New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THE MORNING JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1860.

THE SUMMER EXODUS TO EUROPE.

According to all accounts, there never was such a rush to Europe before, on the part of our American pleasure-seekers and tourists, as there is during the present season. The New York papers state that every steamer that leaves for Liverpool or Havre, from any of the Northern cities, has been engaged for weeks beforehand, and that they have all crowded cabins on every trip.

This is well enough, if people go to Europe for what it is worth—in search of health, or for the purpose of improving their minds by travel and observation. Your mere cash, who travels on the mad idea for the purpose of coming back with a mass of imaginary adventures, ought to be prevented by legislative enactment from making himself the character ridiculous in foreign eyes. The educated and cultivated gentleman, who adds intellectual improvement to physical recreation by foreign travel, is a different sort of person, and no one can complain if he goes abroad to spend his money, instead of dissipating it among the vanities and frivolities of Newport or Saratoga.

A trip to Europe is, indeed, but a mere bagatelle compared to what it was a quarter of a century ago. The Atlantic crossed across the other day in nine days and seventeen hours. One can leave New Orleans, at the day, and land in Liverpool in less time than it took, only a few years ago, to make the trip from New Orleans to New York. Accordingly, we find most of the ultra fashionables starting across the Atlantic in search of the Highlands of Scotland, or the German baths, or the picturesque scenery of Piedmont, instead of purchasing the dull and listless round of fashion and folly at the watering places of the North. And with the fashionable world merely, but authors and artists, politicians, citizens of foreign birth, bridal parties, and many other sorts of people, crowd the decks of our outward bound steamers, and will soon be researching every nook and corner of Europe in pursuit of different enterprises, and busily engaged in disbursing the surplus cash which they have accumulated during the business prosperity of the past and present year.

The circumstance, is strongly as anything else, indicative the material prosperity and growing wealth of the country. One hundred people in this country have the pecuniary ability to visit Europe now, where one had it only a few years ago. The abundance of money has stimulated the desire of our people for foreign travel, as it has also of other Americans; and the New York and Liverpool line of steamers, which but a short time ago had to be kept up with a subsidy of half a million of dollars per annum from Congress, now is doing thriving business, as an independent speculation, in transporting freight and passengers backwards and forwards between the old world and the new.

All the people of the Southern States, however, have no desire to spend the summer vacation across the broad waters of the Atlantic, there is no good reason for their going beyond the limits of their own section, in search either of health or pleasure. A glance at our advertising columns will show an array of "Summer Resorts" in the Southern States, which offers every inducement alike to the invalid or the lover of social enjoyments. Either upon the seaside or in the romantic mountain gorges of the South, the traveller, freed from the perplexities and cares of business, may inhale the health-giving breeze or participate those social amenities and pleasures without which life would indeed be a dreary blank. No country in the world is so blessed in this respect as ours—and while those whom inclination may prompt, may be admiring the natural and artificial beauties of the old world, let us not forget that we, also, have attractive summer resorts at home, where health and amusement may alway be found.

WEIGHT L. Q. CLUB.—A regular monthly meeting is to be held to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M. See notice.

CONFIDENTIAL GUARDS.—Monthly meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock. See notice.

AN ATTEMPT FORGETTING HIS OWN WRITINGS.—A circumstance has recently transpired which is interesting, as showing the forgetfulness of the late Mr. DeQuincey toward his own writings. It is well known that the first collection of his works was made in this country, and that the edition prepared here became the basis of an English edition afterwards issued under DeQuincey's own supervision. Some years ago, in his researches among old magazines and reviews, the American editor, Mr. Fields, discovered a paper entitled "The Traditions of the Babbins," which, from internal evidence, he attributed to the pen of DeQuincey, and accordingly wrote requesting him to acknowledge or disown it. Mr. DeQuincey replied, disclaiming the authorship of the paper. The editor, notwithstanding, convinced to the pen of DeQuincey, and accordingly wrote requesting him to acknowledge or disown it. Mr. DeQuincey replied, disclaiming the authorship of the paper. The editor, notwithstanding, convinced that it was his, incorporated it in the American edition, where it has since remained. In the last volume of the English edition, recently published, in the proof appears—a virtual acknowledgment on the part of the lamented author, whose last work was to prepare his volume for the press, that his first judgment was wrong, and that "The Traditions of the Babbins" was a forgotten work of his earlier years. In every case but the one we have just stated, it is the public which forgets, and not the author.

