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, RUSSIA AND HUCK. DIAPERS;
FRINGED AND COL'D BORDERED HUCK. TOWELS;
FRENCH LINEN CLOTHS AND TOWELS;
DAMASK AND SNOW-DROP NAPKINS, 5/4 to 4-4;
5-4 to 12-4 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS;
5-4 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.,
130 Canal street,
ap 24,25—tf Touro Buildings.

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,
m31 3m 49 Common street.

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES,
POWER AND HAND PUMPS,
At the Machinery Depot of RICH'D F. HARRISON,
j a11 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

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 7000 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 1/8" any thickness or taper. The timber is neither steamed nor sawed, but riven 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

A. CUCULLU. A. H. D'MEZA.
CUCULLU & D'MEZA, DEALERS IN SUGARS AND MOLASSES,
—And—
Importers of Havana Produce
AND CIGARS,
Office—No. 5 St. Louis street.
Constantly on hand, in lots to suit purchasers, Sugars and Molasses at the lowest market rates. Also, Havana Cigars, of the most select and choicest brands, and Havana Produce generally.
n2 2m—3m CUCULLU & D'MEZA.

SOUTHERN WOOD AND MACHINE WORKS.—
P. HOW, Engineer,
115..... .....AND.....116
New Levee street.
SAWING, MACHINE AND WOOD TURNING, done for the Trade.
CARPENTERS', JOINERS' AND FANCY WORK, of all descriptions.
PLANTATION MACHINERY of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.
I have now in operation a PATENT GRINDSTONE SAW GUMMER.
All orders for GUMMING executed with dispatch. PRICES MODERATE.
Being a practical and experienced Mechanic, I employ none but A No. 1 men. This, with the aid of Machinery, enables me to defy competition. ja31 6m

PATTON, SMITH & PUTNAM,
CORNER OF MAGAZINE AND GRAVIER STREETS,
Agents for the Sale
—OF—
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Have now on hand and are constantly receiving, on commission, direct from the Manufacturers, the Largest and Finest assortment of—
Manufactured Tobacco,
of any variety, they have ever offered to the trade, and solicit the attention of GROCERS and DEALERS to their stock before purchasing.
They are the SOLE AGENTS for BURTON & MAY'S Cross and Extra pounds; LA BELLE CREOLE, 5's and 10's; BUCK FINNEY'S 5's and 10's, and KENT'S 10's—besides various other brands; GRANT & WILLIAMS' ¼ lbs., and others; LEONORA pounds, which took the Premium at the State Fair at Petersburg, Va., November, 1859; Y. & P. P. JONES' pounds and Twists, which have taken the Premium in North Carolina six years in succession, and is perhaps the finest Tobacco in the world!
WILLIAMSON'S TWIST, (first pickings) KATE ELIZA pounds, intended for connoisseurs only, and in fact every description of Tobacco generally used.
We also have the POWHATTAN PIPES, which we receive direct on commission. d12 6m

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. a16 tf

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANU-
FACTORY,
.....**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 manufactories 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.
BERRARD & CO.
ja18 6m

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office No. 3 Carondelet street.
Capital, $371,720 38.
OMER GAILLARD, President. A. SCHRIEBER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Geo. W. West, R. F. Hunt,
James A. White, M. Musson,
Dougth West, Martin Gordon, Jr.,
D. Jamison, Numa Augustin,
Ar. Miltenberger Cesaire Olivier,
J. Lelay, A. Rohn,
Omer Gaillard.
The Company insure against the perils of the seas and rivers, and loss and damage by fire at the current rate of premium.
d26 1y

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1860. NUMBER 69.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS CENTRAL CLUB OF NEW ORLEANS, Held on the 7th May, inst., and respectfully submitted to the

People of Louisiana.

