New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscription, $10 --- By the Week, 20 Cents.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $3—invariably in advance.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1860.

The Weekly Crescent.

The mammoth Weekly Crescent issues from this office every Saturday morning. Advertisements intended for its columns, and to be read generally throughout the interior parishes, should be left at our office counter at an early hour on Fridays.

The Weekly Crescent has a large circulation in Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, and, in fact, all of the Southern and Southwestern States.

☞ List of Letters on second page.☜

THE RAILROAD SPIRIT IN ARKANSAS.

We are happy to hear that at last the spirit of enterprise in this line has been thoroughly awakened in Arkansas. Jas. T. Elliott, Esq., President of one of their roads now in process of construction, is in the city, and has favored us with a call. From information obtained through him, we are enabled to lay some interesting facts before our readers.

Three roads have been commenced; but the one of which Mr. Elliott is President, and which seems to be the most intimately connected with New Orleans interests, is the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River route. This road is destined to connect Red river at Fulton, above the great raft, with the Mississippi at Gaines' Landing; in the meantime crossing the Ouachita. At Fulton it intersects the route of the Memphis and El Paso Road.

The advantages to Arkansas of such a work must be very great. It traverses ten counties of fertile soil, and a climate adapted either to cotton or to fruits, grains and grasses. Open to this section an easy communication with market, and immediately population will flow in and lands will increase ten-fold in value. Already in the vicinity of the works going on they have risen from $2 50 per acre to $20, while only four miles of the Road are finished. And then the Upper Red river, above the raft, with that vast and fertile region through which it flows for seven or eight hundred miles, will be opened to commerce with the Mississippi.

We present these facts to the public, hoping that while Mr. Elliott remains with us, (as we understand he intends doing for several days yet) some of our citizens will feel sufficiently interested in the enterprise to call upon him for further details. Indeed, there may be few works by which they would find private and public interest better subserved. The road must be comparatively a very cheap one, and will probably secure the generous bounty of the State whose best interests it will so rapidly develop. It must also do a heavy transportation business, when we consider the immense productiveness of the country which will be totally dependent upon it for communication.

But the principal consideration which ought to move our commercial men to sustain the enterprise is one of business relations rather than of mere investment in stocks. How has New York built up her great commercial supremacy, save by the energy of her enterprising capitalists in constructing roads, digging canals and establishing lines of steamships and packets? In this way, with natural advantages far inferior to ours in many respects, she has made the whole continent tributary to her. When will New Orleans depute, as she should, the palm of supremacy with her, and awaken to the importance of the policy which works such magical results? We shall be answered sneringly, of course, "*Whenever it will pay.*" But our own answer is, "Whenever public spirit takes the place of private extravagance;" whenever the hundreds of millions annually flowing into the collars of our merchants and planters shall be devoted to a rational investment, instead of being squandered on foreign tours and Northern speculations.

At present the South pours forth her wealth into the lap of her enemies. They grow strong upon her gifts, and then plot her enthralment by that strength. Daily their jealousy and fanaticism grow in efforts to limit her expansion and crush her interests. The way to defeat this policy is, not secession, but concentration of our wealth, and consequent power, at home. Let our interior resources be developed by a wise public spirit; let our own cities be our ports, and let our own merchants be the intermediaries between home and foreign trade. If competent lines of steamships between our ports and Europe were established, freights regulated and made reasonable, facilities to buyers increased, why should not the import as well as export trade of the South pass directly through her own ports? In this view of the case, the development of tributary sections becomes of double importance to our merchants.

PROPOSED LECTURE.—Mr. Benjamin, of Moldavia, the great Jewish traveler, is now in this city, and we understand proposes to deliver a public lecture in a few days, in furtherance of the objects he has in view. The Corner Stone, a journal of this city, devoted to the cause of Judaism, has an article explanatory of Mr. Benjamin's visit, from which it appears that he has "undertaken the great and perilous task of exploring the East, in quest of the lost tribes, and has actually spent eight years in Asia, where he underwent the most trying hardships and perils, and succeeded in discovering their existence." Mr. Benjamin is anxious to return to Asia, and remain there in quest of his great object three years, at the expiration of which time he is sanguine he will have a complete and succinct account of all the dispersed or lost ten tribes. The Hebrew Mission Society, we further learn from the Corner Stone, has voted to Mr. Benjamin the sum of three hundred dollars yearly for three years, in aid of his enterprise.

