New Orleans Daily Crescent.

VERY HARD RUN.

The "independent" Delta—what a misnomer when applied to this journal!—is evidently hard run. Its stock of declamation and assertion is running short, and will soon run out entirely, unless some philanthropic individual furnishes it with a small assortment of fact. However diminutive the supply, no doubt it will be gratefully received, if not publicly acknowledged.

The Delta thus commences an article in its yesterday's morning issue, in reply to the Crescent:

The Crescent claims for the present City Council the credit of an economical and just administration, of reduced taxes and a general sympathy for and identity between it and the tax-payers.

To away all the facts, in refutation of this pretension, would leave us no time or space for anything else.

And the Delta has not refuted a single material proposition of the Crescent. It has met plain statements of facts, by innuendo, implication, insinuation, reference to the dead of a dead past, and brought up matters having no more bearing upon the present crisis, than the waters of the Dead Sea have upon the overflows of the Mississippi Valley. It has met no issue—controverted no point—and in not a single particular has it shown that the present is not as good, if not the best, Common Council we ever have had, or that the American ticket is not able, irreproachable, and altogether worthy popular confidence and support, in every conceivable respect.

Being completely hemmed in by iron facts, it is no wonder that the astute conductors of that journal [illegible] the force of their fall by assumptions [illegible] to rest upon. They try to "put a [illegible] the matter," and delude the unreflecting by saying: "To array all the facts in refutation of this pretension, would leave us no time or space for anything else."

Altogether an error. All the "facts" you could "array" against the statements of the Crescent, would require little "time" and less "space." They wouldn't encroach upon your valuable room, or occupy your equally valuable time. It costs precious little room or time to "array" that which has no existence, except in an exuberant and stimulated imagination.

But, if "facts" were attainable, calculated to advance the Delta's side of the question, does any one imagine for an instant that "time" or "space" would be permitted to interfere with their production?

After having thus abandoned the main question, the Delta shifts its position and strives to fix the charge of extravagance upon the Council by citing the salary paid the Chairmen of the Finance Committee, and throwing against the fees received by the Assistant City Attorney. Here, as usual, it blunders wofully. The State—the sovereign power over the Council—fixed the salary of the Chairmen of the Finance Committee; and the State is, therefore, responsible for any wrong that may have been done, if any has been done, which we do not believe. As for the fees of the Assistant City Attorney, they are about the same that have been paid for time immemorial, in accordance with law, as enacted by the Legislature.

The Delta had better "subside" at once, if it cannot make out a better case. Even if its isolated instances were well founded, and we have shown that they are not, not a single fact brought forward by the Crescent in favor of the Common Council, and the American ticket, would be invalidated. They would still stand erect, plain and impregnable.

Anniversary Events—June 6.

1805—The bombardment of Sebastopol was resumed with 157 guns and mortars on the part of the British, and above 300 on the part of the French.

1853—The Italian ecclesiastic Gavazzi lectured at Quebec, and gave rise to a riot.

1832—Jeremy Bentham, a celebrated English jurist, died, aged 84. He was a man of great learning and eccentricity, and devoted his long life to laborious study.

1832—Riots commenced in Paris between the Carlists and Republicans united, and the National guards. The rioters were finally overpowered, after several days resistance and great slaughter.

1808—Spanish Junta declared war against Bonaparte. Same day Bonaparte issued a decree at Bayonne, declaring his brother Joseph King of Spain and the Indies.

1807—Battle of Eilau, between the French and Russians; 30,000 of the latter were killed.

1807—Battle of Deppen, in which the French cut to pieces a body of Russians.

1809—Sir Edward Pellew's squadron landed and destroyed the forts at Morbihan, in France, blew up the magazines, destroyed the guns, took one hundred prisoners, two brigs of eighteen guns, two sloops and two gun vessels.

1799—Patrick Henry, an eminent Virginian patriot, orator and statesman, died aged 63. He was chosen the first Governor of Virginia, on the abdication of Lord Dunmore.

1794—Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, stormed by the French.

1780—Riots in London continued, occasioned by the property act. The rioters liberated the prisoners confined in the prisons, and totally destroyed Newgate by fire.

1762—George Anson, the circumnavigator, died, aged 62. His life was spent upon the ocean, and he rendered important services to his country, for which he was rewarded.

1740—Conspiracy of the Turkish slaves at Malta to exterminate the order of knights.

