New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. C. WIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1860.

We have been favored by Mr. Charles Heidsieck, the proprietor of the celebrated champagne which bears his name, with a truly excellent photograph of himself, for which he has our thanks.

We have been requested to give notice that Mrs. Dennison, a lady who came to our city highly recommended as one of the many of the standard Reviews and Magazines, has two engravings for sale at the bookstore of Mr. Magloire, Camp street. The engravings are the "Court of Death," and "Madame's Notre Fair." Those who desire to see them need apply to-day or to-morrow, as they will soon leave the city.

See Proceed. of Board of Aldermen on 4th page

Misquoting.—Some time ago we copied from Walter Scott, of the Times an able article on the "American Horses in England," and inadvertently credited it to Forest's Monthly. The error is one of the class that will sometimes happen, and we willingly make the correction.

THE MORNE-MARTYRED DELEGATES.

Future historians of the great American Republican Empire, if they be humorists, will linger delightedly over many a page of their voluminous chronicles, but over none with a keener sense of enjoyment than that which records the popular excitement throughout the country which was caused in 1860 by the frantic rumor that the Bonifaces of the good city of Charleston had sternly made up their minds to put the screws of grasping extortion to the honorable gentlemen delegated to the Democratic Convention which is now convened in solemn conclave for the selection of a fitting candidate for President of this great nation.

Slow the dreadful rumor got abroad and gained the large currency it not clearly understood, but enough it is that it has rendered the so-decided proclivities of the Charleston hotels the objects of popular reprobation all over the land, and the matter of board and lodging charges has had the lion's share of the interest excited by the Convention, and has been more discussed than the question as to who is to be the nominee of that Convention. A foreigner reading the papers would doubtless consider that at this time the delegates are fingering their cash, and dignifiedly estimating how much they will have to disburse for grub and shelter rather than considering, with grave deliberation, who is the fitting man for their votes which are to make him the candidate for the highest office in the gift of the civilest period of its history—whether they will have to shed a dollar more or less per diem, and not whether they are going to deposit a nickle for this great man or the other.

A strenuous effort was made to have the place of holding the Convention changed solely because of the keen and insupportable apprehensions of high hotel charges which torment the potent, grave and reverend delegates, in whose souls patriotism can find but little room, so filled are they with absorbing ideas of the pecuniary disadvantage to which they are to be subjected by a sojourn among the extortionate dispoilers of the polite city of Charleston, which has suddenly become a den of harpies, lying in treacherous wait seeking whom they may devour, but pitching on delegates to conventions occasionally as their choicest and especial game.

This matter is the most undignified and contemptibly unworthy text that ever excited general admiration and discussion among the American people and newspapers—absurd, ridiculous and puerile to the last degree.

See Board of Aldermen to-morrow 4th

Odd Fellows' Anniversary Ball.—The forty-first anniversary of the I. O. O. F. in Louisiana will be celebrated to-morrow night by a grand regalia, dress and fancy dress ball, at Odd Fellows' Hall; to be given under the auspices of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State. It will be a splendid, crowded, and altogether a magnificent affair. The managers have our thanks for their invitations.

Tom Thumbs.—The house, though not so crowded as the previous evening, was equally amused. "The Pride of the Market" was repeated in very happy style, and the afterpiece, "Anybody Else," was a perfect success. Mrs. Wood, during its progress, sang a beautiful song beautifully. And then her acting had that crowning charm of art—the apparent absence of art. It seemed to be nature itself. Mr. Davenport changed his voice and assumed the airs of an overdone gentleman very effectively, and, in fact, all the characters were well sustained, and gave manifest pleasure to the audience.

War in India.—The most gratifying success is still attending the Panopticon at Armory Hall. No one should fail to see this charming military spectacle.

Perosi Italian Opera Troupe.—To night, at the Amphitheater, Donizetti's Grand Opera "Lucia di Lammermoor." Signora Alaimo as Lucia.

Physicians.—On Monday, May 7th prox., the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect physicians and surgeons for the institution. See advertisement.

Metairie Jockey Club.—We call special attention to the advertisement of this Club in another column.

The Italian Opera Troupe.—At the Amphitheater "Norma" was a splendid success. The house was crowded from the bottom almost to the top, and with an elegant and fashionable looking audience. Miss Brown was very pleasing and Pasculi magnificent. The audience was enthusiastic to the last. To-night "Lucia di Lammermoor."