☞ News columns on 3d page.☜

THE VARIETIES LAST EVENING.—"The Sailor of France" was repeated in the usual artistic style of the present troupe. The Marseillaise, at the end, was rapturously received and the repetition of its last stanza obtained by the enthusiastic audience.

"Woman and Artist" brought Mrs. Wood again before the public in the character of *Anne Bracegirdle*, a part that calls many of her varied abilities into requisition. Her talent for comedy is fully tested in the deception scene, and her style in the fragment recited from Justinian's tragedy is so forcible and passionate as to create a strong desire to see her powers in the heavier drama more fully tried.

☞Board of Aldermen on sixth page.

THE PANOPTICON OF INDIA.—There is not the least decrease in the audiences at Armory Hall, and the interest in this extraordinary entertainment still holds good. We refer our readers to what we have already written on the subject of the Panopticon, and advise all to pay it an early visit, knowing that they will be richly repaid.

LES QUATRE CLUB.—Members will please observe advertisement of meeting to-morrow evening, at 74 o'clock corner of Fourth and Tchoupitoulas streets.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow evening, the 4th appearance of M'me Colson, will be given Adam's three act opera, "Si J'etais Roi."

VARIETIES.—This evening will be performed the ever popular piece "Pocahontas," followed by "The Sixteen String Jack Lawyer." Between the two pieces there will be a dance by the Misses Gale and Miss Shaw.

PARODI ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE.—At the Amphitheater there will be given to-night, for the benefit of Signora Parodi, Bellini's splendid opera "La Sonnambula," Parodi as *Amina*.

SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

The New York Evening Post is known as one of the most violent of the organs of anti-slavery. In some respects the Tribune itself does not excel it in the bitterness of its hatred of everything Southern, and the constancy and persistency of its attacks upon the institution of slavery.

The Post has sent a correspondent to Charleston to report the proceedings of the Democratic Convention in that city, and his first letter appears in that journal of last Friday. Considering the decided anti-slavery tone of that paper, it was with equal surprise and pleasure we found in the first letter of its Charleston correspondent the following paragraph:

Speaking of negroes, it is but fair to say, that the slaves here are, as a general thing, fed and treated, so far as a stranger can tell, better than the corresponding class at the North. They are, in fact, fat, good natured and lazy, and to all appearance, happy. Perhaps they do not pine for the sweets of a freedom they have never tasted and cannot appreciate.

By a curious coincidence, the Cincinnati Gazette of the same day had a correspondence from this city, written by a delegate to the Young Men's Christian Association lately held here, in which identically the same opinion is expressed. The Gazette is equally as much in the interest of the Black Republican party as the Evening Post. Here is what its correspondent says:

We are all agreed as to the good physical condition and the contentedness of the negroes. But we are very far from being agreed as to that being a reasonable or Christian argument for their involuntary servitude.

Here is the testimony of two witnesses, whose prejudices are all against the institution of slavery, and the correspondents of journals which are, both, leading organs of Black Republicanism. It is natural to suppose that if they had seen anything of the cruelty, the suffering, the burning at the stake, and the other incidents of slavery in the South, which constitute the text of the Abolition harangues delivered in Congress by the Van Wycks, the Potters and the Lovejoys of that honorable body, they would have been eager to report it. But, no—they are compelled to admit that Southern slaves are not only happy, well-fed, and contented—but they are better fed and treated than the corresponding class at the North.

