New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1859.

Anniversary Events.—April 4.

1841—William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, died at Washington, aged 68. He was a distinguished patriot of the revolution, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, Governor of Virginia, and long a leader of the United Republicans in the severe contests with the British and Indians.

1801—Isaiah Thomas, a distinguished American patriot, died. In 1770 he printed the Massachusetts Spy at Boston, where he annoyed the provincial officers by the boldness and freedom of his articles on the difficulties that agitated the country. He was also one of the most active and dexterous of the skirmishers on the plains of Lexington.

1817—Andrew Massena, Prince of Essling, one of the ablest of Bonaparte's field marshals, died.

Hostilities between France and the allied powers ceased. Alexander I, in the name of the allies, recommended Bonaparte to choose a place of retreat for himself and family.

1814—Bonaparte, having received the opinions of his marshals, abdicates the imperial throne in favor of his son, only to be succeeded the next day by a relinquishment in favor of his heirs also.

1813—Congress passed an embargo law for ninety days.

1799—Battle of Tauffers and St. Marie, in Germany. The French under Jourdan lost upwards of 4,000 men, and fell back to the heights of Villengen.

1774—Battle of Rachawice, Poland, between the Russians and 4,000 Poles under Kosciusko, mostly armed with scythes. The battle lasted five hours, and ended in the defeat of the Russians, who left 2,000 killed on the spot.

1793—General Dumourier, accompanied by General Nalance and young Egalite (Louis Philippe) afterwards King of France, narrowly escaped to the Austrians.

1774—Oliver Goldsmith died, aged 46. He received a partial education at Dublin College, after which he strayed from home, and making a tour on the continent, afoot and alone, with a flute in his hand, fixed himself on his return, in London, as a *builder of books*. The details of his life are interesting, chequered as they are with vicissitudes. As a book-seller's hack he was particularly successful; but the liberality of his disposition and want of economy, contributed to keep him in want, and sometimes brought him to starvation. He died about $2,000 in debt. His works, though most of them were produced on the spur of the moment, to procure the necessaries of life, are still found in almost every library.

1769—Hyder Ally, the adventurous East India Chief, compelled the English to form a treaty with him.

1764—Michael Lomonozof, a Russian poet, died. From the occupation of a fishmonger he rose to be the "father of Russian poetry," and a philosopher of no mean pretensions.

1747—Number Four (Charlestown, N. H.) attacked by a large body of French and Indians under M. Debeline, and gallantly defended by 30 men, under Major Stevens. The enemy kept up a brisk assault night and day; when, on the third day, being in a starving condition, and finding it impracticable to force or persuade a surrender, they retired and were seen no more. This was considered one of the most chivalrous feats of the time.

1706—John Bayles, an English button-maker, died, aged 130. He used to walk to the neighboring markets with his buttons till he was 120 years of age.

1704—The first newspaper printed in the United States appeared at Boston, called the Boston News Letter.

1594—Sylvester Wyet, of Bristol, England, made a voyage up the gulf of St. Lawrence, for the barbe or fins of whales and train oil. He met with 60 sail of French, and 28 sail of Englishmen, engaged in fishing at this early day.

1593—Three Samuels of Warboys condemned for bewitching the children of Mr. Throgmorton, at Huntington, England.

1588—Frederick II, of Denmark, died. He was a liberal and enlightened ruler, who enlarged the happiness of his people and patronized learning. The astronomer Tycho Brahe, particularly, was indebted to him for munificent protection and advancement.

1581—Drake, the navigator, was knighted on board his famous ship, the Pelican, at Deptford.

397—Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan, died. He was famous for the zeal which he manifested in the cause of the Church, and the severity with which he censured the Emperor Theodosius, who had barbarously ordered several innocent persons to be put to death at Thessalonica. The *Te Deum* is attributed to him.