A New Gold Field.—Gold is likely to become a drug, if its value is to be governed by the law of supply and demand. A new gold field has lately been discovered in the far-off island of New Zealand, which bids fair to be one of the richest in the world. The particulars of this discovery were first made known by Dr. Hochstetter, geologist of the American Exploring Expedition, in a lecture delivered by him at Nelson, in New Zealand, and have since been communicated to scientific bodies in Europe. It sounds strange to hear of scientific lectures in New Zealand, an island which, but a few years since, was seldom spoken of except in connection with cannibalism. The geologist referred to states that "the whole region on the eastern side of the Aorere valley, which rises from the river bed towards the mountains, * * * a superficial extent of about forty English miles, is a gold field."

Crops in Alabama.—The Mobile Register of Tuesday says:

A gentleman who has just traveled through Southern Alabama informs us that the cotton and corn crops are looking finely, and there is at present every indication that there will be a rich return from mother earth for the care bestowed upon her by the tillers of the soil.

Positive Closing Sale of Rich Japanese and Canton Goods.—The most valuable part of the stock will be sold this day, at 11 o'clock without reserve, by McGovern & Tenney, auctioneers, Masonic Hall. See advertisement.

Messrs. C. Pipes & Gardner Earth, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel Exchange, a very desirable double two-story frame dwelling, corner of Apollo and Thalia streets. Also, two very eligible building lots, forming a half square, and fronting on Bayades, Apollo and Carrey streets. For full particulars see advertisements.

Refrigerators.—McDonald's Galvanized Refrigerators for cooling meats, fruit, milk, wines, etc., for sale by Wood, Mitchenerson & Co., 87 Camp street. See advertisement.

Runaway.—$100 Reward.—Slave boy Joe, about 16 years old, black, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. See description in the advertisement of C. D. Tenney.

SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

The Charleston Mercury publishes a table of exports from that city for the quarter ending the 31st March, from which it appears that they amount in value to over eight millions of dollars. The greater portion of this consists of cotton—over seven millions, in value, of that article alone being exported from Charleston within the last three months.

It further appears that this is a heavy increase over the exportation of the same period last year, which was the best exportation previous to that time. So that the commerce of Charleston may be said to be growing in arithmetical progression, promising very soon to be productive of the happiest results upon the welfare of that city. If the same ratio can be maintained throughout the year—which, however, is not probable, as cotton is the principal article of trade—the value for the whole year will be about thirty-five millions.

The imports, for the same period of time, were less than half a million of dollars in value. This apparently shows a heavy balance of trade in favor of Charleston—and if that city consumed no other foreign goods than those she imports herself, she would soon become rich. But Charleston, like too many other Southern cities, buys second hand in New York, instead of importing direct from abroad. As she has commenced exporting for herself, she ought also to import for herself—for there is no wisdom in paying Northern factors a commission for doing that which might be done just as easily at home.

What we say of Charleston is equally true of all other Southern cities, and equally applicable to all. The returns will show an increase in the exports of New Orleans, equally as great perhaps as those of Charleston. The cotton of the South is the chief element of our national wealth. It makes the South "master of the situation" in the National Union, and will eventually conduct her to a position of unexampled prosperity and wealth.

Herein, as we have before endeavored to show, consists the advantage which the South will have in the Union. Edmund Burke once said that the "revenue was the State"—and he was not far wrong. The wealth of the country is passing from the North to the South. In less than ten years, unless some unforseen accident occur, the South will hold the commerce of the country in her own hands. She has it, even now, to a very great extent. When the North finds this out, the warfare upon Southern institutions will cease. They will no longer indulge in an insane outcry about an institution which, so far from doing them any injury, is the basis of national wealth, and thus ministers to the happiness and comfort of all sections of the Confederacy. Cotton is "King," not only of the commerce, but, as the North will soon discover, of the politics of the country.

BUCHANAN AND WALKER.

The public was somewhat startled, a few days ago, by a telegraphic announcement that Robert J. Walker, ex-Senator of Mississippi and ex-Governor of Kansas Territory, had sent Attorney General Black a challenge to mortal combat—and that the aforesaid Black had positively declined the same, alleging that the indignant Walker only wanted to "butcher" him; a proceeding to which he has a very natural objection.