And this is the universal testimony of all honest men, from the North, who will look at the subject fairly and squarely, and not through the spectacles of blind passion and sectional prejudice. There cannot be better or stronger evidence of the dishonesty and villainy of such men as Redpath and Helper, than is afforded by the fact that they declaim against the cruelty practised upon slaves, when both of them have had ample opportunities afforded by a residence in the South, for witnessing the practical workings of the institution. We have no reproaches for a Northern man who knows nothing of slavery, and has been educated in the belief that it is a stain upon our social system, for his opposition to its extension. Until he becomes better acquainted with it, it is natural that he should be so opposed. But when Helper, in order to sell his infamous book, utters the falsehoods that he does, knowing them to be such at the time, we are astonished alone at the facility with which the credulous people of the North suffer themselves to be duped by his statements.

Van Wyck, a member of Congress, says it is not an unusual thing in Mississippi to burn slaves at the stake. Lovejoy, another member, says slavery is the sum of all human villainies—worse than murder, piracy, robbery, or all of them combined. Which are right—these members of Congress, drunk with passion, and knowing nothing of slavery from personal observation, or the two correspondents we have above quoted, who, equally opposed to slavery in the abstract, honestly admit that Southern slaves are happy, well fed, well clothed, contented and better off, in respect of personal comforts, than the same class of laborers at the North? We repeat the question: who is right—Van Wyck or the correspondent of the Evening Post?

Now, then, if the claims of humanity do not urge the people of the North to war upon the institution of slavery, why should the conflict be kept up? It is admitted that the slaves of the South are happy, and enjoy more comforts than any other class of menial laborers on earth, at the same time that they are free from all care and anxiety about the future. It is admitted that they frequently perish with cold, or starve, when spirited away by Abolition emissaries, and run off to Canada. Why, then, this perpetual complaint—this eternal agitation? Southern people do not interfere with the rights of property in the North, nor with their social and domestic customs and institutions. Why cannot the same rule apply with respect to their conduct towards us? It was but the other day a negro was boxed up in Nashville by an Abolitionist, and sent all the way to Cincinnati by express, at the peril of his life. The object was to take him from happiness at home to starve him and freeze him to death in Canada. Is there any greater "cruelty" than this? The true policy of each section is to let the other alone. We never knew a community yet in which an unselfish philanthropist could not find enough to give him employment, and to call forth all his energies, within his own neighborhood, and in sight of the smoke of his own chimney.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—"Lucia di Lammermoor" last night drew as crowded and elegant an audience apparently as was present at the Amphitheater the evening before. Parodi did not appear, but Signora Alaimo as *Lucia* was most effective, both as to acting and singing. She has a great deal of passion in her manner, as well as a soft, musical and powerful voice. Somehow or other, though, the furore excited was not quite so great as that of the previous evening, when Parodi appeared as *Norma*. This may be attributed greatly, however, if not entirely to the difference in merit between the two operas.

SAILING OF THE CAHAWBA.—The steamship Cahawba, Capt. J. W. Smith, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with a large number of passengers.

CUTTER & HARRISON.—Please notice advertisement of this firm replacing that of Cutter, Harrison & Co.

UNION CONVENTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The "Constitutional-Union" State Convention which assembled at Jackson on Monday last, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. William L. Sharkey is the first choice of the Opposition party of the State of Mississippi for the nomination of the Baltimore Convention for President of the United States.

On motion of Judge Johnston, of Hinds, the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, was declared the second choice of Mississippi.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.—A letter from Austin dated 18th, gives an account of a terrible tragedy which was enacted in that city on the 17th. It appears some dozen men, living upon Onion Creek, eight or ten miles from there, rescued a prisoner from the hands of the Sheriff while having his trial for the supposed murder of an old gentleman named Edwards, living in the neighborhood of the above named parties. They shot thirteen six-shooter bullets into his head and body. He breathed for some two hours after. The prisoner's name was Taney. He was arrested in October, 1857, for shooting the son of the above named Edwards, and was cleared in the spring or summer of 1858, on the ground of insanity. This happened in the Court-house, and two of the parties engaged in the killing were arrested on the spot and are now in jail.

