DRY GOODS AT COST.....AT COST!

On and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., we will sell the following goods, and the greater part of our large and varied stock at greatly reduced prices—

PRINTED ENGLISH LAWNS;
.. FRENCH JACONETS;
.. .. ORGANDIES;
.. .. CAMBRICS;
.. IRISH LINEN AND LINEN CAMBRICS;
ORGANDY ROBES, new styles;
ENGLISH BAREGE, new styles;
COLORED AND GRISAILLE SILKS;
GRISAILLE POPLINETTES for Traveling Dresses.

Linen Goods.

4-4 IRISH LINENS;
PILLOW CASE LINENS, all widths;
9 to 12-4 IRISH, SCOTCH AND FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS;
BIRD-EYE, DUSSIA AND HUCK. DIAPERS;
FRINGED and COLD BORDERED HUCK. TOWELS;
FRENCH LINEN CLOTHS and TOWELS;
DAMASK and SNOW-DROP NAPKINS, ⅝ to 4-4;
8-4 to 24-4 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS;
8-4 to 12-4 DAMASKS, SCOTCH, IRISH and FRENCH;
LINEN FOR DRAWERS, IRISH and FRENCH.

The above goods are of the best makes, made to order, and fully guaranteed in every respect.

Plantation Goods.

Our stock of these goods is unusually varied—everything of the best quality.

Hosiery.

Ladies' brown and white COTTON HOSE;
Misses' .. ..
Men's .. .. SOCKS;
Boys' .. ..
Ladies' Gauze MERINO VESTS;
Children's .. .. ..
Men's .. .. ..

A very large stock of the above, of the best makers; also, a full assortment of other goods in our line. Being anxious to reduce our large stock before the closing of the business season, we will sell everything at unusually low prices. Our friends and the public in general are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
150 Canal street,
a6 2p2t—tf Touro Buildings.

SUGAR HOGSHEADS—SUGAR HOGSHEADS.—

STAVE AND SHINGLE MACHINES,
—Suitable for Making—
SUGAR HOGSHEADS, RICE, MOLASSES, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE STAVES, AND SHINGLES.

The principle embraced in this Machine is the old process of splitting and dressing by hand labor. Working directly with the grain of the timber, it produces an article not liable to warp or check from exposure. The Stave Mill will rive shave and joint, from the bolt, from 7,000 to 10,000 Staves per day, and the Shingle Machine from 10,000 to 15,000 Shingles. It requires two horse power to work it, and can be attached to any team engine, gin or saw mill power. It can make any required length, and can be adjusted to any thickness or taper. The timber is neither steamed nor sawed, but rived and shaved directly from the bolt.

Both Machines can be seen in full operation, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, every day, at No. 1 Canal street. These Machines are made in Augusta, Ga.

Any party wishing to purchase Parish, State, County and single rights, or Machines, can obtain them from the Agent, who will give full particulars. F. W. C. COOK,
Sole Agent for the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. ja31 6m

TREDEGAR LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS
Richmond, Virginia.

JOSEPH 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 Trucks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Cannon.

EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent,
fe7 2p1m—1yAW No. 106 Gravier street, New Orleans.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
Save the Pieces!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.

Spalding's Prepared Glue

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cane, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. ja19 1yAW

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES—
ALL SIZES, FROM 8 to 16 DIAMETER OF CYLINDER

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 1½ to 30 horse power.
DRAINING WHEELS, from 12 feet to 30 feet diameter.
DRAINING PUMPS, from 6 to 20 inches in diameter.
Lee & Leavitt's Patent CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, with both iron and wooden frames, with Norcross' Rocker Boxes and Stearn's Patent Eccentric Head Blocks.
Page's and Page & Child's CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
Double Circular Saw Mills, with Top Saws.
Strach's Iron Frame CORN and FLOUR MILLS, from 18 to 5 inches diameter.
NEWELL COTTON SCREWS, of 6, 7½, 9 and 11 inches in diameter, by 12 feet long, and geared for either horse or steam power.
SHAFTING, COUPLINGS, PULLIES, STANDS, HANGERS, and Boxes of all sizes.
DOUBLE FLUE BOILERS, 42 inches in diameter, and from 16 to 30 feet long.
CIRCULAR SAWS, up to 72 inches diameter.
DOCTOR ENGINES, of various sizes.
INDIA RUBBER BANDS, of all sizes.

