Woodman & Bement,
(Successors to C. O. Woodman & Co.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans,
—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
CHOICE GOODS—SELECTED MEDICINES,
PURE CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
MEDICINAL EXTRACTS,
FINE PERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE,
BRUSHES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS, ETC.
Druggists, Physicians, Country Merchants and Planters, who purchase Medicines of best quality, may rely upon being suited. Orders promptly attended to.
WOODMAN & BEMENT,
n28 2pif Corner Magazine and Common streets.

Fassman's Iron Cotton Tie.
TO PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS.
Iron will be generally used the coming year in baling Cotton. Merchants should therefore hesitate to purchase rope, and examine the merits of the different Ties before purchasing of them. A complete assortment of all the different Ties will be kept at my office on exhibition, which all who feel an interest in, are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves.
Confident in the superiority of the FASSMAN TIE, I will take pleasure in going to the Orleans Press to exhibit its merits, mode of application, etc., or that of any other Tie that may be suggested.
Orders for any amount promptly filled at 8c. per pound, with liberal deductions to merchants.
F. BELCHER, Agent,
22 Commercial Place,
n6 2pif New Orleans.

The Mobile Register,
—BY—
JOHN FORSYTH.
—PUBLISHED—
A Political, Commercial and News Journal,
—PUBLISHED—
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
—AT—
No. 6 Royal street,
MOBILE, ALA.
TERMS OF THE REGISTER:
Daily.....$10 00
Tri-Weekly (in advance).....5 00
Weekly (in advance).....2 00
Weekly Letter Sheet Price Current.....5 00
A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
fel 2eim Commercial Place, New Orleans.

Bruff Brother & Seaver,
44.....WARREN ST.....44
New York.
INVENTORS OF THE
CELEBRATED OVAL EYE COTTON HOES.
IMPROVED PATTERN CANE KNIVES.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
R. P. BRUFF'S AXES.
☞The jobbing trade supplied by the package.
☞A heavy stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, etc., constantly on hand. ly21 2ply

Chs. Farre Champagne,
SUCCESSOR TO MAX SUTAINE & CO.,
Reims,
Purveyor to the Courts of France, Spain and Prussia; also to the celebrated Wellington Club, London.
SILLERY, CABINET, IMPERIAL, ENGLISH CREAMING CHAMPAGNES, for sale by the principal Grocers and Wine Dealers.
☞Orders for direct importation received by
S. D. GRATIAN & CO.,
c20 2pfm 18 Custom-house street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
AT WHOLESALE.
Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Brown BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by
FROST & CO.,
No. 10, Magazine street, New Orleans.

HATS CAPS, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE.
We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Castorettes, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by
FROST & CO.,
fy13 2p&W Magazine street.

Fairbanks'
PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN
Scale Warehouse,
AND DEPOT FOR
LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
d12 2pif No. 85 Camp street.

Notice.
I have the honor to inform my patrons, that owing to improvements in my Store, I have transferred the SHAVING-ROOM to the next door, and that same attention will be paid as heretofore.
I. B. BOIRON,
n28 2pif 68 St. Charles street.

Wines, Liquors, etc.,
NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.
A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market. Also, other brands of Inferior quality. TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1796, 1798 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best
Wines and Liquors
in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.
SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
o7 2ply Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Cigars! Cigars!
Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Splendidos, Fine de Pujados, Meridianas, Flor de Pancha, Bodegas, Cabanas, Partagas, Know-Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Mano Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.
P. PRATS & CO.,
n28 2pif 29 Commercial Place.

The Eastern Clarion,
PAULDING'S MISS.
S. R. Adams, Editor.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, having the largest circulation of any country newspaper in the South, is very respectfully offered as an advertising medium to the Merchants of New Orleans. Agents for New Orleans—
A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
o13 2pif No. 22 Commercial Place.

Dental Surgeon.
DR. GEORGE W. SMITH
Has removed from No. 117 Canal street, to the opposite side, No. 126, one door from Rampart, where he will be pleased to receive his old friends, and others who may desire his professional services. n16 2pif&W

Wall Paper. Wall Paper.
BAUMBACH & EVERS,
O2.....Chartres Street.....O2
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
French and American Paper Hangings,
BORDERS, CORNICES, OAKS AND MARBLES, in every variety.
Particular attention paid to all work in their line. d16 2ply

W. A. Wilson,
—DEALER IN—
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.
No. 88 CANAL STREET.
ja8 2pif

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1860. NUMBER 304.

