**Woodman & Bement,**
(Successors to O. 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,
m28 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 5c. per pound, with liberal deductions to merchants.
P. BELCHER, Agent,
22 Commercial Place,
m6 2pif New Orleans.

**The Mobile Register,**
—BY—
JOHN FORSYTH.
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 Prices Current.....5 00
A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
f21 2plm 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. 1p21 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. GRATIAA & CO.,
d20 2plm 68 Customhouse street.

**Boots, Shoes and Brogans,**
AT WHOLESALE.
Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool, Merinos, 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, Castoreens, Panoras, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Nonkey and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by
FROST & CO.,
1p13 2pd&W Magazine street.

**Fairbanks'**
PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN
Scale Warehouse,
AND DEPOT FOR
LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
d12 2pif No. 95 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,
n22 2pif 64 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 1795, 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—Intendidd, Flor de Pujadas, Meridiana, Flor de Pancho, Rodoya, Cabonga, Partagas, Know-Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Mano Habana, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.
P. PRATS & CO.,
n26 2ptf 29 Commercial Place.

**The Eastern Clarion,**
PAULDING MISS.
S. B. 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.,
n18 2ptf No. 22 Commercial Place.

**Dental Surgeon.**
DR. GEORGE W. SMITH
Has removed from No. 177 Canal street, to the opposite side, No. 205, one door from Rampart, where he will be pleased to receive his old friends, and others who may desire his professional services. n16 2ptf&W

**Wall Paper. Wall Paper.**
BAUMBACH & EVERS,
62.....Chartres Street.....62
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
French and American Paper Hangings,
BORDERS, CORNERS, OARS 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.
n6 2ptf No. 88 CANAL STREET.



# NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1860. NUMBER 310.



**Spring Clothing,**
—AT—
MOORE & COHN'S.
We are now receiving by every steamer from New York, our stock of
SPRING CLOTHING!
which, when complete, will be one of the LARGEST EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY. We have now on hand a large assortment of
SPRING SUITS,
—OF—
CASSIMERE AND DRAP D'ÉTÉ,
—FOR—
Men and Boys,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY
—OF—
SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS,
ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which we will sell under FULL GUARANTEE.
☞It will be sufficient proof to those that call and price our goods, that WE SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS, and that the best and cheapest clothing can be had at
MOORE & COHN,
f27 2pMotf 161 and 163 Poydras street, (old 169 and 171).

**Wines, Brandies, etc.**
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
17 ST. LOUIS STREET, (Old 20.)
Sole Agents for the South of
Alexander Seignette's Rochelle BRANDIES.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Co. Cognac BRANDIES.
Goldenburg COGNAC, 1830 and 1835.
Gautier Freres COGNAC, 1853, 1849 and 1821.
Le. O. Lanyer COGNAC, 1835 and 1825.
—Importers of—
Larrande Cognac fine CHAMPAGNE, 1825.
Larrande extra old COGNAC.
And sundry other brands, in half pipes, quarters and octaves, all under Custom-House keys.
WINES IN BOXES—Chateau Latour, B. Mouton, Haut Brion, Leoville, Lafitte, Margaux, Giesson, 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 Larrande Freres, Bordeaux; also, various brands, in quarts and pints, from Rodolphe Bay & Co., Bordeaux.
CLARET AND WHITE WINE—in casks and barrels.
CORDIALS—From Marie Brizard & Roger and L. Rainbeau, Bordeaux.
SARDINES IN OIL—From A. Gillet & Co., Lorient.
CHAMPAGNE—Royal Hunter, Comte de Monet, Fleur de Bouzy and Creme de Bouzy, quarts, pints and quartacs; from X. Desbordes, Fils, Ay; from E. Lamaline Fils.
CORKS—Bottles and Demijohns, assorted sizes. no26 2pMoly

**Lillie's**
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 Home 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 JEWELLER'S SAFES, particularly adapted to this market.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
j22 2pcedtf No. 95 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. 135 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 9 P. M.
Patients abroad desirous of consulting Dr. C. by letter, will address Box C. 49. d16 2ptf&Wfm&We

**Madame Blanche.**
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 4, 1859.
Mme Blanche—Dear Lady: I have this day received $60,000, 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 never before 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, most truly, 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 these 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,
fel Mo3m Box B No 1, New Orleans, La.