Whereas, The Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Charleston, S. C., did, on the 3d of this month of May, adjourn to Baltimore, there to resume its labors on the 18th June next, and proceed to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States;

Whereas, The States whose delegates have withdrawn from said Convention, among which is the State of Louisiana, were invited to elect new delegates in the place of those who have thus seceded, that said new delegates may participate in the labors of the Convention be adjourned;

Be it Resolved by the Central State Rights Democratic Club of New Orleans, That those Democrats throughout the State, and all such voters as have resolved to abide by and sustain the nominations which shall be made by the said National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and who adhere to the Cincinnati Platform with the additions made to it by the said National Democratic Convention at Charleston, to and they are hereby respectfully invited to convene primary meetings in their respective parishes for the purpose of electing delegates to a State Convention to be held at Donaldsonville on the first Wednesday of June next, there to organize and elect a new delegation from this State to represent the Democracy thereof at the adjourned Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 18th of June next.

Resolved, That all such as are averse to all work of division in the Democratic ranks, and who deprecate the organization of new parties, and the raising of odious issues, under the irritating distinctions of Union and Anti-Union men and movements, and all such as have faith in the fidelity and enlightened patriotism of the States whose delegations so unfortunately seceded from the Convention at Charleston, and all such as are determined to sustain the nominees who may be agreed upon at Baltimore by the Democratic National Convention to be held there on the 18th of June next, are invited to unite their efforts for the promotion of good feeling, accord and fellowship in the Democratic ranks, and to prevent, if possible, the evils which threaten the Republic, if the only party that can successfully resist the growing influence and check the aggressive tendencies and the attitude of the Republican party at the North be now dissolved and split into fragments:

Resolved, That the Democrats of New Orleans, and all such as are determined to join them in the coming Presidential contest, and to support cordially the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, and to adhere to the platform at Charleston, are hereby invited to meet at the time and place hereafter to be designated, to choose delegates to meet at Donaldsonville on the first Wednesday of June next, there to elect delegates, from the whole State, to the adjourned Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 18th of June next.

Resolved, That the representation of each parish of the State in the Convention to be held at Donaldsonville be equal to double the number of representatives to which said parishes are respectively entitled in the State Legislature.

Signed, PIERRE SOULE, President.
my31 1t JOHN ALLSTON, Secretary.

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 GLOBE COOKING STOVES, the cheapest good Stove in the market.
PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.
TABLE CUTLERY, together with a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods too numerous to mention, for sale at the lowest prices, by
HENRY PERRY,
a9 3m 112 Poydras street.

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, Baguelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets, Cue 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.

W. S. CHANDLER, DENTIST,
☞ OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
138 Carondelet street,
d25 1yAW corner of Lafayette.

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 bitters 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, no 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. Said 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, 90 Royal street.
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.
N. R. PEPIN & CO., 31 Common street. m25 2m

WALL PAPER.....WALL PAPER.
The largest stock of WALL PAPER in the South, consisting of every quality, and at all prices, can be found at
F. NEWHALL & CO.'S,
No. 60 Canal street, corner of Old Levee,
a23 3m3m Up stairs.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 111 CANAL STREET.
Capital Subscribed.....$411,500.
DIRECTORS:
Alphonse Miltenberger, J. B. Griffith,
A. Rochereau, P. O. Noblom,
H. M. Wright, A. Reichard,
L. Millaudon, G. Sabatier,
O. Leave, S. M. Darby,
J. M. Bassabe, J. Tuyes.
This Company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the Loss and Damage by Fire, the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, at the current rates of premium.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HIMES, Secretary. n22 3m w3m

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.

LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE NO. 32 CAMP STREET.
Capital $300,000.
DIRECTORS.
J. Lapetre, E. H. Harris,
Theodore Frois, J. N. Robert,
A. D. Grieff, J. A. Bonnafon,
Jacob Zolly, Amadeo Landry,
E. Gannelhan.
This Company will be ready to transact business on the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will insure against the perils of the seas, rivers, and loss and damage by fire, and all usual risks at the current rates of premiums.
A cash return premium of FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be made to those insuring in this office.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. FICHLER, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 17, 1859. au18tf

JAMES & LE BRETON,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS,
—AND—
Architects.
Successors to J. K. DUNCAN & CO.—Office, No. 27 Commercial Place. ja25 6m

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DIRECT TRADE FOR THE SOUTH.