Hubbard's
I. X. L.
STRAIGHT NEEDLE DOUBLE LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
The Latest and the Best.
These are the most reliable, simple and durable Machines ever placed before the public. They sew from the original spools, (thus saving the trouble of re-winding,) and make the celebrated Grover & Baker stitch, the STRONGEST MADE BY MACHINERY. They can be understood and operated perfectly, with very little instruction.
A critical and thorough examination is solicited, which we are confident will corroborate all our statements.
—ALSO—
THE "ECONOMIST,"
—THE—
Cheapest Double Thread Machine Ever Offered
IN THIS MARKET,
—AT—
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, ONLY $31
And Fully Guaranteed.
—ALSO ON HAND—
THE STAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
Equal in every respect to any Shuttle Machines in the market, and sold for less money. Call and examine them.
WENTWORTH & DUKE, Agents,
fe20 2pMoWeSSatf 90 Camp street, New Orleans.

Unqualified Satisfaction.
THE FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINES
Are guaranteed by us to give better satisfaction in the execution of all kinds of work, than any other machine in market. Many superior advantages can readily be seen by a few moments' examination of these machines.
They are adapted to a great range of workmanship—
SEWING FROM THE FINEST GAUZE
To Heavy Leather,
Or from one up to twenty thicknesses of cloth.
AND DOING THIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF THREAD OR TENSION,
AND THE MACHINE RUNNING AT THE
Highest Speed!!
They make but little noise, are strong and well made, and durable in all their parts, having no wires or springs, which are so liable to break and get out of order. They make the same regular stitch on both sides of the cloth.
The Finkle & Lyon Hemmer
Is the best ever invented, and is exceedingly simple.
—PRICES—
Of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines:
$55, $80, $85, $90, $100, $105, $115, $125.
And recollect that we will
TAKE THEM BACK AND REFUND THE MONEY
if they do not in every respect prove perfectly satisfactory.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Over our Clothing Establishment,
STORY BUILDING,
fe15 2pif Corner of Camp and Common streets.

French Shirts, French Shirts.
CHARVET'S MANUFACTURE!
A beautiful assortment of LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, colored and white, of all sizes and in the latest styles, just received by
LION & PINSARD,
51 and 53 Royal street,
fe18 2pif Corner Bienville.

Tredegar
LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS,
Richmond, Virginia.
JOS. R. ANDERSON & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable,
—And—
STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,
And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.
—Also—
Car Wheels and Axles, Bar Iron, Bridge Bolts, Spikes, Chairs, and other Railroad Fastenings, Iron Tanks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Castings.
EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent,
fe7 2pIm—1p&W No. 109 Gravier street, New Orleans.

If You Want Clothing!
IF YOU WANT
FURNISHING GOODS,
For Men and Boys,
—Call at—
THE GREAT EMPORIUM
—OF—
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
STORY BUILDING,
Corner Camp and Common streets.
fe13 2pif&W

To Country Merchants.
RAYNE'S WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
No. 38 Magazine Street.
A LARGE STOCK
On Liberal Terms. o26 2p6m

H. P. Buckley,
8.....CAMP STREET.....8
Respectfully calls attention to his NEW STOCK of the English and Swiss
Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases,
of the finest material and workmanship, manufactured to order, or selected by himself.
Fine Jewelry,
In all the newest patterns of BREASTPINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS, etc.
A Large Stock of Pure Silverware.
The whole of which is guaranteed to be unsurpassed in quality, and is offered at reasonable prices.
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware made to order and repaired. de 2pIm

Boots, Shoes and Hats.
We have in store and now landing from ships Hariet, J. Montgomery, Samuel Fales, Lady Blessington, and the steamships DeSoto and Granada.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
—MAKING—
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
To which we call attention of buyers.
Our stock is, in part, comprised of the following—
10,000 pairs Brogans, for Plantation use.
10,000 " Kip, Calf and Seal Brogans.
10,000 " Kip, Calf and Thick Mud Boots.
5,000 " Grain, Hunter and Plantons' Boots.
30,000 " Ladies', Children's and Misses' Shoes, of every variety.
☞For sale on liberal terms, by
JOHN M. GOULD & CO.,
n15 2pif Magazine street.

