and indivisible fourth share of that newspaper. On the strength of that promise I remained.

I continued the Southern course of the Delta. I struck a broader and a bolder track. It tended South and West. I wrote the programme of the Southern party, which was copied throughout the United States, and the seventeen or eighteen condensed propositions of which are the real basis of all the Southern articles which have appeared in the Delta since. The summer came. I was alone in the Delta office. Jenkins was in Baton Rouge ill, and Sigur was following a political lynch fantasm which led him—nowhere. I conducted the paper single handed through the whole dreary season, and as the present winter advanced my health began to fail; however, the canvass was coming on, and I screwed my energies to the highest pitch in the hope that if the South could not stand as a grand organized unity against its enemies, it should not perish in the success of Fremont at least.

An injudicious article from the pen of Mr. Jenkins on the antecedents of Mr. Buchanan, already a prominent candidate for the Presidency, created a perfect storm of indignation in the ranks of the Democracy, and very seriously injured the independent reputation of the Delta. As usual, I was called to the rescue, and wrote the article "How the Delta stands to Mr. Buchanan," and to the text of that article I faithfully adhered during the whole of the fifteen days' canvass. My articles were copied in the really prominent Southern journals. Some contradictions of my associate on slavery and cotton and Southern rights were copied also—and in due time the new and some what myrmidon Southern party obtained something like a positive existence in the land.

In the progress of the canvass many articles appeared in which the name of Gen. Davis was mentioned, and his relations or probable relations to the new party were somewhat coolly defined. These articles, with one or two exceptions, were written by me. The New York Herald was in the habit of copying those articles, and attributing them to the pen of Mr. Davis himself. This was too good a joke to be contradicted by me, though I believe Mr. Jenkins, with characteristic grandiloquence, denied the charge. The last articles which appeared in the Delta concerning Mr. Davis—elaborate analyses of a probable opposition to Mr. Buchanan—the leadership of which would be claimed by the Mississippi statesman—were written by me in the most clear and direct style I could command.

They were re-produced in the New York Herald, and received as a correct exposition of the political views and intentions of the Hon. Jefferson Davis and his friends.

Now for Justice. The present editor of the Delta—whose proper I and Mr. Hopkins, the acting editors, quitted a considerable time ago—implies or insinuates that these very articles on the opposition in the Senate and Mr. Davis' leadership, were written by himself. This is one of his constitutional errors—slowly conceived, laboriously brought into the world, and accompanied by a quotation from a Young Ireland poet, the object of which I presume was to merge the identity of Joseph Brennan in that of Mr. D. C. Jenkins, "editor of the Delta!" Pardon my vanity, but in the name of the good Saint to respect the honest indignation of a man who has given his health, his brain, the golden prodigies of his education, during six years of sorrow and disaster to life, to elevate and build up a paper, which he was permitted to leave without even a friendly word of adieu.

In conclusion, I must be allowed to assert that the statements of the Vicksburg Sentinel are correct. I never saw Mr. Davis more than once. Not being a politician I required no office, and therefore never wrote to him. He never wrote to me. He never spoke to me. His friends never consulted with me, and I never consulted with regard to him or his projects with Mr. Jenkins, at present nominal editor of the Delta. What I wrote I wrote out of myself. I never stole another man's money or another man's thoughts. *Therefore Mr. Davis is totally free from the charge of having dictated the editorial course of the Delta.* In justice to a fellow journalist, who has only a good name and some reputation for talent to support and educate his young Americans, and who lives in a daily battle with debility and pain, I request you, gentlemen, to open your columns to the foregoing accurate and truthful statement.

Fraternally yours, JOSEPH BRENAN.

☞ **The Bitters all they are represented to us.**—Jackson, La., August 20, 1851.—DEAR SIR: I have used your German Bitters, and find them all they are represented to be, and cheerfully commend them to the public as an excellent medicine. Respectfully yours, W. F. FAULKNER.

See advertisement. a16 2p1m&W

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN PARTY OF LA., } New Orleans, March 28, 1857. }

☞ **At a meeting of this Committee held on** Thursday, 26th inst., at New Orleans, it was

Resolved, That in consideration of the fact that the important election for Charter Officers for the City of New Orleans is to take place on the first Monday of June next, the day upon which the Convention for the nomination of State Officers is held, by a Resolution of the American members of the Legislature, to assemble at Baton Rouge, it is recommended that the meeting of that Convention be postponed until the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., at Baton Rouge.

Resolved, That papers friendly to the American Party throughout the State be requested to notice the change of time for the meeting of the said State Convention.