**Deter's Worsted Store,**
CANAL STREET, NEAR DAUPHIN.
Just received, per express, a small lot of FANS, COIFFURES, (Head Dresses,) and Ornaments for Head Dresses, which will be sold at moderate prices.
A full supply of Zephyr and Shetland Wool, Embroideries on Canvas Extra Embroidering Silk, etc., on hand. fe21 2ptf

**George H. Vinten,**
TYPE FOUNDRY,
—And—
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
105 Poydras 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 10 cents per lb.
Second-Hand Presses bought and sold. n18 2eMo&Wly

**Madame Caprell.**
The only lady possessed of
NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT POWERS,
and who is capable of successfully locating disease and effecting cures. Her powers of
Spirit Vision
enable her to correctly calculate Horoscopes upon simply leaving the day of birth. Madame Caprell is the only Clairvoyant in this city who possesses the power of revealing the past, present and future, and a visit from those who have been humbugged by charlatans is solicited at No. 127 Customhouse street. fe13 2plm

**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 work, such as—
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,
fe13 2ptf 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,
64 and 66 Royal street,
fe13 2ptf 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 Tracks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Cannon.
EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent.
f7 2plm—1yR&W No. 100 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 2ptf&W

**To Country Merchants.**
RAYNE'S WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
No. 38 Magazine Street.
A LARGE STOCK
On Liberal Terms. n26 2p5m

**H. P. Buckley,**
8.....CAMP STREET.....8
Respectfully calls attention to his NEW STOCK of fine 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. d5 2plm

**Cabinet Makers' and Upholsterers'** *Materials of every description.*
Gilt Cornices, Hair Cloth, Shades, Curled Hair, Enameled Cloth, Curtain Goods, Cords and Tassels, Varnish, Gimps and Fringes, Springs, Buttons and Twine, Glue, Picked and Common Moss, Camphene and Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Putty and Oils, Wall Paper, etc., at the Lowest Cash Prices, by
m28 2ply HEATH & CO., 75 Camp street.

**Boots, Shoes and Hats.**
We have in store and now landing from ships Harriet, J. Montgomery, Samuel Foles, 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 Russet Brogans, for Plantation use.
10,000 " Kip, Calf and Seal Brogans.
10,000 " Kip, Calf and Thick Med Boots.
5,000 " Goats, Hunter and Planters' Boots.
50,000 " Ladies', Children's and Misses' Shoes, of every variety.
☞For sale on liberal terms, by
JOHN M. GOULD & CO.,
n19 2ptf Magazine street.

**First Premium Shirts,**
FINE BESPOKE MADE CLOTHES,
—And—
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
☞PRICES CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, and in all case the WORTH given for the money, at
LEIGHTON & BLANC'S
Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.
N. B.—Clothing and Shirts made to order. n28 2ptf

**French Perfumery.**
—JUST RECEIVED—
By ship Fanny Fern, from Havre, a fresh assortment of PERFUMERY, from the best Paris manufacturers.
LION & PINSARD,
84 and 86 Royal street,
ja16 2ptf corner Bienville st.



New Orleans Daily Crescent.
TRIPLE-SHEET.
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1860.


## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

We can scarcely conceive of any measure which may come up for action before the present Congress that will be of more urgent importance than the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill. Indeed, all ordinary matters of legislation are dwarfed into comparative insignificance by contrast with the gravity of a matter which involves a scheme of internal improvement of such weighty and essential and constantly increasing consequence to both the Eastern and Western worlds of America. Nearly two thousand miles of dreary wilderness cut off from their fellows of the same people a growing community of over half a million of the citizens of the Republic, and they scarcely feel as if they belonged to and were of the same nation, so distant are they from its great body, in so small a degree are they benefitted by a connection which is rather a formality than a reality, and such small reliance for protection could they place in the central government in the event of danger from a foreign foe. So much do the people of those States already begin to appreciate their isolated position, that a conviction is urging itself upon many minds that unless speedy and efficient means of communication can be abundantly supplied to tie them to the East, identify them more closely with it and annihilate distance, they must have some sort of a home general government to administer the important affairs common to those States of the Pacific coast—to foster, organize and protect the commercial relations with the Australian world, which are as peculiarly their own as if they composed an independent nationality, and to look after and manage their Post-office, Indian and land affairs. All these things cannot be properly attended to by a government so remotely located as at at Washington is, and presiding over such a diversity of interests as it does.

