New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1857.

Southern Machinery Depot.

We yesterday took a look through the establishment of Mr. D. C. Lowber, No. 98 Magazine street. We found it to be quite a museum of inventions in the machinery line—machines such as planters and others in this section of the country must have, if they would prosper well in their business.

With characteristic enterprise, Mr. Lowber has fitted up a furnace and engine in the rear of the building, with running gear, by which he can put the different machines in operation, and let the visitor form a complete judgment of whatever he may wish to buy. The idea is a good one, and renders a visit to the establishment more than ordinarily interesting.

The engine used in propelling the other machines is one of the portable kind, occupying a small space, and adapted to running all sorts of plantation machinery. Mr. Lowber is agent for them, and can furnish any size, from two and a half to fifteen horse power.

One of the machines propelled in our presence was the Palmer pump. It lifts twelve feet, and discharges from 700 to 1700 gallons per minute, according to its size. It is invaluable for draining, or rapidly supplying water in large quantities.

Another machine we saw in operation was a new cotton gin, quite different from, and apparently greatly superior to, those ordinarily used. Instead of a cylinder of saws, which necessarily cuts the staple to some extent, there is a card roller, covered with round pointed wire teeth, which, whilst it gins the cotton completely, cannot cut it. We were shown a letter from a cotton factor, in which he stated that he had sold a lot of fifty bales of cotton, ginned by the new machine, at two cents more on the pound than the same cotton would have brought if ginned by the old process.

Among the other machines, we noticed Coleman's Undulatory Corn and Flouring Mills; corn and coffee crushers; portable circular saw mills; shingle and lath sawing machines; and pumps of different kinds.

Planters will find it worth while to visit Mr. Lowber's Establishment. They will there not only see a great variety of machines indispensable on a plantation, but they can see them in operation, and be thoroughly satisfied of their merit before purchasing.

STAND FROM UNDER.—If a perfect stranger—a man who had no ties whatever of the size or population of New Orleans—should be brought to the city blindfolded, taken into Alfred Mentee & Co.'s clothing emporium, and there restored to sight, what think you would be his idea of the city? Asked to judge of the city by the extent and magnificence of the mountains of clothing spread full and heaped around him, his answer would be in all probability be—making his estimate from the unprodigious size of stores to population in other cities—that New Orleans ought to be about a day's journey in length, with a population of several millions. And, after taking a turn through the city, he would be at a loss to account for the necessity of such clothing—making due allowance for the other clothing stores—until he should discover have extensive a portion of Mentee's business is with the surrounding country. Really, the extent and variety of human raiment is one of the special wonders of the present age, and nowhere is a better glimpse of this wonder to be had than at Mentee's. The man of fashion, the business man, the working man, the traveler, the planter, the youth, the little boy, and the plantation negro, can be fitted out completely at the great emporium—provided with everything that is warm, save hats and shoes—and not in one style only, but in as many different styles as their tastes can possibly suggest. The "one price and no deviation" principle, is the secret of the immense business which Mentee & Co. transact, and will transact so long as they remain in the business. A brief outline of their stock is given in our advertising columns this morning.

THE PLACE TO GET IT.—Good reader, if you be a student or practitioner of medicine or law, or follower of any of the sciences, and wish to procure any book in your line; if you be a literary gourmand, and would feast upon the sweets of any of the great poetic or prose fictionists of our language; if you thirst for the romance of fact, as furnished by the great historians, biographers and travelers; if you would dream with the philosophers, or revel with the essayists; or if you be a man of universal tastes, and would slake the whole tide of literature and its connex fragrant from the press—all you have to do is to visit the establishment of Mr. J. H. Steel, No. 69 Camp street; and if you cannot find your particular morsel there, it will be useless to go further. Or if you be a teacher or parent, and would select the best school books for your juveniles, or picture and story books for their home entertainment; or a lady's man, and would flatter your chosen ones with presents of the most beautiful annuals, albums, portfolios, or sentimental stationery, Steel's is the place to go to. Or if you be a merchant, book-keeper, steamboat man, or business man in any respect, and would procure the best blank books, paper, writing materials, copying presses and the like, all you have to do is to go to Steel's. To sum up, a larger and better assorted stock of books and stationery has never been offered in the South; and as Mr. Steel sells all his standard books at publishers' prices, and all his other articles at the lowest possible rates, he necessarily does a large business, not only in the city, but with planters and others throughout the surrounding country. In our advertising columns this morning, is a list of Mr. Steel's latest receipts; which see.

AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.—These pictures, in the perfection of art, and from the smallest to large life-size, are taken by Mr. J. H. Clark, at his gallery, No. 94 Canal street. He is the only artist in the city who takes life-size pictures from life, and the fidelity of the same, as well as the cheapness of his prices, entitle him to the favorable consideration of the public. See his card.