1745—A body of Silesian peasants, at Landshut, 2000 in number, sought permission of the King, Frederick II, to massacre the Roman Catholics. He refused to allow the barbarous demand.

1710—Louise Francoise Vaillere, wife of the Duke of Orleans, and mistress of Louis XIV, died. She spent the last 35 years of her life in a cloister in acts of piety and devotion.

1693—Dr. Pitcairne, published at Leyden, his dissertation on the circulation of the blood through the velas.

1660—Charles II issued a proclamation for the Regicides to surrender, that they might not be excepted from the general pardon: nineteen availed themselves of the proclamation, but nineteen others, doubting the sincerity of the government, disobeyed the summons.

1787—William Hunis, one of the contributors to the metrical theology of the times of Edward VI, died. Edward himself was no mean writer. Hunis versified the whole book of Genesis, calling it a hive full of honey.

1677—On Corpus Christi's Eve, the usual celebration greatly aggrieved the Perth weekly assembly. The play being judged idolatrous.

1533—Ludovico Ariosto, the Italian poet, died. His "Orlando Furiosa" procured him a laurel crown at Rome, which was placed upon his brow by the Emperor, Charles V.

1527—Pope Clement VII surrendered the castle of St. Angelo, and gave up himself a prisoner to the Imperialists, under Philibert de Chalons, Prince of Orange, who succeeded the Duke of Bourbon.

1487—Battle of Stoke; the Earl of Lincoln defeated and slain by King Henry VII.

1481—Battista Frescobaldi and others, engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate Lorenzo de Medici, executed at Florence.

1439—The act of union between the Greek and Latin churches, took place in the cathedral of Florence, where the contracting parties met, at the instigation of John Palaeologus; but was sundered by the act of Russia.

A 1210—King John landed in Ireland, and received the homage of twenty native Princes.

356 B. C.—Birthday of Alexander the Great, on the 6th day of *Lous* (*Hecatombaeon*) during the Olympic games in the first year of the 106th Olympiad, at Pella. This joyful *deliverance* was notified to Philip at the falling of Potidaea; and two other messengers reached his camp on the same day, announcing that his racehorse had gained the prize at the games, and that Parmenio, his captain, had defeated the Illyrians. It was on the night of this very day that the celebrated temple of Diana was burnt to the ground by Eratostratus, an Ephesian youth who fondly panted for an infamous reputation.

VERMIFUGE AND PAIN EXTRACTOR.—These popular and effective preparations, which accomplish their full designs in the most thorough manner, are advertised for sale by Messrs. J. Wright & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in medicines, 21 and 151 Chartres street.

LADIES' CLASSES IN PENMANSHIP, ETC., begin on Monday 6th, from 7 A. M. to 9. at Dolbear's Commercial College, No. 106 Canal street. All are requested to be present the first lesson. See advertisement.

THE DELTA ON THE GERMANS.

Somebody must really attend to our neighbors of the Delta. They will commit the horrible impropriety of self-destruction, unless their friends and acquaintances come to their relief. By some means or other they must be held—restrained—or else we will not answer for the consequences. We shall wash our hands of all participation in the disagreeable self-immolation which seems impending. In no shape, manner or wise, are we responsible. This we state publicly and boldly, in order that future misconception or misapprehension may be rendered absolutely impossible. We can't prevent the Mississippi from overflowing its banks. Would that we could. Neither can we prevent clever people from assassinating themselves. Would that we could. Let all these facts be distinctly borne in mind hereafter. We are determined upon being placed *rectus in curia* before the people whether the circumstances that loom up in the future appear either serious or trivial. We have'nt the slightest objection to our neighbor's killing themselves as individuals, if they considerately come to the conclusion that they can make anything by the operation. That would be a trivial matter so far as public affairs are concerned. But, we decidedly object to their killing themselves as Democrats and Slidell organists. In this latter case, they would be styled martyrs, and the "king" would make a mighty fuss over their remains, provided such fuss would aid the election of his relative to the Comptrollership next Monday, and tend to transfer the control of the city government into his hands.

Last Monday we spoke of the coming municipal election, and stated that the American ticket was composed of men altogether unexceptionable and entirely fit to fill honestly and usefully the various positions to which they had been nominated. We did not allude to the Delta, or any other newspaper. We assailed no one, and merely set forth a few incontrovertible facts. Yet, notwithstanding this, the Delta, of Monday evening, came out with a long article, directed against the Crescent, the most notable feature of which was a virtual admission, on the part of our cotemporary, that the American ticket was fully as meritorious as we had previously asserted it to be! Of course we could ask nothing more, and chronicled the fact accordingly, at the same time exposing the folly and utter absurdity of the whole line of the Delta's "independent" argument.

