New Orleans Daily Crescent.

JAMES S. ROBERTS. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 10 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at the early hour every morning. (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, at 30 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

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

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged 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 being read during 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.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1857.

☞ The clerks of the steamers T. C. Twitchell, Baltic and Peter Tellon, have our thanks for late Louisville and St. Louis papers.

☞ Messrs. W. C. Morrell & Co., have sent us the July number of Godey's Lady's Book.

☞ We are indebted to the gentlemen of Toby's Express for usual favors.

TO-DAY'S CRESCENT.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following index of the contents of the present number:

First Page—Original Poetry—"The Cruise of the Shooper;" "The Senate of the United States;" Particulars of Foreign News; Miscellaneous and News Items generally; advertisements of ships, steamships, steamboats, etc.

Second Page—"Third Congressional District;" "Carrie Harrington—or, Scenes in New Orleans;" "Etchings of Foreign Travel;" together with a great number of business notices, advertisements of the "Hope" and "Star" Insurance Companies, etc.

Third Page—"Strangers' Guide;" advertisements of the Bridgeworth Paint Co., Drugs and Medicines, etc.

Fourth Page—Editorial—"The Washington Union and the South," editorial notices and numerous display advertisements.

Fifth Page—Devoted to advertisements of various kinds, such as "Particular Notices," "Auctions," "Amusements," "Wants," "For Rent," "For Sale," etc.

Sixth Page—Poetry, Miscellaneous and Tales—"A Lesson to a Scolding Mother;" "Another Discourse from the 'Harp of a Thousand Strings;'" "Two Thrilling Railroad Stories;" New Orleans Wholesale Prices Current," "Schedule of Mails," advertisements of the "City Bank of New Orleans," "Hardware," and advertisements generally.

Seventh Page—"Odd Fellows' Directory;" "Copartnership," "Hardware," "Legal Notices," and advertisements generally.

Eighth Page—News and Miscellaneous paragraphs; "Local Intelligence;" our usual Monetary, Commercial and Marine reports, and advertisements generally.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.—*Benefit of the Family of the late Joseph Brenan.*—A theatrical performance is to be given to-night, at the Gaiety theater, for the benefit of the widow and children of Joseph Brenan, Esq., late of the Daily Times newspaper. We invite the attention of the readers of the Crescent to the performance, as it has in view a praiseworthy object, and should be patronized by every benevolent heart, as it certainly will be by all who knew the deceased, and can on that account be more keenly sympathetic with his bereaved family. The performance will be well worth attending as a summer novelty, there being some considerable talent among the amateurs of the Crescent Dramatic Association—aside from the object for which it is given. We hope to see a full house on the occasion.

THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The public school examinations of the Third District begin to-day, with that of the Girls' High School, under Miss E. Mackie. The examinations of the Boys' High School and the primary schools will follow, day by day, and the grand exhibition of all the schools will take place at the Fillmore School-house, Bagatelle street, on Friday, the 3d of July. The examination and exhibition will be well worth attending, by all who feel an interest in public education.

SOMETHING NEW.—*Russian Steam Bath House.* We have been favored by Mr. A. T. Dahrkoop with lithographic plans of a "Russian Steam Bath House," which he intends to erect soon on Baronne street, between Canal and Common. Messrs. Howard & Diettel are the architects, and the establishment, both as regards external appearance and internal arrangement, will be something new in New Orleans—elegance and luxury being its chief features. It is to be a two-story house, with shower, tub and steam baths, parlors, retiring rooms, etc., with separate entrances, and divisions for gentlemen and ladies. Such an establishment is much needed here, and when erected we doubt not it will be largely patronized.

FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC.—The pic-nic intended to have been given at Greenville on the Fourth of July, we learn, has been given over; at least so far as locality is concerned. Another pic-nic, and one of a very recherche and select character, is now in contemplation, to take place at the Macarthy Plantation, in the Third District, on the "Glorious Fourth." The managers are young gentlemen who can be depended upon, and we have reason to believe that they will get a very delightful anniversary frolic. They will accept our thanks for their invitations to be present.

THE ECLIPSE.—This gigantic and magnificent steamer is in port, and will be off again for Louisville on Wednesday evening. Travelers bound that way cannot secure their berths too soon. The agents are Messrs. Broadwell Brothers & Co., No. 63 Gravier street, and Mr. T. Shute, No 22 Common street.