A LOGICAL INFERENCE.—A Belgian journal gives an example of a husband who is ready to do justice to his wife under the most trying circumstances. The wife being accused of poisoning, and on the point of being convicted, begged that the husband's testimony might be admitted in her favor. The request was granted, and the man declared that the best proof of her innocence was the fact that he was alive, "for," said he, "I am sure that if my wife possessed the least disposition to poison any one, she would have begun with me, whom she has hated cordially for ten years." This evidence was conclusive; the jury laughed, and the woman was acquitted.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The exposure before the Covode Committee and publication in the newspapers of Mr. Buchanan's famous secret letter to Mr. Robert J. Walker, when Governor of Kansas, is calculated to be in time to affect in some degree the action of the Charleston Convention. This, I repeat, is the calculation. There is no doubt but that the letter legitimately redounds to the advantage and credit of Mr. Douglas, as establishing the fact, to the popular satisfaction, that he originally stood with Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the question of popular sovereignty, and has done no more than to maintain his consistency, while the Administration, not satisfied with reversing its own position, has sought to stigmatize, to disgrace and to punish the constancy of others.

Indeed, with respect to Mr. Douglas' action on the Kansas question, the evidence connected with the letter, as I understand, goes further than this. It shows that it was at the urgent instance of Mr. Douglas himself, who was called in by the President to second his efforts, that Mr. Walker was prevailed upon to accept the post of Governor of Kansas; that the President and Mr. Douglas acted in conjunction in pressing upon Mr. Walker the mission to Kansas, which he finally undertook; and that Mr. Douglas had enforced the consent of Mr. Walker by representing that the success of the Kansas and Nebraska bill in the former Territory was to a great extent dependent upon his agreeing to go.

While indicating the opinion here as to the legitimate reflection of the letter, and of the evidence connected with it, to Mr. Douglas' credit, it is but fair to say, that the circumstances of the exposure of the letter are subjects of censure and indignation directed towards those who have seen fit to violate confidence, even to expose the inconsistency of public officers. Mr. Walker's agency in the exposure is likely to be a subject of sharp recrimination, and to involve personal consequences to himself. It is insisted by the friends of the Administration that the letter was essentially a private one; and that Mr. Walker regarded it as imposing upon himself peculiar obligations of silence, is sufficiently evident from the fact of his so long suppressing it, his own testimony being to the effect that he did not publish it for fear of consequences to the country. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Walker's strict observance of propriety with regard to the letter, although he did not publish it, it appears that he freely exhibited it, and that in this manner the evidence of its contents unhappily, and "with the most intense reluctance" on the part of Mr. Walker, constrained him to expose the original, especially, as he urged, to confront the suggestion that he had been exhibiting a letter which was not genuine.

As to the exhibition of the letter to other parties, (among them, I believe, a reporter) the evidence of these witnesses seem to involve Mr. Walker in an unpleasant dilemma. Mr. Schnable's testimony before the Committee is interesting, as showing the degree of publicity which had been given to the letter before its intensely reluctant production before the Committee. The following are extracts from Mr. Schnable's testimony:

Question—Was it (the letter) shown to you confidentially, or are you at liberty, without violating any promise of secrecy, to speak of its contents?

Answer—I am under no obligations of secrecy whatever; I have discussed the merits of that letter with a great many different persons within the last eighteen months; I presume twenty different people in Washington to-day have been long aware of my knowledge of the letter.

The witness went on to state the contents of the letter minutely, and concluded with a vulgar and insulting allusion to the President's religion, which it was a shame for the committee to tolerate, the witness remarking that he remembered the advice contained in the letter particularly, from the circumstance that it was "*clinched* with a *seemingly* devout prayer."