This news came right upon the heels of the Pryor and Potter affair, and led us to suppose that there must be, at the present time, an unusual smell of gunpowder in the atmosphere of Washington City. In fact, we doubt if it would have surprised us if the telegraph had announced that Old Buck himself had received a cartel from some enterprising politician, inviting him to the classic, though somewhat gloomy, precincts of Bladensburg.

People were curious to learn the cause and origin of the Black and Walker imbroglio, and at last we have it. It seems that the famous Covode Investigating Committee, against which the President protested so earnestly a short time ago, had up a witness who stated that Black denied to him, in the most positive terms, that Buchanan had ever written a letter to Walker, advising him to have the Constitution of Kansas submitted to the popular vote. Black not only denied that the President had ever written such a letter, but he dared and defied the production of it. Herein was an imputation upon Gov. Walker's veracity; for Walker had frequently asserted that he had precisely such a letter in his pocket. Thereupon he resented the imputation by the double mode of challenging Black for his insult, and publishing *the letter itself*, the existence of which Black had denied. We published this letter in the Crescent of yesterday.

Thus it appears that the President was originally in favor of the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas—and he instructed Walker that that was the "point" upon which his success depended. It appears, furthermore, that Walker endeavored to carry out the President's views, but was overruled by the Constitutional Convention, whereupon he threw up his commission as Governor, and retired in disgust from the Territory. After the Constitution was brought before Congress, and Kansas applied for admission, the President and Cabinet sustained the application, though their instructions in regard to the submission of the Constitution to the people had not been carried out. Douglas and Walker opposed it, and this was the beginning of Douglas' quarrel with the Administration, which has continued from that time to this with increasing bitterness—though, so far as Walker is concerned, it is said he has "made friends" with Old Buck, and is now on his old platform of confidential relations with him.

It will be further recollected that Judge Black, sometime last summer, wrote several editorials in the Washington Union, defending the course of the Administration, and attacking Douglas with great spirit. The articles were very able—but most people thought it the business of an Attorney-General to attend to the duties of his office, and not engage in editing of newspapers. By thus making himself conspicuous in the matter, and by his active interposition in behalf of the Administration when it was the true policy of the Administration, under the circumstances, to observe a discreet silence, Judge Black has brought himself into his present trouble, culminating in a peremptory challenge from Walker to meet him upon the sanguinary field of Bladensburg.

It appears, however, from the telegraphic report, that the Judge has no special fancy for being "butchered"—and, apprehensive of that result, he positively declines the invitation. What will now occur remains to be seen. Mr. Clay fought a duel while a member of the Cabinet, so that Black cannot plead the dignity of his position in the face of such a precedent. A dreadful spectacle is it, indeed, to see brethren of the same political family unable to "dwell together in unity!"

Houston for President.—A mass meeting was held on the battle ground of San Jacinto on the 21st instant—the anniversary of the fight there—at which Houston was nominated for the Presidency by acclamation. A platform was adopted condemning sectionalism, and affirming the devotion of the people of Texas to the Constitution and Union. An electoral ticket for the State was also appointed, and all the arrangements made to run "Old Sam" for the Presidency, independent of all party nominations, cliques and caucuses.

This is the position that he desired to have, according to his views as lately declared in a public letter. He repudiated conventions of all sorts, and said he would accept a nomination only at the hands of the people. The newsfrom Charleston is, that if Douglas be nominated, six Southern States, Texas included, will repudiate the ticket. In this event, Texas may probably give her vote to Houston, and possibly the election may be carried into the House of Representatives. At the present writing, things are considerably "mixed up," though we hardly think Houston will be as successful as Gen. Jackson was in appealing "from the politicians to the people."

Varieties.—This evening will be again represented "Woman and Artiste," Mrs. Wood as *Annie Bracegirdle*, Miss Denin as *Dolly*, Mr. Davenport as *Justinian*, and Mr. Morris as *Lawyer Burgess*. To be followed by the "Sailor of France," which will bring out the whole strength of the company. A dance, by the Misses Galo, between the pieces.

RIO GRANDE CORRESPONDENCE.

More about the Country—Misrepresentations Corrected—Agricultural, Pomological and Vegetable Productions—The Crops—Sea Island Cotton—Grapes—Drawbacks on the Country—A Peep Ahead—Glimmer of Light.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Brownsville, April 18, 1860.