DR. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.—This gentleman, of such wide spread fame in his specialty, the cure of fistulas or cancers and ulcers of all kinds, has removed from his old stand, No. 115 Gravier street, to No. 102, on the same street. See his card.

POULTNEY & MASSEY'S XX CREAM ALE.—This delightful and deservedly famous beverage is constantly to be had of Mr. T. P. Murray, at Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street. He dispenses it in gallon kegs and small, delivering it to families in all parts of the city, free of extra charge. Mr. M. supplies, besides, a fine quality of table ale and porter. See his card.

NEW GROCERIES AT THE GEM.—Mr. E. L. Bercier has received some fresh supplies of groceries and provisions whose merit consists in their freshness, and of wines and liquors, whose merit consists in their age. All kinds of plain and fancy groceries—everything, in fact, necessary to the complete and sumptuous stocking of the family larder, are to be had of Mr. Bercier. We have sampled his good things and found perfect satisfaction, and would advise our friends to do likewise.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.—Two of the greatest summer medicines extant are Wiese's Canadian Vermifuge and Mortimer's Bitter Cordial, and a great medicine for all seasons is Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. They are all for sale in any quantity by Masin, J. Wright & Co. Nos. 21 and 101 Chartres street. See advertisements.

"DIRT CHEAP" AND "DOG CHEAP."—These expressions are common among the masses, as indicating a degree of cheapness so great, as to be perfectly ridiculous in comparison with the regular price of the article under consideration. In order to understand the full signification of the expressions, go to R. Arnfield's book auction, at 88 St. Charles street. Mr. A. auctions off the most splendidly bound standard books of all descriptions, blank books and stationery, at prices which are actually ridiculous. We refer to his advertisement, under the auction head.

THE CLOSING-OUT AT SIMPSON'S.—The ladies continue their rush at Messrs. C. M. Simpson & Co.'s, No. 116 Canal street; for a more splendid summer stock of dry goods was never offered in this city, and never before dry goods were ever offered signature sacrificial prices. Those of our lady friends, who are not posted, should take a look at the advertisement, in another part of our paper.

MOODY'S SHIRTS.—The well-spring of poetry continues to bubble, and Moody's shirts are still the theme. The latest bubblings may be seen in our advertising columns this morning. Read, and ponder them well.

SCOTT'S NOVELS.—Mr. T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, has received volumes 1 to 6 of Tickner & Co.'s household edition of the Waverly novels. They are beautifully printed and bound, and are entitled to a place in every library. Mr. White has also received a list of other books, worthy the attention of the reading public. The list is advertised elsewhere.

CHEAP SHOES.—Mr. Churchill, at the corner of Apollo and Bienville streets, is selling ladies' gaiters and brogans at $1, boy's brogans at 80 cents, and misses' ankle ties at 50 cents. This, we should think, is cheap enough. The ladies should go early for the good selections.

SCANLAN'S LIQUIDATION.—Messrs. D. P. Scanlan & Co., at No. 12 and 14 Chartres street, continue their liquidation sale of dry goods. The stock is very large and well assorted, and is going at very low figures. The ladies should bear this in mind in their rounds. See advertisement.

CARPETINGS AND MATTINGS.—Messrs. A. Broisseau & Co., No. 16 Chartres street, are abundantly supplied with carpetings, mattings and all other articles in their line. See their advertisement.

"THE WEIRD."—Jose Domingo, better known as "Old Joe—the famous dispenser of ambrosial delights—was never less fragrant in his humbles than now. The best cigars and tobacco to be had in Cuba are always to be found at his headquarters, No. 16 Customhouse street, and at his outposts, in the bar-rooms of the St. Charles, St. Louis, City and Arcade hotels. His long experience in that line enables him always to be provided with the best. See his card.

AMERICAN PIANOS.—Mr. L. Gabici, No. 39 Camp street, has on hand a fine lot of Steinway & Son's New York pianos, which ladies and others would do well to inspect. See advertisement.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.—We would advise those who may be fitting up or refitting their houses, not to forget our friend Charles A. Stewart, whose capacious warerooms, at Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, are always stocked with the richest and most beautiful furniture—not the same furniture but a constantly changing stream of furniture, for Mr. Stewart's liberal dealing with his customers keeps him always in a whirl of business. See his card in another column.

THE ELECTION LAW—CENTRAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

It is presumable the Central Board of Commissioners, under the Presidency of Attorney General Moise, organized on Thursday afternoon last, pursuant to the provisions of the "Act Relative to Elections in the Parish of Orleans." We have no positive knowledge in the premises, and only draw our inferences from the letter addressed to Mayor Waterman by the Attorney General, inviting the former to participate in the proceedings of the Board.