We notice the arrival at Norfolk, Virginia, of the ship "Lone Star," direct from Bordeaux, France, with an assorted cargo of wines, brandies and manufactured articles of different kinds from the workshops of France and the Continent of Europe. The cargo, the Norfolk papers say, is eagerly sought after by merchants and private citizens, and will be quickly disposed of. And the ship, after taking in a return load of the agricultural productions of Virginia, will set sail for France again, and ply regularly afterward between the two ports of Bordeaux and Norfolk.

This is an enterprise set on foot by an intelligent French gentleman, M. Lacouture—who, after a residence of several years in Virginia, and a thorough examination of the agricultural and commercial capacities of that State, was astonished—as well he might have been—that the foreign commerce of Virginia was conducted through New York and other Northern cities, instead of directly from and to her own waters. M. Lacouture saw a great Commonwealth, producing abundantly of breadstuffs, tobacco and other things in request on the other side of the Atlantic, and consuming largely of the special productions of his native land, without any direct commerce worthy of the name; but paying annual tribute, alike on its import and export trade, to the commercial cities of the North. He saw the eastern border of Virginia flanked by Chesapeake Bay, the most magnificent harbor in the world, and he asked himself the question why Virginia could not successfully carry on a foreign trade of her own? He not only asked the question, but he has answered it—answered it practically and gloriously—answered it in a way that should be a reproach to Virginia for her own laggard action in an enterprise of such grand and beneficent consequences. Returning to France, M. Lacouture, by his own efforts, freighted the vessel whose arrival has just been chronicled at Norfolk, and dispatched her across the ocean. We trust the enterprise may prove as profitable as it is praise-worthy and commendable.

What M. Lacouture has done for the establishment of direct trade between Europe and the South, may be also done by the people of other States of the South that lie upon the seaboard. The foreign commerce of New Orleans, it is well known, is increasing with steady progression. So, also, of Mobile and Charleston. But the leading commercial cities of the South, from Norfolk to Galveston, should not be content until they are entirely released from all dependence upon Northern cities, and are able to conduct their foreign commerce, both as to imports and exports, exclusively for themselves.

This is a question involving not merely the commercial, but also the political interests of the South. It is not a question of dollars only. It would be a grand end gained, it is true, to save to the South the heavy amounts which we annually pay Northern factors and importers; but it would be a still grander object to show to the fanatics of the North that we are in no respect dependent upon that section of the Union. That which constitutes the wealth of the country—that which enables us to pay for four hundred millions of imports from abroad every year—is mainly the cotton which is the exclusive product of the Southern States. If we exported this cotton direct—as we are glad to say we are beginning now to do—and if we brought back, immediately to our own waters, the articles of foreign growth and manufacture which we use, it would require but a few years to convince the North how really independent we are, and to silence the fell spirit of fanaticism and sectional hostility. The South will never achieve her true destiny, political or commercial, as long as New York and Boston and Philadelphia import three-fourths of our consumption of foreign articles. But we are beginning to appreciate our resources and our true position, and the dawn of a brighter day for the South is already visible.

K. G. C.

The convention of this organization, which has been in session in this city during the present week, adjourned on Wednesday evening.

We have heretofore refrained from speaking of the organization at all, because we knew nothing of its objects, aims and purposes. But, since a convention has been held in our midst, and our citizens have been permitted to listen to addresses from two of its prominent members, it is our privilege to give an opinion of its merits.

If has been denounced as a filibustering expedition; but, if we understood the remarks of General Bickley on Thursday night, and those of the Rev. Mr. Spangler, the sole and simple object of the K. G. C. is to extend the empire of American freedom to the sunny climes of Mexico, by carrying to that unfortunate country a host of law-abiding and law-sustaining men, who will protect and defend the right and punish the wrong.

The court-house was crowded yesterday evening, and the speakers were frequently applauded during their addresses. The audience were evidently favorably impressed by them. We learn that several gentlemen of our city joined the association during the convention. [Raleigh (N. C.) Press, 14th.