357, B. C.—A transit of the moon over the planet Mars observed by Aristotle.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, TRIMMINGS, TOYS, ETC.—Messrs. B. Pifet & Son, of the mammoth toy and fancy goods warehouse, 132 Canal street, have now on sale one of the most extensive and diversified assortments of stereoscopic views ever collected together by any American dealer, and these they are selling at prices much below those at which these goods have heretofore been sold. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that the Messrs. Pifet have in store the largest and most varied stock of toys and fancy goods in the country, for as they know, as is well known, he is lacking in aught in those departments of merchandise. They advertise now some especially meritorious articles. French and American straw hats for misses, untrimmed straw bonnets for ladies, out-of-door playthings for children, etc. Also, a fresh stock of the celebrated "Dahlia fringe," a very elegant article. Among their "Sets" is the Eugenie style, a very graceful and becoming fancy. We ask attention to the several advertisements of this well-known house.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS is that which Messrs. Benthuysen, Lewis & Co., now, as heretofore, offer to their customers at their splendid store 116 Canal street, a complete assortment of the goods necessary to the stocking of a fancy and staple dry goods store. Everything neat, useful and fashionable for a lady's warm weather toilet, may be had of them, and as to morning goods a more complete collection of all articles was never offered in New Orleans. Of linen goods they have every desirable variety in the way of table, sheeting, pillow case, printed and toweling linens, all warranted to be of pure flax, and sold at a very small advance on importation cost. In dress goods they have every new and desirable variety, and, the ladies who buy them, buy "the style," and no mistake Messrs. B., L. & Co., to whose several advertisements we refer, also offer a few cases of palm leaf fans, a necessary of summer life, for sale to the trade at New York prices.

MOREAU'S RESTAURANT.—A better dinner cannot be got anywhere on the face of this planet, in the United States or in Europe, in London, Paris, Vienna or St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Naples, Madrid, Berlin, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, or anywhere else, than any one can any day enjoy at Moreau's Restaurant, 127 Canal street, conducted by Messrs. Rhodes & Moulin. The cuisine is of the choicest description and the genius of the artistic professionals employed is exercised upon the choicest edible materials which the unsurpassed markets of the city affords. The wines are genuine and of the best brands, and the repast is served up in a style of appetizing elegance which imparts an additional relish. The waiters are accomplished in their business and attentive to visitors, and we commend the establishment to every one who would live well and reasonable withal, for the proprietors do not think that they are justified in charging proportionably exorbitant rates because their's is a "star restaurant."

SUNDRIES ARE ADVERTISED by Messrs. Priestly & Bain, who constantly keep a complete stock of carriage makers' and wheelwrights' furnishings, rivets, bolts, nuts, screws, axes of the best make and all kinds of steel, as cast, blister, German, shear, spring, railroad and plow. We refer to advertisement.

MESSRS. J. A. BEARD & Co. will sell this day at 10 o'clock, at the dwelling on Washington street, between Laurel and Constance streets, a general assortment of mahogany household furniture, consisting of parlor, dining room, bed-room and kitchen furniture.

COW PEAS.—MESSRS. Barelli & Co., 61 Common street, have just received and offer for sale two thousand bags of fresh Carolina cow peas. See advertisement.

NORTH ALABAMA OSNABURGS, of four-quarters and of seven-eighths width, are advertised by Scruggs, Donegan & Co., No. 25 Carondelet street.

A STORE AND A DWELLING on the Jackson Railroad, well suited for an enterprising business man, are offered for sale. See the advertisement in another column.

WHOSE POODLE?—A gentleman at No. 17 Front Levee street, has a poodle which he thinks isn't his. See advertisement.

MESSRS. EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., importers, 17 and 19 St. Louis street, advertise on hand and to arrive brandies, clarets and white wines of many excellent brands; also a large invoice of sardines in half and quarter boxes. See advertisement.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES AND LILLIE'S SAFES.—A card is elsewhere published, which announces that Fairbanks' principal Southern scale warehouse and depot for Lillie's burglar and fire proof safes is at 33 Camp street. At this store all varieties of these unequaled scales and safes may be bought, for the stock is very full and completely assorted. It is needless that we should descant upon the merits of either article, for they are well known and acknowledged by the public generally.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

The Democratic pot, which has been boiling with considerable intensity for some weeks past in the country, has commenced bubbling in the city. The signs and tokens are altogether unmistakable, which lead us to infer that an animated contest will spring up for the loaves and fishes, honors and emoluments, positions and perquisites, which are to be dispensed at Baton Rouge on the fourth Wednesday of May next. And it is equally clear that, as the canvass progresses, the excitement will increase, the agitation enlarge, and the head managers become more and more busy, until the grand pitch of high fever heat is reached, only to be cooled off by the capitolian shower bath which will unquestionably be applied to divers and sundry devoted patriots, worthy patriots, and self-sacrificing patriots, on the fourth Wednesday of next month, as hereinbefore set forth.

The Chief Engineer, politically speaking, of the Commonwealth, has been in town for some weeks. We understand that he has been unusually active; that he has been "aroused;" that he keeps going "around;" and that the prospect is certain of realization that he will be "about," or in the immediate vicinity or neighborhood—at least not out of the city when delegates are selected to the State convention, or when nominations for various officers are expected to take place! We repeat we understand this, but we have no positive knowledge in the premises of our own.