Not satisfied with this tremendous endeavor, the Delta, of yesterday morning, discovered a paragraph, which appeared in the local column of the Crescent Monday morning, and proceeded to comment upon it at greatlength. We reproduce the paragraph entire from our Monday's issue, in order that the understanding in the premises may be complete:

A meeting of the German citizens of the Third District was held at the corner of Louisa and Levee streets on Friday night. It was largely attended and harmonious. The meeting was addressed in English by different speakers, and in German by Dr. Rosavally and others. The tone and tendency of the meeting was that of a strong friendship for and a desire to support the American party. Without laying down anything like a party platform, they gave their voice for the American party, as the party which has benefited them far more than any other that ever held sway in the city. The reduction of the public debt—the decrease in taxation on real estate—the improvement of the city in its streets, roads, bridges, ditches and lamps—the general efficiency of the police—the fair and impartial administration of justice by the American magistrates in power—these and other distinguishing features of the American rule in New Orleans, were the motives which induced the sensible and intelligent Germans of the Third District to meet and declare for the American party. We hope to see the party receive similar well-merited compliments from the Germans in other parts of the city.

Upon the foregoing merely news notice of a large and enthusiastic meeting of our German population of the Third District, got up to subserve no purpose other than that which was legitimate, proper and right, and against which not the smallest honest objection can be urged, the Delta takes up its editorial cudgel and proceeds to belabor the Germans in the most unmerciful manner. It tells them, in effect, that they don't know what they are about; that they are incompetent to attend to their own business; and that if they do not repent, and take the medicine prescribed by the Delta, not only without complaint but with a good grace, that they need look for no absolution in future!

To show that we do our neighbors no injustice, we quote a portion of the article referred to. Says the Delta, commenting upon the above extract from the Crescent:

This appeal to German citizens to support the ticket of a party which, for years past, has virtually disfranchised all the foreign born citizens of New Orleans, is one of the most extraordinary events in our political history. It would be utterly incredible if not vouched for on good authority, that any of that class of proscribed citizens could be found to cooperate with a party which has inflicted upon them and their fellow-countrymen such numberless and grievous wrongs and insults. It would appear to manifest a degree of humility and submissiveness unparalleled in human history. If it be true that a small number of our naturalized citizens are capable of such inconsistency, such extraordinary humility, the obligation of the great body of that class of suffragans, to save their reputation from such a reproach and stain, will be the more weighty and serious.

The above starts out erroneously. No "appeal" was made to the Germans of the Third District. They assembled in public meeting, as they had a right to do, and expressed their sentiments, as they had also a right to do, and just as all other citizens may rightfully do. They did'nt ask the Delta, or the Slidellian "Independents," or anybody else, what they should do, or how they should do it. In this they displayed sound independence and much good sense. And because they, in large primary meeting convened, after fair and open discussion, saw proper to intimate a preference for the party which has largely decreased their public debt, which has greatly diminished their public taxes, which has contracted for more improvements than ever were made before, which has given them the best police of any city in the United States, and which has improved upon its predecessors in all essential particulars—the Delta, not in good taste according to our humble judgment, tells them that their conduct is "utterly incredible," that they show an unparalleled "degree of humility," and calls upon those who did not happen to co-operate with the intelligent Germans of the Third District—the largest proportion of whom were represented—to come forward and save themselves from the consequences of such "extraordinary humility," and preserve their "reputation from such a reproach and stain!"

Verily the Germans of New Orleans have hit upon evil times if the Slidell organs are to have their way. They cannot meet quietly, and express their views peaceably, without having the most opprobrious epithets applied to them. However, such is Slidellism, and "such is life." The neck must be bent to receive the yoke, and the yoke must be worn submissively, or else a ban of excommunication is at once fulminated. The Germans are not alone in this category. The best Democrats in the State, representing the largest masses, who have refused to wear the collar, are in the same fix. Whether they will wear it in future remains to be seen. But, "it's none of our funeral."

Hereafter, when the Germans wish to hold public meetings with the view of giving expression to their aggregate opinions, we would advise them to call at the Delta office for permission. If they do not they may expect to be branded as outcasts from the fold. Such is Slidell Democracy, as represented by our left handed cotemporary.