Mr. Editor—I called your attention in my last to the very great mistake which seems to prevail throughout the country as to the unproductive character of this valley. Singular as it may seem, this idea is entertained and propagated by men who profess to know from observation and experience, and is therefore the more easy of imposition on the public; but I am much mistaken if this error succeeds a great while longer, for abilities and opportunities are now at work to dispel it far and near.

The only necessity that the most unfavorable season imposes on us is that of producing an artificial moisture by irrigation. It is admitted that there are years here, as in Mississippi and Alabama, when there is a great scarcity of water; but these deprivations are not constant, nor are they fatal. Crops are regular and large, as a general thing, and they never fail entirely, nor do they even fall off thirty per cent., which, you will admit, is no very killing calamity in a country where the average production is at least twenty per cent. larger than in most parts of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee or Illinois. I admit that this want is a drawback, but it is no such calamity as should frighten men from even taking a look at the Rio Grande. I challenge the Tennessee or Ohio farmer to show such fruitful yields as bless our farmers even in their dryest season, not to speak of the years when we have a full and fair share of wet and dry weather.

I have seen too many agricultural countries to be deceived in the appearance of this; and I have heard too many censures passed upon California, to be frightened from putting my faith in the ultimate success of the Rio Grande. In fact, I dare not challenge the beneficence of God to think that he would make an extent of country like this, just where it is wanted, and yet so feebly endow it that it would not afford support to the creatures he put upon it. Why have we herds of deer, wild cattle, wild horses, hogs, and even buffalo upon this river, if it will not feed them? Why are the woods filled with wild turkeys and the choicest birds, if there is no fruitfulness in the soil to feed them? The questions answer themselves to every sensible mind, for the animals of nature never abound where she offers them no sustainment from the surface of the earth.

But to descend to particulars. This valley is bountiful in the choicest grapes, peaches, melons, figs, pomegranates, oranges, limes, lemons, apricots, and all other fruits of the temperate and tropical zone. Potatoes, corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, artichokes, ochre, mustard, pumpkins, cabbage, cucumbers, turnips, beets, carrots, onions, asparragus, celery, and a score of other vegetables are now found on the tables of the hotels in the greatest abundance. And to sum up the agricultural capacity, the soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of Sea Island cotton, which of itself offers the surest and richest yield to the efforts of the farmer. If any planter in Louisiana can grow more produce on his Red river farm than I have mentioned above, and which cannot be produced here, then he may claim some superior excellence for his ranche over the one I should like to call mine on this crooked and dirty stream.

This valley is teeming with opportunities for the acquisition of wealth, and it only depends upon political causes to bring them to development. I have this day been shown grape vines which will produce a bushel of that fruit, and which are only two years old; and one vine is now dropping with bunches, which was set out last year. Of several vines which are now coming on in the garden of a friend, none promises more thrift than a shoot cut from a Malaga grape vine, on the Island of Malaga, and brought here by the master of a ship. We are thus in a fair way to produce our own Malaga wine.

Mr. Singer, brother of the famous Sewing Machine Singer, has located on an island bordering on the coast, between Brazos Santiago and Corpus Christi, and he is very sanguine in his prospects of making large profits from the cultivation of Sea Island cotton. It is impossible to do much now, but should the valley of the Rio Grande undergo those political changes which are so much to be desired, then the export of that article of cotton, which now commands eighteen and twenty cents per pound, will enter largely into the matter of transportation from this quarter.

What little farming our people have done heretofore is now suspended, and even stock raising is at a discount, owing to the uncertainty of property. Who can feel safe in the house of a bandit? What inducement have our farmers and graziers to engage in business, when their crops are liable to spoliation, when their houses are not safe from the Mexican firebrand, when their cattle are killed and the hides and horns publicly sold in Matamoras by the thieves? Is this a pleasing picture or an inviting prospect, either to you or those more directly interested? But when matters are differently arranged, when prosperity is secure, when life is safe, then I shall hope to rest myself on the wages I have earned, contenting myself that my movable and immovable property will not only be sufficient to support me, but that there will be law and justice enough in the country to maintain me in the enjoyment thereof. I hope the day is crowding on the heels of 1860.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Washington, April 19, 1860.

