New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1858.

The Clinton Railroad.

In the list of acts of the Legislature just ended, says the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 24th instant, we notice one in reference to the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company: extending its charter, allowing an increase of capital stock, and granting the right to change the terminus of the road. We learn that this has been done with a view of having the river terminus of the road in Baton Rouge. The old flat rail is used on the track, and from wear and tear, has rendered it necessary to re-construct the road. This will be done, and the T rail substituted. The present road to Midway—about twenty miles from Baton Rouge, is over a nearly level region and will not need re-constructing. From that point the work of grading and ditching has nearly all been done for the plank-road, and the expense of building a bridge over Redwood, and one or two other streams, would cost but a trifle to prepare the entire road for the iron. The Plank-road Company would willingly renounce its claim, with all its rights, in order to have the terminus of the railroad in Baton Rouge, and we hope there will be early action on the subject.

In connection with this enterprise, continues our capitolian cotemporary, we feel warranted in saying that the Woodville road would change its terminus from Bayou Sara to Clinton; thus forming an important link in a chain which must soon unite the Florida parishes in the bonds of union, strength and wealth. The commercial men and enterprising citizens of Baton Rouge should lay hold of this subject. Now is the time to accomplish what has been talked of the last thirty years. Never before were there such favorable auspices to work under for success and triumph.

PRINTING AS A FINE ART.—The style in which job printing is done now-a-days, entitles it to the rank of one of the fine arts. We are certain that if old Faustus, or Gutenberg, or Franklin, could be resurrected and shown some of the fancy jobs turned out by Messrs. Clark & Brishin, of the Excelsior Job Office, No. 20 Camp street, third story, (Crescent Building,) they would suppose they were looking at specimens of a new school of exquisite fancy painting, or of a new style of engraving, printed by some chemical process with the colors of the rainbow. The fact is, that Clark & Brishin's fancy jobs are motivated, whilst their plain printing is marked by the perfection of clearness, neatness and elegance. Merchants, lawyers, anybody who may want any kind of printing done, will be sure to leave their orders with Clark & Brishin, when once they look at their specimens and learn their prices. We call attention to their card in our advertising column.

DR. CHASE'S INSTITUTE.—Sufferers by consumption or other pulmonary complaints, or chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, gout, etc., cannot do a better thing than go to Dr. Chase's Institute, No. 145 St. Joseph street, and submit themselves to the Doctor's treatment of vaporous inhalations and magnetic baths. He has cured a great many cases previously believed to be hopeless, and has established a wide reputation by his uniform success. We call attention to his advertisement in another column.

FURNITURE WORTH LOOKING AT.—If you would see some furniture really worth looking at—furniture which you may buy without fear of after reproach by family or conscience, in respect to false economy or bad taste in your purchasing—just take a walk out the shady side of Canal street some fine after noon, and when you get opposite Nos. 171 and 173, and see the name of Wm. H. Stewart on the door-post, stop and look in. Mr. Stewart will charge you nothing for the looking; on the contrary, he will take you through his mahogany labyrinths and tell you the prices with pleasure; so that if you have any design of buying at all, you will find him your man. You will see that he has everything in the furniture line that can be crammed into any kind of a house. Read his card in another column.

J. C. MORGAN & CO.'S BOOK ESTABLISHMENTS.—Citizens and strangers who may desire making up or replenishing their libraries, or procuring any kind of reading in small quantities, would do well to visit the establishment of Messrs. J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, or the branch establishment at No. 26 Commercial Place. At both places they will find books in every department of literature, and the magazines, papers, cheap publications, etc., as fast as received. We call attention to the card in another column.

PISTOLS AND UMBRELLAS.—Some invoices of choice French saloon pistols and ladies' and gentlemen's umbrellas have just been received by Messrs. Lion and Pinard, at their fancy goods and variety store, corner of Royal and Bienville streets. See advertisements.

FRANK FORESTER'S GREAT BOOK ON THE HORSE. This famous book, a particular description of which appeared in these columns some time ago, is to be had of Mr. J. B. Steele, No. 60 Camp street. It is the greatest work on the horse ever issued, and no stock-raiser, stable-keeper or sportsman should be without it.