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS CHEAP.—We very humbly ask that the attention of the lady who is now reading this brief notice, may be transferred to another column and fixed upon the advertisement of Messrs. Beddingsen, Lewis & Co., 116 Canal street. She will perceive that these enterprising and extensive dealers are up with the cheap times which just now rule in the summer dry goods trade, and are selling everything which may be requisite for a lady's wardrobe at a large discount. The stock which is being thus run off, comprises not only fancy articles of dress, as laces, embroideries, trimmings and such articles, but staple dry goods, as nonsheta, linen, etc. They advertise some improved varieties of skirts, with which they will supply dealers in any quantity, on advantageous terms.

THE PAUL MORPHY HAT.—This aesthetical, irreproachable and violently popular tile of ty c—ne, style of tile—yes, tile of style, for it is a tile of style, and of very elegant style, is all the go, and goes off rapidly by going on the heads of crowds of one sorers who flock in quest of it to the two hat stores of Messrs. Johnston & Turner, under St. Charles Hotel and under the City Hotel. Another establishment not only the Morphy hat, but all sorts of hats, fishing hats, yachting hats, fine silk and cassimere hats, may be had of every handsome variety of make and finish. Everybody knows all this who knows little chu beside about New Orleans. We ask attention to advertisement.

NOTHING IS SO BECOMING to a man or woman as a soft, luxuriant head of hair. It is the crowning adornment of humanity. But alas! how soon it is lost and with it all beauty, unless nourished and invigorated by some chemical preparation, for which nothing has yet been discovered equal to Professor Wood's Preparation. See advertisement.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

The opposition journals are making infinite promises of the distinguished results in the way of street improvements which their public spirited candidates will effect, providing the dear people are kind enough to elect them—a kindness most questionable, results most problematical. On the other hand, we have remarked that it would be impossible for any administration to do more in such regards for the public weal than has been done and is being done by the efficient, faithful and indefatigable gentlemen to whom is now entrusted the conduct of municipal affairs; and we have referred with no little, but most justifiable, pride and gratification to the extensive works now in actual progress or passing through the necessary course of legislation, without citing works which have been completed, and which speak for themselves to the sense of thousands daily. we now submit a list of a portion of the measures of improvement which have been initiated by the present administration, and "now in actual progress or passing the necessary course of legislation." So magnificent is their extent and the perfection of their character, that any anticipations of the beneficial effects which they will exercise upon property, of the conveniences and advantages which they will afford to the great body of the public, and of the altered aspect of the city for the better, will be short of the realities which they promise.

Here is a list of merely a portion of the works for the improvement of the public domain, and consequently of private property, which are either now, or are about to be, in progress, for the gentlemen whose names are upon the American ticket will carry out unfinished business in this connection upon the enlightened and liberal plan contemplated by their predecessors, who inaugurated it:

