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, BUSSIA AND HUCK. DIAPERS;
FRINGED AND COLD BORDERED HUCK. TOWELS;
FRENCH LINEN CLOTHS AND TOWELS;
DAMASK and SNOW-DROP NAPKINS, ⅝ to 4-4;
6-4 to 24-4 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS;
8-4 to 12-4 DAMASKS, SCOTCH, IRISH and FRENCH;
LINEN FOR DRAWERS, IRISH and FRENCH.

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

Plantation Goods.

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

Hosiery.

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

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

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
130 Canal street,
a9 2y2t—tf Touro Buildings.

A BRILLIANT NOVEL.—"POWERFUL AND artistic in its whole conception, skilful and finished in its execution, and like the lovely Lebanon vales, which it describes, sweetened and sanctified by the balmy wreath of a high and holy inspiration. El Fureidis does unquestionably place Miss Cummins in the foremost and most honored rank of the fiction writers of our age." (Boston Post.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
EL FUREIDIS,
AN ORIENTAL NOVEL.
By the author of "THE LAMPLIGHTER."
One volume, neatly bound in Muslin: Price, $1 00.

The unexampled success which attended the publication of "The Lamplighter" and "Mabel Vaughan" will be well remembered. The former of these novels has reached a sale unparalleled by any American novel, except one, nearly One Hundred Thousand Copies having been sold. The universal voice in the United States and in Great Britain has proclaimed these novels among the most brilliant achievements of the day in fiction. "El Fureidis" will be found newise inferior to its predecessors, but will indeed exhibit a fuller development of the author's resources, a maturer thought and a keener insight.

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For sale by all Booksellers in New Orleans. The publishers will mail copies, post-paid, on receipt of One Dollar.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
my21 4tood Boston.

SUGAR HOGSHEADS—SUGAR HOGSHEADS.—

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

The principle embraced in this Machine is the old process of splitting and dressing by hand labor. Working directly with the grain of the timber, it produces an article not liable to warp or check from exposure. The Stave Mill will rive shave and joint, from the bolt, from 7,000 to 10,000 Staves per hr., 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 steam engine, gin or saw mill power. It can make any required length, and can be adjusted to any thickness or taper. The timber is neither steamed nor sawed, but 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.
m2 2ot—6m 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 consignment, direct from the Manufacturers, the Largest and Finest assortment of—

Manufactured Tobacco,

of every variety, they have ever offered in the trade, and solicit the attention of GROCERS and DEALERS to their stock before purchasing.

They are the SOLE AGENTS for BURTON & MAY'S Gross 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; LEONIDA pounds, which took the Premium at the State Fair at Petersburg, Va., November, 1859; Y. & S. 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

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163.....**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.

HERRARD & CO.
ja18 6m

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Capital, $371,730 38.
OMER GAILLARD, President....A. SCHRIEBER, Secretary.

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The Company insure against the perils of the seas and rivers, and loss and damage by fire at the current rate of premium.
d28 1y

CHRONOMETER FOR SALE—MADE BY MURKAY, sea in first-rate order. Apply to
S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.
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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, Bagatelle 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.
m20 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

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 in costly, so as to please every taste. The aroma and delicious flavor these Bitters possess have induced the finest judges to pronounce them superior to any hitherto manufactured. They are particularly efficacious in restoring health, and reestablishing impaired digestion, that fruitful source of diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Nervous and Liver Affections, General Weakness, etc., all of which render life a burden. In any fever, followed by protracted convalescence, and consequent weakness, 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. m23 2m

TREDEGAR LOCOMOTIVE
AND MACHINE WORKS
Richmond, Virginia.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable,
—And—
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,

And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.

—Also—

Car Wheels and Axles, Bar Iron, Bridge Bolts, Spikes, Chairs, and other Railroad Fastenings, Iron Trucks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Cannon.

EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent,
fe7 2plm—1yAW No. 100 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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.

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,
ja11 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
Save the Pieces!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

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

Spalding's Prepared Glue

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

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

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orders for the above filled with promptness and dispatch.

CASH paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. ml5 tf

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 Gauge and Scam. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation.

For sale by McLEAN & OLIVER,
m21 3m 49 Common street.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Office—South corner of Camp and Natchez streets, New Orleans.

Premiums for the year ending 28th February 1860.. $771 941 31
Net profits of the year 264,657 18
Assets 28th February, 1860..... 952,548 75

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of 33⅓ per cent., after paying 6 per cent. interest on outstanding Certificates of Profits, and ordered the redemption of the Scrip issue of 1858.