Mr. Steele, also, has another splendid sporting work, entitled the "History of the Turf in South Carolina." The lovers of the horse and of field sports—of whom there are hosts in the city just now—should go to Steele's and provide themselves with copies of the above magnificent books.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS.—For a splendid carpet or a magnificent piece of curtain stuff, go to Mesrs. Todd & Co., No. 140 Canal street. Their stock is very large, and altogether beautiful, whilst the prices are exceedingly low. See advertisement.

WINER'S VERMIFUGE AND DALLEY'S EXTRACTOR. These valuable preparations are always to be had of Messrs. J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. For details of their merits, see the advertisements.

A RAFFLE OF A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING.—Miller's painting of the Falls of Niagara, a gem of art, which has for some time been on exhibition at the City Gift Store, No. 20 Camp street, is up for raffle. It is worth taking a chance for. There are other powerful attractions at the City Gift Store, which will be seen on a visit. See advertisement.

CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN.—Messrs. Norris, Mault & Co., clothiers, at the corner of Camp and Common streets, have received their spring stock, and a magnificent stock it is. Gentlemen who go in for the *recherche*, the ultra stylish, in dress, would do well to go and overhaul it. See Messrs. N., M. & Co.'s card in this morning's Crescent.

SPRING GOODS AT J. LEVOIS & CO.'S.—The ladies who may be on the look-out for the choice, the dainty, the splendid, the *recherche*, in spring dry goods, will just hit it if they go to Levois & Co.'s, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets. Their light goods for warm weather wear have never been surpassed by any stock previously imported. Our lady readers will gain some idea of it by looking over the advertisement in this morning's Crescent.

SPRING CLOTHING AT THE GREAT EMPORIUM.—The stock of spring and summer clothing now offering by Messrs. Alfred Monroe & Co., at the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, is gigantic in quantity and apparently limitless in variety. Every possible taste to warm weather garb can be gratified there, as of yore, on the most reasonable terms. There is still on hand a large stock of winter clothing, which is offered very cheap for cash. We call the attention of all to the advertisement elsewhere.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING GOODS.—Messrs. H. W. Reynolds & Co., at No. 3 Magazine street, have on hand a large and superb variety of trunks, valises, carpet bags, and all other kinds of goods used in traveling, which are offered at very low prices. See advertisement.

TOMB IN CYPRESS GROVE CEMETERY FOR SALE.—See the advertisement of Mr. H. Cassidy, No. 10 Old Levee street, in another column.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A fine residence and grounds out Bienville street, suitable for a doctman, is offered for sale or rent. See advertisement.

FRANKO'S TOMBOLA DRAWS TO DAY.—The multitudinous holders of tickets in Franko's Tombola will rejoice to know that the day of drawing has arrived at last. The drawing is to take place at Armory Hall, as duly set forth in the schedule. The drawing will necessarily attract a large crowd.

FOR MEMPHIS AND CAIRO.—The Memphis and New Orleans packet line steamer Nebraska, Captain A. S. Irwin, leaves at 5 P. M. this day. The boats of this line connect regularly at Memphis with the different railroads at that point, and offer, via the Charleston and its connecting railways, a most desirable route to the Eastern cities. Each boat also connects at Memphis with first-class fast packets for Louisville Nashville, or St. Louis. The Nebraska will ticket through to either place. J. H. Freligh, agent, Memphis packet office, under the St. Charles hotel.

☞ The sales by the Sheriff to be made this day, comprise: 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 46 St. Charles street, the contents of a coffee-house and of a billiard room, also the unexpired term of the lease of said premises; 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hotel, Common street, a suit now pending, and the undivided half of three squares of ground in the First District. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

FASHIONABLE SPRING CLOTHING.—Mr. Robert Pitkin, No. 15 Camp street, is now fully prepared to attend to all gentlemen who want stylish, logant and comfortable summer clothing and furnishing goods for themselves and their boys. His stock is really superb, and should be seen by everybody. See his advertisement, elsewhere.

TINKERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.—A full assortment of the machinery and tools used by tinkers is offering at manufacturers' prices by D. C. Lowber & Co., No. 85 Magazine street. Catalogues of the same sent by mail. See advertisement.

CARPETINGS, ETC.—A splendid lot of carpetings, mattings, oil cloths, etc., is offering at very low prices by Messrs. A. Broussous & Co., No. 19 Chartres street. Read the advertisement.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—The old and well known establishment of F. Malard & Co., at the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, is now in proper order for the calls of its house of old friends and patrons. The stock of spring and summer clothing is very large, and it is complete, comprising everything that elegant taste in dress can require. We call attention to the advertisements in another column.