It is in considering the commercial disabilities of the States of the Pacific coast that the best understanding of the importance of improved means of communication is arrived at, and the necessity of their having an independent government, unless such means are provided, is comprehended. Our trade relations with foreign countries were arranged expressly with reference to their bearings upon the commerce of the confederacy of the Atlantic States. The merchandise that some of the provisions of the tariff merely protect in the Eastern States is virtually excluded from the Pacific States by the same regulations, and other merchandise which pays duties that protect home production in the Atlantic States can be put down so cheaply in those of the Pacific as to defy home production. Articles of manufacture from the Eastern States are so increased in cost by transportation charges that they cannot compete with foreign imports, and for both the foreign and domestic goods the consumer has to pay exorbitant prices. Thus it is that from these and relative causes the commercial affairs of California are constantly in the most confused and disorganized condition, utterly without substantial and settled basis of operation, and they never can be put in proper condition until constant, cheap and speedy means of communication identify that part of the country with this, and make both one country in fact as well as in name.

Thus it is that the necessities of the Pacific States alone are of such importance as to immediately demand the succor of the Federal Government, which is scarcely less imperatively demanded by the interests of the Atlantic States also. The Pacific States and the foreign nations on the borders of that ocean constitute a vast market for our produce and manufactures, with which our intercourse is hampered by such distance, time and expense, as render competition with other countries out of the question.

These causes operate to actually protect foreign goods in many instances. They must be done away with and the great market of the Pacific world opened to American enterprise. This consummation will be effected by the passage of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill now before Congress. It will ensure the construction of at least two roads, and there is business enough for half a dozen to do. The commerce of the Pacific ocean is yet in its infancy. Give us this short cut to that ocean and the many nations which cluster on its coasts, and we will have some chance of competition with England, for we will possess a vast advantage over her. We can put our goods down on the shore of the Pacific ready for shipment on its waters in a fourth of the time and at far less expense than she can by steamer direct to Panama. A large tide of commerce would flow east and west through the channel of the transcontinental roads, and particularly by the Southern route—"The Atlantic and Pacific Road"—for that will reach a port of ocean shipment by near a thousand miles less of road than the Northern line. New Orleans is that port.

But if for no other reason the argument of economy should induce the passage of the bill, which we have heretofore reviewed at length, by Congress. Railroad routes will so much diminish the at present enormous expenses of the transportation of the mails and Government property that in a few years the outlay contemplated under the bill would be reimbursed to the treasury. Weighing the matter in all its merits, we cannot but think that members of Congress who oppose the passage of an act which will secure to the country at large the vast and various advantages that must be patent to any mind, will be recreant to their highest duty as the representatives of constituencies either in Maine or Oregon, California or Louisiana, Virginia or Minnesota. There is no nook or corner of the Union which is not interested, and there is no tenet of political profession, and no plank in any political platform but which is rotten if it fails to encourage or affords pretext for opposing a measure so catholic in its bearing as federal aid to the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads. We are convinced that the delegation of Louisiana in Congress will throw all their weight in its favor, and would do so without the passage of the resolution introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Fish, and now pending, which instructs them to support it. We would like to see that resolution unanimously adopted by the Assembly, and trust that we shall be enabled to chronicle such a result. We cannot imagine a sufficient reason why a member should not record his vote in its favor.

## WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Another effort is being made throughout the States to raise the necessary amount of funds to complete the Washington National Monument.

At present this work is at a stand-still, a fact which reflects very little credit upon the patriotism of our countrymen. The returns from one thousand post-offices, having boxes for the purpose of receiving contributions to this laudable undertaking, amount to $2000 in the last four months. Should the reports of twenty-eight thousand postmasters not yet sent in be as favorable as the above, the receipt will be amply sufficient, at least to keep the work in motion. The small sum of $150 per year, or 12½ cents per month, from each of the several cities and towns in the United States, would soon finish this monument. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the entire country will make a new effort in aiding the completion of this truly patriotic enterprise.

It is one among the pious and valuable maxims which are ascribed to Francis de Sales, "A judicious silence is always better than the truth spoken without charity."