An assortment of all sizes of the above articles generally in store, ready for delivery at the shortest notice, and for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest prices.

Every article fully guaranteed.

Full printed Catalogues of prices will be sent to any address by mail.

S. H. GILMAN,
my9 4Wtf 70 Gravier street, New Orleans.

AMERICAN AROMATIC BITTER CORDIAL,
—AND—
TONIC AROMATIC BITTERS,
A Cordial for Ladies, Aged Persons, etc.

Of these two varieties of Bitters, the first is to be taken mixed with any agreeable fluid, while the second may be taken pure, or both may be mingled together, forming a bitter of greater or less intensity, so as to please every taste. The aroma and delicious flavor these Bitters possess have induced the finest judges to pronounce them superior to any hitherto manufactured. They are particularly efficacious in restoring health, and reestablishing impaired digestion, that fruitful source of diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Nervous and Liver Affections, General Weakness, etc., all of which render life a burden. In any fever, followed by protracted convalescence, and consequent weakness, to remedy is better adapted to restore strength and hasten the complete return of health.

N. B. The American Bitters may likewise be taken pure. They do not contain much spirits. The strong flavor they possess arises from the aroma, the predominance of a bitter principle, both of which are, however, highly agreeable. Sold Bitters have been introduced into general use in the principal coffee-houses, hotels, clubs, etc.

Sold by
KARSTENDIEK & CO., cor. Gravier and New Levee sts.
A. A. PEYCHAUD, 80 Royal street.
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.
N. R. PEPIN & CO., 81 Common street. fe23 2m

W. S. CHANDLER, DENTIST,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
138 Carondelet street,
corner of Lafayette.
ja25 1yAW

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1860. NUMBER 38.

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,
165.....Canal Street.....167
NEW ORLEANS.

The subscribers respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the Planters in general, that they are always prepared to furnish them with NEGRO CLOTHING, of the very best materials, and at most reasonable prices.

The large patronage they receive from this and neighboring States has induced them to extend their establishment, so as to meet any increase of business, and, in order to be able to supply their patrons always with the same and best descriptions of materials, they have made contracts with several of the most prominent manufacturers in the South, and shall henceforth be able to supply Planters with goods of uniform quality.

They feel confident that they will give entire satisfaction to all those who may patronize their eminently Southern enterprise, and solicit their orders, which shall receive immediate attention.

ja15 6m HERRARD & CO.

BILLIARD TABLES—BILLIARD TABLES
35.....ST. LOUIS STREET.....35
Under the St. Louis Hotel.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, from the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as
ROSEWOOD,
BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,
BIRCH AND OAK.

With Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets, Gum Leathers, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to Billiards or other games.

N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables can be seen at the St. Charles, Marble Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.

Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

m29 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

FAMILY GROCERY, CORNER OF COMMON and Carondelet streets.

It has been my desire to excel in the quality of BUTTER furnished to my customers, and the patronage I have acquired in the last fourteen years is proof of success.

My TEAS, being selected by an acknowledged judge, in New York, will be found to be choice.

The stock of the store is changed many times during the year and is therefore fresh. A full assortment constantly coming in, bought and to be sold for cash.

Country orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid. Terms, cash or city acceptance.

H. H. HEDDEN,
n26 6m corner Common and Carondelet Sts., New Orleans.

PERRY'S NON-EXPLOSIVE, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID AND PATENT BURNERS.

PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS—in great variety.
REFINED KEROSENE OR COAL OIL—
Which burns without odor or smoke.
PAPER HANGINGS—A good assortment.
LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS,
In great quantity and variety.
SPERM, LARD, COTTON SEED and MACHINERY OILS.

A complete assortment of STOVES, among which are the celebrated GEM COOKING STOVES, the cheapest good Stove in the market.

PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.
TABLE CUTLERY, together with a general assortment of Home Furnishing Goods too numerous to mention, for sale at the lowest prices, by

HENRY PERRY,
a9 3m 112 Poydras street.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!
CARMIN'S CEMENT OR NEGATIVE GLUE,

For permanently joining broken China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Furniture, Leather, India Rubber goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds.