READ THIS!—People have vainly tried at schools and with private teachers, to learn the rules, grammar, exceptions and needless words of a foreign language. They have wasted a vast amount of money and time, and in the end have given up the study in disgust. The way of teaching hitherto employed has been but a mockery. A large number of Americans, anxious to learn the French or Spanish languages, have been victims to that laughable mode of teaching.

The proprietors of the French language are to be learned like the proprietors of French manners, by conversation and enlightened practice, and the proper school for both is good society, in which the learner is placed, and in which, at the same time, all the members are directly interested in his success.

Prof. Brette, 13 St. Charles street, has been the first to find a remedy for the abominable system of instruction by mere books and grammars. He has opened an establishment where an abundant practice is daily afforded to all students, and to which the attention of our enlightened population is called.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—*Good News.*—We learn that a dispatch was received yesterday, says the Vicksburg Whig, of the 18th inst., from W. C. Smedes, Esq., the President of the Southern Railroad Company, announcing that he has succeeded in purchasing, on very favorable terms, twenty-two miles of railroad iron, which will, we are glad to learn, enable the company to finish the road and have it in operation to a point beyond Taylor's, in Scott county, by the first day of January next! The contractors have now four hundred and fifty hands engaged on the first section, twenty-two miles in length, running east from Brandon.

The prospects are bright and brightening, and in the course of two years we expect to see the iron horse traversing the entire width of the State, from the Mississippi to the Alabama line.

RETURNED.—We had the pleasure, this morning, says the Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 17th, of greeting Hon. C. E. Greneaux, State Treasurer, just returned from a sojourn at Bladen Springs, Ala., in search of lost health. He is looking in better condition than we have seen him for many months. His friends will be gratified to learn that his health is nearly, if not quite, restored.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.—The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, J. D. Bulloch, commander, from New York direct, arrived at the levee yesterday afternoon. She brings no news of any importance. On the night of the 29th she passed the steamship Philadelphia, bound for New York via Havana.

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE SOUTH.

One week ago this day we exposed the fallacies of an article in the Washington Union to the effect that the Southern States could never become manufacturing States, except at the sacrifice of their agricultural interests, and that the net-work of railroads now in successful progress towards completion, would, instead of contributing towards their independence, have a direct and positive tendency to render them still more dependent upon the North, over which assumption the Union rejoiced with exceeding great joy—a joy as unbecoming a professed friend of the South, as it would have been appropriate and becoming in a bigoted freesoil organ.

A few days afterward, in its issue of the 10th inst., the Washington Union had another article of a similar tenor and import. It has been laying on our table several days, the press upon our columns and other avocations preventing us from noticing it until this morning. This article, like its predecessor, is singularly written, jesuitical in its reasoning, contradictory in its arguments, and calculated to inculcate in the minds of the Southern people a false and injurious idea—that of inextricable and hopeless dependence upon the North—an idea the leading freesoil journals would sooner see engrafted on the Southern mind than any other idea their prolific imaginations have ever given birth to.

The article starts out by stating that the South has lately repudiated in practice "her old doctrine of let alone," and that "protection and encouragement by the State governments of all industrial, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and educational interests, is now the active policy of the South." To some little extent this is true; but not to the extent intimated by the Union, by a very long shot. Our "State governments" have done nothing for the "commercial" interests of the people, for the simple reason that they had no jurisdiction. All the statutes affecting commerce have originated in Washington, and will continue so to originate as long as our present form of government lasts. We have yet to be informed of any legislation to encourage the industrial or agricultural interests—of any premiums being offered—of any prizes being paid—or of any discriminations being enforced—calculated to stimulate that emulation and keep in active operation that spirit of laudable rivalry which almost uniformly produces the largest amount of excellence in any and every avocation, and leads to the greatest and most beneficial improvements. The interests of education have not been attended to as they ought to have been. It is true, much has been done—a great deal has been accomplished—but more remains to do. Our legislatures have refused to offer bonuses to our manufacturers, although implored so to do by the public press almost times innumerable, and in no respect have they held out to them either "protection" or "encouragement" in the sense meant by the Union. In fine, Southern legislatures have done comparatively nothing for the South, so far as the points brought forward by the Union are concerned; and only deserve praise for the encouragement extended to the railroads, a subject not deemed worthy of mention in the connection to which we have adverted, by our Washington cotemporary.