George H. Pinten,
TYPE FOUNDRY,
—And—
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
82 Paydras st., between Camp and St. Charles sts., N. Orleans.
PRESSES, TYPE, INK, PAPER, CARDS, and Furnishing of every description, at manufacturer's prices.
Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Presses, and Jas. Conner & Sons' Types.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at 15 cents per lb.
Second-Hand Presses bought and sold. a18 2pMo&Wly

Wines, Brandies, etc.
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
17 ST. LOUIS STREET. (Old 20.)
Sole Agents for the South of
Alexander Reignette's Rochelle BRANDIES.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Co. Cognac BRANDIES.
Goldenberg OGNAC, 1834 and 1835.
Gaudier Freres COGNAC, 1822, 1819 and 1812.
Le. O. Lorgier COGNAC, 1811 and 1812.
—Importers of—
Larroude Cognac and CHAMPAGNE 1829.
Larroude extra old COGNAC.
And sundry other brands, in half pipes, quarters and octaves, all under Custom House keys.
WINES IN BOXES—Chateau Latour, R. Mouton, Haut Brion, Leoville, Lafite, Margaux, Gleonna, quarts and pints, with cork and glass stoppers, and St. Estephe, American Flag, from P. F. Eyquem & Fils, Bordeaux; Chateau Margaux and Haut Sauterne, from Larroude Freres, Bordeaux; also, various brands, in quarts and pints, from Rodolphe Ray & Co., Bordeaux.
CLARET AND WHITE WINE—in cases and barrels.
CORDIALS—From Marie Brizard & Roger and L. Rambouy, Bordeaux.
SARDINES IN OIL—From A. Gillet & Co., Lorient.
CHAMPAGNE—Royal Hunter, Comte de Monet, Fleur de Rosy and Creme de Bouzy, quarts, pints and quarters; from X. Desbordes, Fils, Ay; from E. Lemaire Fils.
CORKS—Bottles and Demijohns, assorted sizes. no30 2pMoly

Important Announcement.
A PERFECTLY RELIABLE
SEWING MACHINE
FOR $35!
Combining all the Most Valuable Improvements,
—WITH—
SUCH PERFECT SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION, THAT A CHILD CAN LEARN TO WORK IT,
Is Now Confidently Offered to the Public,
—IN THE—
WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE!
The points of superiority claimed in this Machine, rendering it desirable for Family or Plantation use, are—
1. Its remarkable accuracy and power, being capable of making FOUR THOUSAND stitches per minute, and a PERFECTLY RELIABLE STITCH.
2. It will not drop stitches, and is noiseless in its operation.
3. Its wonderful simplicity, making it easy to learn to operate.
4. No mistake can possibly be made in setting the needle.
5. It will hem perfectly, and without the difficulty experienced with other Machines.
6. Last, but not least, the price (thirty-five dollars) is lower than any other reliable Machine in the market, and brings it within the reach of all.
☞Purchasers will be guaranteed perfect satisfaction, with the privilege of returning the Machine if, after trial, it does not prove to be all we recommend.
DAVIS BROTHERS, Agents,
fe1 2ow2pif 42 Camp street.

Lillies'
PATENT CHILLED IRON SAFES.
A Safe that shall combine perfect fire-proof qualities, with complete protection from the attacks of the most skillful burglars, has long been the want of every business man. The very best of the Silver Iron Safes in general use, while they may have fire-proof qualities, from the peculiarity of their structure, can never resist the efforts of burglars, and are, consequently, worthless for the protection of valuables. The newspaper reports in this and all large cities, and throughout the country, fully corroborate this statement.
WE CLAIM THAT
Lillie's Patent Wrought
—AND—
CHILLED IRON SAFE,
—WITH THE—
POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK,
REQUIRING NO KEY,
is the only Safe made which combines the fire and burglar-proof qualities, and shall be pleased to satisfy any one of this fact by actual observation, if they will call and examine our large stock of Safes, and their peculiar construction, and the many certificates we have substantiating our claims.
We have now in store some splendidly fitted up JEWELER'S SAFES, particularly adapted to this market.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
fe2 2pmo2if No. 93 Camp street.