Interest paid, and Scrip of 1858 redeemed on and after the 14th May next. The Certificates of Scrip of 1860 will be delivered on and after 1st June, 1860.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
E. P. JANVIER, Secretary. ja30 1m

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1860. NUMBER 77.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1860.

"A WEAK INVENTION," ETC.

"A weak invention of the enemy" is the report circulated far and wide, with an industry worthy an honest cause, that Mr. Place is about to retire from the canvass for the Mayoralty—that arrangements having that object in view have been effected between his friends and those of Mr. Grailhe, and that he will be dropped before or on the morning of the election.

For our part, under ordinary circumstances, we would not consider this preposterous report worthy the smallest attention, and really we would not now notice it but at the request of friends in whose intelligence and judgment we repose much confidence, taken in connection with another fact that a reckless set of desperate office-hunters, who have evinced, on numerous occasions, a disposition to spurn under foot every dictate of truth, decency and justice, are the authors of the rumor in question. We verily believe, taking the past as a criterion for the future, that there are many supporters of the so-called American ticket who would not hesitate to say and solemnly affirm that Mr. Place was dead, or that he had been committed to the Parish Prison on a charge of deliberate assassination, if they thought they could thereby encompass his defeat. Such are the resorts of unscrupulous faction—such are the maddened efforts of men blinded by a desire to obtain possession of office, power and plunder—and, as such, the truth requires they should be stigmatized. And if the truth appears harsh, let it be borne in mind that plain, simple, unadorned truth, always grates harshly upon the ears of those who know that they are justly liable to impartial criticism. In their case the old adage is justly applicable:

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law"—

And none others can feel even remotely or contingently aggrieved.

Mr. Place is an honorable man, an upright man, and was brought before the community as a candidate for Mayor at the instance of large numbers of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans. As such, he could not withdraw from the canvass were he so disposed, although we are entirely sure that he did not desire the position, and that he only assumed it after numerous and pressing requests would have made declination ungraceful. He did not seek the position. The position sought him; and if he is elected, of which there is no doubt, if there is a full vote, by a large majority, we unhesitatingly predict that this metropolis will be blessed with the best and most efficient chief magistrate of any city in the United States.

Mr. Place is in the hands of his friends, and they will never consent to his withdrawal. Consequently, all reports, such as we have alluded to, are unfounded, gotten up for dishonest purposes, and unqualifiedly false in every particular.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Sometime about the beginning of the present session of Congress, a committee was raised in the House of Representatives, on the motion of the Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, and whereof the same was appointed chairman, to inquire into and report upon any corrupt practices or malversations in office of the present Administration. We know nothing personally of Mr. Covode, but we have come to the conclusion that he is one of the most industrious and indefatigable men that ever lived. Although his committee has been in session every day for about four months, it does not appear that Covode is half-way through yet, but that he is constantly turning up something fresh and new in the way of personal corruption and party rascality. His report, when it shall be made, will be one of the most entertaining, and at the same time one of the most marvelous contributions to the literature of the country in the whole annals of book-making. It will possess the combined interest of Gulliver's Travels, the Wandering Jew, the Newgate Calendar, and the Life and Adventures of Jack Cade. The latest sensation novel, or the most recent contribution of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., to the "blood-and-thunder" department of the New York Ledger, will fail altogether of interest in comparison with the forthcoming report of the detective Covode.

Decidedly the richest mine which Covode has yet worked is that well-known individual, of rather scaly reputation, who goeth by the name of Cornelius Wendell. Cornelius knows so much of party rascality, and has served so long and faithfully as a laundress of political dirty linen, that his resources as a witness before the Covode Committee are perfectly inexhaustible. Covode has been pumping him almost daily for four months, and yet—so prolific of information is he—it will take at least four months more to pump him dry. Especially rich and racy are the revelations of Cornelius in respect of Kansas affairs, the Lecompton Constitution, the Public Printing, and the undercurrent of operations by which various measures of legislation are engineered through Congress.