A RESIDENCE, ETC., AT TOMBOLA.—A fine residence at Mississippi City, with all the contents—a delightful retreat for the warm weather—together with ten shares of the Mississippi Sound Company's stock, is to be disposed of by contest, 3,000 chances at $1 each. Place to call, R. Biscoe's, No. 9 Commercial Place. See advertisement.

SENATOR HAMMOND'S GREAT SPEECH.

Senator James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, delivered a masterly speech on the Kansas question in the United States Senate on the 4th instant. We have had it laying on our table several days, and could we possibly find room for it, we should take pleasure in spreading it before our readers *in extenso*. As it is, however, we shall be obliged to condense the major portion of it in a synopsis, and content ourselves with the reproduction of a few of the more salient points. But, it is exceedingly difficult to make extracts where all is good and strong and valuable.

The argument of Senator Hammond in regard to the validity of the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas is staunch, we may well say incontrovertible. In a sentence or two he shows up the absurdity of the idea advanced by Senator Douglas that the Convention which framed the Constitution was the "creature of the Territorial Legislature," the latter being a mere provisional government, appointed and paid by Congress, without a particle of sovereign power—the other, an assembly of the people in their highest sovereign capacity, about to perform their highest possible act of sovereignty. It is then demonstrated that Kansas has a clear right to admission into the Union, with the Constitution she has presented, and that Congress has no rightful business to interfere in the premises, except to enquire whether the Constitution thus presented is republican in its features or not; and that whenever the regular forms of law and constitutions are disregarded, in order to arrive at a surreptitious expression of the will of the people a second time on the same subject, after they have formally and deliberately expressed it at the ballot-box, as Seward, Douglas, and other Black Republican leaders wish to do in the case of Kansas, that it will prove a "wandering in the wilderness—a wilderness of thorns." Speaking of the "popular sovereignty" and "squatter sovereignty" cries raised by Senators Douglas and Seward, Senator Hammond says:

There is a popular sovereignty which is the basis of our government, and I am unwilling that the Senator should have the advantage of confounding it with "squatter sovereignty." In all countries and in all time it is well understood that the numerical majority of the people could, if they chose, exercise the sovereignty of the country; but for want of intelligence, and for want of leaders, they have never yet been able successfully to combine and form a stable, popular government. They have often attempted it, but it has always turned out, instead of a popular sovereignty, a *popular* sovereignty; and demagogues placing themselves upon the movement, have invariably led them into military despotism.

The Senator then goes on to say that the two great pillars of genuine popular sovereignty are representation and the ballot-box; that the people, through the ballot-box, can always control the management of their own affairs; and that when that sovereignty is heard through the medium of a legal, constitutional ballot-box, the "voice of the people," for all political purposes, "is the voice of God;" but "when it is outside of that, it is the voice heard of a demon, the tocsin of the reign of terror."

Referring to the boastful announcement previously made by Senator Seward that, between the North and the South, the "battle had been fought and won" by the North; that it was the intention of the Freesoilers to take the Government into their own hands; that all the territories of the Union should be hereafter consecrated to the use and service of free labor; and that the Freesoilers also intended to reconstruct the Supreme Court, Senator Hammond pungently observed:

Yesterday, the Senator (Seward) said, suppose we admit Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution—what guarantees are there that Congress will not again interfere with the affairs of Kansas? meaning, I suppose, that if she abolished slavery, what guarantee was there that Congress would not force it upon her again. So far as we of the South are concerned, you have, at least, the guarantee of good faith that has never been violated. But what guarantee have we, when you have this Government in your possession, in all its departments, even if we submit quietly to what the Senator exhorts us to submit to—the limitation of slavery to its present territory, and even to the reconstruction of the Supreme Court—that you will not plunder us with tariffs; that you will not bankrupt us with internal improvements and bounties on your exports; that you will not cramp us with navigation laws, and other laws impeding the facilities of transportation to Southern produce? What guarantee have we that you will not create a new bank, and concentrate all the finances of this country at the North, where already, for the want of direct trade and a proper system of banking in the South, they are ruinously concentrated? Nay, what guarantee have we that you will not emancipate our slaves, or, at least, make the attempt? We cannot rely on your faith when you have the power. It has been always broken whenever pledged.