There really seems to be no limit to human credulity. It is strange that men pretending to the faculty of reason will permit themselves to be humbugged and made asses of in face of common sense and the most undeniable facts. "General" Bickley was, in this city, accused publicly of being an impostor and a coward, and instead of answering these rather grave accusations for a military man, he fled to avoid the vengeance of those he had deceived. But, admitting him to be earnest in his professions; what can he or his followers do? There is no party in Mexico that needs the help of American filibusters, unless it be that of Miramon, just now. They don't want them, they won't have them should they go, and any party that should accept their services would damn itself with the Mexican people.

From the Rio Grande.

We extract the following from the Brownsville Flag of the 17th:

Since our last issue, Col. Lee has left Brownsville for San Antonio; Maj. Heintzelman has returned to Camp Verde. Capts. Ford and Littleton have started with their companies for Goliad.

A complimentary ball was given Capt. Ford by some of the citizens the evening before he was to leave.

Why such a distinction was made, and Major Heintzelman was permitted to leave without any public acknowledgment of the estimation which our citizens put upon his services, we know not. The most charitable presumption is, that the time of his departure was not generally known.

The Major set about informing himself of the true state of affairs as soon as he arrived in Brownsville, and in a very few days had Cortina routed from his stronghold, and on his way up the river. Of his pursuit to Rio Grande City we need say nothing, save that with the modest bearing that marks the true soldier, he gave all the credit to others, who, we regret to say, were egotistic enough to take it as their just due.

The condition of the Rio Grande frontier is no better than it was in December, and there is little prospect of any immediate improvement—true, there are four companies of U. S. cavalry between Brownsville and Rio Grande City, commanded by brave and efficient officers, rendering it unsafe for outlaws to cross in large bodies. Such, however, is not the kind of warfare that Cortina has chosen to adopt. He has sworn in his wrath, that since he cannot enlarge the dominions of the serpent clutching eagle, by removing the boundaries of Mexico eastward, he will not allow Americans to enjoy any privileges in the valley of the Rio Grande. It is very easy for his guerrilla bands to carry his threats into execution. Such is the nature of the country that no military force is sufficient to prevent these guerrilla excursions across the river, and Americans will not be safe on their ranches until other steps are taken for their security. A fact connected with these valley ranches, not generally known in the interior States, is, that a field untilled for two seasons becomes a chaparral thicket, too dense to be penetrated in any way, save by a grubber. It cannot be plowed, and the original labor of preparing it for the plow has to be gone over, so that the labor of years is all lost by two years of neglect.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Change in the Programme of Mexican Politics—Compromise Probable between Miramon and Juarez—Talk of Reinstating Comonfort—England and France working to bring about a Pacification—The Church still Militant and Triumphant—Vidaurri Accuses Juarez—Cortina in Matamoras—Local Fever about Texas Criminal Proceedings.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MATAMORAS, May 18, 1860.

Mr. Editor—In this mutable country, who can affirm the most reasonable matter as positively settled until it is done? Last week Gov. Trevino arrived in this city, and I was assured that Gen. Caravajal, Gov. Vidaurri and Gov. Garza were to follow immediately, that some plan might be concocted here whereby this country could be saved either with or without the aid of the Americans. It was thought that the illustrious quartette would consent that a column of five hundred or a thousand Americans would be admitted into the country, under the leadership of Caravajal, and that with this army, Gen. Uraga would be able to clear the church faction out of the States of San Luis, Zacatecas, Guanajuato and Nuevo Leon. Caravajal is the great advocate of this movement, but he is opposed by the other three, and it was only that necessity seemed to demand something of the sort that Vidaurri and Garza promised to desist from opposing the scheme on the promise, by Caravajal, that he would take command of the "filibusters," as the Americans were termed.

I cannot say what would have been the consequence if this programme had been carried out, but I am unfortunately, or fortunately, relieved from all anxiety on the subject by the new determination of the majority of the above mentioned officials to suppress the entire scheme. General La Vega, as I wrote you in my last, has just won a brilliant victory over Miramon's forces under Gen. Vigo, at Pinos, and that success has done away with the necessity for outside assistance. How the battle was won, is not a well settled question at present, but whether Vega betrayed his cause to give Miramon an excuse for compromising with Juarez, or whether he was gallantly beaten there as he was at Palo Alto, are questions for the Mexicans to determine; but the effect of his defeat has been to raise the hopes of the Liberalists and to depress the prospects of the Church faction and the Americans; for a temporary success is calculated to inflate the already gigantic proportions of Mexican vanity, and a permanent success is calculated to relieve Juarez of his dependence on us, and to set him up as an impudent and exacting equal of the American Government, ready and willing to abuse and betray us as all his predecessors have done. We shall thus have another two years negotiation on hand before we can break decently with a government we have built up, but which is bound to repay us with ingratitude, because it has no other stock in trade.