Madame Blanche.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 4, 1859.
Mme Blanche—Dear Lady: I have this day received $30,000, that I have drawn in the Augusta (Ga.) Lottery, on numbers that you selected for me on my little son's age. How can I ever express my gratitude to you? I feel as if I was monarch of the whole world. I have never had so much money, and never expected to have, and would not, had it not been for you. All I can say is, God bless you a thousand times. Publish this. I have had too much good fortune at your hands to be selfish.
Yours, sincerely, G. W. LEONARD.
N. B.—The Madame is now in New Orleans, and for all persons born in March, April, May, June, September, October and December, she will select numbers that will draw capital prizes in any legalized Lotteries.
N. B. Parents having children born in those months can get their numbers and draw capital prizes on them.
N. B. Numbers sent to any part of the country by mail, on receipt of correct date of birth and fee of $5. All necessary information sent with numbers. All letters of inquiry must contain ten cents in postage stamps. Address
MADAME BLANCHE,
fe1 3m1ey Box E No 1, New Orleans, La.

Cabinet Makers'
—AND—
UPHOLSTERS' MATERIALS
Of Every Description,
Gilt Cornices, Hair Cloth, Shades, Curled Hair, Enameled Cloth, Curtain Goods, Cords and Tassels, Varnish, Glues and Fringes, Springs, Buttons and Twine, Gins, Picked and Common Moss, Carpetbags and Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Paints and Oils, Wall Paper, etc., at the Lowest Cash Prices, by
HEATH & CO.,
n28 2ply No. 18 Camp street.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
DR. C. PRESTON CRANE,
Would respectfully announce that his location is still the same—old No. 146, new No. 185 ST. JOSEPH STREET, between Camp and St. Charles, where he will continue to treat diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS by his peculiar and successful method of
INHALATION OF MEDICATED VAPORS,
In connection with CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES. Dr. C. will also continue to administer the
ELECTROLYSES OR ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,
Which have already proved so wonderfully efficacious in—
RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, LUMBAGO,
INTERMITTENT,
SCROFULA,
And all cutaneous affections, and in all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or produced by the presence of minerals in the system. The Dr. will also give his attention to diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.
Patients abroad desirous of consulting Dr. C. by letter, will address Box C, 48. d15 2pdFrMo&We

New Orleans Daily Crescent.
TRIPLE-SHEET.
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

CALIFORNIA THE PARADISE OF SERVANTS.

The San Francisco papers continue to publish the complaints of housekeepers at the scarcity of female domestics in California, and the extravagant wages that the few there demand, when compared with the services they render, and the prices paid for the same in other parts of the world. "It is a curious feature of California domestic economy," says the San Francisco Bulletin, "that a woman is paid for her labor just as handsomely as a man is." This being the case, our readers will readily believe that ordinary servant girls, such as hire themselves here for from $8 to $10 per month, demand there from $25 to $35; and female cooks and other first-class servants charge from $35 to $50 per month. Of course the effect of this is to force many families of limited means to dispense with domestic servants altogether; thus throwing an undue amount of work upon delicate wives and mothers not accustomed to rude labor; and also, to compel many other families to resort to boarding, in preference to "keeping house" with the contingency of "doing all their own work."

Both these results are the fruitful sources of much social dissatisfaction and unhappiness in California. Wives, forced to cook and scrub, become disgusted with California life and pine for their Eastern homes, where their existence was one of greater liberty and ease. While those who board in large hotels, on the other hand, and pass their days in utter listlessness and indolence, either grow weary from inanition and sick with hypacondria or corrupted and vicious through bad example and constant temptation. It, then, is no small object with the social economists of the Pacific to bring about a reduction of the wages of domestics in the new States there springing up.

How is this to be done? In answering the question, of course the first step was to ascertain to what cause is owing the present extravagant prices of servants' wages. This is stated to be the inadequateness of the supply of domestics to fill the demand. The peopling of California was done in a manner wholly exceptional. When the news of the rich gold discoveries there reached the East, a horde of *male* adventurers rushed off for that far distant land, and there pitched their tents and built their houses. At first, there was scarcely a woman to be seen; after a little while, a few females ventured to cross the ocean, or the desert, to join husbands or lovers who had preceded them. Then more and more, journeyed westward, until now, when the cities, valleys and mountains of that almost magic land are everywhere dotted with happy homes, and echo to the music of women's voices mingled with the prattling of children. Still the disparity between the sexes is very great. Those who ought to know, say there are seven men to one woman in California—while in Washington and Oregon the disparity is even greater.

