New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

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

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

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 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.

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 before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1858.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire The Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have either of them regularly mailed for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office.

☞ We are indebted to our distinguished immediate representative in Congress, Hon. Miles Taylor, for quite a number of valuable Congressional documents.

☞ Thanks to Messrs. Lipscomb & Arnold for a Vicksburg Whig, of yesterday morning.

SUFFRAGE IN CITIES.—In another part of to-day's paper will be found an interesting and important article under the above title. It is from the pen of one of our oldest and ablest citizens—from a man whose position in the community entitles whatever he may say on any subject to a respectful and attentive hearing.

"Civis" makes out a strong case; and we incline to the belief that we were in error when we stated that a change in the organic law would be necessary to admit of the modifications of the elective franchise in the city suggested by a Baton Rouge cotemporary. According to the authorities quoted by our correspondent, the Legislature possesses ample power in the premises, under the Constitution, if it is only inclined to use it.

The question of reforming the ballot-box in large cities is attracting the very general attention of the press of the country, without regard to party affinities or antagonisms. This we are pleased to see. The subject is one of vast moment, and the more it is discussed the greater the information with which the public will become embued.

☞ Letter List and Council on inside pages.

"THE MOST CORRUPT GOVERNMENT UNDER THE HEAVENS."—In a late debate in the United States Senate, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Democrat,) said:

We speak of the corruptions of Mexico, of Spain, of France, and other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my experience and observation, which have been somewhat extensive, I do not believe to-day, there is as corrupt a Government under the heavens as these United States.

Mr. Hale.—Nor I either.

Several Senators.—I agree to that.

Mr. Toombs.—And most of its corruption is in the Legislative department.

This must be quite a gratifying assurance to the Democracy, remembering that they have had almost undisputed possession of the Government for thirty years.

It would be a troublesome thing for the leaders of the modern "national" Democracy if the people should take them at their word—believe all they say about themselves—and insist upon an obliteration of the "corruptions" the existence of which is so openly and shamelessly avowed.

We do not believe the Government of the United States is the most corrupt "under the heavens;" but we do believe it has made a more fearful advance in political corruption during the comparatively brief period of its national existence, than any other Government, ancient or modern, ever made within the same space of time. And, should it last long, and no reform be effected, it will unquestionably become what the distinguished Democratic leader of Georgia—Mr. Toombs—now describes it to be.

THE VIRGINIA FOR THE WAVERING PLACES.—The splendid, fleet, and sumptuously-provided packet Virginia, Capt. Myers, leaves to-day for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs. Those who intend going—and we opine there will be not a few—must be at the Tivoli Circle depot by 10 o'clock, or at the Pontchartrain depot by 12 o'clock. Edward Toby, No. 97 Camp street, is the agent.

STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.—A dispatch from the Quarantine Station, received yesterday by Messrs. Harris, Morgan & Co., from Capt. Forbes of the steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, says:

The Tennessee is here, and will be detained ten days. She has 28 passengers on board, all healthy. No sickness in Vera Cruz. Cargo, 500 bales tobacco.

A CHAPTER OF SUICIDES.—At Walworth, N. Y., a few days ago, Mrs. Gannett drank strychnine; cause—alienation, resulting from ill-health. At Hartwick, Otsego county, Julius Hewelle hung himself in the woods, near his house; cause—family difficulties. Mr. Russell, a Quaker, in Mendon, near Rochester, hung himself in his barn; cause—idiotic children born to him, he having married his cousin. At Chicago, on the 10th instant, an Irishman, Thomas Barrett, hung himself; cause—want of employment. In Clarke county, S. C., William Wood took laudanum; cause—unknown. At Bultville, Orange county, N. Y., a few days ago, a young lady named Nuck took arsenic; cause—desertion by her lover.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Keller, who lived near Middletown, Maryland, was so frightened by a tornado which swept over that part of the country that she died in convulsions.