Mr. Editor—Within the past few days Congressional matters have been at a stand, and there has been nothing really to correspond about—interest in everything here being abated by the universal direction of attention to Charleston. There is scarcely anything else to be heard in the streets but the blowings and the trumpetings of the rival Presidential forces; and the papers, from the heavy morning illuminators down to the corpuscular "Evening Star," have nothing to enlighten their readers about but the changes and chances in the probable action of the Charleston Convention. I might as well spare you any gathering and sifting of the various Presidential calculations, as in a few days, and, it may be, by the time this reaches you, the accomplished fact of the nomination will decide who are the true prophets and who the false deriders of the coming man.

Notwithstanding the present bill in Congress, we may expect after the nomination a fierce opening of the Presidential campaign in speeches on some of the main issues, likely to be called out before the people. I learn that the Black Republicans in Congress, who have proceeded towards their ends during the whole session with a steady and organized step, have reserved the discussion of the "irrepressible conflict" when near the close of the session, until they expect to retaliate for some of the Helper book speech-making. On the other hand, the Democratic party in Congress might do well to extort from the Black Republicans the confessions of their true opinions about slavery, as an opportunity has already been given to them to do, but which has been in a measure defeated by stupid and pragmatical self-styled leaders of the Democracy. I refer to petitions presented in the Senate by the people of New England, (one of them signed by 1500 citizens of Massachusetts) breathing the most extreme abolition sentiments and reproducing the doctrines of Helper, which memorials Democratic Senators would have done much more wisely to have entertained, and to have compelled the expression of the opinions of Republican Senators on the issues they presented, than to have forced them, as they did, on the table. There is no doubt but that the Republican party in Congress is committed at home to an intense hatred of slavery and slaveholders.

The times are ripe for exposing their modulated conservatism and affected moderation in Congress. The Democratic and Constitutional parties in that body could do no better service than to demand, by parliamentary measures, the sentiments of these Black Republicans on the different points made by their presses and politicians at home, viz: the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories; the prohibition of the inter-State slave trade; the non-admission into the Union of any slave State, and a pledge against the acquisition of any slave territory; and finally, the proscription of slaveholders by the direct action of the Government, in denying their right to hold any office or place of trust, profit or honor. This last demand was urged in the extensive Massachusetts petition referred to, to the effect of prohibiting the employment of any slaves by any agent, contractor, officer or department of the Federal Government. Instead of accepting the issue, and drawing out remarks upon it, Mr. Mason, the sensitive Senator in home-spun and sheep's wool, moved that the petitions lay on the table, which was carried by a party majority.

The bill reported by the select committee, in the Senate, in connection with the Houmas land grant, is made the special order for the first Monday in May. Mr. Toombs disclaimed any intention on the part of the committee to reflect on the integrity of the Louisiana Senators, on the distinct ground that the question of their integrity or purity of motives had not been entertained by the committee, which had only determined upon the propriety of repealing legislation which was adopted by a previous Congress. They are neither charged nor acquitted in the report, only so far as the fact may determine a verdict, which it is for the people to deliver, as the Senate was not charged with any responsibility of a judgment of personal consequences. X.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A New Dodge of the Abolitionists.

A copy of a small pamphlet purporting to be a statement of the grounds of a suit for slander to be instituted by Gerrit Smith against the members of the Vigilant Committee of the city of New York, and sent anonymously to our Post-Office, has accidentally fallen into my hands. I learn that whole packages of them have, from time to time, been sent here. Appended to the statement of the suit are a series of notes, occupying most of the pamphlet, and these, like the P. S. of a letter, give the key to the whole; as they consist of the most violent incendiary appeals to the slaves, and to others in the Southern States who are supposed to favor the designs of the Abolitionists. How they expect to succeed will be manifest from a single quotation from page 27; it is the concluding part of Gerrit Smith's address to the slaves, and has been adopted and endorsed by the New York State Abolition Convention. Addressing the slaves as "Afflicted Brethren," he says, "we shall get as many copies of this address as we can into the hands of your white friends in the slave States." "To *these*, as also to the few of the colored people of the South who, some by permission, and some by stealth, have obtained the art of reading, we look *to acquaint you with its contents*." "Communications of a similar design—that of enlightening and comforting you—will probably be made from time to time hereafter."