This plain, simple narrative of facts puts down the averments of the Union, and scatters its premises to the winds.

Speaking of the South, in the same paragraph, the Union says:

She is as much opposed as ever to interference by the Federal Government in her domestic and industrial pursuits by the agency of a protective tariff; but she has surrendered the abstract principle of free trade, *laissez faire* and no government interference.

In error again. At the present moment the South is more than ever in favor of "free trade"—abstractly, practically, and in every other relation. The late strongest advocates of tariffs are now free traders, having discovered, by sad experience, that no matter how the revenue laws are framed, the South is invariably the sufferer, and that there is no prospect of relief through any channel save that which irrestricted free trade affords. There is but a single article on the customs' list the duty on which redounds to the benefit of any portion of the Southern people. That article is sugar. And the duty on it is continually threatened with abrogation by the Freesoilers. Receiving ninety-nine per cent. of the advantages that flow from the tariff, they are still dissatisfied because the South receives any benefit whatever!

We will now quote the succeeding paragraph of the Union's article, and ask our readers to compare it with the above quotations and observations:

Like all new converts, she (the South) is blindly pushing her State protective system to extremes, and anticipating results from it that are absurd and contradictory. She would have the State foster, and encourage agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, forgetting that if the agricultural exchanges at home his surplus crop for home-made manufactures, there will be nothing to send abroad, and no occasion to purchase from abroad. Were the South to become manufacturing, as well as agricultural, she would have nothing wherewith to sustain foreign commerce, and have little necessity or occasion for such commerce.

Having shown that the South has not inaugurated any "State protective system" it follows, as a matter of course, that the "results" spoken of by the Union could not have been anticipated by our people. Not having undertaken to "foster and encourage agriculture, manufactures and commerce," the forgetfulness alleged against us could not have occurred. The assumptions of the Union made for the purpose of depressing Southern enterprise, and preventing us from ever becoming industrially or commercially independent, remind us of the rebukes his satanic majesty is said to have administered to sin, when it is supposed he had a particular object to accomplish and was desirous of appearing extremely religious for the time being.

But, profoundly announces the Union, "if the agriculturist exchanges his surplus crop for home-made manufactures, there would be nothing to send abroad, and no occasion to purchase from abroad." This proposition would be quite formidable were there any applicability in it as regards the past, the present, or the probabilities of the future. But, as it happens to be devoid of the essential element of applicability, it is easily gotten over. In the first place, no one has ever argued that the South should fabricate her entire cotton crop. Enough to clothe herself, and send the surplus abroad, has been the policy advocated. This, of itself, would save unto us many millions of dollars per annum, and at the same time render us the most wealthy, and consequently the most independent and powerful community on the surface of the globe. We would immediately become a self-sustaining, instead of a dependent people, for as incidents to such a mighty stride upward would necessarily come in the various other branches of industry and trade that constitute the sum total of a nation's strength and affluence, which now lie dormant and neglected because the principal element lies dormant and neglected.

However, let us suppose we manufactured our entire cotton crop. Even then the proposition of the Union would not hold. The world cannot get along without cotton cloths. Without cotton cloths the world would be constained to go in an indecent state of nakedness. And the world is absolutely dependent upon the Southern States for five-sixths of its cotton clothing, in one shape or other. Therefore we have the world on the hip, no matter if we choose to become manufacturers as well as producers of the raw material. But, would not the world have plenty of products to exchange for our manufactured cottons as it now has for our raw cottons—products that we cannot raise, and which are indispensable to us? Undoubtedly. There are teas and coffees, silks and satins, wool and woolens, wines and liquors, watches and jewelry, plate and china, drugs and chemicals, and ten thousand other articles of prime necessity and luxury, for which we would gladly exchange our wrought cotton goods. No protracted difficulty in the way of exchanges would ensue, although the manufacturers of the North and of England would unquestionably be ruined.

We can appreciate the Union's anxiety for its free-soil friends on both sides of the Atlantic, but at the same time deny its premises and disprove its conclusions. Neither will bear the touchstone of truth nor the scrutiny of investigation.