In such a state of society, the woman must be in great demand. Her work is at a premium—and consequently her wages continue to be inordinately high. For, whatever short-sighted people, and woman's rights advocates may say to the contrary, that is not a healthy state of society where a woman can earn as much as a man; first, because the sex cannot endure or accomplish as much labor as the man; and second, because the support of the family falls, or should fall, principally upon the husband and father. The anguish of bearing and the duty of nourishing children fall upon the mother. These detract from her strength, and reduce her capacity to labor, while the fact of paternity does not impair the efficiency of the man for work. Thus nature clearly indicates; it is upon the male that falls the duty of earning bread for the family. And in ascertaining what is a just compensation for a man's work, account must be taken of what is necessary to maintain a family. But the same rule does not apply in fixing women's wages, who, as a rule, should not be burdened with the support of families, because that responsibility should attach to the husband. In individual cases, such as widows, etc., it is different—but we do not expect to find general principles that will cover every exceptional case.

Want of women being the cause of the exorbitant wages of the domestic servants in California, the remedy clearly lies in encouraging female emigration to that State. When the one hundred thousand men in California left the Eastern States for the far West, their absence caused a certain disparity between the sexes at their old homes. But the disparity was of an opposite sort to that which exists in California; for, instead of men, the women were left to predominate. Now, if the surplus women at the East would only emigrate to the West, the true equilibrium between the sexes in both sections would be established, and the comfort, prosperity and morality of all would be immensely benefitted. What is to prevent such an emigration? Nothing, not within the power of energy and courage to control. If we can believe the Northern papers, there are thousands of girls in New England desirous of finding employment at from three to eight dollars per month. Such could readily get, in San Francisco, from fifteen to twenty-five dollars—and to reach San Francisco would cost them say seventy-five dollars each. "But," it will be urged, "how are such girls to get seventy-five dollars?"

In reply, we will only suggest that we never yet saw a young person in this country, unencumbered by family, but who could lay up $75 in two or three years, if they made such the object of their life; and to get out to a new country, where their wages will be trebled, and their chances for forming a good matrimonial connection increased a hundred fold, we think is worthy of being made the object of a young woman's life, who finds herself in poor circumstances, and forced to work for $5 or $8 per month. But we think that a better way might be found than even that. There are, we feel confident, hundreds of families in San Francisco, who would willingly advance the price of a passage to California, provided a well recommended girl would bind herself to work it out, after she got there, or, say from $15 to $20 per month till paid. We have heard of cases in which similar arrangements were made—and those desirous of emigrating would do well to endeavor to do the same. At any rate, "where there's a will there's a way;" and we feel assured, if a thousand girls should make up their minds firmly to go to California, nine hundred and fifty of them would be landed in San Francisco in six months. Be this as it may, we are certain that should a large emigration of women westward take place, it would be a great benefit to the Pacific States, to the women themselves, and to the country generally. California is a paradise for servant girls. Let them go in a body and take possession of it.

THE GREAT STRIKE.—The Shoemaker's strike at Massachusetts, has led to a general suspension of business there. Manufacturers had been putting out some eight thousand pairs of shoes per day, which number is now reduced below one thousand. The shoemakers appeared in procession on Saturday, under the escort of the Natick Brass Band, to the number of about six hundred, parading the principal streets.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—Cornelius C. Felton, just elected president of Harvard College, is the twenty-fifth gentleman who has filled the office during the two hundred and twenty years that have elapsed since the University was founded. Four of the ex-presidents survive, namely: The Hons. Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks and James Walker.

PRACTICAL, AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

We have now before us a copy of a bill which has passed its second reading in the House of Representatives, and is entitled "a bill to promote practical, agricultural, mechanical and commercial education in the State of Louisiana," and which after a proper preamble briefly but forcibly setting forth the duty of promoting the cause of home education, proposes to appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars to enable the trustees to add the Agricultural and Mechanical Departments to "Dolbear Commercial College" of New Orleans, as authorized in the charter of that institution, and to place it, as a whole, on a firm and and enduring basis—one half of the money to be placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees, from and after the passage of the act, and the other half to be paid over whenever private subscriptions to the amount of fifty thousand dollars shall have been paid in. In requital for this bounty the State shall have the privilege in perpetuo of sending a student to the institution from each Senatorial District.