Such then is the programme of the "irrepressible conflict:" the whole South is to be flooded, through the mails, or by means of emissaries, with these incendiary documents until it shall involve "this superlatively wicked nation," as he calls us, "in a servile war—a war, we must remember, that will be very like to bring within its wide sweep the whole black population of this continent and the neighboring islands—a population already numbering some ten or twelve millions—and give us blood even to the horses' bridles."

Such are the *benevolent* designs of our Northern brethren! Let every Southern man look out for these documents. E.

The Rat-Tail Cactus.

The New York Leader, in giving a sketch of the late Mike Walsh, relates of him, when a member of Congress, the following story, which, though old, is well worth repeating, as no one can by any possibility read it without laughing:

At the foot of the capitol gardens in Pennsylvania avenue (on the right hand side as you are fronting that building) is an inclosed space—national property—containing one or more tenements and some conservatories and hot-houses. Here for some years past and until his death, enjoying Uncle Sam's patronage, sojourned a Frenchman, learned in botany and many other sciences. Some companions, while passing these premises, were wanting his acquirement to Mike, who, from a spirit of contradiction, called them in question. He doubted whether these eminent botanists knew the difference between oats and wheat, and believed he said, that a Bowery boy could persuade them that their corn was clover. Finally, Mike undertook, "botanically," to deceive the Frenchman with whatever he could pick up where they stood, in the lane skirting his premises. From a wreck of flower pots and rubbish, he selected one sound pot and a dead rat lying next the heap. Placing the rat in the flower-pot he covered it up with mould, leaving out the tail, which he fixed perpendicularly by tying it carefully to a small green stick which happened to be "convenient" amongst the garden rubbish. He next called on the Professor, and told him that a friend, Lieut. —, (whose ship having touched at one of the islands of the then *terra incognita*, Japan, had excited some interest) had presented him with a very curious kind of cactus. This he wished the Professor to examine. No one, Mike said, had been able to make it out, and he had kept it for ten years and not find five people who would; so he hardly felt justified in keeping it out of a public collection, and yet he did not like to part with a keepsake from a "friend."

The Professor eagerly repaired to examine the vegetable curiosity. After a close inspection he determined what it was, or at least christened it by a fine Greek name—two words, as Mike said, averaging sixteen letters. The Professor exhausted himself in persuading Mike that the interests of science required that he should sacrifice to them the sentiments of friendship, by surrendering this rare production of the vegetable kingdom to the keeping of the botanist. The reluctant Mike eventually consented, on the willing and solemn assurances of the Professor that it would be tended with the utmost care; and so it was. Placed in a hot-house, it was cautiously but carefully besprinkled with water at a temperature of seventy degrees by the thermometer. It was noticed and described in the National Intelligencer. The notice was copied into other papers. The plant was exhibited with pride to several eminent individuals; at length with the heat and moisture, the tip of the tail began to excoriate. The Professor was delighted—it was budding. It was examined with great interest by one of the chief patrons, "the Great Daniel," to whom the Botanist promised one of the first slips for Marshfield. "It was too good a joke to keep," said Mike, "especially in a hot-house, so before long they smelt a rat." The wrath and shame of the Professor were excessive, and so was the indignation of the great Daniel, not at the author of the joke, but at the unfortunate botanist, whom he stigmatized as a "d——d frog eating Frenchman, through whom he had been taken in, and who ought to have known better."

A Crowing Bird.—In the Vicksburg Whig we find the following:

We are informed by Mr. J. J. Birdsong, of Hinds county, that some months since he noticed on a tree near his house, a blackbird, which crowed precisely in imitation of our common chicken cock. It kept this up for some time, when Mr. Birdsong thought of trying to domesticate it. To accomplish this he placed a small platform in a tree, and on it daily put food, which the bird eats with great relish, and has now become quite tame. It commences crowing with the chickens in the morning, and continues at intervals throughout the day. The bird is black, with reddish brown spots on the wings, and Mr. Birdsong invites the curious in such matters to call at his house and see it.

Are you not joking, Mr. Whig? Is the man's name Birdsong; and if not, and you invented the name, why did n't you put it Birderous?

Singer's Celebrated Sewing Machines. These Machines have recent and great improvements for Plain Sewing, and their sale is rapidly increasing. They are used in preference to all others at the largest and most fashionable dress-making establishments in New Orleans, also at all the large hotels and principal boarding-houses, and in hundreds of private families, and give universal satisfaction. They will last a lifetime—are warranted superior to every other Machine, or the money refunded; and are warranted three years in the charge of negroes, without cost for repairs or freight.