After arguing, as before set forth, the Union comes down to the subjoined singular and contradictory paragraph:

But she (the South) will never become a manufacturing country so long as her soil, her climate, and her labor invite to agriculture, unless driven to it by abolition. Agriculture is her favorite and most profitable pursuit. Her railroads now in prosecution will tend to render her still more agricultural, by diminishing the expense of sending her products to market and of procuring returns in the merchandise and manufactures of the North and of Europe. But if Europe and the North force her to it, she can easily manufacture for herself, and cut off all intercourse with them. She has skill, capital, energy, enterprise, abundance of water power, and exhaustless coal fields.

The South can and the South can't—the South will and the South won't—unless something happens! This is the gist of the Union's conclusion. After denying in two elaborate articles, that the South could ever become independent of the North, after denying that our people could ever become a manufacturing people, except at the sacrifice of their agriculture, *after rejoicing* that our system of railroads would place us still more hopelessly at the feet of our freesoil enemies, by rendering us "still more agricultural," the Union, in a single sentence, upsets all its previous arguments, statements and assumptions, and acknowledges that: "If Europe and the North force her (the South) to it, she can *easily manufacture for herself*, and cut off all intercourse with them;" that "she has skill, capital, energy, enterprise, abundance of water-power, and exhaustless coal fields." Add to this the exclusive possession of the raw material, and what more can the South want?

We have traced the devious and inconsistent course of the Union thus closely because it is understood to be the organ of Mr. Buchanan's administration, which position bestows upon it a wide-spread influence over the minds of thousands who supported the President in the South, and not because of any other paramount merit the articles contained. Last Monday we refuted the falsities of its article of the 6th inst.; and this Monday we have done the same thing by its article of the 10th, besides appending its confession that it was wrong from the beginning and throughout, and that the South can "easily manufacture for herself" whenever she sees proper.

From this plain showing of facts the Southern people, without distinction of party, will know hereafter what amount of reliance may be safely reposed in the arguments and assertions of the Washington Union.

ADVISED TO DISBAND.—The Richmond Whig advises the American party to disband, declaring that it is powerless to do any good, a fact which the editor thinks was sufficiently demonstrated at the Presidential election last fall. The Whig advises a re-organization of the Whig party, "around whose ancient altars the fires of patriotism still burn, and whose faithful followers are eager, as of yore, to encounter their Democratic opponents in battle, and if they can't win success, at least die in trying."

The old Whig party "died-a-tryin'" in 1852. At least so all the Democratic papers said, and we are not disposed to contradict the Democratic papers on that point. With all the influence Greeley, Seward, Weed, Sumner & Co., and the old Whig party, could throw in his favor, Gen. Scott was only able to carry *two* Northern States! The Whig party was not very mighty in the North in 1852, as these facts show. To suppose it will be stronger in resurrection, after a death and burial of nearly four years, requires a stronger imagination than we are possessed of.

Furthermore, we do not consider the Richmond Whig competent to give advice to the American party, or any other party extant, except the Whig party of Virginia, which has managed to keep, and probably will keep to all eternity, in a helpless minority.

CAPSIZED.—A yacht on a pleasure excursion capsized off West Banks in New York harbor on the 14th inst. About twenty persons got docked by the mishap, but they were all picked up by a steamer shortly afterwards.

PUBLIC SCHOOL VACATION.—Teachers and pupils who wish to learn penmanship, book keeping, mathematics, English, French, Spanish or German, are referred to advertisement of Dolbear's Commercial College, No. 106 Canal street. All should apply immediately. Former students attend without charge, but to secure seats must re-enter their names and fix hours on Monday. No seat reserved after that time.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., JOHN FAITH, aged 22 years, a native of Cincinnati, he a member of Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 3.

On Saturday morning, the 20th inst., at 6 o'clock, PAUL BEAUREGARD, aged 22 years, a native of this city.

On Saturday morning, the 20th inst., LOUIS, aged 8 years, son of G. Gardenas and Heulette Millaudon.

On Saturday evening, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, RENA, daughter of Almira and Theodore Morrell, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.

☞ **Hear what the Medical Faculty say of** Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters:

Lancaster, Pa., January 1, 1856.