If the Board has not proceeded to organize, the fault rests with the majority of the members thereof. The Board is composed of five members, a majority of whom can do business if they are so disposed. Three of the members, Messrs. St. Martin, Register of Votes, and Brand and Rozier, were appointed by the Governor. Mr. Moise was elected to the Attorney Generalship by the people of the State, and Mr. Waterman was chosen to the Mayoralty by the voters of New Orleans. As the latter gentleman has peremptorily refused to serve, and as the law constitutes the Mayor a permanent member, the Board can consist of but four, unless the chief magistrate of the corporation is compelled to serve by the pressure of a writ of mandamus.

But, whether the Board has organized or not, remains a profound mystery. We have not heard even an affirmative or a negative whisper. All is shrouded in Egyptian darkness, and silence reigns profound. If the Board is in existence, it has given no token of vitality. If it is alive, its breathings are not perceptible to the public ear. If it is preparing to act, it has vouchsafed no sign of action to those who are most deeply interested in its movements. The people are anxious to know what has been done. A painful feeling of anxiety throbs through every fibre of our corporate body politic. Our citizens desire to be relieved from uncertainty and suspense—wish official information in the premises—ask that light and certainty shall take the places of mystery and doubt.

To effect this laudable end, in which much good and nothing wrong is involved, we think the Central Board of Commissioners should spread an account of their proceedings before the public through the city press. What they do should be as free as the air and as public as the sunshine. They are no secret association; no Venitian Council of Ten; no irresponsible tribunal, to sit in mystery and act in darkness upon matters directly touching the dearest rights of their equals. The authority under which they act is known to the whole community. Their acts, under that authorization, should enjoy an equal publicity.

By these remarks we do not wish to be understood as casting censure upon the Board of Commissioners. Such is not our intention at the present writing. Perhaps they are not sufficiently advanced to make a public showing. If so, well and good—and if not, well and good, provided the people of New Orleans are not kept in the dark an unnecessary length of time—provided the sought-for knowledge is not too long withheld.

But, there is another point of infinitely more importance that should be settled at the earliest practicable moment. All the members of the Board are citizens of New Orleans, and are, consequently, presumed to feel an interest in whatever pertains to the honor and welfare of the city of their residence—presumed to take a concern in the tranquilization of the community and the lulling of popular passions. They are aware that the Election Law is viewed with a detestation and abhorrence that is well nigh universal; that it is looked upon as an engine of oppression and degradation, alike despotic and revolting; and that it is regarded as unconstitutional in all its scope and bearing, nature and tendency. What, then, is their duty as good citizens—their plain and palpable duty? Why, to test the constitutionality of the obnoxious statute before the highest judicial tribunal of the commonwealth, as speedily as possible. If they desire peace and harmony; if they would restore the ancient era of good feeling; if they would obviate the possibility of riots and bloodshed in November next, they will assuredly do this. And, if they do not use every exertion to bring the law to a final test; if they produce delays or interpose obstacles, they will be justly held amenable at the bar of public opinion for whatever deplorable consequences may flow from their action or non-action. There will be no escape for them.

That the constitutionality of the Election Law can be brought to a summary issue was demonstrated by a correspondent of the Crescent on Friday morning last. The Mayor has positively declined to discharge the functions the law imposed upon him, believing it to be unconstitutional and knowing it to be abominable. The Code of Practice, Art. 834, provides a remedy for such declinations. We quote: "The writ of mandamus may be directed to PUBLIC OFFICERS to *compel them* to fulfill any of the duties attached to their office, or which may be legally required of them." Under this provision of the Code, although not pretending to much legal knowledge, it seems to us the Central Board of Commissioners could sue out a writ of mandamus against the Mayor, and that the Mayor could then, for full cause, maintain that the law is unconstitutional, and thus bring the whole question, on its merits, before the courts. By mutual consent all around, the legal technicalities, if such exist, can be easily obviated; and there is no doubt the courts, owing to the vast importance of the case and the state of feeling that prevails, will extend every facility towards effecting a final settlement of the vexed question.

Now, will the Board of Commissioners take measures to bring about this legal issue, or will they evade it? "We pause for a reply;" but trust we shall not be obliged to pause for any considerable period.

A correspondent of the Times suggested another means, a day or two since, whereby the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law could be determined at an early day. We quote the paragraph containing the gist of the communication:

Then let the Board be organized; let some one who shall be agreed upon, amicably, as suitable to act as special deputy be appointed; let him, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law, refuse to act or pay the fine; the Commissioner cause him to be imprisoned; the same amity still existing. A writ of habeas corpus would issue immediately upon application, and on a hearing the whole merits of the law would pass under revision, and that without delay; then it is decided to be unconstitutional it will find its grave in peace.