Ask for "Carmin's Cement or Negative Glue," and take no other. It far surpasses anything of the kind in use, leaving no trace of any cement having been applied.

E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
No. 41 Magazine st.

For sale by all Retail Druggists and Dealers generally. Price 25 cents. fe28 3mAW

FRANCIS & LOUTREL—
No. 45 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.

Every variety of Blank-Book, Paper, Stationery, Steam Printing, Lithographic Work and Book Binding.

Orders respectfully solicited. fe18 1y

THE FARINA COLOGNE WATER—
DIRECT IMPORTATION.

The undersigned, sole representative for the United States, the Canadas and West Indies, of the justly celebrated house of
JOHN CHARLES FARINA,
has authorized Messrs. C. T. BUDDECKE & CO., of this city, to receive orders for the importation of the above genuine article, put up in all the different styles in wicker, plain bottles, etc.

HENRY ROERSERG,
Of the firm of JOHN CHARLES FARINA,
Cologne, Prussia.

Orders intrusted to us for the house of J. C. Farina, will have prompt attention, and be executed at the same rates and prices as if forwarded direct to Cologne.

C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
fe3 3m No. 21 Common street.

A. A. MAGINNIS' COTTON SEED OIL
—And—
OIL CAKE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 115 and 117 Magazine street,
NEW ORLEANS,

Keeps constantly on hand Crude and Superior Clarified OIL, OIL CAKE, OIL CAKE MEAL, and decorticated Seed.

Orders for the above filled with promptness and dispatch.

CASH paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. n18 tf

MOLASSES.....MOLASSES.....MOLASSES.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES and GOLDEN SYRUP, from the Hope and Star Steam Refineries, equal to any in the South, for sale in barrels, halves and kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers. Terms liberal.

MOLONY & BRO.,
ja31 2p1t—3m No. 88 Poydras street.

GALVANIZED IRON—GALVANIZED IRON—

The undersigned, Sole Agents for McCULLOUGH & CO.'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN
Charcoal Galvanized Iron,
For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Stack Pipes, Verandas, etc., etc.

Warranted to flange and seam. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation. For sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER,
m21 3m 49 Common street.

PLAIN HAMS AND SHOULDERS—

350 CASKS GROENENDYKE & THOMPSON'S,
In Air Tight Packages.
For sale by O'DOWD & SULLIVAN,
m31 1m corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT—THIS DUBLIN PORTER is superior to any other brand as a beverage or for medicinal purposes. For sale to the trade by
GRAY BROTHERS,
Sole Agents,
fe2 tf 111 Old Levee, near St. Louis street.

A CARD.....A CARD.

DR. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, the patrolled CANCER DOCTOR, who, for many years has been located on Gravier street, in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel, has removed his office to No. 20 BARONNE STREET, between Common and Canal, opposite the Lafayette Car Landing, where he is prepared to treat all diseases which he professes to cure, viz: CANCERS, in their worst forms, SCALD HEAD, WHITE SWELLINGS and ULCERS, of every description.

Specimens of Ulcerous Tumors, extracted from patients, can be seen at Dr. Reynolds' office, and references to persons of prominent standing in this and other States of the Union, who have been successfully treated by Dr. Reynolds, will be given to all who have any doubts of the efficacy of his remedies.

He challenges the medical faculty of the United States of America or Europe to excel his cures. a5 1m*

IRON "MORESQUE BUILDING"
TO LEASE.

The stores of the "Iron Moresque Building," to be three-stories high and 150 feet square, most eligibly situated on the property corner Camp, Poydras, and North streets, running through to St. Francis street, to be completed on or before 1st November next.

If desired, the stores can be built of any capacity to suit parties, provided propositions are made at once.

Plans may be seen and applications made to
JOHN C. BARELLI,
61 Common street,
or to CHAS. T. NASH,
m26 1m 28 Carondelet street.

SOUTHERN HAT HOUSE—
BYRAM, HIND & BLISS,
—Importers and wholesale Dealers in—
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, etc.
Importers of FRENCH HATS.
No. 19 Murray street, near Broadway,
New York.
AARON G. BYRAM..... JESSE R. HIND..... WM. H. BLISS
BENJAMIN L. BRITTAIN, Washington, Ark., Special Partner.
fy15 1y&W

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1860.

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT.