Although the letter over which so much fuss is now made is interesting and opportune, it scarcely needed this additional evidence to convince those at all acquainted with the history of the Kansas complication of the one fact of Mr. Buchanan's reversal of the position of his Administration on the essential issue of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Indeed, it was only a few days ago that a gentleman who attended the Kansas conferences of the President and Mr. Douglas confirmed nearly all that the letter referred to establishes. The persuasions addressed to Mr. Douglas to turn with the Administration and to stand by Lecompton, are described to have been of the most urgent and impressive character. The last interview concluded with words of solemn warning, Mr. Buchanan taking his leave with the remarkable words: "Mr. Douglas, remember the fate of William C. Rives, who deserted his party!"

X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1860.

Mr. Editor—While the whole city is racked with excitement on the subject of the nomination at Charleston, Mr. Douglas was, on yesterday evening, quietly seated in his parlor surrounded by a few friends, and maintaining a tranquility and indifference, that could not be to one other than a matter of profound astonishment, accustomed as I was to hear of the Little Giant as an anxious, unquiet and turbulent character. He certainly is not this. Those who know Judge Douglas better than myself, say he is one of the most composed men in the world—one who has peculiar resources of repose in the abiding faith he has in his *principles*. It may surprise many persons to assert that Judge Douglas himself has never sought the Presidential nomination. True, the friends he has attached to himself by his peculiarly generous and unchanging disposition, have labored hard and late for him; but I am thoroughly convinced that the Little Giant has always been personally careless of the honor which his friends have been so intent and so anxious to bestow upon him.

On last night Mr. Douglas remarked, with tranquil determination, that he was content to stand, in any event, by his principles, and that "if the Charleston Convention should proceed to interpolate in the Cincinnati Platform anything opposed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, he would immediately telegraph to his friends to withdraw his name, or to decline the nomination if it were given to him."

Facts are being developed which go to show that the famous challenge of Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, to fight Mr. Pryor with Bowie-knives, was a trick from the beginning. Indeed, I have obtained information which leaves but little doubt on this point. It appears that after the first note had passed, Mr. Buffington, of Massachusetts, approached Mr. Garnett, in the House hall, and threw out the remark that "his (Garnett's) cock-with league had got a fighting man to deal this time." "Indeed," replied Mr. Garnett. "Yes," rejoined Mr. Buffinton; "but Potter never fights with anything but knives." "Oh, then," replied Mr. Garnett, most unguardedly, "there can't be any fight; for gentlemen in the South never recognize knives in the duel." When Mr. Potter's acceptance of the challenge did come, singularly enough it did name knives as the weapons; and still more singularly, made them the *sine qua non* of the combat. With the significance of the conversation related above Mr. Garnett was not struck until upon reflection, after all the events of the affair had transpired.

Mr. Potter's body-guard is, for the present, discharged from their care for the safety of his person, as the gentleman has gone home to be absent a month.

X

ANOTHER EXODUS FROM IRELAND.—The London Times of the 2d has an article devoted to the Irish emigration, from which it appears that the causes which for the last four years have suspended emigration have no longer that effect, but that there is a regular flight of emigrants from the western part of Ireland. Three hundred passengers were embarked at Queenstown, on the Edinburg, for New York. A large number on the Anglo-Saxon, for Portland. Two hundred passed through Sligo for Liverpool, and many more were going by Galway. The great majority of them were from Belmullet, in the county of Mayo. A considerable number also belonged to the county of Sligo. The tide of emigration (says a local paper) has set in in right earnest from the western province.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Blache & Lonument sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, a large assortment of seasonable clothing, shirts, boots and shoes, etc., etc.

R. B. Sykes sells at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Magazine street, a large assortment of German cigars.