Here are two modes through which a speedy legal settlement may be arrived at; and if they are insufficient, the eminent lawyers in the Board can devise others, if they are not disposed in favor of procrastination for the purpose of accomplishing ulterior objects, without regard to consequences, even if they promise to be of the most awful character.

For our part we want this matter settled prior to any more elections. The press of the city has spoken out almost unanimously for an early settlement. The people, as a mass, are wearied with suspense, and ask for the interposition of the Supreme Court, to which tribunal they turn their eyes for relief with unwavering confidence. Shall they have a settlement? We shall see. The determination of the question, as well as the responsibility, rests with the Board of Commissioners.

UNDERSTANDINGS FOR THE MILLION.—Messrs. Reed & Field, at No. 65 Gravier street, opposite Bank Place, afford a fine illustration of what may be achieved by a perseverling adherence to the two great foundation stones of trading now but the best goods, and selling at a small profit—turning the quick penny rather than the slow shilling. Their store contains a stock of boots, shoes and brogans, for all classes of people, which is absolutely gigantic; yet, gigantic as it is, it affords no adequate idea of the business which they transact. The goods to be seen there are only a section of an endless current of goods which set in yearnings, and will never, from present appearances, have any occasion to cease. Every ship from the North—or nearly every one—brings its avalanche of goods to Messrs. Reed & Field, and every steamboat, railroad train and westward bound vessel, carries off its fraction from the grand aggregate. Messrs. R. & F. do a wholesale business only, and their establishment is well worth visiting by all who buy to sell again, in town as well as country. They have been resupplied by late arrivals from the North, and are prepared to fill orders to any extent.

LINEN SHIRTS.—Mr. Louis Charles, at the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets, is selling some very elegant linen shirts at $2 50 each. Gentlemen should go and look at them.

CARD ENGRAVING.—Mr. J. Douglas, at No. 17 St. Charles street, engraves visiting and wedding cards, and other things in that line, in a manner which should entitle him to universal patronage. See his card.

THE VALUE OF ICE.—The value of ice depends altogether upon the manner in which it is used or taken care of—not its price. The careless manner in which many people use their ice renders it very expensive; but those who provide themselves with proper articles in which to keep it, find it the cheapest as well as the greatest of summer luxuries. Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich, at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, have on hand a fine assortment of ice pitchers, any one of which will render ice a very cheap luxury. See advertisement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A spacious and delightful residence, with extensive grounds and out-buildings situated on the Bogue Falaya, within a mile of Covington, is offered for rent. It is a delightful place for summer retirement.

GENERAL WALKER'S ADDRESS.

The announcement that Gen. William Walker intended addressing the people of New Orleans, in Canal street, on Saturday evening, operated as might have been expected. An immense crowd of people collected, forming a solid mass on the neutral ground and filling the entire vicinity, considerable numbers of ladies mingling with the outer portion of the multitude. A platform had been erected, and a band of music, with pyrotechnic accessories, provided, in order to give the flavor which the masses seem to find indispensable in open-air meetings. From the flagstaff erected waved the stars and stripes, and immediately beneath the tri-colored flag of Nicaragua, with its red star in the middle.

The platform was crowded with gentlemen, many of them being the brother-officers and soldiers of Gen. Walker in his memorable campaign. Upon advancing and making his bow, the General was greeted with the highest enthusiasm. It was early when he commenced—some time before dark—and for two hours he kept the multitude chained to the spot. We never heard any speaker, at any public meeting, more profoundly listened to. Unluckily, not being blest with a very strong voice, and the wind being in his face, not more than a small portion of the crowd were able to catch all he said. To those who could hear him, however, he proved a much better speaker than was expected. His language was clear and well selected, and his delivery graceful, emphatic, and at times vehement. We give a *résumé* of his speech.

He began by stating that he did not appear there to vindicate a cause, for the cause in which he had labored needed no vindication; but he did appear to vindicate Americans and the acts by which an American cause had been upheld by Americans. He hoped that his hearers would discard all prejudices, and to judge of what he should speak as if they were posterity judging of the history of the past.

Many and unscrupulous means, he said, had been used in order to place him falsely before his fellow-countrymen. He did not deem it necessary to combat them; but he would challenge his enemies to point out a single act of his which had been in violation of civil, national, or international rights. He would challenge any one present to name a single act of his, in Nicaragua, which was not stamped with the seal of justice. From the motives of avarice and personal gain, which had been imputed to him, he scorned vindicating himself. His fellow-countrymen, who were with him, would vindicate him from any such charges as those. But there were other motives attributed to him, that did not appear so degrading at first blush—such as, that he was a soldier of fortune, engaged in the ambitious endeavor of building up a name and a fame. This he rejected, as being equally unfounded with the other imputations; and he hoped to convince his hearers that he was not a soldier of fortune, risking the lives and fortunes of his fellows for his mere personal aggrandizement. His actions would prove a nobler motive; and if he had labored for any purpose, it had been to extend American influence and to Americanize Nicaragua.