The New York Times has been lately figuring up the relative political power of the different States of the Union, after the next census, and the next Congressional apportionment. The Times estimates that the ratio of representation will be enlarged, so as to make about one hundred and twenty thousand of Federal population necessary to constitute a Congressional District, instead of ninety-three thousand, as is now the case. It then makes a calculation of the number of Representatives each State will be entitled to, and also of the number of votes of each in the Electoral College.

According to this showing the Northern, and particularly the Northwestern States, will have a marked increase in political strength. The Northeastern and the Southern Atlantic States will lose. The Southwestern States will about hold their own, with the exception of Texas, which will gain largely.

All this may be news to the readers of the Times, but it is not so to our own. Three years ago we submitted estimates showing this very result. We demonstrated that the political power of the country was concentrating in the Northern States, and we deduced therefrom an argument against the formation of exclusively sectional parties. In the interest of the South, we showed how great would be our folly in precipitating a sectional issue, whereby we were bound to be driven to the wall, in consequence of our comparative numerical weakness.

Even now the anti-slavery States have more than fifty majority in Congress, and in the Electoral College. Even now, upon sectional issues, the South is at the mercy of the North, if the latter choose to exercise the power it possesses. But the disproportion will be still greater after the census next year. The one section will have more than double the political strength of the other.

The New York Times publishes these figures with evident gratification. It foresees, in the future, the political superiority of its own section, and it hardly attempts to conceal the pleasure which the prospect affords. The Times, too, is only moderately anti-Southern in its feelings. The regular Black Republican organs, we suppose, would make a most unseemly exhibition of their joy, did not high considerations of policy restrain them.

We wish the Times had given us an assurance, so far as its own voice and influence are concerned, that this preponderating Northern majority would never be employed to oppress and plunder the South. We do not suppose that journal is in favor of any such policy—but we all know how liable power is to be abused. History teaches us, indeed, that in republics as well as in monarchies, irresponsible power is frequently used to carry out most nefarious purposes. Minorities sometimes act as checks in preventing flagrant outrages—but are unavailing in arresting petty impositions and small exactions which, in the aggregate, are equally as destructive of popular rights.

It is easy to see, from these figures, what will be the result if our future political contests are conducted by sectional parties. The South will be irretrievably overthrown. It is her policy, then, and her interest, as far as is consistent with her honor, to discountenance sectional agitation. She must encourage nationality and fraternity, and a return to the happy period when we had two grand national parties. Let her not do this in any spirit of timidity or fear—for she is amply able to take care of herself in any emergency—but in a broad, catholic spirit of patriotism and nationality.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings were tolerably large on the shady side of the flags yesterday, that is, before the clouds began to give signs of discounting and letting out. The talk on cotton did not amount to much. Four steamers were to leave Europe on 4th inst. for New York and Portland. Of course, there was some desire to await the arrival. Commercially, the advices cannot amount to much; politically, they may cast some shadows on the future of the great Italian question and the movements of the Emperor of France. There was the usual "quantum" of talk about cotton, and there was more or less talk about the action of the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the Louisiana Dredging Company. The impression is, that the Chamber has broken out in a new place all at once. This venerable association has been in organization about twenty-eight years. The bars and channels at the mouths of the Mississippi have been blocked up about sixteen times in that period. We have never heard of the "Chamber" taking any action or making up a contribution to clear the channels or the snags. There was some attempt to do something about a year ago, when one hundred vessels were detained. This fresh, new-born zeal, however, for the commercial interests of our city, looks suspicious; the movement is believed to have its origin in Northern cities, particularly as we learn that one or two New York papers have taken up the cudgels against the law passed by our Legislature, authorizing the Louisiana Dredging Company to exact 10 cents per ton on all vessels that use or pass through Pass a'Loutre, provided there are 18 feet water in the channel, which is also to be 300 feet wide.