That the State could not appropriate fifty thousand dollars more wisely, will be the impression of all earnest friends of home education who weigh the subject with due discretion. The moral and material encouragement of an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars in aid of the name and fame of the well and long-established "Dolbear Commercial College" will at once make it as eminent an institution of strictly practical education as should exist in New Orleans. For private subscriptions to a larger amount will soon gather about the fifty thousand nucleus of public subscription, and create an ample fund for putting the College on a wide basis of usefulness. Expended under the direction of a Board of Trustees animated by enlightened views, such an amount of money would create in New Orleans a powerful agency for furthering the cause of home progress and education. It would qualify, every few years, thousands of youth and adults for commercial, agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and would be an institution of which the State and city might well be proud.

The State has made several, and is now making another attempt to establish in the interior, proper educational institutions, when the chances of their success would be far better were their location in the metropolis where a large immediate local patronage would be ensured. Let it be tried now, when an already well-laid foundation for a first-class institution is in readiness to receive the bounty of the State, and by its aid become the desideratum which hundreds of thousands have expended by it to secure! We hope the bill will pass. It is a good one. It will enable the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of proper buildings, the purchase of apparatus and the requisite furnishings and appointments for an educational establishment of the kind contemplated. The fifty thousand alone will not accomplish all this but it will ensure it, for a display of the public spirit of citizens is contingent upon the movement of Legislative authorities, and will promptly come to the succor of what is endorsed by them in so decided and material a manner.

We say that this will be the case, for we have much faith in the often-displayed devotion of the citizens of New Orleans to home public interests—much faith that we believe if the bill should pass, the time would be very short ere the private subscription exceeded the public, and the fair walls of the College would be rising to stand long among the most ornamental as well as the most useful of the public edifices of the city. For over a quarter of a century "Dolbear Commercial College" has stood and prospered, and how would it conduce to flourish were it reorganized on the extensive scale contemplated under the bill, the curriculum of its studies enlarged, and the various departments conducted on a scale commensurate with the dignity and extent of its improved status! The State could not better afford to expend fifty thousand dollars than in a behalf which would ensure such desirable results—results not for the present only, but for the future—results in which the children of the children of the men to-day have a vital interest, for permanent educational institutions are the grandest legacies which can be handed down to a coming generation. Let us have an institution of this kind in New Orleans. The work is already half accomplished, and such an one may be easily reared on the groundwork of "Dolbear Commercial College."

Cotton in Jamaica and Cuba.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

Ed. Crescent—In a recent number of the Crescent I observe a paragraph to the effect that an attempt is to be made to cultivate cotton in the island of Jamaica, it being there thought that the labor in cultivating cotton being easier than that of sugar, the free negroes may be induced to apply themselves with sufficient steadiness to grow cotton successfully. You, however, I am pleased to find, entertaining a correct opinion of the character of the free negro, very properly attempt to combat that idea. Some ten or twelve years ago, I resided in Jamaica, and about that period a similar idea prevailed there, caused by some small patches of cotton having been successfully grown in private gardens. An old thrown up plantation, I remember, was purchased by either a few capitalists or a joint stock company established for the purpose, seed procured, and a large field of cotton planted.

A planter from Georgia, if I mistake not, was induced to go to Jamaica to superintend the growing of the cotton. The requisite machinery was imported into the island, proper buildings erected in which the gins and presses were put up. The cotton grew finely, but the Georgia planter found he could not obtain sufficient regular labor, after it had been gathered, to gin and prepare the staple for market; so the experiment had to be given up as a failure. And so it will be again if any attempt is made to cultivate cotton in Jamaica. The free negroes in that island are too worthless—possess too little ambition to perform more regular labor than is barely sufficient to obtain for them the necessaries of life. Possessed, as a great majority of them are, of a small patch of land, they grow sufficient ground provisions to support themselves, and only labor sufficiently upon the nearest estate to procure the means of purchasing the few yards of osnaburgs requisite to cover their nakedness. They do not even cultivate their own quarter acre of land; like the wild Indians, they consider it beneath the dignity of their sex to do so.