It is seriously talked of in this place that a compromise is about to be effected in this Republic, on the basis that all things shall be restored to the same position they stood in before the month of January, 1858, with one slight exception. You remember that in September, 1857, Comonfort was President of Mexico, Juarez was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Miramon was a Lieutenant Colonel of Chasseurs. On the 15th of January Comonfort fled before a revolution, of which Miramon was one of the leaders, Juarez became President, and Mexico became the scene of a bloody civil war. It is now proposed to restore the old order in so far that Comonfort shall again be named President, Juarez shall resume his position on the bench, and Miramon shall be placed in command of the army. This programme is the work of English and French intrigues, for the manifest partiality of Juarez for Mr. McLane has frightened John Bull and Jean Crapeau that we are about to get an advantage of them in Mexican matters.

It is not probable that such a compromise will be successful, or if successful, that it will be of service to Mexico, as the people of this country are now so thoroughly disorganized that no domestic settlement can calm them into a peaceful and honorable life. We are losing time in negotiating with such a desultory and irresponsible people, who only set up a government to-day that they may annul it to-morrow, because it does not furnish offices to all the hungry and idle vagrants in the State. In the matter of Comonfort's return, there may be some probability in it, as it is well known that Alvarez, the Warwick of the Liberalists, has always been in favor of Comonfort, and the latter is suspected to have run away with money enough to start the Government on if he should be successful in a new revolution. It is certain, at least, that something is going on in Mexico, and that a new President is a recognized necessity in this country before any pacification can take place.

I have often written to you that the movement made by Juarez against the church property and privileges in this country was a failure, and that probably it was designed to be so from the beginning. I can state from my own knowledge, that the church is just as powerful here to-day as it was this time two years ago; that it is just as exclusive and intolerant, and that its property remains untouched. Long robed priests flaunt about the streets as openly, monasteries are just as plenty, collections are as open, and, in fact, all things move on just as religiously as ever, in spite of the decrees of the 12th and 14th of July last; and what is more, neither the people, the rulers, nor the priests, intend to make any change which is likely to afford your heretical Methodists, Baptists, or Presbyterians, an opportunity to sprinkle or baptise a single Mexican.

Gen. Degollado is in the interior, forming a new army with which to operate against the capital of Mexico in the fall, and the papers from Monterey, Tampico and Zacatecas speak of his efforts as untiring and likely to be successful. I have very grave doubts on the subject myself, notwithstanding the source from which this rumor comes; for I am thoroughly persuaded that Mexican papers are not altogether truthful, in the first place, and I do not believe Gen. Degollado to be the man to make any such enterprising movement, in the second place. My own opinion is, that no serious operation will take place in this country until fall, if at all, for the reason that the States are very much dissatisfied, and this is about the time when the great majority of the people are busy with their little patches of corn and vegetables. Further, I believe that some compromise is being hatched in this country, which will please all hands for a time; for notwithstanding your support of Juarez, he is very shaky in his position, and if some pacification is not had, the respective States will withdraw their support from him and rely upon themselves.

Gov. Vidaurri has already published one message to the Legislature of Nueva Leon, in which he charges the present incertitude of the country to Juarez, because he has not acted with vigor and because he has not fixed a definite policy with regard to the United States. Vidaurri is terribly afraid of the filibusters, and he condemns Juarez for granting Mr. McLane any permission to march Americans into the frontier States. Gen. Degollado has published a long defence of Juarez, but it amounts to nothing.

I have it from reliable authority that Cortina was in this city last week, and that he walked the streets quite as freely as the most innocent citizen might do.