MAKING HIS FORTUNE.—It is stated that Mr. Rarey, the American horse tamer, has received from the French Government an offer of $25,000 to impart his secret to a French commission.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—All the different departments of the Brooklyn navy yard are full, and the work on the several vessels undergoing repairs is being prosecuted with vigor. The frigate Sabine has left the dry-dock, and is now hauled under the shears. She has already received her masts, and will soon be ready for sea. The United States sloop-of-war Savannah is completed, with the exception of painting, which has already been commenced. She will go in commission immediately.

HOMICIDE IN ARKANSAS.—From the officers of the steamer Aleck Scott, we learn that Mr. Barker Williams shot Dr. L. H. Mitchell, of Bolivar Landing, at Jersey Point, below Napoleon, on the 21st inst. Dr. Mitchell, who was a married man, was charged with the seduction of Mr. Williams' daughter. Williams went for him, and as he entered the house shot him, without saying a word. An inquest was to have been held the day the Scott passed.

MARINE DISASTER.—On the 16th, intelligence was received at Boston of the total destruction by fire of the bark Manito, Capt. King, bound for this port. The catastrophe occurred at Surinam, on the 16th ult., and the vessel burned to the water's edge. No lives were lost. The M. had on board at the time ninety-three hogsheads of molasses.

VALUABLE NEGRO FOR SALE.—A smart, intelligent mulatto boy, twenty years old, a good porter and carriage driver, speaking French and English, is to be had cheap of J. A. Beard & Co. See advertisement.

STYLISH, COOL AND COMFORTABLE.—These are the qualities of the clothing offering to the masculine public by Mr. R. Pitkin, Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street. The stock is very large, comprising everything that the man of fashion and the lover of summer comfort in the clothing way. Youths and boys are provided for as well, and the assortment of furnishing goods and traveling goods is not to be surpassed. Read Mr. Pitkin's advertisement in another column, and when you want to visit Pitkin, don't forget his number.

THE QUESTION NOT SETTLED.

The Southern Democratic papers are not a unit in their views of the effect of the English Kansas bill. They do not all think with the Richmond Enquirer and South that the Kansas question is "an extinct issue." For example, the Charleston Mercury adheres to the idea that "internal dissensions and contest still rage in the bosom of the Union," and adds:

He who supposes that they are dead, is fit to wear a cap and bells in the presence of an imperial master. The two sections of the Union were never more divided and exasperated against each other. After five months' legislation on the subject of slavery, it is only adjourned over, in all probability, to the next Congress, to come back with deeper demonstrations of sectional antipathy and hate. The only party at the North with any affinity with the South—the triumphant party which, with a United South, placed the present Administration in power—went to pieces at the North at the first contest on slavery. The first message of the President to Congress met, on its reception, an opposition which at once divided the Democratic party. A patriotic regard for the Union, or what Mr. Calhoun has called "the cohesive power of public plunder," still holds together a portion of this party in the North, true to the South. But let the land ordinance, with the Lecompton Constitution, be rejected by the people of Kansas at the polls, to be held in August next, and even that party may turn against us.

The Charleston Mercury is right. Its predictions will be more than realized. The man is either a natural born fool or an unscrupulous demagogue, who maintains that the late Congress did anything to reconcile the differences between the North and the South, or that a greater exasperation of feeling does not now prevail between the two sections than ever before.

The settlement of the Kansas question, so called, after five months' intense agitation, in which the fiercest passions of human nature were aroused, was the meanest and most humiliating compromise in which the South was ever concerned, ever had a part in, or ever lost by. The whole great principle in which the slaveholding states possessed the smallest interest—the right of territories to admission into the Union as sovereign States, under "republican" constitutions formed by themselves—was made subordinate to and entirely dependent upon the adoption or rejection, by the people of Kansas, of a miserable land grant prefixed to the constitution, at an election to be held for that purpose some time afterwards! If the people of Kansas accept the land grant, that act vitalizes the constitution, and Kansas is to be admitted into the Union by virtue of a Presidential proclamation. If the people of Kansas vote to reject the land, that vote kills the constitution stone dead, and every principle for which the South has heretofore contended. The constitution is not voted on, itself. Oh, no! Congress would not violate usage and law to such an enormous extent as to direct that that should be done, after the people had once voted for the only important clause in that instrument—the slavery clause; but Congress very quietly sought to reconcile the North and appease the South, and at the same time overslaugh every particle of real principle at stake, by making the whole affair dependent upon a wretched land grant vote, as above described! And Southern Senators and Representatives, worn out by the protracted struggle, and probably seeing no better chance ahead, pitched headlong into the trap so adroitly set for them. Let us not be understood as censuring the motives that actuated our Representatives. We believe, while we differ from them, that they acted in good faith; and if the future should demonstrate, as we think it will, that the South has been sold, we shall accord them honest and pure intentions.