## ITINERANT SALESMEN.

We have been favored with a copy of the proceedings on a bill to License Itinerant Salesmen, accompanied by the remarks following, made by Mr. Salomon, who introduced it:

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

AN ACT entitled an act relative to Traveling Agents and Salesmen:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any traveling agent or other person having no permanent and established place of business, and stock of goods within the State, out of which the tax may be levied, to carry on trade and make contracts for sales by means of samples or patterns, or otherwise, without first procuring from the Tax Collector, a license to carry on such trade; and in case any such person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, so carry on trade or make contracts for the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise, and delivery of the same within the State, without first procuring such license, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned for a term not less than three months.

On motion of Mr. Salomon the same was adopted.

The question being on the adoption of the second section, which reads as follows:

*Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc.*, That upon the application to the Tax Collector of any parish of the State, or to the Tax Collector of any district of the city of New Orleans, setting out his name and place of residence, the description of his trade and the nature of the merchandise which he proposes to sell, accompanied with the recommendation of two citizens of the parish that he is a fit and proper person to receive such license, it shall be the duty of the Tax Collector to grant him a license, specifying the nature of the trade which he is permitted to carry on, upon his giving a bond, with two sufficient sureties, freeholders within the State, in the penal sum of —— dollars, conditioned that he will make a true return to the Tax Collector of the parish or district of New Orleans, in which the sales may be made, showing the tax to be paid by him for one year from the date of the license, and will pay such amount as soon as it may become due; and he shall pay the sum of —— dollars to the Tax Collector for such license, which shall be good for one year only.

On motion of Mr. Salomon, the blank in said section at line 13 was filled with the words "five thousand."

Mr. Phillips offered the following proviso to the second section:

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall have no force nor effect outside of the limits of the parish of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Salomon, Mr. Phillips' proviso was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Goode moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Salomon moved to lay Mr. Goode's motion on the table.

Mr. Goode called for the yeas and nays, they were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows, to-wit:

Yeas: Messrs. Buffington, Cottrell, Gardere, Hough, Hunt, Laidlaw, Leefe, Lott, Malhiot, Moore, Moreland, Newell, Patterson, Salomon, Shadburne, Stevens and Wilson—18.

Nays: Messrs. Flournoy, Goode, Loughborough, Pearce, Phillips, Smith, Smart and Taylor—8.

So Mr. Goode's proviso was laid on the table.

Mr. Scott offered the following amendment, by striking out all after the word "made" in the 16th line, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, to-wit:

Showing the amount of the sales made by him for one year from the date of the license, and that he will pay the taxes both to the State and parish, which may be due upon the amount of such sales, according to existing laws; and he shall pay to the tax collector for such license the same amount as may be paid by residents engaged in the same species of trade.

On motion by Mr. Salomon, Mr. Lott's amendment was laid on the table. Mr. Gardére moved to reconsider the vote given by him on the motion filling the blank in the nineteenth line of the second section, with the words "one thousand."

The reconsideration being granted, on motion by the same Senator, the words "one thousand" were stricken out, and the words "two hundred and fifty" inserted in lieu thereof.

Mr. Goode moved to amend the second section by adding at the end thereof the following words, to-wit: "Provided that this act shall not apply to booksellers."

On motion by Mr. Salomon, Mr. Goode's proviso was laid on the table. The question recurred on the adoption of the second section, as amended.

Mr. Moore called for the yeas and nays, they were ordered and, being taken, resulted as follows, to-wit:

Yeas: Messrs. Buffington, Cottrell, Delony, Gardére, Hough, Hunt, Laidlaw, Leefe, Malhiot, Moore, Moreland, Patterson, Salomon, Shadburne, Stevens and Wilson—18.

Nays: Messrs. Flournoy, Goode, Lott, Loughborough, Newell, Pearce, Phillips, Smith, Smart and Taylor—10.

So the second section was adopted.

Mr. Delony offered the following additional section:

*Be it further enacted, etc.*, That agricultural implements and plantation supplies, necessary to carry on agricultural operations, are exempted from the provisions of this act.

Mr. Salomon moved to strike out from Mr. Delony's additional section, the words "plantation supplies," which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Salomon moved to lay Mr. Delony's additional section on the table, which motion did not prevail.

The question recurred on the adoption of Mr. Delony's additional section.

Mr. Salomon called for the yeas and nays, they were ordered and, being taken, resulted as follows, to-wit:

Yeas: Messrs. Cottrell, Delony, Flournoy, Gardere, Goode, Hough, Lott, Malhiot, Moore, Moreland, Newell, Pearce, Phillips, Shadburne, Smith, Smart, Stevens, Taylor and Wilson—19.