Dr. J. Hostetter, Pittsburg, Pa:

Sir—From my experience with the remedial qualities contained in your inimitable Bitters in Chronic Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhea, etc., also as a preventive of disease and tonic, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and take pleasure in recommending your valuable Bitters to dyspeptics particularly, and to the profession generally.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. A. SMITH, M. D.

Sold by all druggists and dealers generally. je22 2p6d&1tW

☞ **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. je15 2p1o1

☞ **Pronounced Incurable by Physicians—** Yet Cured by Hoofland's German Bitters:

Central Bridge, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1855.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir—A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending to his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand. Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

See advertisement. je16 2p1mxW

☞ **White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and** beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed "Petridge & Co., N. Y." For sale, by SICKLES & CO., Agents, MORISON, and all Druggists. m10 2p eod6m

Public Meeting.

PARISH PLAQUEMINES, June 10, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: After the adjournment of the District Court yesterday, a large number of the citizens of *both parties* assembled at the coffee house of Manuel Regez and held an "impromptu" meeting, an account of which we here present to you:

Mr. Moliere Salvant was called to the chair, and Mr. John Dolese appointed Secretary.

Dr. Wilkinson being called upon, made the following remarks and suggestions, shadowing forth a plan for the consolidation of Southern influence:

ADDRESS.

Fellow-citizens: Individual views and private interests have exerted such influence in *subsidizing* the objects and effects of certain principles recently presented to the public as matters of governmental policy, that were an external enemy now to attack us, our people would be rendered powerless; perhaps, by mutual resentments. It is to destroy this evil that I would now direct your thoughts and aim. Put aside the medium which distorts and perverts the objects of your attention. Even turn from the objects themselves, which have grown so obnoxious through the magnifying lens of prejudice, and contemplate others which are of common interest to parties, and surpassing in importance all other questions at issue.

The more accurately to do this consult the dictates of your own conscience and judgment. Divest yourself as much as possible of prejudice and vindictive feeling; nor believe that your neighbor, or friend, perhaps, of twenty or more years, can be suddenly transformed into an enemy, who would do you a deadly wrong, or wrest from you rights which you would only use for our country's benefit. Unfortunately you are not often left to the unbiased consideration of these matters. Your industrial avocations leave you little time for other purposes, and your minds are generally turned to the consideration of political subjects by the promptings of partisans, whose ingenious, exciting and sophistical arguments lead you astray from correct conclusions, and whose interests are averse to dispassionate reflection, but who exalt in success, attended often by the creation in your bosoms of feelings of hate and revenge. It is most opposite to our interests and happiness that we should be thus disunited, and at this conjuncture it is especially impolitic. We do not suppose it possible that men should think alike upon all subjects. But we would counsel sacrifices of opinion and concessions upon minor points, to obtain concentrativeness upon greater ones. In fact parties are now arrayed upon questions, some of which have no vitality, and others are urged only to produce excitement. Local interests too often intrude themselves in the construction of platforms, and wherever embarrassed in these expositions, we are almost sure to evoke the hostilities of faction. It would be therefore most politic to exclude from any political arrangement which you may adopt, every feature which might engender the evils of faction, but adopt only those comprehensive and general precepts of policy which would unite us as a *national organization*.

In the affairs of our nation at this time stands one question preeminently conspicuous, and overshadowing all others—that is, the conflict of the South against Northern aggression—a contest which we desire not, but which we cannot shun. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the many acts of Northern enmity, nor to particularize offenses. Nullification of the decrees of the United States Supreme Court, and the murder of United States officials in the execution of federal law—enacted for the protection of Southern rights, are sins which have been perpetrated in Northern States, by Northern men, and cherished sanctioned by Northern Legislatures. Grants of money to Northern companies to wage war upon Southern people, are facts which disgrace the records of Northern State assemblies. We need go no further. Every mail brings you news that should warn you of impending danger. Certainly does it behove us, most urgently, to provide the means of defense. We ask no favors—no concessions; all we require is justice—is independence—and this we must have. But will a Free soil administration grant us justice? Nay, rather will it not trample upon our rights? And is not this Freesoil party now so strong as to make success almost certain in the next election for the Presidency? This we fear is too true, but while yet doubtful let us use all diligence and strain every nerve to prevent it, and if in this unsuccessful, at least to place ourselves in the best attitude of defense. To do this it becomes necessary to *consolidate the strength* of the Southern people. There are no causes which should operate to prevent our cohesion. Points of past contention must be made to yield to the object in view. We look upon it not only as a matter of policy, but as one of necessity, and to obtain which we are in duty bound to make sacrifices. It is impossible to blend influences under any party retaining in toto its ancient aspect. Besides diversities of principles, feelings have been engendered by political strife which must render fusion impossible or ineffective.