The Mercury is also right, we apprehend, in saying that the slavery question will come up in the next Congress with "deeper demonstrations of sectional antipathy and hate." We see no possible way of avoiding this result. The Freesoilers, flushed with victory everywhere, strengthened by the admission of Minnesota, and to be strengthened by the admission of two or three other Freesoil States during the next session of Congress, will not be apt to abate one jot or tittle of their pretensions; and as Kansas will undoubtedly reject the land grant, and thus kill off the Lecompton Constitution, that issue will probably be brought again before the national Legislature to add to the fires of discord and swell the sectional dissensions which have already attained such portentous proportions. No: there is little prospect of peace or harmony in the next session of Congress; and if the South emerges from the ordeal without the sacrifices of principle made at the last session—without absolute loss in *prestige*, power and moral weight—we shall be more than satisfied.

Our South Carolina cotemporary very truthfully describes the condition of the Northern "National" Democracy. It is split up into ten thousand fragments, and is becoming more and more subservient to the doctrines of Black Republicanism. Before 1860, the chances are ten to one that a Northern "National" Democrat will be absolutely undistinguishable from an out-and-out Seward Freesoiler of the present day. Senator Douglas is now engaged in "stumping" Illinois against the Administration, and will unquestionably carry it at the ensuing State election. The fact is, and there is no use in evading or concealing it, that, on the question of the constitutional rights of the South respecting slavery, the entire North is, or shortly will be, banded in solid phalanx against the South.

This is not a very agreeable future to contemplate; but whether disagreeable or pleasant, as it must be met, and as it will force itself upon us, the policy dictated by experience and wisdom is to grapple with it at the threshold.

Second District School Examinations.

The examination of the Second District Girls' High School began yesterday, in the basement of the Masonic Hall on Rampart street. Though the weather was rainy, large numbers of ladies and gentlemen flocked to see it. The ladies and girls alone filled the large room, and formed a tableau of beauty which well justified the gentlemen in endeavoring to find room inside with them, and hanging devotedly about the doors.

The school numbers 93 young ladies, and is presided over by M'me Sorapuru, who teaches the first class in French. M'me Communy assists her in French. The first English teacher is Miss Armstrong, and the second Mrs. Carey. The examination yesterday was confined to the French classes, and resulted with honor to the teachers, M'mes Sorapuru and Communy. We were not present for any length of time; but whilst we were present, the display of the young ladies scholastically was, if possible, more charming than their appearance personally. The spectators appeared to be thoroughly absorbed, and were by no means chary in their praise of the brilliancy and success of the examination.

At one time, a pistol fight in the street offered a most unpleasant interruption to the examination, which for a time was broken up. The particulars are given in the appropriate place.

To-day the English classes, under Miss Armstrong and Mrs. Carey, are to undergo examination, and that will be the conclusion of this year's examinations in the Second District. The final display of the young ladies will be well worth seeing.

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The Fillmore Boys' School, on Bagatelle street, underwent its first day's examination yesterday. It is the largest school in the city, and is, we believe, in the largest and best school-house in the city—the only regularly built temple of education in the Third District.