The Senator then brings the "North and South face to face," and examines what resources each would "have in the contingency of a separate organization."

The South has 850,000 square miles of territory—an area as large as that of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia and Spain. Her soil is fine, her climate delightful, her staple productions are a monopoly of mighty wealth belonging to herself almost exclusively, she has thousands of miles of continental shore lines, the great Mississippi, with its thirty-six thousand miles of tributary streams, runs through the heart of our country, and desert prairie wastes protect us in the rear. And, exclaims Senator Hammond in reply to a Freesoil threat: "Can you hem in such a Territory as that? You (the Freesoil Senators,) talk of putting up a wall of fire around eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles so situated! How absurd."

Further along Senator Hammond says:

On this fine territory we have a population four times as large as that with which those colonies separated from the mother country, and a hundred, I might say a thousand fold as strong. Our population is now sixty per cent greater than that of the whole United States when we entered into the second war of independence. It is as large as the whole population of the United States was ten years after the conclusion of that war, and our exports are three times as great as those of the whole United States then. Upon our muster-rolls we have a million of men. In a defensive war, upon an emergency, every one of them would be available. At any time, the South can raise, equip and maintain in the field, a larger army than any power of the earth can send against her—and an army of soldiers, men brought up on horseback, with guns in their hands.

So far as the territorial dimensions of the North are concerned, Mr. Hammond states that even after Kansas and Minnesota shall be admitted, Northern territory will be one hundred thousand square miles less in extent than Southern territory. He does not speak of California or Oregon, as there is no antagonism between the South and those countries, and never can be. In this statement Senator Hammond is perfectly correct. Those territories will withdraw from the Union in a few years, and set up for themselves as separate, independent governments.

Senator Hammond next proceeds to demonstrate in what consists the wealth of a nation, and by measuring a nation's wealth, we can all very nearly approximate its strength. The wealth of a nation, like that of an individual, is to be measured by its *surplus production*. If, appositely observes the Senator, a man is worth millions of dollars and consumes his income, is he rich? Is he competent to embark in any new enterprise? Can he build ships or railroads? And could a people in that condition build ships and roads or go to war? All the enterprises of peace and war depend upon the surplus productions of a people. They may be happy—they may be comfortable; but they are not rich, are not strong.

The subjoined figures are as interesting as they are unquestionably authentic:

It appears, by going to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are authentic, that last year the United States exported in round numbers $279,000,000 worth of domestic produce, excluding gold and foreign merchandise re-exported. Of this amount, $158,000,000 worth is the clear produce of the South; articles that are not and cannot be made at the North. There are, then, $80,000,000 worth of exports of products of the forest, provisions and breadstuffs. If we assume that the South made but one-third of these, and I think that is a low calculation, our exports are $185,000,000, leaving to the North less than $95,000,000.

In addition to this, we sent to the North $30,000,000 worth of cotton, which is not counted in the exports. We sent to her $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 worth of tobacco, which is not counted in the exports. We sent naval stores, lumber, rice and many other minor articles. There is no doubt that we sent to the North $40,000,000 in addition; but suppose the amount to be $220,000,000. But the recorded exports of the South now are greater than the whole exports of the United States for the last twelve years, including the two extraordinary years of 1856 and 1857. They are nearly double the amount of the average exports of the twelve preceding years. If I am right in my calculations as to $220,000,000 of surplus produce, there is not a nation on the face of the earth, with any numerous population, that can compete with us in produce *per capita*. It amounts to $16 66 per head, supposing that we have twelve millions of people. England, with all her accumulated wealth, with her concentrated and educated energy, makes but sixteen dollars as the surplus production per head.

I have not made a calculation as to the North, with her $95,000,000 surplus; admitting that she exports as much as we do, with her eighteen millions of population, it would be but little over twelve dollars a head. But she cannot export to us and abroad exceeding ten dollars a head against our sixteen dollars. I know well enough that the North sends to the South a vast amount of the productions of her industry. I take it for granted that she at least, pays us in that way for the thirty or forty million dollars worth of cotton and other articles we send her. I am willing to admit that she sends us considerably more; but to bring her up to our amount of surplus production—to bring her up to $220,000,000 a year—the South must take from her $150,000,000; and this, in addition to our share of the consumption of the $330,000,000 worth introduced into the country from abroad, and paid for chiefly by our own exports. The thing is absurd—it is impossible.