The General then proceeded to review the condition of Central America prior to and at the time of his debarkation there. For thirty-five years had a struggle for liberty been in progress among the Central American States; and these struggles showed the people to be incapable of self-government. When he accepted the offer of Chastillon, Nicaragua was in a state of anarchy. He refused to openly violate the laws of the United States; but he did not deem that there was any violation of those laws in accepting an offer to fight in behalf of the Democratic party in Nicaragua. He sent an agent to Chastillon, to inform him that the contract must be made accordingly—that he had an invitation to go to the assistance of the Hondurians, and that if he (Chastillon) apprehended any danger from the presence of Americans in Nicaragua, he would go to Honduras. But the Provisional President of Nicaragua insisted, on bended knees and with suppliant tones, that the Americans should remain—he knew them to be good men and true, and wished them to battle on his side.

After his success on the transit route, continued the General, he made a treaty by which Corral and his party approved the presence of the Americans in Nicaragua. This he did to secure the good will of all. There was not a Nicaraguan who, in the face of this treaty, could express disapproval of the presence of the Americans. Seven days afterward, and almost before the ink of the treaty was dry, Corral penned encouraging letters to the Hondurians against the Americans, and this in the presence of the priests before whom the treaty was sworn to. These letters fell into his hands. By the provisions of the treaty, Corral could not have evaded execution. The traitor, proven guilty, plead nothing in extenuation, but begged for mercy. I felt them, as now, (said the General,) that a court of justice was an act of wisdom, and mercy the part of folly. I felt that justice and mercy would still be meted out, and that in six months after Corral's death his party would be vanquished.

After Corral's execution, the Rivas party took up with the Democrats, and Gen. Cabanos went to the assistance of the Hondurians. He (the speaker) went to the assistance of the Nicaraguans, Gen. Heras having joined in the application to him. All exertions were made to get him to take the Americans to Honduras; but he replied that the Americans were friendly to all parties there. At his suggestion commissioners were sent to Honduras and the other States, stating that Nicaragua desired peace, that her policy was pacific, and that it would be illiberal to take sides with any party. Heras acknowledged the truth of these suggestions; he was a Democrat, and did not wish to assist Cabanos. By my advice (said the General,) deputies were sent, stating that we desired peace. We shall see how far this was granted.

An important event transpired in the meantime. An American was sent, at the suggestion of Don Patricio Rivas, to represent the Government of Nicaragua at Washington. This I opposed as bad policy; but not being in authority, my opposition was unavailing. They wanted an American, to speak the American language. You all know, fellow-citizens how he was received. No one can paint the surprise of the Nicaraguans at his rejection, on the plea of Pierce and Marcy that he was born in the United States. I knew the result well, and told them of the relations existing between the United States and Nicaragua; but I assured them that my countrymen knew a power higher than that of Presidents and Cabinets, and that I had infinite confidence in that higher power, which the people held in their own hands—the true American sovereignty.

The combination of the four Central American States against the Americans in Nicaragua, was due to Pierce and Marcy, under their rejection of the Nicaraguan minister. This brought the matter to maturity. Costa Rica, supposed to be the weakest State of the combination, immediately commenced war by an open declaration of it; and then followed the almost anomalous decree by which she made war, not against the State, but against the Americans therein. Thus began the war of the races; the great battle of the mongrels and the white men. The war, then, was not begun by the Americans in Nicaragua, and I challenge the pointing out of a solitary act in which they did any thing but uphold the pledges made by the people of Nicaragua. After this, it would appear that Don Patricio Rivas plotted with the Northern States for effecting the desertion of such Americans as could not be expelled by force. American rights were ignored in Nicaragua; money and even lands were freely offered as bribes, in the face of our having braved war in its worst form, and famine, and pestilence. After all this, however, they pretended to be satisfied with my representations as to the merits of our position, and willingly consented that the election of President should go before the people. I desired this, for I well knew that the mass of them detested, with implacable hatred, the forced military service to which they were subject.

The election was decreed, but only think! the result had not been declared, when Rivas was found plotting a revolution, under the pretence that my presence overawed the people. But "the wicked flee when no man pursueth;" I was not there; they were running from their own consciences. In spite of the conduct of Rivas, the election resulted in my elevation to the Presidency. By this I stood forth the only protector and lawful representative of the Nicaraguans. Rivas had only been the provisional President; I was Commander-in-Chief of one portion of the army, and it was through me that he was named for the position; I was joint-sponsor, and after the death of Corral was the sole cause of his elevation. I was bound by oath to put Rivas out when I was sworn in; but I was justified before the world by the unmistakable voice of the people, who know the facts connected with my election.