Many Northern folks would be glad that the immense commerce of New Orleans should be subject to detentions and delays at the mouths of the great outlet. They would not care if the channels or mouths of the Mississippi were to be closed and eternally blocked, as a share of the great trade would be diverted to New York via the Western railroads. Our Chamber of Commerce say that for $50,000 per annum the channel or bar can be kept clear. Very good, very well; but we should like to have their costs put down in some tangible shape. We are dubious about them. We know that an estimate made last year to keep the channel open at the Southwest Pass was over $70,000, nearer $90,000. And why is it—after years and years of interruption to the commerce of our emporium—that when a company of responsibility agrees to keep an entrance to our port free and open at all times for the pitiful compensation of 10 cents per ton on vessels above a certain draft, there should be opposition? Who can answer; what does it mean? Vessels are now receiving, for carrying the great staple from our levee to Europe, just double what is paid from New York—¾d. for cotton from New York, and ½d. from New Orleans—and this has been the rule for months past. However, throwing all this talk for the nonce aside, and to present something more than the talk on the flags against the assumptions of the Chamber of Commerce, we take at once a decided stand against the committee, and beg leave to suggest that the action and intents of the Louisiana Dredging Company can be brought up, right up; that is, for another company to be organized that will agree to open an 18 feet channel at the Southwest Pass, or at the old Southeast Pass, which will agree to charge only five cents per ton for the use of the channel; or perhaps if the $50,000, which have been called up by the Chamber, are forthcoming, vessels can pass over free. But why does not the report of the Chamber tell the world something about the Southwest Pass? Not a word do we discern in regard to this great channel, which has been the main entrance for over twenty years past. The report "talks" of the old Northeast Pass, which never had more than 9 to 11 feet forty years ago—that was the last time we came through it. The old Southeast Pass was a good channel for 12 to 14 feet up to within a few years. But to cut a long talk short, let us have another Dredging Company, to be called the Southwest Pass Company; then we will be prepared to knock the Louisiana Dredging Company and old Pass a'Loutre into a three-cornered cocked hat. Competition is the life and essence of trade and commerce, so we assume the liberty to suggest to the delegate who goes to Washington—by recommendation and at the expense of the Chamber of Commerce—to embrace in the remonstrance the Southwest Pass Dredging Company. We have some further talk on this matter, which we must defer till our next, when we will have something to say on the constitutionality of the recent law, and inquire how the old Navigation Company charged $1 25 per ton on all vessels crossing the bar at the mouth of the Bayou St. John, and landing cargo at the bayou bridge, and this on a natural highway, with a little dredging at the mouth of the bayou?

The rain was coming up tolerably strong and heavy when we left the flags, which prevented us from paying our respects to the habitués of Tchoupitoulas, Poydras and New Levee streets. However, they were getting along very well, and prepared to sell and pay for all the products of the great West which may come to our market, and pay for the same in the very best of currency.

The European mails by the Persia were received yesterday. The private letters read on the so-so order. Money was dear in London, that is, 4½@5 pct. It would be termed cheap on our flags at 8 @9 pct.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority. All the Northern Representatives, Democratic and Black Republican, with three exceptions, voted for its passage.

This is the third attempt Kansas has made to get into the Union, under as many different Constitutions. The first one was a Black Republican movement, as far back as the session of 1855-6. But the thing was so irregular and informal that the Senate rejected it without a moment's hesitation.

The next was the "Lecompton" Constitution, which Kansas presented as the basis of her admission, and which gave rise to the great Democratic imbroglio in Congress, and all over the country, which is raging yet. This was a Pro-slavery Constitution, and was favored by the Administration and the Democracy generally. But a sufficient number of Northern Democrats united with the Black Republicans to prevent the passage of the bill in the House, although it had previously received the sanction of the Senate.

The "English-Compromise" bill was then proposed and passed, by which it was stipulated that when Kansas had a population equal to that which is necessary for a Representative in Congress—to be decided by a census of the people, legally taken—she should be entitled to admission. She comes now and claims admission, but she has not complied with the condition. She has had no census taken. Her population, exclusive of the Pike's Peak country, (which is asking for a separate Territorial organization) is estimated by good judges at not over sixty thousand—very little more than half the requisite number. Moreover, the territorial boundaries are not definitely fixed, as was also required by the English bill. Her admission, under these circumstances, would be a violation of the law as it stands, and for this reason is opposed by the Representatives of the South.

The bill will be defeated in the Senate—but, even if successful there, will be met with an Executive veto. The President, having aproved the English bill, cannot, without the grossest inconsistency, give his sanction to a measure which is in direct conflict with its provisions. The Republicans know this very well; but they no doubt suppose some party advantage may be gained by a reproduction of the Kansas drama upon the stage. It really seems that we are never to have the last of Kansas. For six years it has kept the nation in a ferment, and it bids fair to keep it up for six years to come.