With an export of $220,000,000 under the present tariff, the South organized separately would have $40,000,000 of revenue. With one-fourth the present tariff she would have a revenue adequate to all her wants, for the South would never go to war; she would never need an army or a navy, beyond a few garrisons on the frontiers and a few revenue cutters. It is commerce that breeds war. It is manufactures that require to be hawked about the world, that give rise to navies and commerce. But we have nothing to do but to take off restrictions on foreign merchandise and open our ports, and the whole world will come to us to trade. They will be too glad to bring and carry for us, and we never shall dream of a war. Why, the South has never yet had a just cause of war. Every time she has drawn her sword it has been on the point of honor, and that point of honor has been mainly loyalty to her sister colonies and sister States, who have ever since plundered and calumniated her.

But if there were no other reason why we should never have war, would any sane nation make war on cotton? Without firing a gun, without drawing a sword, should they make war on us we could bring the whole world to our feet. The South is perfectly competent to go on, one, two, or three years, without planting a seed of cotton. I believe that if she was to plant but half her cotton, for three years to come, it would be an immense advantage to her. I am not so sure but that after three years' of total abstinence she would come out stronger than ever she was before, and better prepared to enter afresh upon her great career of enterprise. What would happen if no cotton was furnished for three years? I will not stop to depict what every one can imagine; England would topple headlong and carry the whole civilized world with her. No, you dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares to make war upon it. Cotton is king.

This article is growing so long that we are constrained to close our extracts from this admirable speech, which ought to be read by every citizen of the South. We may advert to other portions of it hereafter.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1858.

The grey blooms of the aspen are thickening on the boughs—crocuses show their golden heads in the midst of the green carpet of the Capitol grounds—the thermometer at noon marks 70 degrees—and gentlemen, crowding the season with light-colored suits of fancy cassimere, appear more and more frequently on the avenue.

Our lion, the Turk, excites the fibbing tongues and pens of the gossipping chroniclers of the drawing-rooms and printing-offices to the uttermost. His every movement is noted and commented upon. As yet, it is quite certain that he has courted nobody. I have seen his likeness in a Yankee picture newspaper, and it is very Turkish. My time will not permit me to run after him. If he calls on me, I shall treat him politely, and give him a chew of excellent tobacco.

Lecompton is in a thicker fog than ever. Here is the last rumor and the latest phase: Douglas laid hands on Calhoun the day after he arrived here, and showed him unexpected statements in a Kansas newspaper. Calhoun professed to be puzzled After a month or two of oscillation, he now determines to give the certificates of election to the Freesoilers; declares that Gov. Cobb, Secretary Thompson, Senator Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, advised him to this course. This is denied by the above gentlemen, some of whom declare they have never seen the man. Accordingly, Calhoun swears that he will make them toe the mark by exposing them in a letter. Something of this sort was looked for yesterday, even by those who pay least attention to ordinary rumors. But the "rich developments" were not forthcoming.

Another rumor exists to the effect that twenty-five Southern men intend to vote against Lecompton, because of this movement on the part of Calhoun. But this carries its refutation on its face. The opposition claim 120 or 122 votes. When the test comes, they will find themselves mistaken. The majority either way will not be more than three or four. The danger is lest some of those who intend to vote for Lecompton in the final struggle may defeat it by voting with the opposition upon preliminary questions.

Affairs are so ticklish that the Union of this morning calls attention to the fact that every vote is important, and asserts that "there is not much difference between absence at the critical time and an actual vote against the bill. The preliminary motions that may be made are of nearly as much importance as the vote on the main question. Should the opposition at any time discover that they have a majority of those present, the opportunity will doubtless be embraced to make a summary disposition of the bill."

Chevalier Webb is excessively savage in regard to the present posture of affairs in the House. He advises the opposition to divide into two squads of 40 each, and take it by turns day and night to stave off the final vote, if necessary, until the 4th of March, 1859.

Senator Crittenden's amendment, which proposes to admit Kansas for the present with a provision—virtually an enabling act—for an immediate election of delegates to a Convention to frame another Constitution, will not pass the Senate. Green's bill, admitting Kansas and Minnesota without the preamble asserting the illegal and revolutionary right of the people to change the Constitution at pleasure, will come down to the House. In this shape alone will it be tolerated by the fire-eaters.