Considerable feeling has been created in this community by the wholesale indictment which the Grand Jury of Brownsville found against the Mexicans who were with Cortina. I understand that three or four of the residents of this place who went over the river have been recognized as partisans of Cortina, and have been arrested and lodged in jail to be tried as traitors. Considering the crowd who were enlisted with Cortina, this action creates quite a degree of consternation in this place, for there are several Cortina men here who desire to revisit Texas.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION TRIUMPHANT.

A PANIC AT SHANGHAI.

Improvement in Cotton Market---Decline in Consols.

DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamship Persia, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, of the British and North American Line, arrived at her wharf in Jersey City this afternoon.

The Persia left the port of Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th instant, touched at Queenstown on Sunday evening, 13th instant, and brings two days later news than was received at Quebec by the steamship Anglo Saxon.

The Montreal Ocean Company's steamship North American, from Quebec via Farther Point and Queenstown, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th instant.

The United States mail steamship Arago, from New York for Southampton and Havre, arrived at Southampton on the 11th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The sales for the week ending May 10th in the Liverpool Cotton market were 65,000 bales; of this amount 4500 bales were taken by speculators and 5500 bales by exporters, leaving 51,000 bales to the trade.

The market closed generally steady, with an upward tendency. The fair qualities of Cotton have advanced ⅛d. since last week.

The quotations show an advance of ⅛d. on New Orleans and Mobile Cottons since the departure of the Europa.

Middling and the lower qualities of Cotton closed firm, but the quotations by the last steamer remained generally unchanged.

The holders are offering their stocks freely, but show no disposition to press the sales.

The sales on Friday amounted to 8000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 2000 bales.

The market closed generally firm at the following quotations of the Brokers' Circular:

Fair Orleans	8	Middling Orleans	6⅞
Fair Mobile	7¾	Middling Mobile	6 3-16
Fair Uplands	7 3-16	Middling Uplands	

The amount of Cotton now in the port of Liverpool is estimated at 1,270,000 bales, of which 833,000 bales are said to be of American production.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed the week's business generally steady.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report Indian Corn closed very dull and with a downward tendency. They say that all qualities of corn evinced a slight decline during the week.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The Liverpool market for Provisions closed dull, having a downward tendency.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef closed dull and quiet, at the quotations by the last steamer.

The advices received from Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts are still very favorable.

The demand for manufactured goods and yarns was active, and the market closed firm, but rather quieter.

LONDON, May 12.—The English funds are gradually losing their steadiness and have a downward tendency, owing to some unfavorable letters received from China.

Consols for money and account closed at 94⅞ to 95.

American securities are almost nominal.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £490,000 during the week.

The Paris Bourse continues to rule dull and closed flat.

The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 70fr. 25 centimes.

General and Political Intelligence.

The general and political advices by the steamship Persia possess features of importance.

The ruling topic of conversation, in political circles on the continent, was the expedition of Gen. Garibaldi to Sicily.

Gen. Garibaldi, at the head of 2200 men, embarked at Genoa and arrived in Sicily amid the wildest enthusiasm.

It was reported that a Neapolitan frigate-of-war was cruising along the coast of Italy for the purpose of checking his movements.

Three thousand more volunteers were to start soon to join him.

Advices received from Shanghai state that the advance of the rebels had produced a panic, and that business had entirely suspended.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congressional Proceedings

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In the House of Representatives yesterday the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Mr. Blair, from Missouri.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed at considerable length. The bill was laid over for further consideration.

The bill providing for the construction of a telegraph line to connect the Atlantic and Pacific States was taken up and amended.

The Senate has concurred in the action of the House on the Deficiency bill, which now awaits the signature of the President.