THEODORE PARKER DEAD.—Among the latest foreign news we find the death of Theodore Parker, the noted Boston Abolitionist. He died in Florence on the 10th ult. He was fifty years of age, a native of Massachusetts, and the author of several religious works. For many years past he preached to large congregations in the Music Hall in Boston, and about fourteen months ago sailed for Europe for the benefit of his health. He was a man of fine abilities, but exceedingly radical in his views. His last productions were his letters on the raid of John Brown. These letters formed the theme of earnest comment through the country, and did not want very much to enhance his reputation among the loyal and patriotic of the masses. Up to the latest period of his life Mr. Parker violently opposed the South and slavery, and advocated every measure that could tend to advance a dissolution of the Union, because of the existence of slavery therein. He was, in fact, a perfect monomaniac on the subject.

The Nashville Patriot says that Mr. Bell has forwarded his letter of acceptance to Gov. Hunt, the President of the Convention that nominated him. It will make its appearance in a few days. Mr. Everett's letter of acceptance was read at a ratification meeting in Boston a few nights since.

GROWE'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—We invite the attention of persons to the advertisement of the above article, which is so popular to-day. It is a matter of peculiar importance to all those who purchase remedy for diarrhœa, cholera, dysentery, etc. The above preparation is made by a druggist, Mr. Growe, owner of Bachelors' Center of 1862, and Chemical Works, Philadelphia, and its strengthening virtues are set forth in the advertisement referred to. For sale here by J. Wright & Co.

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AUCTION.—Attention is particularly invited to the large assortment of French and domestic dry goods and haberdashery to be sold this day at 10 o'clock at the salesroom of R. Rogers & Co., 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—cash. See advertisement.

MISCONDUCT AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Smith sell this day at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Commondelet street, a lot of office furniture and one hundred in the best workmanship, style and finish. Positively finishing a good, no trouble to buy, would do well to call. For particulars, see advertisement.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND EUROPE.

The New York Herald, in its issue of the 31st instant, refers to this enterprise in the following terms:

STEAMSHIP LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LIVERPOOL.—We perceive that another effort is about being made to insure direct trade between the South and European ports, in the establishment of a line comprising six screw steamers to run from Liverpool to New Orleans, touching at some port in Ireland, and also at Havana if found desirable. The company is entitled the "British and American Southern Steamship Company," half the stock to be taken in England and half in this country. The capital amounts to £200,000 or $1,000,000, in twenty thousand shares. It is expected that the steamers will make the passage in twenty-five days.

If this line is properly managed it is quite likely to prove successful. The facilities for conveying Western produce to New Orleans by the Mississippi river are very great, and the cost of transit from the Southwestern States to New Orleans is of course considerably less than to any of the Atlantic ports. As a passenger line, it is probable, however, that the new project may not be quite as successful, the length of voyage being a decided drawback in that respect, although, as a stopping place for travelers to the South, as well as for Central and South America, New Orleans may be preferred to any of our Northern ports.

The Herald is undoubtedly right in declaring that this line, "if properly managed," will prove successful. We have no doubt, ourselves, that if once put into operation, it will be properly managed, and that it will attain a success much greater than its projectors have anticipated.

It is quite evident that steamships are coming more and more into use every year as vehicles of commerce. We well recollect that it was only a few years ago the proprietors of the Collins line of steamships from New York to Liverpool went before Congress for aid, and represented that it was impossible to maintain the service and transport the mails regularly and expeditiously unless they received some assistance from the Government. Congress granted them half a million of dollars a year, for a limited number of years, out of the public Treasury. When the time expired and the Congressional subsidy ceased—which was only three or four years since—the press of New York predicted that steam communication across the ocean, so far as this country was concerned, was broken up. A great outcry was made about the refusal of Congress to continue the *subvention* to the Collins line, and it was said that this country would have to submit to the exclusive monopoly of the Cunard line, which was a line in the interest of Great Britain. But what was the result? The result is that our steam marine, without a particle of aid from the Government except what is received from postages, was never in so flourishing a condition as it is now. Besides our coasting steamers from Portland all the way round to Galveston, we have steamers to Liverpool, to Southampton, to Havre, to Bremen, and to other transatlantic cities, all doing well, and returning a rich harvest of profit to their proprietors.