The Chief Engineer—we mean not the slightest possible disrespect to Senator Slidell by using this term, for we always have considered him, and do now consider him, the shrewdest political tactician alive—of Louisiana, is, we are inclined to think from the lights now before us, meeting with considerable opposition in his own household. Whether he will be able to reconcile these "family jars" remains to be seen. If the opposition only knew how to manage, and combine in serried phalanx the hostile elements that unquestionably exist—if they could only discipline their forces and concentrate them unanimously upon a given point, a single object, we verily believe that the admirably drilled cohorts of our distinguished Senator would suffer disastrous overthrow. They may yet succeed, and possibly will; but, as philosophic lookers on—as calm and well-disposed outsiders—we will venture the exceedingly sage and unqualifiedly original (nobody ever heard of it before) observation, to-wit: overwhelming strength, if undisciplined, is no match for a comparatively weak, but perfectly disciplined organization.

We make these remarks, in passing, for the benefit of all parties concerned, and charge nothing for them. In doing this we flatter ourselves we are discharging our duty as faithful journalists and exhibiting our philanthropy as good, peaceable, law and order-loving citizens. Still it cannot be denied but that the rebellion against the Chief Engineer has assumed formidable proportions—more formidable than ever before, at least—but the rebels should bear in mind the penalties that follow unsuccessful insurrection. The British would have hung GEORGE WASHINGTON could they have caught him; and although we don't know of any Washingtons in their ranks, the fact is none the less significant and suggestive. If they fail, they will be hung, shot, gibbetted, scalded and roasted—politically—for all time to come.

In the city papers of Saturday there appeared a call for a Democratic meeting, numerously signed by respectable and influential citizens. The meeting will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, *this evening*, commencing at 7 o'clock. The call will be found elsewhere. The object of the mass-meeting appears to be a local one, as it is set forth that it will be held "for the purpose of organizing the party in the parish, and to prepare for the selection of delegates to the State convention to be holden at Baton Rouge on the fourth Wednesday of May next," etc.

Looked at in a merely party point of view, neither the Slidellians nor the anti-Slidellian can object to the movement. It proposes simply to do a thing which is done everywhere during political campaigns by every party—that is, to erect a local organization to carry out local purposes—subordinate, we suppose, in general matters to the general State organization. Parish committees exist in most of the parishes of the State; and we are unable to discover any good reason why the great, glorious and growing parish of Orleans should not have one or more.

But, it seems there is another Democratic organization—a purely *State* organization—appointed by the members of the Legislature, we believe, to carry out State party objects, which has taken charge of the Democratic local politics of the parish of Orleans. This organization is denominated the "Democratic *State* Central Committee;" and by the following official publication which we extract from yesterday's morning Courier, it appears that the members thereof have done, or attempted to do, what the Odd Fellows' Hall meeting of this evening proposes to do! In order that the action of the committee may have general circulation, we republish it in full:

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1859.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, convened on the 20th of April, in pursuance of previous public notice by advertisement in the newspapers of New Orleans, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend the members of the Democratic party in the country parishes throughout the State to assemble in primary meetings, at such times and places as the respective parishes may select, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be holden at Baton Rouge on the fourth Wednesday of May next.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend the Democracy of the parish of Orleans to assemble in primary meeting on the third Monday, the 16th day of May next, in their respective precincts, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to be holden in Baton Rouge on the fourth Wednesday of May next.

3. *Resolved*, That the ratio of representation in the State Convention be as follows: one Delegate for every hundred Democratic votes cast at the last general election, held in November, 1857, and one Delegate for every fractional number of Democratic votes of fifty or upwards.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the respective parishes throughout the State to send to the State Convention as Delegates no greater number of persons to represent them than the number of votes to which they are respectively entitled.

5. *Resolved*, That in the parish of Orleans each precinct shall be entitled to elect Delegates to the State Convention as follows:

First Precinct—One delegate.
Second Precinct—One delegate.
Third Precinct—One delegate.
Fourth Precinct—Two delegates.
Fifth Precinct—One delegate.
Sixth Precinct—One delegate.
Seventh Precinct—One delegate.
Eighth Precinct—One delegate.
Ninth Precinct—One delegate.
Tenth Precinct—One delegate.
Eleventh Precinct—One delegate.
Twelfth Precinct—One delegate.
Thirteenth Precinct—One delegate.
Fourteenth Precinct—One delegate.
Fifteenth Precinct—One delegate.
Sixteenth Precinct—One delegate.
Seventeenth Precinct—One delegate.
Eighteenth Precinct—One delegate.
Nineteenth Precinct—One delegate.
Twentieth Precinct—One delegate
Twenty first Precinct—One delegate.
Twenty-second Precinct—One delegate.
Twenty-third Precinct—One delegate.
Right Bank, Algiers—Two delegates.

6. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee will hereafter give due notice of the places, hours of the day at which the election of delegates in the Parish of Orleans shall be held, and the manner of conducting the same.

W. R. MILES, President pro. tem.

Although it is none of our business, we being outsiders, it seems to us that the Odd Fellows' Hall meeting proposes to arrange matters in the fairest manner, because in the most public manner. Everybody is invited to attend, and all Democrats may participate. The Central Committee meets in secret—the public being entirely excluded—and there, the people knowing nothing about how things are done, or what influences are brought to bear, a whole programme is concocted, a private cutting and drying process gone through with, which the masses are expected to obey and endorse.

This is simply the difference between the two plans or propositions which we have thought proper to lay before our readers for the general information.

A LAWYER EXPELLED FROM THE BAR.—John Percy, an attorney residing in the city of Albany, recently commenced sixty-seven suits for libel against the proprietors of the Evening Journal, one in every county in the State, and some in Pensylvania. The gross amount of damages claimed reached the enormous sum of one million three hundred thousand dollars! On application of defendant's attorney, the suits were consolidated into one, and on trial the jury found a verdict for defendants, and the lawyer was subsequently expelled from the bar.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Second Day.

The assemblage of people at the Metairie on Saturday was very great; exceeding anything of the kind we had previously seen; exceeding considerably the great turnouts during the Lexington and Lecomte excitements of several years ago. The vehicular conglomeration, inside and outside the track, was something to see—all the regular kinds of public and private turnouts, with omnibusses, furniture carts, express wagons, etc., scattered over the field and crowded in the densest confusion. The city was fairly drained of vehicles.

The attendance of the ladies was the bright particular feature of this occasion. Their number was greater than we had ever seen at a race; filling and crowding not only their own, but the members' stand, and adding the greatest animation to the beauteous and lively scene. The weather was bright and pleasant, the track dry, and the anticipations of sport universal and keen.

The attraction, indeed, was one of no ordinary character. Five favorite animals were to join in a post-stake four-mile contest, for $1000 subscription and a purse of $1000 added by the Jockey Club. The stake was closed sometime ago, and has been a matter of agitation among sporting men ever since. Some days previous to Saturday, it was well understood that the entries were Mr. Kenner's *La Variete*, Mr. Taylor's *Bonny Lassie*, Mr. Wells' *Lizzy McDonald*, Col. Bingaman's *Glycera*, and Messrs. Doswell's *Planet*. The betting was miscellaneous, the Taylor and Kenner entries being the favorites, though no one of the five was backed against more than one or two of his competitors. The following pool, made up on Friday evening, shows the estimation in which the nags were held relatively: La Variete, $8130; Bonny Lassie, $8120; Planet, $7700; Lizzy McDonald, $1825; and Glycera, $1515. Many pools were made at this average, and the betting altogether, before the race and on the day of it, was tremendous. The fact that neither La Variete nor the Lassie had ever been defeated, and the various excellent things chronicled of the others, conspired to excite the intensest interest as to the race.

It was witnessed amidst the most breathless suspense, its different marked incidents bringing forth all sorts of noisy enthusiasm. We shall proceed to detail the features of the

First Heat.—A fair start was made, Lizzy a trifle ahead. In the first turn Planet showed himself leader of the crowd. He kept the lead to the end, winning the heat in 7:46; his only close competitor being Bonny Lassie, who, despite her saddle slipping in the first mile, and throwing the rider on her shoulders, got the second place and kept it for the last three miles, coming in about a length behind. La Variete was last at the end of the first mile, third at the end of the second and third, and fourth at the last. Lizzy McDonald was second during the first mile, fourth at the end of the second and third, and third at the end of the fourth. Glycera was fourth at the end of the first mile and that to the end fifth, being distanced. Planet's triumph was boisterously honored by his Virginia friends and sympathizers. There was little change now in the complexion of the betting—Bonny Lassie's friends seeming to think that the slip of her saddle alone prevented her giving Planet the go-by, and La Variete's friends believing that she had lagged purposely to lengthen out the sport.