Some of the Southern Americans hold back on account of the provision of the Minnesota Constitution which permits alien suffrage. Others, seemingly, and, perhaps really, truer to the South, after careful examination of the Minnesota Constitution, and in view of the decision of the Supreme Court as given in the Dred Scott case in regard to the rights of the States in the matter of the elective franchise, have determined to sustain the administration in the present crisis, by presenting a clean record, which shall show no vote with the Black Republicans, and which will not have to be explained to their constituents. This is doubtless the correct position. Odious as alien suffrage may be, and even if it were presented in its most revolting form in the Minnesota Constitution—which is not the case—a vote in its favor would be far more tolerable, and I may add, far more just to the people of the South, than a vote with the Black Republicans upon the vital issue involved in the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Gov. Crittenden's speech is indeed able, and its tone is admirable. The anti-Lecompontites hailed it with transports of joy. It secures to them Humphrey Marshall and Underwood—no others, I believe. Senator Bell's speech is highly spoken of. He carries with him not one of the Tennessee delegation, all of whom are united in favor of Lecompton.

The speeches of Senators Toombs and Clay breathe a purer Southern fire. They do not hesitate to speak of secession in case Kansas is not admitted. Good. But, for Heaven's sake, let us thoroughly ascertain our ground before the movement is begun. In an hour like the present, when the North tauntingly proclaims its supremacy, it will never do for us to inaugurate a disunion movement that will not be sustained, boldly, and by the great body of the Southern people. I believe that disunion could be accomplished upon the existing issue but for this single fact—that for two years past the Southern mind has been entirely prepared to see Kansas come in as a free State.

Yesterday Gen. Quitman's Army bill passed the House by a triumphant majority of 51. This triumph was especially gratifying to the veteran general and his friends, in view of the overwhelming defeat of Faulkner's amendment. Faulkner, put forward by the Administration, proposed to substitute in place of the four regiments of volunteers, one regiment of dragoons and two of infantry. This was defeated by a majority of *one hundred!* I have heretofore said that the fate of Gen. Q.'s bill in the Senate is doubtful, and that the Administration has set its heart upon regular troops.

Next Wednesday the several State Committees of the Black Republican party will hold a meeting in this city, the purpose of which, according to general opinion, will be to settle the terms of the new coalition between Douglas and Seward.

I see the Tribune quotes a part of the admirable letter from a lady in Memphis to her brother in New Orleans, which was printed in the Crescent some weeks ago. Greeley brings all the emphasis of "small caps" and italics to the lines "it made me very sad indeed when, instead of the words, 'until death do part ye,' the minister used the words, 'unless you are unavoidably separated.'" Of course the negrophilist, free-love philosopher, sneers at this. But he forgets to state how much better a negro marriage in conformity with Southern law is, than the promiscuous adultery of the white slaves at the North.

We all know what the Yankees of to-day are. But few of us are prepared to believe how villainous they were considered nearly a century ago. Washington's letters, quoted by the lamented and gallant Brooks, are conclusive on this point. But the following extract, which I take from a thoughtful and masterly speech delivered July 3d, 1857, at the Virginia Military Institute, by James W. Massie, places New England scoundrelism in so lively a light that I cannot refrain from giving it the advantage of the extended circulation of the Crescent.

Mr. Massie says: "Lewis Morris (son of Gov. Lewis Morris of New Jersey) a man of large distinction in the last century—a citizen of New York—in early life a member of its Legislature; an earnest supporter and brave defender of the rights of the people; in later life, a Judge of the Vice Admiralty for New York, with jurisdiction, by virtue of his commission, over all maritime affairs in Connecticut and New Jersey, wrote the following remarkable passage in his will, dated the 19th day of November, 1760, in reference to the education of his son.

"It is my desire that my son, Gouverneur Morris, may have the best education which is to be had in England or America; but my express will and directions are, that he be never sent for that purpose to the Colony of Connecticut, *lest he should imbibe in his youth that low craft and cunning so incident to the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitutions that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have endeavored to impose themselves on the world as honest men.*"

Mr. Massie adds that Jared Sparks, in his life of Gouverneur Morris, having occasion to refer to this will, characteristically suppresses all but the first two and a half lines, which he presents as a complete sentence.