Wendell is a graduate of the "Albany Regency" school of politicians, than which there is none more corrupt or unscrupulous, within the limits of this or any other country on earth. From the times of Martin Van Buren down to this day, when Cagger, Cassidy & Co. rule the roast, the Albany Regency have been famous for being adepts in every species of personal and political intrigue, and for having no more regard for the claims of honesty and fairness than a Digger Indian has for the rights of property, or an East India Thug for the rights of life. But Albany was too contracted a field of operations for a man of the push and enterprise of Cornelius Wendell. He looked down to Washington, and there he saw eighty millions of plunder going off every year. Here was a theater worthy of the genius and boldness of Cornelius; and, like a provincial actor who, finding that he has a talent above the common, hastens to make his appearance upon metropolitan boards, so Wendell advanced to the broader field of Federal operations, where no pent-up Utica might contract his powers.

Elected Public Printer, and holding the office for four years, besides being the moving spirit of the Stedman combination which succeeded him, it is not to be wondered at that this enterprising individual weeded the widest sort of a row in the inside operations of the Congressional lobby. And it must be set down to his credit—if there be any credit at all in the act—that he bled, without stint, for the interests of "the party," as well in the different State elections, as in furnishing the material aid without which many of the fattest sorts of Federal jobs would have had but a poor show of successful issue.

But, in an evil hour, Wendell had a quarrel with Bowman, the chief blower of that wheezy old Government organ, formerly called the "Union," and now the "Constitution." And thus relieved of all interest in keeping silent, and restrained by no fear of the personal stain that would attach to him from his revelations, and stimulated to some extent, perhaps, by a feeling of revenge, he determined to "blow" on his old confederates; and under the persuasive eloquence of Covode, he has "blown" and "blown" until he has developed rascality and chicanery enough, practiced within the last few years, to furnish a literary gentleman with good, wholesome, light reading for the entire summer now before us.

In all seriousness, the revelations made before this Covode Committee, not by Cornelius Wendell alone, but by many other witnesses, will constitute a dark chapter in the history of this country. We say this in no partisan spirit, because we have said before, and we now repeat the declaration, that if we are to judge the Black Republican party by its past conduct, corruption and peculation and fraud would run riot under their control of the Government with a still higher head and bolder front than ever before. We say it because the Democratic party professes to be the only political organization capable of saving the country from the sway of sectionalism—and if this be true, the Democratic party owes it to the South and the nation to go before the country with clean hands. It has no *right* to prejudice the cause of the South by the complicity of some of its most prominent leaders in these questionable acts. When this Covode report is printed, it will be circulated all over the North as an electioneering document against the Democratic party—and thus the cause of the South and the interests of the Southern people will suffer detriment on account of the discreditable transactions of some of the politicians and lobby men who hang around Washington City. Instead of defending or extenuating such things, the Democratic party ought to—as we believe it will—disavow all responsibility for them, and denounce them in terms of just and indignant reprobation.

THE WINE TRADE.

ROME, March 14, 1860.

Ed. Crescent—I forwarded you a few days since an article on the wines in France. The average given of alcohol was calculated to mislead. It was not intended to include in the average *piquette* or vin d'ordinaire, that kind of which six hundred and sixty millions of imperial gallons are taken from the second and third leachings of the vat yearly, to say nothing of fabrication. This will compare very likely in strength to the drainings of the pummace of the cider press, well drenched with water and after the screw had previously pressed the juice of the apple.

To ascertain the strength of the common drink of France, or such as is generally placed on the table free, and called wine, I addressed a note to Nathaniel Barton, Esq., (now here) of the firm of Messrs. Barton & Guestier, of Bordeaux, a house celebrated for its high character for selling none but pure wine, asking the following question:

"How much alcohol is contained in piquette or vin d'ordinaire, which you have informed me is separated from the dregs of the vat, after the pure juice of the grape has been trodden out by the feet?"

Reply: "I am of the opinion that neither the first or second runnings of the piquette can contain much, if any, alcohol; for you must keep in mind that the common beverage of the country is merely the *decoction* of water poured on the dregs of the vintage *after* the *wine* has been extracted from the fruit."

This fact explains why there is so little apparent drunkenness among those who confine themselves to this common drink. It is little else than a kind of astringent water, but when this kind of drink (injurious, as I believe it to be, in comparison to water) is abandoned for ardent spirits or fully developed alcoholic wine, the effects of the latter are the same on health and morals in wine producing countries as anywhere else. The pure light intoxicating wines of France contain from 7612 per cent. of naked alcohol. The new English tariff anticipates the introduction of wine containing from 15 to 25 per cent. of alcohol and upwards.