The women till the earth, while the "buck nigger," enjoying what to him is the acme of human luxury, sleeps all day long with his head in the shade of some friendly tree, the rest of his person exposed to the sun's potent rays. If they depend in Jamaica upon the present race of negroes there to cultivate either cotton, sugar, or anything else, they are doomed to disappointment.

I write advisedly on this subject, having a full knowledge of the character of the Jamaica negro, and unhesitatingly declare them to be the most idle and vicious scoundrels upon the face of the earth. There are, of course, some few exceptions, but such is the character of the great mass of them.

I believe, however, they are about to have a large immigration of Chinese into Jamaica, and if they (the Chinese) do not yield to the evil influences and bad examples of the free negroes, they will prove excellent laborers for the cultivation of cotton.

This subject is suggestive. You are aware there is a Joint Stock Cotton Growing Company in Cuba; that seed has been sent to it by a Manchester (England) association. It is fostered by the Spanish Government, the gins and other machinery having been imported into the Island free of all duty. This Company, which is called the "Algodoneros," is pushing its business to the utmost. It is found that cotton in that genial clime yields four or five times from one planting, and that a field need only to be planted once in two or three years. Two crops, I am told, are produced annually, and the "Algodoners" has already exported some cotton to England, and has more now ready for shipment. There sufficient continuous labor can be obtained, and I fully believe that Cuba is destined to be a competitor with our own cotton-growing States in the cotton markets of Europe. Another reason is this, were one needed, why Cuba should become an integral portion of our glorious Confederation. X. Y. Z.

PATIENCE IN MATRIMONY.

A youth and a maid one wintry night,
Were sitting in a corner;
His name, we're told, was Joshua White,
And her's was Patience Warner.

Not much the pretty maiden said,
Beside the young man sitting;
Her cheeks were flushed a rosy red,
Her eyes bent on her knitting.

Nor could he guess what thoughts of him
Were in her bosom flocking,
As her fingers, swift and slim,
Flew round and round the stocking.

White, as for Joshua, bashful youth,
His words grew few and fewer;
Though all the time, to tell the truth,
His chair edged closer to her.

Meantime her ball of yarn gave out.
She, knitting fast and steady;
And he must give his aid, no doubt,
To get another ready.

He held the skein, of course the thread
Got tangled, snarled and twisted;
"Have patience!" cried the artless maid,
To him who her assisted.

Good chance was this for tongue-tied chap,
To shorten all palaver;
"Have patience!" cried he, "dearest girl,
And may I really have her?"

The deed was done; no more, that night,
Clicked needles in the corner,
As she is Mrs. Joshua White,
Who once was Patience Warner.

MY ANGEL—ONCE.

An angel she was, I hav'nt a doubt,
Though I never discerned her wings;
But it is fair to presume there are angels about
Unencumbered with any such things;
It is pleasant besides; and, wherever we go,
Though our hearts may be ever so cold,
Of all things, to be witched by sweet woman,
you know,
Is the green of our life and its gold!

She had eyes of a pure and brilliant blue,
And of course she had golden hair;
And the pearls of her pretty mouth shone through
The murmuring roses there;
You would love the snow of her gentle breast,
And the light of her gentle brow,
And her little hands—and all the rest
That I cannot mention now!

In the innocent days that are wasted and gone
She was gentle and true to me;
And still in my soul that love burns on
A star on a rainy sea,
But the angel had wings, after all, and she flew,
Far away o'er the pitiless tide;
Old Death loved her better than I, and he knew
The true way to make her his bride.
IN. Y. Saturday Press.

IN OUR BOAT.

Stars trembling o'er us and sunset before us,
Mountains in shadow and forests asleep,
Down the dim river we float on forever.
Speak not, ah, breathe not—there's peace on the deep.

Come not pale Sorrow, flee till to-morrow,
Rest softly falling o'er eyelids that weep;
While down the river we float on forever.
Speak not, ah, breathe not—there's peace on the deep.

Heaven shine above us, bless all that love us,
All whom we love in thy tenderness keep;
While down the river we float on forever.
Speak not, ah, breathe not—there's peace on the deep.