Political exigencies require, too, a modified organization under which the national question of "Southern Rights" must be made first and superior to all others, and exclusive of old and obsolete issues which have been retained only to subserve the purposes of partisan leaders. While, however, asserting determination to maintain our rights, let it be understood that we claim nothing that the terms of our federal compact do not believe, and that we are ready to acknowledge the rights and to assist our Northern brethren in obtaining every benefit which can accrue to them from the operation of laws consistent with the Constitution. We therefore propose an organization as free from sectionalism as is possible within the law—not *exclusive*—contending for "*Southern Rights*." We would not call this a Southern party. We propose a name more comprehensive, more fraternal—perfectly inoffensive, and peculiarly expressive of our purposes. We suggest the term Constitutional. The Constitution is the arc of our strength—obedience to it our safeguard; we want nothing short of it; we require nothing beyond it. Happy, too, will be this nation when its provisions are strictly observed; and, although we may have little or no effect in fixing its rule, we will be rewarded by the conviction of our attempt to render it inviolate. We believe that with wisdom, prudence, labor and skill, a combination of principles acceptable to the majority of all parties might be set forth which, while expressing our attachment to the Union and our wish to preserve our fraternal relations to those of our fellow-citizens of the North who remain faithful to the Constitution, would also embody a policy specially adapted to the wants and grievances of the South. To do this let us strive, even though we fail.

The following preamble and resolutions were then introduced, and unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, in our belief questions of great importance have occurred, involving national interests, and even national unity, and which we think require the serious consideration of our people, and the adoption of measures adapted to the exigencies of the times; and, whereas, we conceive that said issues are of such moment as to require political organization with *special* reference to them and tending to the consolidation of Southern influence; therefore,

Be it resolved, That we, citizens here assembled, do hereby agree to ignore the political differences which have heretofore divided us, and to unite for the *especial purpose* of maintaining Southern rights against Freesoil aggression.

Resolved, That we style ourselves Constitutionalists; that we recognize those only as our *fellow-citizens* who obey the Constitution of the United States, and that we are and will be steadfastly opposed to all compromises affecting constitutional principles.

Resolved, That we will not give our votes, either for Parish, State or Federal office, to any one who does not agree with us in the sentiments and policy of these resolutions, and who will not publicly advocate the same.

Resolved, That we meet again on the 4th July at Point-a-la-Hache, (to which assembly we invite the attendance of *all* interested persons,) for the purpose of more fully considering these matters, and of establishing a platform in accordance with the principles enunciated.

On motion, the President appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to draft a platform of principles to present to the mass meeting on the 4th July next, for the consideration of said body, to-wit: C. B. Penrose, Dr. Raymond Fox, Victor Reaud, John Dolese and Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, Jr.

On motion of Mr. Victor Reaud,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the New Orleans Crescent, Daily Delta, and the newspapers, as well as notice of invitation to the meeting on the 4th July.

A Committee of Arrangements was then appointed, and, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

MOLIERE SALVANT, President.

JOHN DOLESE, Secretary. je22 2p1t

Crisp's Gaiety,

Gravier street, between Baronne and Carondelet sts.

BENEFIT

OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF JOS. BRENAN.

CRESCENT DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Monday Evening, June 22,

The above Association, supported by Mrs. ELLIOTT and Mrs. LYNNE, will give a Grand Dramatic Entertainment, the proceeds of the performance to be devoted to the interest of Mrs. Brenan and children.

Howard Payne's comedy of

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Charles the Second	Mr. T. K. P——n
Rochester	Mr. N. C——d.
Edward, a page	Mr. B——o.
Capt. Copp	Mr. F. K——n.
Lady Clara	Mrs. Lynne.
Mary Copp	Mrs. Elliott.
Servants, Beefeaters, etc., by members of the Association.	

Recitation—WASHINGTON AND LIBERTY, by Mr. T. K. P——n.