Our prayer meetings continue every afternoon at the E. St. Baptist Church, with audiences daily increasing in number and interest. They are praying earnestly in behalf of Congress, and it is to be hoped their prayers will be heard. Next week, Charles Matthews and his really beautiful wife leave us, and John Brougham takes their place. At the same time we are to have a Convention of Artists from all parts of the country, and readings from Shakspeare by Vandenhoff and Miss Pettit, author of "Light and Darkness."

MALOU.

WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.—The Shreveport Southwestern of Wednesday last says:

The river continues to rise rapidly, and the latest accounts from above lead to the belief that the water will in a few days be as high as at any time during the season. Planters along the river must look to their levees.

It rained the greater portion of Saturday and Sunday nights, and during the forenoon of Monday. The continued inclement weather has greatly retarded the work of our planters.

The Concordia Intelligencer of Friday last says:

Thus far the season has been auspicious for the planting interest. For several weeks past the weather has been mild and unusually free from rain for this season of the year. Many planters have already put in their cotton crops, and present prospects are in favor of earlier stands than usual. We sincerely hope our friends in the country may once more enjoy the benefit of an early spring, and that their labors already performed in the planting department may not be lost by the latest frost of winter lingering in the lap of spring.

NICOTINE.—This peculiar principle, says the Scientific American, is a product of the leaves and seeds of tobacco, by infusing them in acidulous water, adding lime, and distilling, and then washing the product with ether, when an ethereal solution of nicotine is obtained. One drop will kill a dog. It causes the pupil of the eye to contract, has a bitterish acrimonious taste, and a pungent smell, and on the whole is one of the nastiest things in creation. It is composed of 73.40 per cent. of carbon, 9.25 per cent. of hydrogen, and 17.09 per cent. of nitrogen. It is related to a class of bodies called vegeto-alkalics, and is capable of uniting with an acid. On the human brain it produces a soothing effect, which is thought very pleasant, but can never be considered otherwise than unhealthy.

VARIETIES FOR PLANTERS.—Any sugar or cotton planter, or farmer of any kind, dropping in at Voss & West's, Nos. 143 and 145 Magazine street, will be sure to see a variety of articles which they cannot well get along without. There are cotton gins, scythes, shaine, anvils, vices, rope, nails, and Felton's patent mill for crushing corn in the ear, cob and all—a very valuable invention, and a great saver of money. We refer planters and agriculturists generally to the advertisements in another column.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS AND SPLENDID PRIZES.—The extreme cost No. 79 St. Charles street knows no abatement. The sale of beautiful books at low prices and the giving away of jewelry beside, is something which it seems cannot rate the public. Read Messrs. Lion & Dale's card in this morning's Crescent.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR MAN AND BOY.—Messrs. L. W. Lyons & Co., No. 85 Canal street, have on hand a large and very complete stock of spring clothing for people of all sizes, from the largest of big men to the smallest of little boys; with all kinds of furnishing goods to match, and every thing sold at the most reasonable prices. See advertisements.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION
—OF—
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID
Extract Buchu.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Weaknesses, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and remarking all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING,

Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek!

Joy to the Afflicted!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eye-lids, frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Nervous Irritability, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute, neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures, wan despair,
Low silken sounds his griefs beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the anticipation of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the "Fluid Extract Buchu" will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy. Beware of

QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS,

who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money and exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and

SPECIFIC REMEDY.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant to its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. ☞ See Professor Dowers' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of Medicine.

$100!

One hundred dollars will be paid to any physician who can prove that the medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY

in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 Bottles have been sold!

And not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1858. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

☞ Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any address, accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 32 South Tenth street, below Chestnut,
Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

☞ To be had of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits! Ask for HELMBOLD'S—Take no other. Cures Guaranteed.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
fet dawod 21 and 151 Chartres street.

FANCY GOODS.

E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,
PAPER, STATIONERY, SCHOOL AND BLANK BOOKS,
Playing Cards, etc.,
55 AND 57 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

The subscribers invite the attention of City and Country Dealers to their extensive assortment of Goods, adapted to every branch of trade. We receive our Goods direct from the Manufacturers, both Foreign and Domestic, and are enabled to offer them to dealers as low as any other house in the country.