The events which followed I need not recount. I have but to vindicate the acts of Americans in Nicaragua. You all know how long and how successfully I strived; with what means I forced back the enemy, and braved that worst of foes, the lurking pestilence, then ranging so violently in Granada. And but for a new influence, which I regret to say comes but little less from my own than from a foreign country, we might still have been in arms in Nicaragua.

Probably we had no right to expect sympathy of the British, even if determined at the sacrifice of the honor and rights of British officers. I need not tell you that officers of the British navy, forgetting the swords by their sides, and pretending to have honor in their hearts, encouraged desertion from our army. It could only have been that they acted under orders from their government, which they dare not disobey—which it would have been worse than disgrace for them to refuse to execute. We had no right to look upon the persecution of the British as any thing else than their usual policy toward weak and defenseless nations. But we had a right to look for better things from Americans; yet, I blush to say, our worst enemies were Americans. Oh! that they had been born in some other country! It is to our shame that they should breathe the same air with honest Americans. It was not until the last exigency, that of reverse and danger, that an American, bearing the name and arms of an officer of the American navy, consummated what British interference had begun. It is a duty I owe to myself to explain why we are no longer in arms; that no matter how insignificant might be a representative of the American government, I should respect the American flag in him, were he no more than a Sergeant of Marines, as much as in the President himself; and that, in surrendering to Capt. Davis, I reserved the right of appeal—not to the Government, but to the Governors—the people themselves.

The General proceeded to speak, in an impassioned manner, of the conduct of Captain Davis in seizing the Nicaraguan war-schooner Granada, which had covered herself with imperishable glory, in her conquest of the Costa Rican brig, the *Once de Avril*. A more brilliant victory of Americans against superior force, had not taken place in American annals, from the time of Paul Jones down; and the day would come when Americans would look upon the affair of the Granada and the Once de Avril, as one of the proudest records of their race. He described, in burning language, the shame and indignation of the Americans in Nicaragua, upon Captain Davis seizing the Granada, and crushing them in the hour of their severest trial. He attributed the action of Davis to the instructions of the Government at Washington, and those instructions to abolition influence. The Minister to England, and the Abolitionists at the North, had determined upon the exclusion of slavery from a place over which Americans had no control. He cared not what might be the ideas of those present, or what they might say in justification. It was but a combination to exclude Hondurans from sovereignty over the Bay Islands. Between New Granada and Costa Rica there existed a question of boundary, started mainly by New York men in the steamship interest; there was also a question of territory between New Granada and Costa Rica and between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in reference to Burn Costa and the Mosquito territory. Here commenced British intrigue, in the desire to confound the relations of those governments with our domestic institutions.

The General did not, he said, wish to excite political feeling on the subject. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that he was born on Southern soil, and it might be unfortunate that he could not consider slavery a moral or political wrong. His teachings had not, perhaps, been of the Wilberforce school, and he might have touched a too sensitive point, but he felt that he had struck only on the pivot of British interference. He alluded to the high moral worth of Las Casas, the Spanish priest, who was the head and front of the slavery offending. He introduced slavery in the 16th century, in order to relieve the Indians from the subjection of the Spanish. It were better that he had fixed it not only in Cuba, but in other regions of Central America. Las Casas was far more wise and liberal for his day than are the present followers of Clarkson and Wilberforce.

Central America, he said, was in a far worse condition than it had ever been under the Spanish rule. The Government was going to ruin. Mongrelism was the secret of its waning fortunes. On whom rested the right of regenerating the amalgamated races? On no other than the people of the United States, and especially the Southern States. It was left for us to Americanize Central America.

The General concluded with a vigorous and eloquent appeal to his hearers, to aid him in the execution of this mission. You cannot, he said, shrink from the duty. You cannot refuse to contribute your energies in carrying out the great American principles. As for myself, forced here as I am, I can but appeal to you to assist in regaining the American ascendancy. Forced here against my will, I feel that my duty calls upon me to return to Nicaragua. All who are nearest and dearest to me are there. There sleep the men, soldiers and officers, whose rights I cannot fail to see protected. Here, too, the heirs of those who have perished claim that I should return. While I draw breath, I shall not leave a single stone unturned to secure them their inheritance.

I call upon you, then, fellow-citizens, male and female, whose friends and relatives have perished, to lend your aid; upon the men to assist with their fortunes and strong arms—upon the mothers, to belt the sword about their sons—upon the maiden, as she listens to the lover at her feet, to keep him there until he shall have vowed to go forth on the mission of duty. Aye, fellow-citizens, I call upon you all, by your recollections of the past, and by your hopes of the future, to assist in carrying out and perfecting the Americanization of Central America.

The General was boisterously cheered upon concluding, as, indeed, he had been, at intervals, throughout the whole of his speech. Our *resume* is necessarily imperfect, but it contains the salt of the speech.