Nays: Messrs. Buffington, Hunt, Laidlaw, Leefe and Salomon—5.

So Mr. Delony's additional section was adopted in lieu and place of the 3d section of the original bill.

The 3d section was read, and on motion by Mr. Salomon it was adopted as the 4th section of said bill.

The 4th section was read, and on motion by Mr. Salomon, it was adopted as the 5th section of said bill.

The 5th section, which reads as follows, was considered:

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the tax to be paid under this act shall be, on all sales made, one-half of one per cent.

On motion by the same Senator, the 5th section was adopted as amended.

The 6th section, which reads as follows, was considered:

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On motion by Mr. Hough, the same was stricken out. The question being on the adoption of the bill as amended, Mr. Goode moved the indefinite postponement of the same.

Mr. Salomon moved to lay Mr. Goode's motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered and, being taken, resulted as follows, to-wit:

Yeas: Messrs. Cottrell, Delony, Hough, Laidlaw, Moore, Moreland, Pearce, Salomon, Shadburne, Stevens and Wilson—11

Nays: Messrs. Buffington, Flournoy, Gardrée, Goode, Hunt, Leefe, Lott, Loughborough, Malhiot, Newell, Patterson, Phillips, Smith, Smart and Taylor—15

So Mr. Salomon's motion did not prevail, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Salomon:

*Mr. President*—I had hoped from the long time which has elapsed since the introduction of this bill in the Senate, that Senators at this late day would have been prepared to act promptly without making objections.

The Governor in his annual message to this body informed us that it was necessary that a law of this character should be passed. He stated his reasons why such a law should be passed. Previous to this, however, the merchants of New Orleans, and in the country also, had their attention drawn to the fact of the immense number of people coming into the State—in the country towns and villages particularly—that the State was infested by agents who annoyed them with samples of goods, and hence was seen the necessity that some law should be passed for the protection of the tax payers of the State of Louisiana.

The Governor in his message, however, did not state one important fact which came within the knowledge of some of the public officers. It was this, that one of these itinerant salesmen, who had died in the country, among his effects were found letters from John Brown, directing this man to inquire into the character of the slave population of the State in the particular portion in which he was then traveling. We do well know, sir, that a large number of itinerant salesmen from Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut come out here for no other purpose than that of tampering with our institutions, under the cloak of peddling wooden nutmegs.

Gentlemen have spoken regarding the unconstitutionality of the provisions of this bill. I am surprised at two members of the Committee on the Judiciary upon this floor speaking against the unconstitutionality of a measure which they themselves report. I cannot understand how the chairman of the Judiciary Committee can get up and speak against the unconstitutionality of the bill when he reported this bill himself. The bill which I originally laid before this Legislature was the exact copy of a bill that had passed the Legislatures of South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and at last accounts was pending before the Legislature of Virginia. I introduced the bill verbatim, according to the printed copy as it came from the Legislature of South Carolina, and I had thought, if the Legislature of that Southern State could pass such a bill, Louisiana could do so. The same reasons that called for the passage of such a bill in one of our sister States, calls for the passage of a like bill here.

But, sir, it appears that the bill did not suit gentlemen. They have introduced a substitute—to which I had no objection. I only introduced the bill to cover those points we absolutely require. Now, sir, what is the object of this bill? In a few words, sir, it is a proposition beneficial to the State, but more so to New Orleans than to the State at large, as far as business merit is concerned.

The tax paid by a New Orleans house of three partners is $100, for each of the members of the firm, to the city and $60 to the State. Consequently, the house of which I am a partner pays for State licence $180, city $300, making in all $480, only for the privilege of putting up a sign.

We then have to pay a tax on that licence to the city of New Orleans, for the payment of the bonds of the city of three per cent. We have to pay a tax on capital employed in business. Year before last they taxed income, besides capital. Doubting the constitutionality of that law, a large number of merchants agreed that we should refuse to pay the income tax, and abide by the result. I am not positive whether the suit has been decided by the Supreme Court, (one of the members tells me it has been decided against us.) We pay a tax, then, on capital and income. Gentlemen can easily judge for themselves as to the amount of capital employed in doing a business of a million or a million and a half a year. The amount of capital is large. We have to pay a large rent for stores and warehouses—employ a large number of clerks, horses and drays, the licence for each of which drays is $15, I think. In fact, we have to pay a licence for everything.