The paving of St. Charles street, from Canal to Julia, with square blocks.
Paving of Magazine to Toledano street, with square blocks.
Paving of Camp street, from Canal to Calliope, with square blocks.
Paving of Poydras street, from New Levee to Rampart, with square blocks.
Paving of Prytania, from Calliope to Felicity street, with square blocks.
Paving of Prytania, from Jackson to Philip street, with square blocks.
Paving of Magazine street, from Canal to Felicity, with square blocks.
Paving of Canal street, from Tchoupitoulas to Claiborne, with square blocks.
Paving of Julia street, from New Levee to Baronne street, with square blocks.
Paving of a portion of Annunciation street with square blocks.
Paving of a portion of Race street with square blocks.
Paving of a portion of Orange street with square blocks.
Paving of Common street, from New Levee to Claiborne, with square blocks.
Paving of Camp street, from St. Mary to St. Andrew, with square blocks.
Paving of St. Mary, from Magazine to Camp, with square blocks.
Paving of Calliope street, from Tchoupitoulas to Claiborne, with square blocks.
Paving of Notre Dame, from Tchoupitoulas to New Levee, with square blocks.
Paving of St. Charles street, from Julia to Tivoli Circle and around it, with square blocks.
Paving of Carondelet street, from Canal to Felicity, with square blocks.
Paving of Girod street, from New Levee to Liberty street, with square blocks.
Paving of St. Joseph street, from New Levee to Rampart street, with square blocks.
Paving of Felicity street, from Magnolia to Prytania, with square blocks.
Paving of New Levee street, from Poydras to Race, with square blocks.
Paving of Robin street, from Camp to the river, with square blocks.
Paving of Basin street, from Common to Girod, with round stone.
Paving of Treme street, from St. Ann to St. Philip, with round stone.
Paving of Ursulines street, from Claiborne to Broad, with round stone.
Widening the sidewalk of Common street, from Rampart to Claiborne, to twenty-five feet.
Beautifying the neutral ground of Canal street, enclosing it with iron posts and chains, and making broad walk down the center.
Laying sidewalk on St. Andrew street, from Magazine to Constance.
Sidewalk on Claiborne street, from Elysian Fields to Mandeville street.
Sidewalk on Mandeville street, from Girod to St. John the Baptist.
Sidewalk on St. John the Baptist street, from Elysian Fields to Mandeville street.
Sidewalk on Moreales street, from St. Ferdinand to Washington avenue.
Sidewalk on Moreles street, from Girod to Morales.
Sidewalk on Marigny street, from Claiborne to Prosper.
Sidewalk on Spain street, from Goodchildren to St. John the Baptist.
Sidewalk on Elysian Fields street, from Girod to Prosper.
Sidewalk on Morales street, from Elysian Fields to Marigny
Sidewalk on Girod street, from Elysian Fields to Mandeville.
Sidewalk on Urquhart street, from Elysian Fields to Lafayette avenue.
Sidewalk on St. Ferdinand street, from Urquhart to Goodchildren street.
Sidewalk on Clara street, from Julia to Common.
Sidewalk on Lafayette avenue, from Urquhart to Morales street.
Sidewalk on Derbigny street, from Cypress to Julia.
Sidewalk on Marigny street, from Goodchildren to St. John the Baptist.
Sidewalk on Hart street, from Urquhart to Girod.
Sidewalk on Franklin street, from Calliope to Thalia.
Sidewalk on Philip street, from Magazine to St. Charles.
Sidewalk on Johnson street, from Julia to Canal.
Sidewalk on Chippewa street, from Josephine to Canal.
Sidewalk on Gasquet street, from Basin to Claiborne.
Sidewalk on Music street, from Crates to Morales.
Sidewalk on Ursulines street, from Claiborne to Roman.
Sidewalk on Ursulines street, from Union to Broad.
Sidewalk on Basin street, from Common to Girod.
Sidewalk on Jackson street, from Bacchus to Wide.
Shelling of Canal street, from Broad to Metairie Road.
Shelling of Hagan Avenue, from the New to the Old Canal.

This list, long as it is, might be swelled to much greater dimensions by the enumeration of other and scarcely less important works, in the way of bridging, levee improving, wharf-building, ditching, planking of roads, crossways, erection of public buildings, extension and repair of markets, etc., now in progress, but, as it is, it sufficiently shows that the present administration is most emphatically a working government, ever vigilant and closely devoted to public interests—more markedly so than any preceding administration. Not the least among its great measures is that which provides, at an early day, for an abundant supply of water for cleansing the city and guarding against destructive conflagrations.

Though all such schemes of improvement involve a vast outlay of money, the charge of reckless expenditure cannot be brought against an administration so discreet as it is liberal, for during its management the city's indebtedness has been diminished, and the rates of taxation decreased. Careful without being niggardly, watchful, well posted, and acting ever with a good discretion, the strings of the public purse have never been loosed or drawn with impropriety or carelessness, and the citizens of New Orleans may not hope ever to have their interests in charge of an administration more wisely economical and wisely liberal, more temperate, yet energetic and progressive, more competent and industrious, than the present, the policy of which will be carried out by the nominees of the same complexion, who are, we doubt not, in obedience to the expression of the people's will on Monday, to take their places as members elect.

JUVENILE LITERATURE.—Mr. Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street, this morning published an advertisement particularly worthy attention at this season, for it catalogues a long list of excellent juvenile books for vacation reading during the summer months, for sale in sets and library cases. Parents cannot look over the list but they will see a greater or less number of books which they would like to have their children read, and children cannot look over it without a teasing match will become the resulting consequence, for almost all these little works are irresistibly charming to the childish fancy, so admirably are they designed for the entertainment and instruction of the little ones.