Thomas Haynes Bayley's farce of

PERFECTION;

Or, The Maid of Munster.

Sir Lawrence Paragon	Mr. H. K——n.
Charles Paragon	Mr. T——g.
Sam	Mr. H. C——r.
Postman	Mr. Wm. H. S.
Kate O'Brien	Mrs. Elliott.
Susan	Mrs. Lynne.

SEVERAL OVERTURES

Will be played during the evening by the Orchestra.

—Prices of Admission—

Patiquette and Dress Circle	75 cents.
Private Boxes	$5 to $8 each.
Quadroon Boxes, 2 seats	50 cents.
Gallery	25 cents.
Colored Gallery	25 cents.

Doors open at 7; performance commences at half-past 7 o'clock, precisely. je22 2p1t

Moody's Shirts.

Air—"Molly Bann."

Oh! MOODY'S SHIRT STORE I'll be finding,
I know he's always something new;
The wristbands broad or narrow—winding
With stripes of blue, pink or blue.
Many chaps a fuss are keeping,
To try a rival Shirt with you;
But oh! the fellow must be sleeping
Who can't discern between the two—
Moody's Shirts—Moody's, Moody's Shirts.

The pretty plaits are made so smooth, dear;
The pretty collars stitched so fine;
And then your buttons ne'er come off, dear—
Had I the "tin," you would be mine.
Wicked shirt chaps, they are snarling,
Moody's Shirts preferred, d'ye see!
To Moody's Shirt Store go, my darling—
I only wish I had a V.
Moody's Shirts—Moody's, Moody's Shirts.

103 CANAL STREET.

Selling Off! Selling Off!

To move to the more commodious Store, corner of Canal and Royal streets

The prices of a few articles will convince the public that unparalleled inducements are offered them, and no humbug:

SIX FINE LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS for $6.
SIX SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS for $1 50.
SIX SUMMER DRAWERS for $2 50.
SIX READY HEMMED HDKFS. for $1.
SIX LINEN SHIRT COLLARS for 50 cents.
SIX LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS for $1 50.
SIX SUMMER WASHING CRAVATS for 50 cents.

je22 2p3end

Public School Vacation.

ALL TEACHERS

OR PUPILS

WHO WISH

TO LEARN

PENMANSHIP,
BOOK-KEEPING,
MATHEMATICS,
ENGLISH,
SPANISH,
FRENCH or
GREMAN, must

apply IMMEDIATELY, at

DOLBEAR'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 106 Canal street, New Orleans.

N. B.—Former pupils can attend WITHOUT CHARGE; but to secure seats must re-enter their names and fix hours the FIRST OF THIS WEEK. No seat reserved after TUESDAY. No seat for new pupils secured till PAID for. All seats are usually taken in most of the Departments even before vacation begins.

je22 2p2t RUFUS DOLBEAR.

Standard Works

—For sale by—

THOMAS L. WHITE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 105 Canal street.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S LIFE OF COLUMBUS—In 3 volumes.
STEPHENS' TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND YUCATAN.
DANIEL WEBSTER'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
MEMOIRS OF THE REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL, D. D.
RUSH'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUMAN VOICE.
THE TYPES OF MANKIND. By Nott and Gliddon.
WASHINGTON IRVING'S SELECT WORKS—In 15 vols.
COOPER'S NOVELS AND TALES—Complete in 24 volumes.

je22 2p3t

Shell Combs! Shell Combs!

Just received, a large and complete assortment of SHELL COMBS, for sale very low, by

LION & PINSARD,

je22 2p1f 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

Fishing Tackle! Fishing Tackle!

A complete assortment of FISHING TACKLE just received.

LION & PINSARD,

je22 2p1f 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

To Travelers Leaving the City.

—You will find at—

J. B. STEEL'S STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 60 Camp street,

A very large and extensive variety of

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,

Suitable for Railroad and Steamboat Traveling,

—embracing—

LATE NOVELS,
(Bound and Unbound)
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHIES,
TRAVELS, etc.

The Latest Publications

Received as soon as issued from the press, ALWAYS AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

—ALSO—

MAPS of the different States,
RAILROAD GUIDES, and
ROUTE BOOKS.

J. B. STEEL,

Law Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 60 Camp street.

Bladon Water.