Second Heat.—This was a splendidly contested heat, though slower than the first. A good start was made, and at the turn Planet showed ahead, closely followed by La Variete, with Lizzy third and the Lassie last. The first-named had a close and most exciting struggle. In the last turn, Variete lapped Planet, passed him in the home stretch, and entered the second mile. Planet then laid out to retrieve his fall, and during nearly the whole of the second mile they were neck-and-neck, the other two heightening the excitement by bunching up to them part of the way. At the end of this mile, Planet was again ahead, and kept the lead to the end; the excitement now being a protracted and fluctuating battle between the Lassie and Variete for the second place. In the latter part of the third mile, Variete seemed to give up the contest—ran third for awhile, and in the last round allowed Lizzy to give the last position. The final struggle between Planet and the Lassie was beautiful. The Lassie several times lapped her gallant leader, but could not show ahead of him. Neck-and-neck they left the last turn for the final run home and they were almost up to the score before it could be ascertained that Planet was the winner. In this last mile, also, Lizzy McDonald let herself out, and for a time gave battle to the Lassie for the second place. The time of this heat, 7:46½, was much slower than had been expected, from the lively appearance of the race.

The circumstance of two strange horses from Virginia winning the two first days' races over some of the choicest racers in Louisiana, was unexpected, novel, and as may be supposed, afforded abundant food for excitement and speculation.

We append Saturday's

SUMMARY.

METAIRIE COURSE, N. O., April 2, 1859.—Postlake for all ages. Subscription, $1000. Half forfeit, $1000 added by the Club. The second in the race to save his stake. Four mile heats.

T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. c. *Planet*, by Revenue, out of Nina—3 years	1	1
R. Taylor's b. f. *Bonnie Lassie*, by imp. Glencoe, out of Magdalen—4 years	2	2
T. on S. Wells' ch. m. *Lizzie McDonald*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington—5 years	3	3
D. F. Kenner's ch. f. *La Variete*, by Louis D'Or, out of Louisa Jordan—3 years	4	4
A. L. Bingaman's b. f. *Glycera*, by imp. Sovereign, out of own sister to Prior—4 years	dis.	

TIME:

	First heat.	Second heat.
1st mile	2:01	1:54½
2d mile	1:54	1:55½
3d mile	1:53	1:59
4th mile	1:57	2:05½
	7:46	7:39½

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, as a private carriage containing two ladies, mother and daughter, was quietly proceeding through Twenty-third street, near Madison square, it was met by a funeral procession of a portion of the Hibernian Society, with music and banners. The horses became restive, and the driver endeavored to quiet them. The procession instantly halted, a number of the members of the Hibernian Society seized the horses, and with sticks beat them unmercifully. They then attacked the driver, beating him with sticks, and gathering stones from the street, threw them at him with such violence as to throw him senseless from his box, bleeding severely from the head, which had been cut open by the stones. The ladies implored for mercy, but the assailants remained deaf to their appeal, and were in the act of upsetting the carriage, when two gentlemen, acquaintances of the ladies, approached and helped them out of the difficulty. The daughter, overcome with the danger apprehended from the furious attack of the assailants, fainted, and was carried insensible into an adjoining house.

[N. Y. Evening Post.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The case of Stephens, charged with the murder of his wife by poison, which occupied one of the New York courts nearly three weeks, was closed on the 26th ult. by a verdict of guilty. The case is in some respects a remarkable one, and will no doubt hereafter rank among the *causes celebres* of criminal jurisprudence. The charge was not brought against the prisoner until a year after the death of his wife, and the evidence of the poisoning rested principally upon the testimony of the chemists, who by a series of remarkable tests, detected the presence of a considerable amount of arsenic in the remains. Stephens heard the verdict with much coolness, and his counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday night, 13th inst., John Potter, jr., and James Nance, residing in Menard County, Illinois, were killed by a stroke of lightning during a storm. The fluid descended the chimney, passed through the clock standing over the fire, and struck Potter, who was winding it, killing him instantly. Nance, who stood a few feet behind him, was also killed on the spot. Two ladies, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Jones, were also severely shocked and had their clothes set on fire, but did not suffer severely.