J. R. WALTON, Chairman.
R. K. HOWELL, Secretary.—m30 2p6t&W

☞ **One and all please remember French's** Emporium for bargains in Dry Goods, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Jewelry, Cigars, Paper and Stationery, etc. Please remember 130 Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Auctions on Mondays and Saturdays only. a13 2p6t

☞ **Read This—For all bowel diseases, cholera**, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulency, constipation and general debility, we know of nothing better than Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. One wine-glass taken three times each day, before meals, will be a sure cure for all the above diseases, will remove all heaviness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. Every family should keep these Bitters on hand during the summer season as a family medicine. For sale by all principal druggists and dealers generally. a13 2p6t&1tW

☞ **"Woodland Cream."—A Pomade for** beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has an equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It creases Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes Dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed "Partridge & Co., Proprietors of the Bloom of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by SICKLES & CO., Agents, NORISON, and all Druggists. a11 2p6t&1w

☞ **Mrs. Boyd, No. 158 Camp street—Depot** for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. All kinds of Sewing done by machinery for Ships, Steamboats, Grocers, Families and Hotels. Dresses made by model, and with dispatch, at less than the usual rates. Ladies' Under Garments made up to order or for sale ready made. m20 2p6t

☞ **Hoofland's German Bitters superior to** ALL PREPARATIONS NOW IN USE.—JACKSON, LA., Aug. 1, 1854. Dear Sir: I feel bound to express my gratification to you for the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of two bottles of your German Bitters. I have found them to be all you recommend them to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and sure remedy for the diseases they are intended for, and superior to all preparations now in use. Very respectfully yours, H. OFFENSTEDER.

See advertisement. m16 2p1m&W

The Daily Times.

OUR FIRST NUMBER.

Unexpected disappointments and delays, chiefly caused by the wretched condition of the telegraph wires during the past month, prevented the appearance of our journal at an early a date as we anticipated. These difficulties have been fortunately surmounted, and we beg to inform our advertising friends, our original stockholders, our numerous subscribers, and the public generally that the first number of "The Daily Times" will appear, in double sheet form, on Sunday week, the 26th inst.

We intend to make our first number our real prospectus, and have nothing further to add than to request advertisers to send in their favors as soon as possible, as we expect to be hard pressed for time and space.

Daily Times Office, 94 Camp st., 15th April, 1857.

As the Directors understand that an individual, in the name of a real or supposed Printing Association, has been collecting money from various parties through having induced them to believe that they were subscribing to "The Daily Times," they deem it necessary to state that no agent is authorized by them who has not the signature of their responsible manager, JAMES ALLAN. a16 1t 22 23 2p

Bargains in Corsets!

FIVE HUNDRED FRENCH CORSETS,
From $1 00 to $2 00 each.
C. M. SIMPSON & CO.,
a16 2p4t 115 Canal street.

White Goods! White Goods!

JUST RECEIVED,
20 CASES WHITE GOODS, composed of Plain Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, India Mull, Swiss Mull, Book, Bishop's Lawn and Tarlleton.
Tape Check Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss;
Bulltinches, Satin Spots and Stripes;
Gauntlets and Furniture Dimity.
All of which we will offer VERY LOW.
P. & E. REILLY & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Flax,
a16 2p6t 126 Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon.

Thread Lace Goods.

We will soon this date offer our stock of REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS, POINTS and MANTLES at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
P. & E. REILLY & CO.,
a16 2p6t 126 Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon.

116 Canal Street. 116

C. M. SIMPSON & CO.,
Have just received another supply of
SPRING MANTILLAS.
—ALSO—
HOOPED SKIRTS
STILL ON HAND In Every Variety.
A few Dozen Patterns of
THOSE CHEAP SILKS,
AT LESS THAN IMPORTATION COST!
—With all descriptions of—
PLANTATION,
HOUSEKEEPING AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
C. M. SIMPSON & CO.,
a15 2p6t 115 Canal street.

Good News to Housekeepers!

Every family in the city should have one of
JOHN McCHESNEY'S
PATENT WASHING MACHINES,
The Greatest Labor-Saving Invention of the Age of WASHING.
These Machines have been thoroughly tested, both in this city and elsewhere, and have proved
ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL,
as Economical, Time-saving and Labor-saving Machines; and as such, they have received the universal approbation of all who have witnessed them in operation. Besides, it is a Southern invention, Southern manufacture, and ought to be patronized by the Southern people.
A sample can be seen, and Machines had, by applying at No. 82 Camp street, up stairs.
a15 2p6t GOODWYN, DAUGHERTY & CO.

P. Durel & Co.,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 37 Chartres street,
Have just received a large and complete assortment of PAPERS, BLANK BOOKS, INKS, MUCILAGE and PLAYING CARDS. Also, a splendid lot of Gold Pens; French Write Envelope Paper for Gilt, to which they call the attention of dry goods merchants. Always on hand Notarial Blanks, Blank Notes, Blank Drafts, Exchange, Custom-House Blanks, Check Books, Scrap Books, etc., etc.
P. DUREL & CO.,
a14 2p4t 37 Chartres street.