With us in the United States the question is not between pure alcohol wines and water, but between fabrications of the vilest character and water; for it is only when an order is sent directly from the consumer to the honest maker of the pure wine that there can be any positive certainty of purity.

How few can do this, and what do those get who take the trouble? Why a drink containing from 7 to 25 per cent. of alcohol! Then the great question arises, is this alcohol (a good creature of God for some uses) a good creature of God as a beverage of health?

Thousands of learned physicians in Great Britain and the United States have given their public testimony against the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as always unfavorable to health.

Liebig sums the whole up in few words: "Alcohol," says he, "is a bill drawn on the laborer's health, which he is incessantly compelled to renew, as he has not the funds to meet it. The bankruptcy of the body is accordingly the inevitable result."

Yours truly,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

Sam Houston and the Presidency.

General Sam Houston publishes the following card. We give it to our readers without comment, believing that it deserves none:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 24, 1860.

MESSRS. D. D. Atchison and J. W. Harris:

Gentlemen—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I will say that I have responded to the people at San Jacinto, and consented to let my name go before the country as the People's Candidate for President.

In yielding to the call of my fellow-citizens of Texas, in June last, to become a candidate for Governor, I said:

"The Constitution and the Union embrace the principles by which I will be governed if elected. They comprehend all the old Jackson National Democracy I ever professed or officially practiced."

These have ever guided my action. I have no new principles to announce.

Truly yours, SAM HOUSTON.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—In the New York Express of the 28th we find the following:

At about 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning a shocking accident, by which two men will probably lose their lives, occurred at the Iron Works of S. B. Althouse & Sons, on the corner of Green and Houston streets.

It appears that Daniel Clark and Thomas Gehoghan had rigged a kind of scaffold or elevation at the seventh story, for the purpose of hoisting up some heavy articles; but the fastenings were not as strong as they supposed, for while they were hoisting a crate the ropes which held the scaffold gave way and the unfortunate men fell from the seventh story to the pavement.

They were picked up apparently lifeless, and for some time it was thought that both were instantly killed.

They were taken to the hospital, when Clark revived a little, but Gehoghan lingered in a senseless condition until 1 o'clock, when he died.

The physicians are of the opinion that Clark will survive but a short time. Both men were married and had families.

WHO DROVE THE BRITISH OUT OF NEW YORK?—In one of the little villages of Westchester county lived an old fellow somewhat fond of his glass of toddy, and of hanging around the bar rooms of the village taverns to hear the gossip, and occasionally "indulge," and sometimes to an excess of which he was afterward very much ashamed. He went by the name of "Old Sam," and was really a very entertaining personage. He had seen Gen. Washington, and was, according to his own story, the cause of the British evacuating the city. "Come, Sam," some village tavern lounger would say, "tell us about your driving the British out of New York." "Well, now, Squire, I don't *exactly* say that I did do it, but I'll give you the facts and you can draw your own conclusions: You see, the British was in New York, and I knew, and we all *felt* that they had been there long enough; and for *one*, I was determined they should'nt be there any longer. One night, after we had been talking about it for some time, before going to bed, I said to our folks: 'I shall ride to the city in the morning and be there before daybreak, and I shall *go armed!*' I went right out to the stable, with a lantern, three hours before daylight, saddled our old white mare, put two loaded pistols in the holsters of the saddle, and took my father's 'sword,' that he carried at Bunker Hill, and I got into New York early in the morning, and—*the British had left!*" "They had evacuated the city, do you mean to say?" "I mean to say they had retreated—gone—run away! Now, I don't mean to say that the British *knew* that I was coming, but I do say that *it looked very much like it!*"

Nobody abuses small talk unless he be a stranger to its convenience. Small talk is the small change of life; there is no getting on without it. We have met with men who were too lofty for small talk—they were above such trifling; in other words, they were above making themselves agreeable, above pleasing, and above being pleased.

We may make grief itself a fiery chariot for rising victorious over the cause of grief.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, the committee appointed to investigate the expenses on public printing continued to report to a late hour in the evening.

In the said testimony it was not disputed that the President had told a certain gentleman who executed the printing of public blanks, "There are $30,000 for your services as public printer, and in addition to this amount I will give you $20,000, to be equally distributed between the Pennsylvania Argus, published in the city of Philadelphia, and Sam Medary's paper, edited in Ohio."

Mr. Burnet, after having obtained the floor, and spoken at some length on the testimony, said he hoped Mr. Pryor would be better informed on facts when he next charged corruption.