They are sold, if desired, on a trial, with any and all other Sewing Machines. WALTER BENNETT, Agent, 33 Camp street, New Orleans. m3 2pt&W

Experience teaches us that delicacy prevents many females from applying for the means to alleviate suffering and save life. That objection is obviated in the case of "Sir James Clarke's Female Pills, prepared after the prescription of Sir James Clarke, Physician to the Queen of England, and well known to be the only sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions from any cause." They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and six postage stamps to any agent.

General Agent for the United States JOB MOSES, Rochester N. Y., J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all respectable Druggists. fe9 2ply&W

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 325 Broadway, New York. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies. 1y25 2p&W1y

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

E. Roger & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, a large assortment of ready made clothing, hats, etc.

McCurren & Landry sell at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, valuable Chinese, Japanese, Turkish and Persian goods.

Julian Neville & Co. sell at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, valuable residence in the Fourth District.

C. Pitts & Gardner Earth sell at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, valuable property in the First and Fourth Districts.

Ansel Edwards sells at early gas-light, at No. 53 St. Charles street, a general assortment of miscellaneous books of choice standard literature, etc.

Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 5th page.

From the Troy Budget.—The Siege of Corinth.—It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely—

"The foes that he singly kept at bay,
Outnumbered his thin hairs of Silver Grey."

We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but we do know that under the effects of applications of Heimstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Greys" rapidly become (in appearance at least) members of "Young America."

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. R. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. a16 2plmAW

Sloat & Co.'s New Elliptical Sewing Machine, in the uniformity and beauty of its work, is far in advance of any Sewing Machine for plantation or family sewing—using two threads and making the Lock Stitch, so justly esteemed as the only stitch that cannot be loosened or unraveled. It is fast—superseding the complicated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, as it does away with the troublesome leather pad and loop checks; and it is pronounced by the most scientific, the very no plus ultra of Machines. Side by side with those from the several houses of the combination, this really remarkable Machine has proved its great superiority. They are for sale at No. 97 Canal street, by M. S. HENDRICK. a14 2plmAW

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers, enfeebled by the cares and duties of maternity, as the safest and best tonic they can probably use. In all the crises of female life it will be found eminently useful, and elderly persons will derive much more benefit from it than from ordinary stimulants.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. a23 2p&d1tW

Important Announcement—Dr. James Old Established Dispensary, 82 old number, and 105 new number, Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, New Orleans.

SPECIALITY.

Cures skin and blood diseases, nervous and general debility, and weakness of the organs.

No mercury or other poisons used.

Cures quick and permanent, and guaranteed in all curable cases.

Has the encomiums of the press and the medical faculty of the United States and Europe, and of this community.

Remember, the Old Established Dispensary of Dr. James is 82 old number, and 105 new number, Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M.

All professional interviews strictly confidential. a23 2plm

Why does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence?

Because it is the only one that has ever been analysed and publicly approved by the highest chemical authority.

Also for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis at all.

Moreover, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

a8 2plm&W CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

Do You Intend to Purchase

A SEWING MACHINE?

IF SO, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE

THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE.

IT HAS MUCH TO RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS IN THE MARKET.

1. It is divested of every loose and clumsy attachment—of every delicate and complicated contrivance.
2. It is simple in its construction throughout, and is easily understood and readily adjusted.
3. It is certain in its results.
4. It is adapted to great range of workmanship, sewing from the finest gauze to heavy leather.
5. It will pass over heavy seams without breaking the needle or skipping stitches.
6. And lastly—we guarantee the FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be cheerfully returned.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Story Building,
a23 2p4t Corner of Camp and Common streets.

Canton Matting.

Eight hundred pieces 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 FRESH CANTON MATTING, White and Checked, of superior quality.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
a23 2p6t 124 Canal street.

Spring Clothing!

SPRING CLOTHING! SPRING CLOTHING!!

SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

—JUST OPENED—

One of the LARGEST and most MAGNIFICENT STOCKS of FASHIONABLE SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING in the SOUTHERN COUNTRY, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest Market Prices!

L. W. LYONS,
Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles st.,
a25 2p3t corner of Common street.

Great Reduction

—In—

RICH ORGANDY ROBES,

—And—

English Bareges.