Barege and Turkish Shawls.

Just received, a large assortment of—
SILK BROCADE BAREGE SHAWLS.
TURCO'S CHENILLE ..
CRETECH LACE ..
CAMBRAI .. ..
.. .. FLOUNCED SQUARES.
BLACK FLOUNCING AND TRIMMING LACES,
VALENCIENNES AND APPLICATION ..
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a14 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Latest Style.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIES,
To be opened on MONDAY, 13th inst., by
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

New Barege.

An entire assortment of new designs FLOUNCED and BROCADE BAREGES.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

New Style

JACONETS, MUSLINS AND BALZORINES.
200 PIECES—All of our own importation.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Lawns and Batiste.

2 cases LOUISIANA LIGHT BATISTE—At 25 cents.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Low Priced Spring Goods.

—We have just received—
100 PIECES FRENCH MUSLINS at 25 cents per yard.
200 MANTILLAS at very LOW PRICE.
JOSEPH ISRAEL,
a13 2p3t 111 Circus street, and corner of Thalia and Dryades streets.

Giquel & Jamison.

18.....Chartres Street.....18

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.

We will, from and after this date, offer our large and well assorted stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, at greatly reduced prices, as we are anxious to reduce our stock, previous to our leaving for Europe to select our Fall and Winter Goods. Our stock is one of the largest and best assorted in the city, and will be offered at the very lowest prices. It consists, in part, of—
DRESS GOODS, of every description,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc., etc.
DOMESTICS, of all kinds.
PLANTATION GOODS, of the most celebrated Southern Manufactories.
All of which we will be pleased to show to our friends and the public.
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
a13 2p6t 18 Chartres street.

Preserve Your Fruit.

SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS—A new and superior article, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, by
F. ROBERTS,
a13 2p6t No. 20 Camp street, New Orleans.

Water Coolers,

Of every variety and style, manufactured to order, and for sale by
F. ROBERTS,
a13 2p6t No. 20 Camp street, New Orleans.

Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloth.

No. 19 CHARTRES STREET—We have on a large assortment of English and American CARPETING, such as Medallion, Wilton, Velvet and Tapestry, Brussels, etc. FLOOR OIL CLOTH of all qualities and widths. MATTING—300 rols 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4, White, Checkered and Fancy, just received. Also, Piano and Table Covers, Curtain Cloths, Window Shades, etc., all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
a13 2p6t A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Plantation Articles.

In connection with our establishment for fine goods, we have a general depot of PLANTATION CLOTHING, which contains the following for Spring and Summer:
ATTAKAPAS COTTONADE PANTALOONS, superior to any of the Northern Cottonades, and sewed by Sewing Machines.
Denims, Log Cabin and Brown Linen PANTS.
Denims, Log Cabin and Brown Linen Jackets and Jumper SHIRTS.
Women's and Girls' Cottonade and Calico FROCKS.
.. .. .. Brown COTTON SHIRTS.
STRAW HATS, White Wool Hats, etc.
F. MALARD & CO.,
a13 2p6t&1W 58 and 60 Canal street, corner of Old Levee street.

Muslins, Jaconets, Embroideries,

ALEX. R. CHURCHILL'S, corner Apollo and Erato streets. Have on hand—2,000 yards (last color) MUSLINS, price 12½c per yard. Also, Embroidered Robes, Collars, Sleeves, Edgings, etc., at great bargains. Call at
S. R. CHURCHILL'S,
a13 2p4t corner Apollo and Erato sts.

Advice to Mothers.

Mothers who see with alarm their children wasting away and becoming listless, feverish and debilitated, in consequence of the presence of worms in the stomach or bowels can remove all the trouble immediately, by administering
WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
which discharges them without pain and leaves the digestive organs in a vigorous condition. There is no mineral ingredient in this preparation.
☞ Be particular and remember the name, "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. Remember this. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
a13 2p3t&od 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Summer Clothing.

F. MALARD & CO.,
58 and 60 Canal street, corner Old Levee.
The subscribers have received by the latest arrivals a fresh assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING, which they offer for sale at moderate prices. Their stock is composed in part of the following:
White and Colored DRILL PANTS.
White DUCK PANTS, COATS and VESTS.
Fancy Striped Cross Cloth and Gingham COATS.
Brown LINEN COATS, PANTS and VESTS.
Alpaca FROCKETTES and SACS.
Merino COATS, PANTS and VESTS.
Cashmerette COATS—Black and Col