MRS. WOOD'S BENEFIT.—Last night the Varieties was well filled, notwithstanding the state of the streets and weather. The piece, "Woman and Artiste," was well selected for a benefit of a popular actress, and as it was its first presentation to a New Orleans public, a slight sketch of it may not be uninteresting. Miss *Anne Bracegirdle* (Mrs. Wood,) is a distinguished tragedienne in London. Mr. *John Burgess* (Mr. Morris,) is an old lawyer from the interior, who calls upon Miss Bracegirdle in a very unceremonious manner, to inquire about his son, whom he had sent to London to study law. The son, *Justinian Burgess* (Mr. Davenport,) had visited the theater, become desperately enamored of Miss Bracegirdle, actress, and instead of studying law, had devoted his time to watching her movements, and writing daily for her a piece of poetry.

The old gentleman having through a friend learned the state of affairs, comes in haste to the metropolis and forces his way, as we have said, into the presence of Miss B. to upbraid her for the folly of his son and demand where he is to be found. Miss B. in the meantime has become highly interested in the daily poetical billets-doux. She discovers through the father that the author is his son, and is quite captivated with the appearance of that son, when the father spies him across the street watching her residence, and points him out to her. However, she promises the old gentleman to break the son of his fondness and send him to his books again. The young man is summoned to her presence, and then the scene in which she disguises her feelings and character, in order to disgust him with her assumed frivolity and heartlessness, was rendered to the manifest delight of the audience. Especially her lawyer's speech to the jury called down thunders of applause and merriment.

She succeeded, and the young man is thoroughly disgusted, though at the sacrifice of her own happiness, especially when she learns that he was the unknown who had the evening before saved her from the attack of two ruffians. The father finally relents. She recalls the son. Her conduct is explained and a reconciliation effected. Not only in this piece but in "Jenny Lind," also, Mrs. Wood ably sustained her high reputation and was most heartily welcomed and applauded throughout by the audience. They seemed to take pleasure in manifesting their regard for her in every way, and bouquets were showered upon the stage. Mrs. Wood was handsomely supported by Miss Denin, Messrs. Davenport, Morris and others, though we have not space to particularize.

AN INTERESTING PLEASURE EXCURSION.—A grand hunting, fishing, and general pleasure excursion, with scientific investigations to accompany, to the salmon waters and caribou woods of the northern coast of Labrador and Hudson's straits, will be made from Boston this summer. The party will be composed chiefly of gentlemen from the Smithsonian Institute and Williams' College, and will number about thirty in all. Two or three ladies also contemplate joining the party; and a visit will be paid to the Esquimaux and Moravian missions. The company will be composed of New Yorkers and Bostonians.

MYSTERIOUS.—A painter named Stearns, employed in the Warrington Navy Yard, disappeared mysteriously about three weeks ago, without drawing the balance of wages due him. A few days ago a rumor prevailed that the body of an unknown man had been found in a deserted cabin on the Mobile road, about twelve miles on the road—supposed to be that of Stearns.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The Memphis and New Orleans packet line mail steamer Geo. Quitman, Capt. J. W. Cannon, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, connecting with the Memphis and Charleston and Memphis and Ohio railroads for all points North, East and West, and with fine mail steamers for Louisville and St. Louis. For through tickets, apply to J. H. Pirtle, agent, Memphis packet office, under St. Charles Hotel.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE AMERICAN LINE.]

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wilson introduced a bill which provides for the more effective suppression of the slave trade.

The Committee on Judiciary was requested to enquire into the expediency of having any further legislation relative to the arrest of John Brown, Jr., and S. F. Sanborn, the two principal Harper's Ferry witnesses.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution to adjourn during the sitting of the Charleston Convention, from Wednesday, 18th inst., till the 22d of May.

The Houmas land bill was made the special order of the day for the first Monday in May.

Mr. Latham obtained the floor and delivered a speech, in which he strongly advocated the rights of the South.

The speech was greatly applauded by the Southern and conservative members of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives the resolution to adjourn to the first of May was tabled by a majority of forty-three votes.

A bill was introduced providing for the suppression of the Coolie trade by American vessels. The bill was passed.