D. E. Murphy sells at 10 o'clock, at 39 Tchoupitoulas street, choice Havana cigars.

Amos 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.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL—B S Dickson; J D Matten, John Frazier, La; C D Barrow, A M Hall, Miss; Mr Armstrong, Texas; W B Martin and lady, Ky; R G Baldwin, C Ross, J Kinford, Texas; W W P Johnson, city; E L Cortier, A J Morrison, Miss; O P Jelks, La; J W Hawkins, Tenn; N S Martin and lady, Miss; Thos B Lawson, Tenn; O W Sanderson, Ala; E C Cowan, Miss; John Hougsburg, Fla; M W Cuthbert, Texas; Wm H Martin, Bond Bacon, G M Dupony, Ky; John Autrobus, La; D O M Dotham, Miss; R D Johnson, Mo; W H Rotsarix, Ark; G Cleland, Ala; G W Stronge, and two servants, Ala; W H Steele, Ky; P T Maddox, G W Spent, La; G S McSerten, La; W N L Coan, Texas; J R Johnson, Conn; R W Turner, W Swanson, T Deasly, La.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—H B Sparks, Ky; J P Beasly, La; John J Joslyn, S M Cathan, S W Gordon, Miss Nelly Gordon, La; John S White, city; W J Bendon, S C; R R Sessions, J R Hunter, Ark; P Alexander and lady, and two servants, Miss; J S Chomb and two servants, R R Hall, child and two servts, Miss; S P McPlanters, city; Mrs R W Williams, La; H M Gilmers and lady, and servants, Miss.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Silas Taylor, D S Hind, C E Mathout, La; N Carnouth, Boston; S Whiteman, La; Mrs Chase, Mrs Scott, Fla; Mr Farley, La; David Keith, D Owen Davis, Mo; G Hallenden, N Y; James R Walker, La.

☞From the Troy Budget.—The Siege of Cosmetia.—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 sluggly 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 Helmstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Grays" rapidly become (in appearance at least) members of "Young America."

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

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

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. a16 2p1m&W

☞Sloat & Co.'s New Eliptical 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 extolled 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. 57 Canal street, by M. S. HENDRICK.

a14 2p1m&W

☞Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, corrects 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 properly use. In all the crisis 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 every where. a21 2p6d&1tW

☞Important Announcement—Dr. James Old Established Dispensary, 32 old number, and 165 new number, Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, New Orleans.

SPECIALITY.

Cutaneous 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 32 old number, and 165 new number, Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 8 o'clock P. M.

All professional interviews strictly confidential. a25 2p1m

☞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 analyzed 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 2p1m&W CRISTADORO, No. 5 Astor House, N. Y.

☞Singer's Celebrated Sewing Machines. These Machines have recent and great improvements for Fine 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, 35 Camp street, New Orleans. m3 2p1f&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 JOS. MOSES, Rochester N. Y., J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all reputable Druggists. fe3 2p1y&W

☞Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway, New York. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies. ly23 2p&Wly

Invaluable.

We feel great pleasure in recording in capital letters, through the center of the paragraph, one of the few things used in the world, of late, that has benefitted humanity to a great extent. One of our modern philanthropists we consider to be Mr. Dalley, of the

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR;

and, as well-wishers to our race, we publish, whenever we get an opportunity, the value of his magical compound. It heals all wounds, burns, scalds, sores, piles, cuts, piles, and it removes all pain on instant application, while the healing process intervenes, and the foreign matter is completely absorbed by the salve, as a perfect extractor. What would the community do but for it? Thousands cured daily! Time saved! money, too! Be sure to have it on hand. Accidents will occur; but have it by you and you are safe!

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Sole Agents for the South and to whom all orders should be addressed. a23 2p3tod&1tW

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir.

CAUSE TO REJOICE.

There are no creatures in the world who have so much cause to rejoice as those who, reduced to the verge of despair and death by youthful depravity, find a specific that rejuvenates the frame and leads them from torture, both in mind and body, to the elysian fields of health and strength.

Youth, middle-aged or old, who have followed unbridled passions, be healed!

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir

will restore you. Are you imbecile? Are you afflicted with disorganization of the organs of generation? Does your memory fail you? Have your nerves given away? Are you feeble and disheartened? Wait a little—get

WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
a23 2p3tod&1tW Sole Proprietors.