GOOD TEA.—For specimens of the choicest of the Chinesbeh we are indebted to J. W. Tee & Co., the grocers, of Camp street, near Poydras. We have samples of black and green, Oolong and Pearl Gunpowder, and have a smell which almost intoxicates noses that delight in tea. The black is the purest, being gathered ripe from the bush, and cured with it the aid of copper plates. The teas are very cheap—on $1 50 per pound. Those who relish a good thing in this line, should call upon Messrs. Tee & Co. and sample their supplies.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Mr. Walter Bennett, 33 Camp street, who is agent for the sale of the machines of Singer's celebrated patent, calls attention this morning to some marked and universally recognized qualities of excellence possessed by them. They work with equal ease on all kinds of fabrics, and the work is singularly perfect and substantial. Persons needing sewing machines, will find that they can purchase splendid articles at reasonable prices of Mr. Bennett, to whose advertisements we refer them.

[For the New Orleans Crescent.

TO AN INFANT SLUMBERING.

BY ELLIS AMMONETTE.

Where is thy spirit wandering now, fair baby-girl,
While thy dimpled limbs are couched
In the sweet repose of childhood?
The silken lashes sweep thy rounded cheeks,
And the white lids veil thine eyes of azure tint;
And outward token of consciousness comes not,
Save the sunlight of a smile that quivers on thy glowing lips.
I know thy flight is heavenward, and that smile
Is the faint reflex of the soul's effulgent gladness,
When, clasped in arms of Seraphim,
It draws near the Eternal source.
To a spotless soul like thine, when disembodied of its clay,
Earth's purest scenes are gross.
Not where the clear water gurgleth
In the solemn shade of woodland dell; not where
Summer-flowers breathe incense to the noontide sun;
Not where pale moonlight lies in silver flecks
Upon the dewy grass; nor where
The blue-waved sea plashes on the snowy beach,
And dies in foam among the rainbow-tinted shells,
Are its hours of freedom passed.
But upward, cleaving an angelic flight,
Thy spirit soars to the Celestial play-ground
Of thy pre-natal time.

ATLANTIC OCEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was not intended for publication. It possesses, however, much interest and information. It was written by a lady resident of this city to her relatives. Premising that she was one of a party of five, who embarked at this port in the month of June last, expecting ere their return to circumnavigate the globe, the vessel sailed from here to Liverpool, where several weeks were spent, with visits by the company to London and Paris. From Liverpool, after delivering a cargo of cotton, the ship loaded for the East Indies, and arrived safe at Bombay. Possibly she may go to Canton, thence to San Francisco, thence to the Sandwich Islands, then round Cape Horn homeward, taking up sixteen or eighteen months.

SHIP SMOOM, Nov. 28, 1858.
Longitude, 28° 28' West.

Dear A.—On this, our thirty-second day from the Mersey river, Eng., we crossed the Equator; quite an era in our lives, being for the first time in a southern latitude. The old custom amongst sailors, of tarring and feathering those who cross the line for the first time, being abandoned, the young boys of the crew feel very happy in making the escape. In former times they carried their fun so far, that life was often endangered; the matter had to be stopped; and on English ships a heavy penalty is imposed upon the captain if he allows it to be practiced. Of the ladies it is expected they will treat, but not being aware of the prevailing custom, we had not provided ourselves with the wherewithal, and had nothing more common at our disposal than the best of New Orleans brandy; which of course we must keep for more needful purposes, having before us still a long voyage. Our cargo consists of iron, dry-goods, bricks, china, coke, etc., etc. We have thirty seven souls on board, beside other locomotives in the shape of five pigs, two dozen ducks, six dozen chickens, a small animal called a ferret, for catching rats; two cats, the New Orleans one, and one from Liverpool, which sometimes fights, but Brother Johnathan being the larger, comes off victorious, much to the amusement of some on board. So far, nothing has occurred uncommon since we left Liverpool. The first two weeks out we experienced nothing but very heavy weather, head seas, adverse winds, waves washing o'er the decks; but salt water does not hurt, save to draw forth now and then a loud laugh or scream from the ladies. For ten days our main deck was never dry, and one day a large wave caught Lockie and me on the quarter-deck, and we just saved ourselves by jumping on a spar lying near us; soon after, Mr. B. came up, bringing some clothes to dry, and said his window was open, and the water came in with such a rush that he at first thought he was overboard. After the rough weather came a calm, in which we made but little progress. We have seen a sail every now and then, and one morning, in the neighborhood of Cape De Verde islands, we saw at some distance a vessel bearing toward us; kept getting nearer; what was she? well? what might she be? She might be a ship going to the Islands for water; she might be a whaler; she might be a slaver; and one suggested she might be a pirate! This of course was for our benefit; but they could not frighten us quite so easily as they thought; for it takes something more than talking of black flags with red bones and skulls to disturb our equilibrium. However, we sailed faster than her, and did not stop to find out what she was.