The undersigned will offer, on MONDAY, their ENTIRE STOCK of—

ORGANDY ROBES and ENGLISH BAREGE ROBES

—At—

One-Half Price!

a23 2p12t HAGGERTY BROS.

Gloves. Gloves. Gloves.

Just received from Paris, a large and beautiful assortment of Silk and Lisle Thread GLOVES, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

—Also—

A very rich assortment of Ladies' and Misses FILET MITTS.

LION & PINSARD,
56 and 56 Royal street,
a9 2p6f corner Bienville st.

Fishing Tackle.

ROUSSET & GENIN

—Have received their complete assortment—

Of Fishing Lines, Hooks and Tackle,

generally, and call the attention of country and city dealers to the following—

50,000 M genuine LIMERICK HOOKS—All sizes.
30,000 M SHEET HEAD " "
10,000 Chester Town FISH AND TROUT HOOKS—All sizes.
10,000 MINNOW HOOKS—Expressly for bait.
15,000 Gravitation TROUT FISH HOOKS.
30,000 KIRBY SEA HOOKS—all numbers.
10 gross FISHING LINES—Complete.
10 " SILK " " ready for use.
150 " ASSORTED COTTON FISH LINES.
100 " " LINEN "
10 " WORSTED, COTTON and LINEN—84 feet.
100 " Cuttles' Assorted SEA GRASS LINES.

Also, a general assortment of Amateurs' Fishing Lines, Fancy Corks, Bamboo Poles Jointed, Fishing Rods, Baskets, Liquor Flasks, Silk Lines, Fish Knives, and everything belonging to amateurs of the sport, for sale by

ROUSSET & GENIN,
a9 2p1f 83 Canal street.

J. Levois & Co.,

CORNER OF CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS,

Beg leave to inform their friends that it is their intention during the next six weeks, to offer their entire stock of Rich Fancy DRY GOODS, at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to the extensive alterations they propose making on the first of June. The difference in price will be apparent to all upon examination.

ENGLISH BAREGES, ORGANDY ROBES,
And by the yard—
GRENADINES,
TISSUES,
SILK MUSLINS,
LACES AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PARASOLS,
LACE AND BAREGE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

And all seasonable goods will be included in the general reduction.

We have just received an invoice of superior FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, TOILE DE COURTRAIE, etc., etc. which we shall offer equally advantageous.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Touro Buildings.

N. B.—The elegant OAK STAIRCASE, now in the rear of this store for immediate sale. a23 2p6t

Window Shades.

We have recently received large additions to our stock of Shades, and have an unsurpassed assortment of various sizes and designs.

We have also a new article of Window Shades, intended for Lake Shore Residences, which will exclude the rays of the sun, and cause a pleasing shade of light in the room.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
a23 2p6t 124 Canal street.

1860. *Spring.* 1860.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.,

Fine Fashionable Clothiers

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

Under the City Hotel,

Have now in store their usual large stock of Seasonable

CLOTHING

—And—

FURNISHING GOODS.

Of the Latest Styles and Material.

could call attention to our new style of—

BRUMAGEN BUSINESS COATS,

WITH PANTS AND VESTS TO MATCH.

—Also—

Philadelphia-Made Shirts,

Of our own manufacture.

Our friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.,
corner Camp and Common streets,
m26 2p1f under the City Hotel.

Bamboo Fishing Poles.

TWO THOUSAND REAL BAMBOO POLES just received and for sale low by

ROUSSET & GENIN,
a9 2p1f 83 Canal street.

Mason's

PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP

Preserve Jar!

NO CEMENT OR WAX REQUIRED!

On all Glass Jars, heretofore made, wax has been used for the purpose of making a tight joint, thereby making it almost impossible to exhaust the air from the Jar before sealing.

We offer to those who desire a sure and really Self-Sealing Jar, Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw Top!

All that is necessary being to screw the Cap down upon the Rubber Gasket, which is placed upon the shoulder of the Jar, ¼ of an inch distant from the top, preventing the possibility of the flavor of the Fruit being injured by coming in contact with the Rubber.

We are now prepared to receive orders for the above Jars, which were introduced by us last season, and met with complete success.

BOWLES & JUDSON,
m8 2pThSaSMot&W 17 Camp 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.

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,