A Committee of Conference has been appointed on the Consular Diplomatic bill.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The Four market closed generally dull, a decline of 10c. took place since yesterday. Good Flour is quoted at $5 40 per bbl. Wheat has declined 2c. and the market closed dull. Corn is selling at 47c. per bushel. The market closed very dull. Whisky closed steady at previous rates.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The market for Pork closed quiet; Prime is somewhat lower. Molasses is selling at 50c. per gallon. Sugar advanced ⅛c. per lb. during the week; the market closed firm.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.—We have been bored in reading the papers for several weeks back, by accounts of a big flock of editors from Ohio to Texas, on a "free blow," at Baltimore, Washington, etc. We were bored simply because there was so much valuable space occupied in the papers talking about the excursionists. We learn that they had a rare time in Baltimore. A great dinner was given. The board was spread and decorated as usual with pyramids of fruits and creams. The hungry fellows, many of them from the far plains of Texas, the swamps of Arkansas and the cornfields of Ohio, not understanding the use or object of the little printed slips on the table called "bills of fare," pitched in at once indiscriminately, swept up the ice cream, called on for the champagne, and had one of their number on the table-cloth, in his boots, making a speech, by about the time the first course is usually disposed of. These are fast times. [Pittsburg Com. Journal.

Manchester is the largest city in New Hampshire, and a recent census shows the population to be rising 20,000. Twenty years ago there were not so many hundred people in the same locality. Nearly all the cities of New Hampshire are increasing. Dover comes up to some 12,000; Concord is thrifty, and Nashua is growing. This will continue to be the case for years to come.

A man advanced to greatness, who makes others find their fortune in his, joins a great merit to a great happiness.

Local Intelligence.

SUMMER is fairly upon us, or at least it so appeared yesterday. A hotter day we have not had this year. But the morning and the evening thereof were pleasant, yes, very pleasant.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—To-day is the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of the greatest empire on earth. We are pleasantly reminded of the fact, by an invitation from H. B. M.'s Consul, Wm. Mure, Esq., to join with him and his friends in properly celebrating the day, this afternoon, at his residence.

CONTRACTS ADJUDICATED.—Mr. Comptroller Delessis yesterday adjudicated contracts as follows:

For paving North and South Market streets, from Tchoupitoulas to New Levee, with square granite blocks, to C. Connell, at $4 20 per superficial yard of square block paving, 95 cents per superficial foot of curbstone, furnished and laid; 17 cents per running foot of curbstone, taken up and relaid; 85 cents per superficial foot of crossing stone; $2 75 per running foot of flagging of the sidewalks, furnished and laid; $1 50 per running foot of flagging of the sidewalks, taken up and relaid; and $100 per cast iron bridge top, furnished and laid complete.

For constructing brick sidewalks with curbstone and wooden gutters, on both sides of Johnson street, from Ursulines to Esplanade—no bid.

For paving Carondelet Walk, from Basin street to Claiborne, with round stones, to John Coleman & Co., at $1 45 per superficial yard of round stone paving, and 80 cents per superficial foot of curb and gutter stones.

For paving Exchange Place, from Canal street to Customhouse, with square granite blocks, to C. Connell, at $4 per superficial yard of square block paving; $1 per superficial foot of curbstone, furnished and laid; 1 cent per running foot of curbstone, taken up and relaid; 65 cents per superficial foot of crossing stones; $1 70 per running foot of flagging of the sidewalks, furnished and laid; 90 cents per running foot of flagging of the sidewalks, taken up and relaid; and $195 per cast iron bridge top, furnished and laid complete.

A GOOD MOVE IN AN IMPORTANT MATTER.—The citizens of the Fourth District met at Union Hall on Tuesday night, to take action on the proposed new waterworks for that District, the charter for which has been granted by the Legislature. Mr. A. W. Bosworth presided, and Mr. Fred. Brand acted as Secretary. Messrs. Harry Hays, Assistant Alderman Huyghé, J. S. Phelps, Parmele, and Judge Heistand, were the speakers. The great necessity of the waterworks was dwelt upon by all. It was stated that $300,000 or $400,000 would be necessary to establish the works; that $200,000 was allowed by the charter as the minimum sum to begin with; and that so soon as the Fourth District should take $100,000 of the stock, the city would probably take $100,000 more. Towards the close of the meeting a subscription was opened, and then and there the property-holders put their names down to the amount of $70,000. Committees were appointed to collect further subscriptions, and to push on the enterprise in proper style. It begins to look as if the Garden District Waterworks project is in a fair way of early consummation. Now that the ball has been set rolling, we hope it will be kept moving.

FIRE.—The cotton pickery