Sunday, 21.—While you, with the rest of the family, perhaps, are sitting around a large coal fire, the weather we are enjoying is that of a fine month in May in New Orleans; all out in summer clothes, even to the sailors, who come on deck every Sunday, all shaved, washed and cleanly dressed. A very quiet day is Sunday with us, if fair weather; and it is a pleasant sight to see all scattered here and there, reading or airing their clothes, or leaning over the ship's side watching her cut through the water like a "thing of life." Week days are busy days for all; a doing things which those who know nothing of sea life know nothing at all about. There are no drones on a ship; all are busy. We have a very decent crew. Capt. Smith says that in all his going to sea he never has had a better. Amongst them there are some musicians, and nearly every night they play, and have a happy time of it. Two concertinas, tambourine, triangle, and one old man plays the violin.

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Sunday, 28.—A fine opportunity one has for self-improvement, if so disposed, by going to sea; you can study the wonders of the world above, and the waters below. Often when sitting on deck watching the sun as it sinks below the western horizon, and the clouds melting into each other, reflecting all the colors of the rainbow, and as they fade from view, see Venus come forth, then the moon with all her glittering train, until the whole appears bright with the diamonds of night, I am led to exclaim, "The Heavens declare the glory of God." Then there is the ever rolling, restless ocean, with its countless number of inhabitants, many of which sometimes visit us. For the last few days the Cape pigeons have been hovering around us; they are very beautiful. We are now in the neighborhood of the Albatross, the largest of aquatic birds, which come in numbers around us.

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December 5.—The year has rolled around, and we have entered upon the last month, and though it is summer in this latitude, yet it is like our pleasant winter. The thermometer to-day was 64. We have made tolerable sail the past week; and were in hopes to pass South of Cape Good Hope to-day, but will not. We are now eight weeks from Liverpool docks. We have procured a pig, and are watching the Cape pigeon; I wish we could stuff it, so that we might bring it home. We killed a pig yesterday, which you may consider a common occurrence, but when you come to travel around the Cape of Good Hope you will then know what occurs aboard ship.

December 19.—We are now getting in the trade winds. The last few days have been quite exciting. For four days we have had a very ample allowance of waves higher than ever I have seen before, washing the booby hatch off, tearing the foresail to shivers by the wind, keeping us under close reefed topsails for fifteen hours. The captain admitted it was a severe gale. To-day is pleasant, fair wind, and we hope to get in, in ninety days. Latitude, 27; longitude, 05; thermometer, 70.

Christmas day; 7 degrees south of the equator. Cannot realize that we are so far from home. Being Christmas drank the health of friends at home, hoping they did the same for us. New Year's day; wish you all a happy New Year. Crossed the line yesterday; again in north latitude; weather warm; thermometer, 90.

January 21.—Such a time getting along; so slow; but in the Arabian sea; and yesterday morning took our first view of the land of India.

"From Greenland's icy mountains;
From India's coral strand."

How often have I heard that song, and never thought of placing my feet on these shores. We saw a steamer going up this morning, probably from Calcutta to Bombay; exchanged signals; found it to be the Bombay Castle. She will report us, and if we don't get up before the mail leaves, papers will report in England our safe arrival in Bombay before our letters get there.

January 22.—Arrived in Bombay to-day, and if you could only see the funny looking people, and the funny looking dress, and the funny looking boats coming around us, which description I must give you in my next; provided I can describe them. I thought before I left home that I had seen much; for I have been over a good part of the United States; but I had seen comparatively nothing till I came to the East Indies. England is nowhere to it! because they are civilized there. But, oh! if this is not heathen land out here! But I presume we will soon get accustomed to them and their looks. I hope this will find you well, as it leaves us. Yours, affectionately, N. B. P.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Gideon Cargyle, who, in connection with his son, Mac. Cargyle, stands charged with the murder of John B. Williams, near Crosby and Cargyle's Mills, in the western part of this county, on the 22d of February last, came into town on Monday last, and delivered himself up to the Sheriff. A hearing of his case was had before Judge Watts, and he was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, security for which was promptly given by his friends. [Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, 30th.

WHAT A SET OF THIEVES.—Mr. Diven, in a speech before the New York Legislature recently, remarking upon the inefficiency of the police system, which he proposes to modify by making its officers elective, said he felt satisfied that at this very moment a man's watch, dropped in the streets of London, is more safe from the thief than it would be in the owner's pocket in New York.

JOHNSTON & TURNER.