In the Senate a joint resolution was offered, providing for an appropriation of $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Japanese embassy. The bill was passed.

A bill was introduced providing for an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars to restore the curtail service of the post-office department.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 400 bales. The market closed very dull, but previous rates were generally maintained. The Flour market closed steady at previous quotations. Wheat closed firm at our last rates. The market for Corn closed dull; Mixed is selling at 74c. per bushel.

River Intelligence.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—The steamboat Defender, very heavily freighted, while on her passage from New Orleans to Pittsburg, struck a snag near Laconia and sunk immediately. Three of the deck hands were drowned while trying to reach the shore. The boat and its heavy cargo are a total loss.

[Both lines interrupted by the storm of 17th.]

CHEAPEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK.—Only $39 75! Why traveling is getting to be almost as cheap as boarding? We suppose, of course though, there must be disadvantages in the route, which are obliged to be offset by the cheapness. On examination, however, the reverse turns out to be the case. As regards time, it is only six days to New York, and in proportion for Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston. Then you escape the back-breaking fatigue of a continued trip in the cars. On this route there is the most agreeable alternation of steamboats, railroads and steamships. But twenty-two hours altogether in the cars. And instead of eight days sea-sickness without respite, as on the Ocean route around Florida, you have but one or two days at sea.

If, however, we consider the attractiveness of this route as to scenery and variety, we shall probably find its claims greater than those arising from cheapness and comfort. You have first that most delightful summer trip from here to Mobile across the placid waters of Pontchartrain and along the pine-clad shores of the Gulf upon a splendid line of boats. Then comes a change. You step on board an enterprising high-pressure and stem the turbid waters of the Alabama. The trip is not long enough to weary you, while summer skies above, and scenery varying from low, humid banks to rolling hills and towering precipices around, make a real pleasure excursion of the voyage.

Soon you are at Montgomery, and then on the rapid car you glide away over the prairies, among the hills and through the picturesque towns and cities of Alabama and Georgia. In the meantime, if business, fancy or health demands it, you may stop as long as you please, and as comfortably too, at any of these places. From Savannah, a splendid line of steamships transports you to New York, affording just a pleasant spice of sea voyage. It is certainly a delightful route.

SINGULAR ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.—On Monday, 9th inst., about seven A. M., the city of Pittsburg, says the Chronicle, was enveloped, as it were, in an immense cloud, which completely shut out the light of day, rendering it as dark as if it were night, instead of morning. The change, at once sudden and extraordinary, was a source of no little surprise to our people, and among the more timid some little alarm prevailed. After a while, however, the clouds cleared away, and a heavy shower followed. Previous to the change above noted, a painful stillness pervaded the city, rendering sounds at a distance plainly audible. The bell on the east Liberty train was distinctly heard all through the Second Ward, and other sounds equally distant were quite as audible. The whole thing lasted but a few moments, and when it had passed away, all seemed more or less relieved.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, the venerable home of Lord Byron, is to be sold by auction next June, to settle the estate of Col. Wildman, its last owner. The domain contains about 3226 acres, of which the park, enclosed with a stone wall, occupies about 831 acres; the woods and plantations within the park are about 196 acres, and without the park about 618 acres, and stored with game of every description; and the extensive lakes, together about 18 acres, are well stocked with fish, and abound with wild fowl.

Garibaldi appears to maintain unabated his popularity in Italy, and his birthday, March 19, was celebrated in Rome by a Te Deum, intoned in a church by a party of students. As Garibaldi is a native of Nice, and as Nice is now a French city, it is remarked that probably he will represent that city in the French Corps. It will be a curious instance of the vicissitudes of life to see the defender of Rome, the exile of the marshes of Ravenna, the candle dealer of Staten Island, and the hero of the late Italian war, a member of the Imperial Government of France.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—W Bowrie, Memphis; R B Lewis, Ala; Lewis Cuillie, L Hayward and lady, Miss R Adams, N Y; L C Watson, Miss; J R Lewis, Memphis; J C Houston, J E Houston, M Houston, Ala; M D Jones and lady, Ga; J L Chambers, Tex; Jas A Ventress, E Towns, R H Glass, W Bailey, La; J W Reaves, Ark; Jno Rankin, Louisville; G O Young, Ky; Williams, J G Page, D S Cameron, Miss; S A Parker, S L Woodson, T N Hind, W Bowles, Memphis; Saw F Scott and lady, W B Whitehead, Va; Lewis Strong, Bayou Sara; J Armant and lady, St James; Dr Lemaire, St Charles; S J Harding, Jas Herring, Ala; M U Dodson, C R Parker, Miss; W B Fleming, Ala; W C Smeade, A H Reading, Col J Perkins, E J Malmanker, Miss; Jno Powell, Georgia; Simeon Saule, Boston; S Bibb and lady, La; Jas A Robinson, R W Frost, N Y; Mrs Chance, St Louis; S B McPhater, St Louis.