FANCY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND TOYS.—Messrs. B. Piffet & Sons, 122 Canal street, have in store one of the largest stocks of European and American fancy goods, dress trimmings and toys, to be found on the continent, the assortment comprising about every thing that is a toy, that is fancy, that is dress trimming, and absolutely everything that may be called for in this part of the world in each and every one of these departments of manufacture. As they sell wholesale as well as retail, dealers may purchase their supplies of them, and on terms, too, eminently advantageous. We ask attention to advertisement.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS.—Now is the time for ladies to make bargains in all sorts of elegant dress and fancy dry goods, for Mr. John Todd, of the elegant shopping emporium, 12 and 14 Chartres street, announces his great clearing out sale of summer stock, all the goods being put at a heavy reduction, and some down to half price even. Such an opportunity no lady who requires anything in Mr. Todd's line can conscientiously neglect, and it may therefore be reasonably conceded that his premises will be overrun by an army of speculative fair invaders. We refer to advertisement.

SOMETHING FINE.—At the "Morning Star Cigar Store," No. 10 Camp street, may be obtained that popular variety of weed which just fills "Old Joe's" notion of what smoking tobacco should be; and the venerable Joseph's notion is good, for the article he approves is unsurpassed, thus indicating that his taste has been cultivated to critical nicety by his long experience as a self-fumigator. Its fumes are said to exercise a delicious influence upon the senses, and we refer smokers to advertisement for further information.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, May 29, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Availing myself of the polite attention of Captain Souper, of the new steamship Indianola, which departs early this morning for New Orleans, I have the pleasure of now sending you a summary of the events of interest that have transpired in this city and island, since the date of my last letter.

Brigadier Echavanis, the late political Governor, and President of the most excellent Ayuntamiento of this city, yielding to the wishes of his friends, has delayed his departure from this island until the 10th prox. The Ayuntamiento of this city, being desirous of testifying their high appreciation of the character and talent of the Brigadier, have presented to him, first, the Alcaides and Aldermen, a splendid piece of plate; the Concilmen, an elegant photograph, containing all their portraits; and the employees of the Municipality, a costly walking cane. The foreign Consuls resident in this city also presented Brigadier Echavania with an *address*, bound in velvet, expressive of their estimation of his character, and regret at his departure from among us. Few public officials have ever left this city who were such popular favorites as is the Brigadier Echavania.

By private letters received from Spain by Spanish friends of mine, we are informed it is intended shortly to increase the army of the "brave defenders of Cuba" by twenty thousand men, to be sent from Spain. Let Spain beware that she does not before twelve months shall have elapsed, require all her soldiers to preserve some of her provinces from the grasp of Louis Napoleon.

There was a terrific hail storm at Villa Clara in this island on the 19th inst., accompanied by heavy rains; it extended a distance of three quarters of a mile. The hail stones were as large as nuts, killed some stock and effected great mischief to the tobacco fields in the vicinity.

The French Admiral Pennaud, in the frigate Cleopatra and accompanied by the brig of war Olivier, arrived from Vera Cruz on the 24th inst. The steamer-of-war Lucifer arrived the previous day. The usual official visits were interchanged, with a great waste of gunpowder. Admiral Pennaud dined with the Captain-General on the 26th inst.

A man named Gullego, resident in this city, has invented a mechanical coach to run on common roads, the motive power of which being the pressure of the party in it. It is very light and its velocity can be regulated to suit the rider; it can be easily guided, turned or stopped, and will ascend an acclivity of six inches to the yard (Spanish yard) without losing any of its impulse; so says the *Diario de la Marina*. It was exhibited a few evenings ago on the Plaza de Armes and inspected by his Excellency the Captain-General. This took place about an hour after the departure of the throng of persons usually on the plaza in the evening to hear the music.

The French ship Alexandre arrived on the 27th instant from Macao via St. Helena, with 398 ASIATICOS FREE COLONISTS consigned to Messrs. Fernandez & Schimeper of this city.

Royal exequaturs have been granted to Don Jose Maria Francia, Consul of Venezuela. Don Guillermo Mejer, Consul of Hanover; and Mr. Hugh Martin is admitted as U. S. Consul at Matanzas, in the character of Commercial Agent, until he shall be recognized by the Spanish Government as such.

Mr. Aerel P. Francke is admitted as Vice Consul at Matanzas for Sweden and Norway, under similar conditions to those imposed upon Mr. Martin.

One of the regular steamers leaving the slip on the 27th inst., got into collision with a Cardenas steamer. Fortunately no great amount of damage was sustained by either of the steamers.