METALLIC WORK AND PLUMBING.—Messrs. J. S. Simonds & Co., at the corner of Carondelet and Levee streets, have an establishment that comes about as near turning out everything in the shape of metal work, as any we have ever seen. They do all sorts of copper, tin and sheet iron work; all sorts of brass finishing and working in galvanized iron; all sorts of pipe work for steam, water or gas; and deal in every variety of stoves and tin and japanned ware. Their manufactory is constantly in operation, whilst their store is stocked with an infinity of articles useful to steamboats, hotels, stores, private houses and plantations. The establishment will be found well worth visiting by all who need anything in the metallic line. We refer to the advertisement, in another part of today's Crescent.

"KINDS IT MAKES GODS, AND MEANER CREATURES KINGS."—This is most illiby Shakspeare said of hope. We think it will apply as well to new clothing—particularly to the clothing which is to be had of Messrs. P. Stringer & Co., No. 25 Camp street. Here, where the peoplearre all sovereigns, they never feel more magnificent than when sitting a brand-new outfit of clothing; and if they would feel like gods, they can easily do it by a proper effort of their imaginations. Messrs. Stringer & Co. have become a magnificent depot of clothing for the million, which we would advise all to go and look at. See their advertisement.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.'S.—By late arrivals from New York, Messrs. Pierson, Harrison & Co. have received from Europe and other sources, large invoices of fancy goods, which they have just opened, and are now prepared to fill out their customers in all sorts of elegant and comfortable summer outfits, at the very lowest prices. Their borabazine and merino, raglans and white linen and linen drill suits are particularly pretty and desirable for warm weather, and are worth going to look at. They have everything in the way of underclothing and furnishing goods to suit the different styles of clothing. We refer to their advertisement.

FLY BRUSHES.—Mr. F. Roberts, No. 20 Camp street, under the City Hotel, has received a supply of these elegant articles, fly brushes made of the tail feathers of the peacock. See advertisement.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Those who would look well, feel well, and do well generally, can do it all any time by making a judicious selection of summer clothing. We know of no better place at which to make such a selection than Mentee, Small & Co.'s, at the corner of Common and Camp streets, under the City Hotel. They are always "open" to negotiation, having a very extensive and fashionable assortment of clothing and furnishing goods in store, comprising all the novelties in the clothing line. We refer to their card.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—A very choice assortment of wines, liquors and cordials, is to be found at Sewell T. Taylor's famous old stand on Royal street. Gourmets and connoisseurs will find the stock, upon sampling, to be unsurpassable. See Mr. Taylor's card.

MCCHESNEY'S WASHING MACHINE.—This is an invention which every housekeeper, or every person who has the washing of clothes to do, should inspect. It is unquestionably a great contrivance, and its merits may be understood at sight. It can be seen at No. 22 Commercial Place. See card.

TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. Boyd, No. 158 Camp street, has on hand an excellent assortment of toilet articles, Lubin's, Bazin's and Wright's extracts for the handkerchief, also, all the various tints and restorations for the hair, all of which are warranted genuine and for sale at New York prices. See advertisement.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Mrs. Boyd, at No. 158 Camp street, has employed considerable skill in the use of sewing-work saving machines, and will her assistants is prepared to do all kinds of sewing, both fine and coarse, with neatness and despatch. See advertisement.

INSURANCE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—Be it known, that on this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first, before me, Edward George Gottschalk, a Notary Public in and for the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed; who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of Corporations in this State, they have convened and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves and those may represent, to form themselves into, constitute and establish an "Insurance Company," for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations, regulations and obligations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

This Company shall be established and domiciliated in the city of New Orleans, and shall be known and designated by the name of "The State Insurance Company." It shall commence its business so soon as one half of its capital stock shall have been subscribed, and it shall exist during twenty-five years from the date hereof, unless its affairs should be sooner liquidated by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Company. It shall have a seal with a device upon the same, and the name of the Company on the margin thereof, and the device shall be a "star."

ARTICLE II.

The objects and purposes of this Company are declared to be—

First—To make insurances on dwelling-houses, stores or other buildings, household furniture, merchandise, or other property, against loss or damage by fire.

Second—To effect marine insurances upon vessels, freights, steamboats, goods, wares, merchandise, specie, bullion, commissions, profits, bank notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, hereditary and responsibilities, and to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with marine or inland transportation risks. And in general to effect every kind of insurance upon every and all insurance objects wherever situated.

And this Company may cause itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it may have made or shall make insurance.