GREAT EMPORIUM!

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

—AND—

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

FOR THE MILLION!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,

UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

On St. Charles Street,

Near the FRONT ENTRANCE,

—Have just opened—

THE GREATEST STOCK

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY!

They have, something in that line to suit the taste of

EVERYBODY,

MAN, BOY OR CHILD;

Whether it be to Work or to Visit in—for Fair Weather or Foul—for Peace or for War—for

HUNTING, BATHING, OR COURTING!!

All demands made upon their Stock is sure to meet with a ready response.

To show their customers the great variety kept, they will enumerate to a moderate extent. They will first call attention to their stock of

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,

Consisting of the different varieties of

FRENCH CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
AMERICAN CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
FRENCH FUR—Latest Style.
AMERICAN FUR—Latest Style.
FRENCH SILK—Latest Style.
AMERICAN SILK—Latest Style.

—ALSO—

All of the above-named qualities of the

(NEW ORLEANS CREOLE STYLE!)

which is not to be SURPASSED by anything ever produced

They have on hand also a very large stock of

FELT HATS,

being all the varieties of—

SOFT BEAVER HATS, with Low Crown or High, to suit the taste.
Fine French Fur MALAKOFFS and REDANS, with Broad or Narrow Brims.
Fine Black and Colored French, English and American FUR HATS—Broad or Narrow Brim—High or Low Crown.
BENGAL PLAIDS of French, English or American manufacture.
AMERICAN FUR HATS of all qualities.
WOOL HATS at all prices.

They also have the following described kinds of

GENTLEMEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS

CAPS;

SCOTCH BONNETS, YORKSHIRE CASSIMERE, French Cassimere and Cloth, English and American do.
OIL SILK CAPS and CAP COVERS—Plaid, Black and Colored Silk.
Black, Blue and Brown Silk Velvet CAPS—All patterns.
United States Army and Regulation CAPS.
FANCY CAPS, with Plumes—for Children.
Common Cloth and Cassimere CAPS, for Servants, etc., etc.

FOR THE LADIES

—They have—

RIDING HATS

In the following variety:

EMPRESS EUGENIA BEAVER, with Magnificent Ostrich Plumes.
Rich Black and Colored HATS, with Plumes to suit.
American Ladies' HATS, with Eagle Plumes.

Besides the above named Goods, they have a fine assortment of—

UMBRELLAS AND CANES,

Of all Descriptions of French, English and American manufacture.

FINE LEATHER HAT BOXES,

HAT AND COAT BRUSHES,

And last, though not least, a SPLENDID ARTICLE of

FURRED GLOVES

—And—

GAUNTLETS,

—For—

PILOTS AND EQUESTRIANS!

—Also—

RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS.

LADIES' RIDING WHIPS, with Magnificent Gold Heads.
GENTLEMEN'S RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS, with Gold Heads, and splendidly mounted with fine Ivory Carvings, etc.
FINELY MOUNTED COACH WHIPS, with Gold, Silver and Ivory Mountings.

The prices for all these Goods are as as low a figure as they can be bought anywhere in the Southwest, and all articles are warranted good.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,
St. Charles Hat Emporium,
n8 2m Under the Hotel.

LUMBER—LUMBER—LUMBER—

400,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
150,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet ⅞ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
100,000 feet ⅞ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet 1¼ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, square edged.
100,000 feet dressed WEATHERBOARDS.
1,100,000 feet rough Yellow Pine LUMBER, consisting of Inch Boards, Weatherboards, Scantling, Joists, etc.
250,000 feet assorted Cypress Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

—ALSO—

Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., etc.

For sale at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit purchasers, by SIMPSON & DORR,
n30 1y New Basin.

LAW NOTICE.—I HAVE RESUMED THE PRACTICE of my profession, and can be found at my office, No. 16 Camp street.
my18 1y M. M. REYNOLDS.

J. WRIGHT & CO.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical Principles, by one of the Ablest Chemists of the Age.

NO MINERALS.

Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character on the fact that no minerals whatever from the least component part of the ingredients in his REJUVENATING ELIXIR—well knowing what ruin has been entailed on the community by opium and mercury.

Generally, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright would say, never despair. No matter how worn down you may be—no matter how weak you are—no matter what the cause may have been—forsake at once whatever has led you to depart from Hygienic principles; take his

REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

and you will soon find yourself a new man, a pride instead of the reverse, to your friends, and a healthy, sound and worthy member of the whole human family.

For sale by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, La.,
Sole Proprietors,
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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 Eruption on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of