A DELIGHTFUL LEGEND.—There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On this spot was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said unto his wife, "My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take of my shocks and place with his, without his knowledge." The younger brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said, within himself, "My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take of my shocks and place with his, without his knowledge." Judge of their mutual astonishment when, on the following morning, they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his own mind to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so; when, on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks, with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed with such associations as this was the temple of Solomon erected—so spacious and magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world. Alas! in these days, how many would sooner steal their brother's whole shock than add to it a single sheaf!

A BOY CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.—The trial of Benjamin Reyburn for the murder of Susan Emma Kimble, at West Chester, Pa., terminated on Saturday, the 18th, in the jury rendering a verdict of murder in the second degree. The actor in this fearful murder is but sixteen years old, and the murdered girl was but nine. The victim disappeared in October last, just after being seen in the field where Reyburn was plowing. Subsequently, her body, with marks of violence was found in a mill-pond. On Reyburn was found blood, his shirt and his pantaloons being marked with its traces. Yet, according to the testimony, he had done a full day's work at plowing; had gone to a religious meeting on the evening of the day of the murder, and acted throughout in wonderful consistency with his protestation of innocence. He accounted for the blood by saying that his nose had bled, a matter not difficult of belief, as he was plowing land both stony and stumpy, and where the handle of his blow night at any moment have occasioned bleeding at the nose.

QUENCHING THIRST.—Nearly a hundred years ago, Dr. Lind suggested to Captain Kennedy that thirst might be quenched at sea by dipping the clothing in salt water, and putting it on without wringing. Subsequently, the captain, on being cast away, had an opportunity of making the experiment. With great difficulty he succeeded in persuading a part of the men to follow his example, and they all survived; while the four who refused and drank salt water, became delirious and died. In addition to putting on the clothes, while wet, night and morning, they may be wetted while on, two or three times during the day. Captain K. goes on to say: "After these operations we uniformly found that the violent draught went off, and the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes after bathing and washing our clothes, while we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment." The bare possibility of the truth of the statement makes it a humanity for any paper to give it a wide publicity, since there are not many readers in any hundred who may not go to sea and be shipwrecked.

THE AMPHITHEATER.—The Marsh Juveniles will play "The Drunkard; or the Fallen Saved," and "The Rough Diamond," this evening, with singing and dancing divertissements between pieces.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

[Special to the New Orleans Daily Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1860.

The opinion is gaining ground here that Bates and Cameron are to be the Chicago ticket; not what was at first merely a rumor (*si non vero e ben trovato*) but has been adopted by those when it was intended to affect, and is now generally accepted here as an unavoidable conclusion. The New York Courier & Enquirer, and the Evening Post repudiate the new movement, regret the alliance it is intended to effect, and declare that nine-tenths of the opposition arrayed against the Democracy is composed of the radical Republicans, who will fight and die fighting for Seward. These pretensions, however, are not borne out to the declarations of those representing the party here, who generally regard Bates as occupying about the same position as Speaker Pennington, and agree that it would be better to adopt the principle of availability, and to give up "petty bickerings about old party names," so as to rally a party from the odds and ends of all, to take possession of the Government. They are quite as certain that Bates will be the candidate, as Seward's New York friends are that "the architect of the Republican party" will be the lucky individual. *Mais, nous verrons.*

A few days ago I was in the company of a number of Democratic Congressmen, and the conversation turning to the Chicago Convention, I was surprised to find all of them, representing different sections of the Union and having different opportunities of observation, unanimous in the conviction that Bates and Cameron would be the Republican ticket. One member offered to bet that Seward would not get one-third of the votes in the Convention. Another was willing to back Bates against the whole field. The fact is, the minds of the Democratic members are fully made up with respect to the fact of the change of the Republican Presidential programme, and anticipate its results in the fall campaign with the most serious and anxious fears.

Congress is so busy President-making that, although a great many important schemes of legislation are in course of construction, and some of them on the stocks, there is but little reason to believe that many measures of general importance will be consummated at this session. A Pacific Railroad bill may possibly be pushed through under the superintendence and pressure of a Conference Committee of the two Houses. The tariff tinkers will scarcely be able to do anything at this session.

It is scarcely a pleasant thing nowadays to be a candidate-apparent for the Presidency, as one in that position seems to be as much pressed, bored and pursued by his friends, as he is persecuted by his enemies. No wonder that Mr. Douglas has such a worn look of exhaustion. He receives on an average a bushel of letters a day, which, of course