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. 155 ST. JOSEPH STREET, between Camp and St. Charles, where he will continue to treat diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS by his peculiar and successful method of

INHALATION OF MEDICATED VAPORS,

In connection with CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES. Dr. C. will also continue to administer the

ELECTROLYSES OR ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,

Which have already proved so wonderfully efficacious in—

RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, LUMBAGO,
INTERMITTENT,
SCROFULA,

And all cutaneous affections, and in all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or produced by the presence of minerals in the system. The Dr. will also give his attention to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.

Patients abroad desirous of consulting Dr. C. by letter, will address Box C. 49. a16 2p1FrMo&We

The Owed

WOT WUSSUNT DELIVERD AT THE INORGERATION

—OF THE—

KLA STACHUTE,

12TH APRIL, 1860.

Great lump of beas! awl hale!!
Twelfe feto of Kla!!! awl hale!!!
Wot sub lime i dears oum flotin in me hed,
What thorts ore ord thats gran an boty full;
Or oel thats kalkerlated to kinder rase
A persons sole from this air subloomery
Sfere, and make him fele as tho
Hede varthur bjus i skwur fat av Kla;
Than 50 kubicht fete av bras!
Fur dont we oel remember well,
Dispite the bras wots now put in yer face
How moths yer wus be 4 tha turnd
Yur Kla to bras, an how ys furst
Most knowbice led an then rsore knowbice
Follered the masses in the wright, bl
Gettin yur shurts at S. N. Moody's,
And tow illustryous consumer than yu az
A tellin all the an feus fokes
With thur feest av langwidge and that flo
Ov sole, so purril yer own
Ta go ta Moody's stor
An tho yur face is kinder turned awa
An yur rite hand a plotin to the Union
Insewrance offs—yet u ans a sillie glansin
As the korner av Royal and Canal,
An iv yer standin koller wustunt sclph,
Witch yu bort at Moody's ta,
(Cull in bis for ten)
You'd sea ther shurts a hangin
In his winder, seks far dollars sicks,
As well as lots ov sox an drers
An kravats an under clothing generelli
At skh lo prices as wood, ten yeres sence,
When hat u was at Moody's shop,
Make yu git orf that pile of rox
And phill yur trunk an saddel bags
With wondrus bargins, fer the days av yore,
But that sfiph koller stumps you—an u fake
Plaghy fine and Hartsy as u r;
So Pondurus lump ov Kla few not
Distend—Ta tell the kroul wot kums
To us yu—Whar Moody's is,
An as our sittys homidge to the greatest
Statesman that air exponsed his kontry's skirts.

a23 2p3eod "BUTTONS."

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,
a25 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.,
a22 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. 35, 33 and 39 St. Charles st.,
a25 2p6t 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,
54 and 56 Royal street,
a21 2p6t 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 SHEEP HEAD " "
30,000 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 " Cattles' 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 2p6t 83 Canal street.

Herring's

SOUTHERN SAFE WAREHOUSE,

52 and 54 Gravier street.

CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

WARRENTON, Ga., March 19, 1860.

S. C. Herring & Co—Gents: The Herring's Patent Safe, which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt on the 12th inst. When the Safe got cold, I opened it, and found my books, papers and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire.

Yours, respectfully,

FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

Great Fire in Mobile.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents Herring's Champion safes: Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, etc., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the Safe after the fire, we found the contents in as good condition as when put in last evening.

The Safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its fire-proof qualities. We cheerfully recommend Herring's Patent Champion Safes to our friends and the public.

a9 2pMoTuSFrtf MALONE & FOOTE.

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.

and 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.

Wilcox & Gibbs'

SEWING MACHINE.

The points of superiority claimed in this Machine, rendering it desirable for Family or Plantation use, are—

1. Its remarkable accuracy and power, being capable of making FOUR THOUSAND stitches per minute, and a PERFECTLY RELIABLE STITCH.
2. It will not drop stitches, and is noiseless in its operation.
3. Its wonderful simplicity, making it easy to learn to operate.
4. No mistake can possibly be made in setting the needle.
5. It will hem perfectly of any required size, from the narrowest hem to that of a yard in width, also form and fell seams without the difficulty experienced with other Machines.
6. Last, but not least, the price