CITY HOTEL—Y Smaden, La; M Sayer, Cincinnati; A W Todd, Ala; J H Littlejohn, N C; W S Hudnam, Huntsville, Tenn; A Wylie, Geo; C Fox, N S Tyrell, W P Dunaille, P Brown, Miss; Jno Gorkon, La; J A Skinner; M W Gilbert, N Y; W Bradley, J Singleton, H D Rhodes, Jas J W Meeks, Mrs H Harrison, Tenn; J D Towell, S Calphin, S Sterrin, Tex; R J Judge and lady, Tex; R Rickett, Benj Kelly, B P Rickett, Miss; P P Alley, N Y; W K Hudman, Ky; J W Capron, A Bailey, S Mary; F Z Burgess, N Y; R A Pierce, Fla; J M Chambliss, Ga; A D Hunkel, Jno Antobes, Wm McArthur, W Lester; La; W H Alexander, T W Watts and lady, Miss; T S Cahin, J C Brown, P C Craig, Miss; Montgomery; W S Middlebrooks, City of Mexico; G A Arnold, Ala; Jas Simms, H B Lawrence, Ark; H Richards, H Sanford, River; S E Overton, La; T H Ellis-ledge, Shreveport; Miss McKoes, A Eckford, F M Eckford, Mobile; W Johnston, Natchez; S S Atkins, J R Cavert, Red River; Thos Duvall, L Gibbins, Baton Rouge; D Adams, Little Rock; T J Roach, Mrs Mary Wolfock, Miss Sallie Wolfolk, W T Yeamans, J L O'Neal, J B Long, W H Shofeler, Nelson Taylor, Miss L Chase, J R Morris, Mrs M D Wilson, W L Adkins, Tex; Mrs A S Mecer; E S Mentz; W H Carson, La; J D Chrisman, Ala; C M Kalb, Ga; Mrs M D Smith, Mrs M F Dupuy, J P Dupuy, Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—C H Hatch, N Y; Mrs E M Woodside, Miss Mary Woodside, Ind; M W Hamilton, B Rouge; Y Peyton, Pt Coupee; P M Corey, R Keasby and lady, La; Ch Roeder, O; M Schall, N Y; L C Workman, W L Rowland, Ark; M Phillips and lady, Mobile; Sam Tillony, Tex; B F Corbin, J Hilyard, L C Waller, H H Hartnack, S G Allison, Tex; C H Dennison, M B Sampson, N Y; W J Mellton, Lake Providence; H Wildman, Covington.

Local Intelligence.

THE RAIN, the "blessed rain," came along yesterday, and right handsomely. Great was the joy, and many the small disasters, arising from so wet and refreshing a visit, after the long drought we have had.

The dust smoked up defiantly under the first sprinkle, but the heavier showers which followed succeded in swallowing it, and after foaming along the streets in triumph, left it lying helpless in its original condition—in glorious mud. The suburban fields and city gardens bent beneath the baptism, but afterwards raised and shook themselves, as if daring the rain to come on again.

The poor people of the suburbs nearly fainted with joy when they saw the rain and heard the sonorous fall of the spout-streams into their long-empty cisterns, and immediately went to washing their feet and the faces of their children.

Great numbers of drowned ducks and geese were seen drifting out to the swamp; they having been without water so long as to forget how to swim, and yesterday's rain-flood catching them unawares; and many of the tree frogs exploded, in their efforts to sing in a manner worthy of the occasion.

Even the cab-drivers were so glad of the rain that they didn't charge more than treble the usual rates of fare.

The truth is, it was all sorts of a rain