We have received by ships Marcia Greenleaf, and other late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large assortment of—

Joseph Rodgers & Son's Fine Pocket CUTLERY.
.. .. .. RAZORS, in cases.
.. .. .. SCISSORS, ..
Wostenholm's Fine Pocket CUTLERY,
W. & S. Butcher's .. ..
Wade & Butcher's Fine RAZORS.
English Double GUNS—real Twist.
.. .. .. Damascus.
Butcher's Table CUTLERY.
American .. .. Ivory Handled.
Eley's Double Waterproof CAPS.
.. And Corrosive ..
Genuine French G. D. ..
English Bowie and Sheath KNIVES.
Hunting KNIVES—Ebony Handles.
English and German SCISSORS.
American and English SHEARS.
German SCISSORS and SHEARS, on cards.
Leman's superior American RIFLES.

Also, a large stock of the following:

Silver Plated Goods.

TEASPOONS,
TABLE SPOONS,
TABLE FORKS,
DESSERT FORKS,
CASTERS,
CAKE BASKETS, &c.

Combs.

IVORY COMBS—Superfine, Nos. 8 to 16.
.. .. Extra, ...
.. .. No. Fine Ultra, ..
BUFFALO DRESSING—Fine assortment.
.. POCKET ..
INDIA RUBBER DRESSING—Fine assortment.
.. .. TUCK .. ..
.. .. PUFF .. ..
.. .. SIDE, 3 to 4 inches.
.. .. ROUND.
.. .. POCKET.
HELL SIDE—Great variety.
.. TUCK ..
.. POCKET ..
.. DRESSING COMBS.

Spectacles, Hooks, Eyes, etc.

Silver SPECTACLES.
Silver Plated .. Great assortment.
German Silver Spectacle CASES.
Silver Plated .. ..
Tin and Leather .. ..
Swan Bill HOOKS and EYES—all Nos.
Solid Silver THIMBLES—Nos. 6 to 10.
Silver Plated .. Solid and open.
White Metal .. .. ..
German Silver .. .. ..
Common Steel .. .. ..
Curtain RINGS—Various sizes.
Boxwood RULES.
RAZOR STROPS—Emerson's genuine.
.. .. Great variety of makers.

Brushes.

HAIR BRUSHES—French, English, American—great variety.
Cloth BRUSHES.
Hat ..
Crumb ..
Tooth .. 3, 4 and 5 rows.
Tooth .. Fancy handles.
Shaving ..
Nail ..
Shoe ..
Scrubbing ..
Whitewash ..
Counter ..
Marking ..
Paint ..

Buttons.

PEARL SHIRT, plain and figured, from 3 to 16—
Large assortment
.. Vest.
.. Coat.
Agate Shirt—White, Plain and Ribbed.
.. White and Colored—Youths' size.
.. .. .. large ..
Listing Coat and Vest.
Fancy Glass, of various patterns.
Paper Coat and Vest.
Bone Suspender, in boxes.
Horn and Wood Overcoat.
Coat Loops, Cornelian.
.. Agate, and fancy styles.
Jet Buttons, for Ladies' Dresses.
Fancy .. .. ..
.. Birds, great variety.

Belts, Boxes, etc.

Patent Leather Belts,
Black Elastic Belts,
Moire Antique Belts,
Traveling Belts,
Fancy Belts,
Fancy Boxes,
Toy Watches.

Mirrors.

Mahogany Frame, all sizes.
Gilt .. ..
Glass .. painted.
Double Hand Mirrors.
Britannia Shaving Boxes.
German Glasses, with Drawers.

Fancy Goods, etc.

Pocket Companions, Corkscrews,
Veg. Ivory Goods, great variety of Battles.
Thimbles, Needle Cases, etc.
Thermometers—7, 10 and 12 inches.
Reticules, large variety.
Portemonnaies, variety.
Persipurses, Pocket Books.
Night Tapers, Mason's Blacking.
Silk Watch Guards and Ribbons.
Suspenders.
Carpet Tacks, etc.
Writing Desks and Portfolios.
Traveling Companions.
Walking Canes.
Pipes, large assortment.
Glove Stretchers.
Powder and Puff Boxes.
Shawl Pins.
Breastpins, fancy, etc.
Tweezers, Watch Keys, Key Rings,
Cornelian Rings,
Fancy Rings.
Toy Whips.
Toy Trumpets,
Toy China Figures.
Toy China Seis.
Toy Bells.
Brass