The famed yacht Wanderer arrived yesterday from Savannah, May 29. As ever, ***

A REMARKABLE PROPERTY OF IRON.—In the year 1850, says an English paper, Mr. March, an able chemist connected with the Royal Arsenal, discovered that it is an invariable rule with iron which has remained a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains or an impalpable powder, to become red hot, and ignite any substances with which it comes into contact. This be found by scraping some corroded metal from a gun, which ignited the paper containing it, and burnt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact is of immense importance, as it may account for many spontaneous fires and explosions, the origin of which has not been traced. A piece of rusty iron brought in contact with a bale of cotton in a warehouse, or on shipboard, may occasion extensive conflagrations, and the loss of many lives. It ought to be added, that the tendency of moistened particles of iron to ignite was discovered by the great French chemist, Lemary, as far back as the year 1670.

THE MICHIGAN AMALGAMATION CASE DRAMATIZED.—Miss Judson, who eloped from Pontiac, Mich., with a negro, and married him, to the great disgust of all her friends, is to be rendered still more notorious. The whole story has been dramatized, and will shortly be produced at the Metropolitan Theater, Detroit.

CLOTHING.—Mr. L. W. Lyons this morning advertises certain of the many inducements which attract so many customers to his mammoth "Southern Clothing Establishment," 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, which is stocked with a vast assortment of absolutely everything of the Summer clothing kind, manufactured for the New Orleans trade to suit all sizes and classes of men and boys and all purposes and seasons, business, labor, travel and sporting. The boys' clothing department presents a great variety of garments, for both outer and under wear, and the young people can be fitted out both cheaply and stylishly and in short order. The shirt room is filled with a fully assorted stock of white and colored linen for men and boys, and in the way of trunks, traveling bags, valises, umbrellas, and water proof clothing, any body can get anything which may be required. See various advertisements in this morning's paper.

WINES, BRANDIES, OILS, ETC.—Messrs. S. D. Grattas & Co., 20 Customhouse street, offer for sale, landing and expected, very choice brands of wines, brandies, olive oil, liquors, and dried fruit, from the South of Europe. We refer the trade to advertisements of the house.

LIGNUM VITÆ, ETC.—Messrs. Barell & Co., 61 Common street, advertise for sale lignum vitæ, cow peas and golden seed rice.

A VALUABLE DOG, a white bull terrier, has been lost and a reward is offered for its recovery in another column.

A NO. 1 BLACKSMITH is advertised for sale or hire by Mr. C. F. Hatcher, 126 Gravier street.

NEW GOODS AT MOODY'S.—Mr. S. N. Moody, the famous seller of shirts, advertises that he has just received from New York, per steamer, another invoice of those garments, which he is selling at his usual astonishingly low prices. They are of all qualities and sizes, and all prices, save high prices. Mr. M. is also offering a complete stock of goods for gentlemen's underwear, marked at figures to correspond with the lowness of his shirt stock. See advertisement.

CHOICE FAMILY TEAS.—We refer all our tea consuming readers to the advertisement of that very popular establishment, which has made so strong a mark among recent commercial enterprises, "Doham's Southern Tea Warehouse," 102 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles street. The teas for sale are of excellent quality, and at very reasonable prices, and the proprietor gives some excellent advice to families about leaving the city.

CROAKERS BITE NOW, and almost all other kinds of fish are in the season of the suicidal rabbitry which makes the easy and self-immolated victims of the craft of man. This craft is illustrated in the full extent of its progress by the artful and improved tackle and appliances which are offered for sale by Mr. W. A. WILSON, 88 Canal street, to whose advertisement we refer.

MR. E. A. TYLER.—We refer all our readers, in city and country, neighboring and distant cities, to the card giving the address of Tyler's widely-known jewelry store, 110 Canal street, where anything that is excellent, beautiful and costly in the way of watches, clocks, ware, plate, work in gold and precious stones, may be found on hand or made to order in the very best manner.

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, ETC.—We direct the attention of interior merchants, planters, blacksmiths, machinists, and readers generally, to the advertisements of Messrs. Priestley & Bole, 89 and 91 Camp street. It will be observed that they have for sale everything in the heavy hardware, iron, copper, tin, tool, agricultural implement, pipe, belting and carriage furnishings lines. They afford inducements to purchasers which are not surpassed.