The President or Secretary of the Company shall be the proper person on whom to serve citation in all suits against the Company.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of the said Company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, for which each subscriber shall pay, on the amount of his subscription, one fourth cash, immediately upon the organization of the first Board of Directors, and for the balance he shall furnish his three several promissory notes to the order of the Company, for an equal amount each, and payable respectively at four, eight and twelve months from their date, for which said cash payment and notes a receipt shall be given by the President and Secretary of the Company, and upon payment of the last of said three notes the subscribers shall be entitled to certificates of stock for the amount of their subscriptions—provided, however, that it shall be awful to any subscriber to pay up the full amount of his subscription in cash, in which case he shall be allowed interest at the rate of 7 (seven) per cent per annum on such payment.

The shares in the capital stock so formed shall be considered personal property, and shall be transferable according to such rules and under such restrictions as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

And no stockholder shall, in any event, be liable for losses of the Company beyond and above the amount of his subscription.

ARTICLE IV.

All the corporate powers of the Company shall be exercised by a Board of nine Directors, which Board shall have power and authority to appoint such officers and clerks as they may deem necessary. Said Directors shall be elected from among the stockholders on the first Monday of June in each year, at such places as the Board of Directors shall designate in the city of New Orleans, of which ten days' notice shall be given in French and English in two of the public papers published in this city. The Directors thus elected are to take their seats on the second Monday succeeding their election, and to hold the same during one year therefrom, or until their successors are elected. But should such election happen, from any cause, not to take place at the time prescribed, the corporation shall not for that cause be deemed dissolved, but the Board of Directors then in office shall continue so until their successors are elected and qualified, which shall be within the shortest possible delay; and in all such elections for Directors, those persons receiving a plurality of the votes actually cast, shall be considered duly elected.

In all elections each stockholder shall have the right to vote by proxy as well as in person, and he shall be entitled to one vote for every five shares of stock he may own; provided, no one individual firm or corporation shall ever be entitled to more than twenty votes. And provided, also, that no person shall have the right to vote upon any stock that may have been transferred to him within ninety days previous to an election.

The Board of Directors thus elected shall, at their first meeting annually, after proceeding to any other business, elect out of their own body a President, who shall hold his seat until his successor is elected. They shall appoint a Secretary and such other officers as they may deem expedient and necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the company.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and at all meetings of the members of the company, and he shall conduct the business of the company generally, under the supervision of the Board of Directors. It shall be his duty to attend to the policies of insurance, which shall, when countersigned by the Secretary, He shall have the right to convoke meetings of the Board, as often as he shall deem it to be necessary or expedient for the interest of the company. But there shall be at least one meeting of the Board every month, at which other and detailed statement of the affairs of the company shall be submitted to them for deliberation, and such statement shall always be open to the inspection of the stockholders.

The Board of Directors shall have power to fill up all the offices and clerks employed or elected by the company. They shall invest the profits of the company, from time to time, as circumstances may dictate, in such stocks as they may deem such; by-laws as they may deem necessary and convenient for the proper government of the company, not contrary to this act or the statutes of the State, relative to the organization of corporations; they shall fix the rates of premiums at which insurances shall be effected by this company, and they shall have power to do everything at sea necessary to carry out the objects of this corporation, and to fill up vacancies that may occur in the Board.

And in case of vacancies or sickness of the President, they shall have power to appoint one of their own members for any portion, provided he is a member of the company; to act in his stead during such sickness or absence, which shall be vested for that time with all the rights and powers of the President.

For the first year that this Company goes into operation, the following named gentlemen shall constitute the Board of Directors, to-wit: P. Forstall, W. Barker, G. W. Logan, Jr., P. C. Pierce, F. A. Gibert, A. F. Elliott, E. Gippel, W. C. C. Claiborne and J. S. Rogers, who shall continue in office until the second Monday of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, (1858) or until their successors are duly qualified.

ARTICLE V.

As the acquisition of every six months from the organization of the first Board of Directors shall be the duty of the officers of this Company, under the supervision of the Board of Directors, to cause an estimate to be made and a report to be the President, and Secretary of the Company, stating what amount of earned premiums have actually been received during that time, from which shall be deducted the actual losses and expenses, and the net profits shall be apportioned to the policy holders. Then, after the net profits so made, a reasonable portion shall be retained towards the "contingent fund," as hereinafter provided for, provided, however, that in no less than ten per cent. of such profits be retained until such fund is completed, and the balance shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders, and paid them in cash.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to invest the funds of the Company in bonds and mortgages on unencumbered and improved real estate, situate in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, in the city of New Orleans, or in the bonds of the United States, or of the State, or of the city, and may loan upon the security of such stocks, and the Board of Directors may generally do with the funds of this Company in any manner they may deem most advantageous to its interests, not contrary to the provisions of this charter, or to the laws of the State of Louisiana, and all loans so judged and taken stock are specially prohibited.

The Corporation is prohibited from holding any real estate, save such as may be necessary for its proper accommodation and convenience by the