The number of boys in present attendance is 615; the number a few months ago was over 700. The great size of this school is accounted for by the fact, that it consists of the Seventh and Eighth Ward schools merged in one. The principal over this extravagantly large crowd of boys, is Mr. T. McConnell. He has ten assistants, to-wit: first assistant, Mr. John Fahy; second assistants, Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Vean; third assistants, Mrs. Blair and Miss O'Brien; fourth assistants, Miss Hoey and Miss Barnes; fifth assistants, Miss Cooper and Miss Page; and French teacher, Madame Darcantel. This is quite a crowd of teachers for one school; but when an army of six or seven hundred boys is divided out among them, they all have their hands full, and their office is not by any manner of means a sinecure.

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☞ We are requested to call attention to a sale of furniture this day, at half-past 10 o'clock, on Third street, near Bacchus, by J. A. Beard & Co. See advertisement.

Talk on 'Change.

The greater part of the morning yesterday was taken up by perusing the correspondence received by the Europa's mail of the 5th inst. from Liverpool. We give below a letter from our correspondent. He appears to think more of giving Mr. Bull a drubbing, for late indiscretions and insolence in interrupting American vessels, than the position of the cotton market. All the manifestations and expressions of friendship by England regarding the late aggressions may be considered just so much leather and pronella. Our Government sent two or three gunboats to look after these aggressions, and the commander of one of them, Mr. Commander Rodgers, of the Water Witch, writes to the Secretary of the Navy, that he had arrived safe at Key West; also giving a quantity of the North with any affinity with the South—the triumphant party which, with a United South, placed the present Administration in power—went to pieces at the North at the first contest on slavery. The first message of the President to Congress met, on its reception, an opposition which at once divided the Democratic party. A patriotic regard for the Union, or what Mr. Calhoun has called "the cohesive power of public plunder," still holds together a portion of this party in the North, true to the South. But let the land ordinance, with the Lecompton Constitution, be rejected by the people of Kansas at the polls, to be held in August next, and even that party may turn against us.

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For the "Union-at-any-Price" Gentlemen.

The following significant announcement is clipped from the St. Louis Democrat, of the 18th instant:

ANOTHER FREE LABOR VICTORY!—*Memphis*, Scotland county, Mo., June 14, 1858.—To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat: David Cline, Free Labor candidate for Mayor, was this day elected over Phillip Payne, Pro-Slavery, by a large majority, and we intend to give a large majority in Scotland county for Free Labor in August next. Yours, etc., S.

St. Louis is already Freesoil; Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is also Freesoil; many of the leading towns of the commonwealth are irretrievably in the hands of the Freesoilers; influential journals openly advocate the cause of emancipation, and predict its triumph within a brief period; and here we have a jubilant announcement that another important point has succumbed to the enemies of the South!

Yet, if we should comment upon these startling facts, so full of future danger, if not absolute ruin to the more Southern States of the confederacy, with any great degree of excitement or pungency, and strive to arouse our fellow-citizens to a proper sense of the dangers that are thickly gathering around them, respectable, old-fogy, "Union-at-any-price" gentlemen, would at once raise the scare-baby cry of "disunion! disunion!!" and if they did not call upon the people to crucify us, would intimate that we deserved crucifixion! Alas, for the fatuity of such men. It forcibly illustrates the old saying, that "none are so blind as those who will not see."

Auction Sales This Day.

By J. A. Beard & Co., at 10½ o'clock, on Third street, near Bacchus, household furniture, etc.

By R. Armfield, at early gas-light, at No. 85 St. Charles street, books, stationery, etc.

See advertisements under proper heads.

DIED:

On Thursday evening, the 24th inst., JOHN JACKSON DANIELS, youngest child of John Jackson Daniels and Chloe Cordelia Thayer, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Druid fraternities, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, from the corner of Clio and Franklin streets, First District.

☞ Gentlemen leaving the city on a traveling tour, or for a season at the watering places, have now a rare opportunity of supplying themselves with the best of goods at the most moderate prices, as LEIGHTON & BARBOT, of the well-known stand, corner St. Charles and Canal streets, are selling off their select stock of CUSTOM-MADE GARMENTS at a GREAT REDUCTION, in consequence of the necessity of clearing them all out in a short time, prior to extensive alterations in the building. Je24 2p3t

☞ Joy to the World—The greatest Medical Discovery of the day. Read the advertisement headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation."