NEW TRUNK GOODS.—Messrs. H. W. Reynolds & Co., No. 3 Magazine street, are receiving a very large and very excellent assortment of ladies' French dress trunks of all styles and sizes, and all sorts of sole leather trunks that are made. These goods they are offering very low, and persons who calculate upon doing any travel this summer should become possessed of the stylish and commodious receptacles for their trunk and plunder, which are on sale at No. 3 Magazine, the long time stand of the concern. See advertisement.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The fine fast, United States mail packet Capitol, Captain J. D. Clarke, leaves here on her regular weekly trip this evening at 5 o'clock, making the principal landings. Will connect at Memphis with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for all Eastern cities; also with first class packets for Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis. For through tickets by the above routes, apply to J. H. Fridge, agent, Memphis packet office, under the St. Charles Hotel—left wing

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.'S

MAMMOTH

BOOK AND PAPER ESTABLISHMENT

—AND—

EMPORIUM

—FOR—

School Books,

No. 60 CAMP STREET,

Where is constantly kept a full and complete assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

—Comprising—

HISTORIES, READERS, GEOGRAPHIES, DICTIONARIES, MATHEMATICAL WORKS, ARITHMETICS, CLASSICS, and Works on Rhetoric, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Physiology, Conchology, Spoliars, etc. Also a complete supply of French, Spanish, German, Italian, Latin, Greek and Hebrew SCHOOL BOOKS, GLOBES School INKSTANDS and PAPERS of every description

Sold at publishers' and manufacturers' prices.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL &CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Bibles and Testaments.

SCHOOL BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
ALSO,
FAMILY BIBLES, of all prices.
HYMN BOOKS, of every description.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Miscellaneous Works.

COMPRISING

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS, POETRY, THE DRAMA, TRAVELS and VOYAGES, NOVELS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, TOY BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS GAMES, PUZZLES, etc., etc.
Late Publications and Magazines.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Scrap Books and Herbariums.

Of various sizes and patterns, with white or colored paper. Also, a large assortment of ALBUMS, comprising a varied selection.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Backgammon Boxes.—Chess and Chess Boards.

A fine assortment of CHESSMEN, DOMINOES, BACK GAMMON BOXES, CHESS BOARDS, DICE and BOXES, etc., etc.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Playing Cards.

A large supply of the celebrated manufacturers' PLAYING CARDS, at reduced prices. Also, a beautiful quality of Playing Cards for Clubs, WHIST and EUCHRE PARTIES.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

To Printers, Druggists, Grocers and Others.

A large supply always on hand of PRINTING PAPER, various sizes; Palm Leaf and STRAW PAPER, all sizes; MANILLA PAPER, SAMPLING PAPER and ENVELOPE PAPER; SHOP PAPER AND WASTE PAPER, all sizes and qualities. Also, CAP and LETTER PAPER, ruled and plain, at manufacturers' prices.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

To Artists, Builders

—And—

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Always on hand a complete assortment of

Drawing Materials,

Comprising MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING PAPER, best quality, all sizes; WATER COLORS, Bristol Boards, Painters' Pallets, Brushes, Pink and Mosaic Sancers, Tracing Cloth and Paper, Drawing and Lithographic Pens, Pencils, etc.

Also, various Works on Drawing, Architecture and Engineering; and Books for Surveyors.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Law Books! Law Books!

An extensive and well-selected stock of LAW BOOKS, comprising TEXT BOOKS, STATUTES, DIGESTS, REPORTS, and LAW TREATISES of the most eminent American and English Jurists.

Also, a full supply of FRENCH LAW BOOKS—All at publishers' prices.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

To Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Recorders.

We keep constantly on hand a full supply of RECORD BOOKS and DOCKETS, various sizes and styles; RECORD PAPER, ruled or plain, LEGAL CAP, NOTARIAL PRESSES, etc., etc.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Merchants, Banks and Insurance Companies, and Cotton Brokers,

Will find at our Establishment everything necessary to complete the counting-room with the best selected stock of STATIONERY ever imported. Also, COTTON SALES AND ACCOUNT CURRENT PAPERS, of all patterns; and Cotton and Grain, Sugar and molasses WEIGHING BOOKS.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Blank Book Manufacturers,

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

AS TO

STYLE, PRICE AND QUALITY,

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL &CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

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 Attention, Great Mobility; Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more Dread for fear of themselves, to 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 follows 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 nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible, and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely gra