Mr. Pryor on hearing this arose and said, "Let the House order a committee and appoint me the chairman, then I will be able to prove what I have heretofore said as far as regards the testimony as true and correct."

He also stated that in the year 1856 he was solicited to apply for a portion of the surplus fund, but had indignantly refused the proposition.

In the Senate yesterday the Post-Office Deficiency bill was called up, discussed at considerable length, and was not passed as was at first reported.

The bill was amended to-day, and a vote taken upon it which announced its final passage.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Flour market closed steady. Superfine State was sold at $5 20 to $5 30. A decline of ¼c. took place in Corn to-day, and the market closed dull. Eastern Mess Pork closed steady; New Mess is selling at $17 75.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The market for Flour closed generally very dull, and previous quotations were barely maintained. Western Mess Pork closed firm at $17 75 per bbl. Corn closed firm, and was sold at 47c. per bushel. Oats are selling at 41c. per bushel.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with six feet four inches of water in the canal.

Local Intelligence.

THE GRAILHE MASS MEETING.—The call for a mass meeting of the friends of Mr. Grailhe, the independent candidate for Mayor, at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, was most heartily responded to. There was plenty of fizz, but no fizzle, as to the fireworks, which dimmed the stars and shocked the sycamores on Lafayette square. Neither was there any failure as regards the number of people who attended, for Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded with respectable and respectful citizens, who saw and listened attentively to all that was done and said.

So far as regards the numbers and facial appearance of the audience the meeting was anything but a failure; we may say that in this respect it was a triumph. But in other respects it was a lamentable and most humiliating failure.

Mr. William C. C. Claiborne was President, and occupied the chair as such. Of the fifty or more Vice Presidents called out, not more than a dozen appeared and took their seats on the stand.

Mr. John Claiborne made the opening and closing speech. His talk was, the purity and incorruptibility of Mr. Grailhe; the regeneration of New Orleans in its police, quiet and good order, which would follow Mr. Grailhe's election; and the bloodshed, ruin and general disgrace which had blackened the page of New Orleans history for the last six years. Messrs. Place and Monroe were alluded to, not only by name, but as the two candidates who were identified with the "reform party," whose six years' rule had sunk New Orleans far below the scale of prosperity and respectability among the cities of modern civilized nations. Mr. Claiborne's speech was earnest, ingenious and eloquent, and was received with frequent bursts of hearty applause.

We had but one fault to find with his speech. In speaking of the riot, bloodshed, murder, misrule and general anarchy which had sunk New Orleans during the last five or six years, he forgot to tell how his own real estate in this city had increased in value. Though he argued that New Orleans was going to the devil under the rule of what he sarcastically called the "reform party," he never intimated once that he felt like selling out or emigrating. The earnestness and fine argument of Mr. Claiborne's speech led the audience to believe that something more ponderous, more eloquent and more exciting might be looked for from the reserve speakers.

After Mr. Claiborne concluded, Mr. Grailhe and other persons were called for, but failed to respond. It was at last announced that these gentlemen were not present; none others offered themselves; and the meeting was abruptly and most incontinently adjourned.

The rest of the fireworks on Lafayette Square were fizzed and popped off; and the large and highly respectable multitude who attended the meeting dispersed, feeling like new members of the Order of the Sons of Malta.

CONTRACTS SOLD.—Mr. Comptroller Duplessis yesterday adjudicated the following contracts: For laying brick sidewalk on Prieur street, from Ursulines street to Bayou Road, to P. Lane, at $2 24 per running foot. For taking up and relaying diagonally the square granite blocks of Magazine street, from Felicity Road to Washington avenue, to C. Connell, at 66 cents per superficial yard of square block paving taken up and relaid, 70 cents per superficial foot of curbstone furnished and laid, and $245 per cast iron bridge top, furnished and laid complete.

CATASTROPHE AT THE GAS WORKS.—Yesterday afternoon there was a great crash at the Gas Works. About 100 feet of the brick wall on Gravier street fell down, and so much of the metallic roof as depended on said wall fell also. It resulted from the settling of a great weight on a soft soil. The crash did not interfere with the nocturnal supply of gas; but it seriously injured four men, two white and two black; those most seriously injured being taken to Charity Hospital, and the others to their homes. We need hardly state that the fall of the Gas Works walls created a most terrible excitement in the neighborhood at the time.