What is the position of these itinerant salesmen who come to New Orleans? I will state a fact. One of these roaming salesmen, with a million of dollars' worth of jewelry, comes to the "City Hotel." He takes a room at $2 a day. He is not compelled to hire a place and pay office rent, but he eats and drinks at the place where he disposes of his enormous stock of jewelry. He not only goes around New Orleans, but supplies people in want of jewelry, who would go to Hyde & Goodrich's, who do a large business and pay taxes. He sells at a small advance of New York cost; but this takes away from the New Orleans merchant the benefit of the sales, the benefit of the profit he otherwise would make. I have been told by a gentleman engaged in the jewelry business that one of these salesmen stood in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel and peddled out to gentlemen from the country watches and chains, and very poor ones at that, at a large price. Now, can you place this man on the same footing with gentlemen who are supporting the State—who are supporting the State by paying large licences? They are taxed, both capital and income, and employ a large number of men who obtain their daily bread by working day after day. Now, I ask, whether or not you will protect your own citizens—whether you will allow these foreign petty chapmen, as the South Carolina bill calls them, to come to New Orleans and take bread out of the mouths of citizen tax-payers. If the thing be allowed, gentlemen doing large business had better shut up their stores, or take an office and act as agents and take orders to be sent to the North to be filled. I am told there were four thousand such traveling agents at one time in the city of New Orleans, and God knows how many in the State. I have traveled in the country, and have found them in every little country town or village. We meet them on the river almost at every point. I have come down Red river with no less than seven or eight from the State of Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg, peddling out glassware. They stop at one town, and then go on board a boat again, and go to the next one.

We have no objection to these gentlemen coming to New Orleans and doing business. We invite capital. We desire to see capital brought there and business carried on. We want them to come and take stores, employ clerks, drays, men, rent warehouses and pay taxes. We would have no objection them. We invite them. The more capital we can bring to New Orleans, the more is it to the interest of the State, because the taxes of the State are increased. Why do gentlemen from the country object to a proposition that will bring into the treasury of the State at the least calculation $100,000 per annum in the item of licences alone. Pass this bill and your treasurer will issue the licences. Gentlemen ought not to complain of an empty treasury when they refuse to pass a bill to put money into it. We only want the traveling agent to pay a portion of what we have to pay to the city and State.

The gentleman in his remarks stated that this tax comes out of the consumer. Who denies it? The consumer has to pay it now as a portion of the cost; no one doubts that point. But as it is now, the fellow from the North is able to undersell us. Gentlemen will buy where they can buy cheapest. I had this bill printed in the State paper and in each of the city papers, to spread it over the State. I have watched closely all the papers, yet I have been unable to find any objection. If this bill don't meet with your approval, why don't you bring in one that will. You acknowledge that the evil exists and that it should be provided for, but yet you offer nothing but riders and provisoes that you well know will make this one useless.

Gentlemen talk about the Democratic opposition to any and all kind of protection, and the necessity of standing up to the party on this point, yet by the very amendments to this bill they do protect one class of dealers, viz: the jewelers. I offered to exempt agricultural implements, but with it they couple plantation supplies; and I ask in all candor whether that clause does not cover every article sold by the grocery merchant in the city. Then again they offer to make it applicable only to New Orleans; I am much obliged to them; it is from the country that we want to expel these itinerants.

I am sorry I have detained the Senate so long. I did not anticipate there would be any opposition to the bill after it was unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee—in their report on the original bill they say they report unfavorably, but believing some law to be necessary to stop the evil, they report this substitute—I therefore did not prepare myself to meet opposition. I regret, indeed, that gentlemen should have pursued the course they have to kill the bill.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Four English miners, from Mansfield and Newcastle, England, have recently discovered a coal field on Obed's river, Fentress county, Tennessee, consisting of one thousand acres of a solid coal bed, four feet thick, of the best quality of bituminous coal, containing a large quantity of gas and petroleum.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1860.

*Ed. Crescent*—Private dispatches received here from Governor Houston, of Texas, although ambiguously worded, clearly intimate designs upon Mexico, the difficulties on the Rio Grande offering, as is supposed, just opportunities of revenge, even to the dismemberment of the country. I am not at liberty to state the contents of these dispatches. If the Texas Rangers once take the field, there is no limiting or restraining the consequences. In this connection I may notice that a joint resolution has been introduced into the Senate to request the President to call on the regiment of Texas volunte