For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. Je21 2p6tood

☞ The use of Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for dyspepsia, flatulence, heaviness of the stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the Bitters are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficent results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vigility to the thorough system. Je21 2p6t&1tW

☞ Notice—The public are hereby informed that this is the last month for paying their Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves, Capital, Income and Personal Property, without suit or costs. Tax-Payers are respectfully invited to come forward and pay their bills.

ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.
Je3 2p1m

☞ Persons advanced in life, and feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, will all attendant ills, will find in the use of Hoofland's German Bitters an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson.

Principal office, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by druggists or storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. je1 2p1mW&F

☞ Weed's Patent Sewing Machine is before us. We have examined it and tried it on various kinds of work and for once confess ourselves astonished that to simple a piece of mechanism will sew. The complaint against Sewing Machines generally has been that they very easily get out of order, and become useless to the purchaser. But here is an exception, for there is, to all appearance, nothing to get out of repair. And we wonder again, so simple a thing will sew such a beautiful, straight, even and firm seam, that never can be ripped, either by beauty or strength, by any work done by the ordinary way. It sews well on the finest muslin or the coarsest and hardest cloth, doing every kind of work which families require, and is also adapted to shoe and saddle manufacturers' use, as we have seen some very elegant specimens of work done on leather, that was not only handsome but strong. We have never seen so complete a Sewing Machine before, or one we could so freely recommend to our readers, who need such a thing as this; and since Sewing Machines have become almost a necessity in every family where there is much sewing to be done, we advise all to purchase this in preference to any other.

These Machines are manufactured and sold by WHITNEY & LYON, No. 345 Broadway, New York.

[Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

M. S. HEDRICK, 28 Camp street,
Agent for New Orleans.
my27 2p1mW

Heat to the Feet.

Extreme heat to the feet when they are encased in leather invariably produces either excoriations, tenderness or soreness. All pedestrians are aware of this, but are they all aware of the true and only method of relief? If not, let them please obtain a box of

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

and rub the tender parts well, when to their utter comfort they will be at once relieved from pain, and the parts rendered secure from further bad effects, let them walk ever so much.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, at proprietor's prices, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

General Agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed. je21 2p3tood&1tW

Selling Out

TO QUIT THE BUSINESS.

The subscribers are offering their

Entire Stock at Cost,

At Wholesale or Retail,

—Consisting of—

CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASS WARE.
SILVER PLATED CASTERS.
WAITERS,
FORKS,
SPOONS, etc.
LAMPS, FOR HALL TABLE AND CHURCH.
TABLE CUTLERY, OF JOS. ROGERS & SON.
JAPANED TRAYS, in Sets, or parts of Sets.
BRITANNIA.
IRON, WOOD, and
TIN WARE.

Comprising a complete assortment

—OF—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

P. R. FELL & CO.,
17 Camp street.
my31 2pMoWe&F1rif

Fireworks! Fireworks!

B. PIFFET & SONS,

122 ..... Canal Street 122

(House Established in 1838.)

Agents for DANIELS' Southern Manufacture

—OF—

FIREWORKS,

Have just received per steamship Empire City, from New York—

500,000 TORPEDOES OF THE BEST QUALITY.

—ALSO—

All other descriptions of PYROTECHNICS.

As we are the only Agents for DANIELS' Southern Manufactory of FIREWORKS, (which is the best manufactury in the Union,) we are prepared to furnish all articles in that line, and will also take orders for

EXHIBITIONS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES

in the city and vicinity, on very moderate terms. We also keep constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK of

SEINES,
CAST NETS, and
FISHING TACKLE,
Which will be sold
AT COST!

B. PIFFET & SONS,
No. 122 Canal street,
Touro Buildings.
je21 2pMoWe&F1rij4

J. T. Hammond,

ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER AND PRINTER,

No. 9 Camp street, second floor,

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