FIRE AND INCENDIARISM.—Yesterday morning at about half-past 4 o'clock a fire broke out in a small house on Hospital street, between Derbigny and Roman streets, owned by V. Dejoux, and occupied by a colored man, who was seldom at home. There is a great scarcity of water in this neighborhood, and although there was no wind, the fire communicated to an adjoining frame house belonging to Dr. Chaumette; thence to a one-story brick house owned and occupied by a Mr. Locy; and lastly to a double two-story frame house, owned also by Mr. Locy, and occupied by two colored families.

Mr. Locy is insured for $2500 in the Merchants' office. The other buildings were also insured, we are informed, but the people lost a good deal of their furniture. Had there been any wind, we would have to deplore a dreadful destruction of property, for there is no water in that locality except the half empty plugs on Bayou Road, and the whole neighborhood is studded with tasteful residences, but principally built of frame. Some of the pretty gardens around suffered great havoc. The steam engine was stationed at the corner of Claiborne street, and managed to obtain a certain quantity of thick, muddy water from the canal, with which she fed the other engines.

That this fire was the act of an incendiary is beyond doubt. On Wednesday the premises were fired at 3 o'clock A. M., but the fact was discovered in time. Some of the neighbors kept watch night before last until 3 o'clock A. M., and at 4½ the fire broke out in some untenanted outhouses near the Roman street fence.

THE KILLING OF GEORGE HOWE.—Joseph Williams, the engineer who shot and killed officer Howe in the Fourth District, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Summers, and had his case fixed for examination on the evening of Tuesday next. Though the homicide took place in the Fourth District, it is to be investigated before the Recorder of the First District, because Williams requested it, and had his request complied with by Recorder Adams.

TO AWAIT THE RESULT.—Ned Banker, who so seriously wounded the female Emma Bassett, at her residence on Gravier street, on Thursday evening, by striking her on the head with a spittoon, was yesterday sent to prison by Recorder Summers to await the result of the wound inflicted.

THE BAYOU JULIA MURDER.—Crane and Powers, the two men arrested by Officer John Jones, at the Bayou Julia fishing grounds, last fall, on the charge of having murdered Capt. Probar and two of his men, and who were transferred to the parish of St. Bernard, have been indicted, the Grand Jury having found a true bill against them last Wednesday. We learn that the trial will take place soon, in the Second Judicial District Court, Judge Foulhouze.

The energetic Officer Jones has secured the attendance of five witnesses from distant points, some residing in the State of Mississippi, and the evidence against the accused will probably be stronger even than that adduced before Coroner Dauney when the inquest was held on the body of Capt. Probar.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—Felix Marquez was yesterday tried by Recorder Summers on the charge of having allowed a slave to remain in his grocery, at the corner of Gravier and Basta streets, over five minutes, and was found not guilty.

Mrs. Higgins, charged with a similar offense, was discharged, officer Duvigneaud, who made the charge, humanely withdrawing it upon finding that she was a poor woman, who would be utterly ruined by the fine and forfeiture of license which would have followed conviction.

DISCHARGED.—Edward Jourdan, f. m. c., charged with robbing $27 worth of watches and jewelry from the store of Charles C. Swenson, No. 21 Camp street, on the 26th ult., was yesterday discharged by Recorder Summers; Swenson withdrawing the charge, upon being satisfied that Jourdan was not the one who committed the robbery.

FINED, WORK-HOUSED, ETC.—Belle Thompson and Silvina Reese were required by Recorder Summers to pay $10 each or go to the Work-house, for being lewd and disorderly inmates of a house on Julia street. Four other nymphs, arrested with them, were discharged; and Philip and Hannette Price, who kept the house, were ordered to move out of it within five days.

Tom Waters, a sweet-scented young man, was required to pay $20 for beating his mother, on Delord street. Not having the money, he was sent to the Work-house for two months.

John Fitzgerald, for drawing a sheath-knife upon Officer Slavin, on Tchoupitoulas street, and Mat. Maloney, for beating his wife, on Delord street, went out for a month each, not being able to pay $10 fines.

Dora Moore, for robbing old man Hepner of $55, in her den on Perdido street, was sent out for three months; and John Burns, for stealing a pair of cheap pants from L. W. Lyons' clothing store, was sent out for one month.

CASES FIXED.—The following parties were yesterday docketed for examination before Recorder Summers:

Robert Hoggins, charged with burglariously entering Charles C. Swenson's store, No.