This Water, from the Alkaline Sulphur Springs, at Bladon, Ala., owned by Messrs. Connor & Wooten, is recommended for a great variety of complaints peculiar to the Southern climate. It acts mildly, yet efficiently, on the different secreting organs, as the liver, skin, kidneys, mucous membrane, etc., restoring these organs to their natural healthy conditions, and is found especially suited for the whole class of dyspeptic diseases and liver complaints; also for gout and rheumatism, general derangements of the system from long residence in a tropical climate; many nephritic and skin diseases have yielded to the continued use of the SULPHUR BLADON WATER. The testimony of the most eminent of the medical faculty of the South can be adduced in favor of the BLADON WATER, as a remedy for the above mentioned and many other diseases.

The proprietors would respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to receive visitors at the Springs, and have established the following agency, where the Water can be had at all times, FRESH, by the barrel or demijohn, on the same terms as at the Springs, by addressing.

JAMES SYME, Druggist,

124 Canal street, (Touro Buildings.)

Agent for New Orleans.

P. S.—For the convenience of invalids, the BLADON WATER is kept on draught at the above store, as well as at the drug stores generally in New Orleans. je22 2p1t&1tW

Southern Furniture Warerooms

CHARLES A. STEWART,

At Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, New Orleans,

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock of splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRS and BEDSTEADS, in addition to his hitherto large stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising EVERYTHING in his line of business. Parties wishing anything in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLES A. STEWART,

je22 2p&1tW 171 and 173 Canal street.

F. Malard & Co.,

Nos. 58 and 60 Canal street, corner of Old Levee, N. O.

The subscribers have in store a general assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING, for sale at LOW PRICES, consisting in part of—

Colored DRILL PANTS.
White DUCK and DRILL PANTS.
Summer TWEEDS, MERINO, BOMBAZINE and ALPACA PANTS.
CHECK and Brown LINEN PANTS.
Brown LINEN and STRIPED COATS.
Light Summer GRASS CLOTH COATS.
ALPACA and BARPOUR FROCK COATS and RAGLANS.
MERINO and Summer TWEED FROCKS.
White and Colored MARSEILLES VESTS.
Black BOMBAZINE and MERINO VESTS, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

An assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

—AND—

A varied stock of FURNISHING GOODS, etc., etc.

F. MALARD & CO.,

58 and 60 Canal street,

je22 2p3tsod corner of Old Levee street.

Ladies' Dress Goods Selling Off

—AT—

LIQUIDATION

OF TWO LARGE STOCKS OF FRENCH FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY ARTICLES.

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.,

Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street,

Will continue to offer the whole of their stock, amounting to over Eighty Thousand Dollars worth of ORGANDIES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, SILKS, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES and PARIS MILLINERY ARTICLES, at the cost of importation.

An invoice of Fine Printed ORGANDIES, at 20 cents per yard. je22 2p3MoTh&Sa

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 CHARTRES STREET—CARPETING of all kinds; Medallion, Velvet, Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, etc. MATTING—6-4 cotts 2-4, 3-4 and 6-4 White, Check and Fancy. FLOOR OIL CLOTH—From 72 inch down to any width, cut to suit Halls, Rooms, etc. Also, Table and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, Window Shades, etc., all of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

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T. F. Murray,

Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street, New Orleans,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply from each steamer from New York of the celebrated

ICE CREAM ALE

Brewed by Messrs. Poultney & Marsh, Philadelphia.

Families supplied in any part of the city free of charge with a fine quality of TABLE ALE and PORTER.

Particular attention paid to orders from Bars of Steamboats, and a general satisfaction guaranteed, by

T. F. MURRAY,

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Bagley Abita Spring Water.

A full supply always on hand, in whole and half barrels and boxes, for sale by

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R. DELACRUZ

Informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to keep on hand at the YOUNG AMERICA CIGAR STORE, No. 38 St. Charles street, a full assortment of CIGARS, CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO, etc., to which he invites their attention. je21 2p1m

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

For sale at very reduced prices, by

F. ROBERTS,

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Water Coolers,

All sizes, very cheap, for sale by

F. ROBERTS,

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A full supply of the following TOILET ARTICLES always on hand and for sale 25 per cent. cheaper than by regular dealers:

JONES' LILLY WHITE.
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