These steamers, it is true, depart mainly from Northern ports—New York being the principal point of embarkation—but there is no reason why they may not prove equally as profitable, and in fact more profitable, if sail'ng from a great Southern metropolis of commerce like New Orleans. We have the material to load them with right here at our doors; whereas New York and Boston and Philadelphia have to send to the West and Southwest for the tonnage which constitutes so heavy a part of the business of the steamers which ply from those ports respectively. Herein, New Orleans has a great advantage over her Northern competitors, in sustaining a transatlantic commercial marine.

The Herald, in the article we have above quoted, admits this fact, but says that a line of steamers from this city would not secure the *travel*—that it would take so much longer to go from New Orleans to Liverpool than from New York to the same city, that passengers would all take the latter route. This is altogether a mistake. Suppose a gentleman in New Orleans to be bound for Liverpool. If he take the overland route to New York, for the purpose of getting on board a steamer there, it will take him about five days to get to New York, traveling night and day without stopping. Now, a steamer from New Orleans to New York makes the trip in about seven days, even when she stops at Havana. So that there would be only about two days difference, even if the New Orleans line to Liverpool *called by New York*. As every passenger from the South loses at least two days in New York before starting, the difference is thus made up, so far as time is concerned. But the New Orleans steamer, of course, would not deflect from her route to stop at New York; but, as soon as she rounded the capes of Florida, would strike straight across the ocean. The speed of the vessels being the same, we affirm that a passenger from this city to Liverpool would reach his destination just as soon by a steamer plying directly between the two ports as by taking the overland route to New York and embarking from that city.

We thus show that New York would have no advantage over us in respect of travel, while we would have a very decided advantage over *her* in respect of *freights*. This latter advantage the Herald itself admits.

We trust, therefore, that the enterprise of a line of screw steamers between this city and Liverpool will be carried out—and we have not a shadow of doubt it will be a grand success, if managed with ordinary prudence and economy. The commercial necessities of New Orleans demand such a line; and, if not established now, it is only a question of time when it will be. Sail-vessels for the transportation of merchandise are, we admit, cheaper than steamships—but there are a great many articles of commerce in the disposal of which *time* is of more value than a difference of freight. Sail-vessels, in many respects, are getting to be too slow for the quick, active, nervous energy which now characterizes most of our commercial enterprises. Even as the telegraph is every day substituted for the mail, notwithstanding the difference in cost, so will a steam marine gradually usurp the place of the old sailing packets in the transportation of articles of commerce. The truth of the old aphorism that "time is money" is becoming more and more apparent every day.

A CHICAGO BANK "GONE UP."—"Have you anything deposited in the Marine Bank?" asked a grain speculator of a wholesale merchant, the other day.

"Yes, some $20,000," replied the merchant.

"Well," replied the grain man, "I suppose you have heard that the bank has gone up?"

"Gone up!" exclaimed the merchant, thunder-struck, "it can't be."

"Well, you go up and see."

And the merchant, in the most nervous state of mind, rushed up Lake street to the Marine Bank.

"Is it true," he asked of the cashier, meeting him on the steps, "that your bank has gone up?"

"Yes," said the cashier, smiling, "it's a good joke, isn't it?"

The merchant became perfectly frantic, and tore his hair.

"Yes, a very fine joke, to be diddled out of nearly all the money I am worth—I want and must have my money," and he rushed up stairs, nearly insane.

"Why, look here!" exclaimed the cashier, calling after him. He stopped. "I didn't suppose you were in earnest—it's been a joke here among our friends for over a week. Don't you see that we have gone up? Our building has been raised eight feet."

The merchant instantly cooled down, and an looking across the street, saw the grain man standing on the sidewalk, almost bursting himself with laughter. The merchant shook his fist at him, and made chase after him down street. When last seen they were engaged in very loud conversation in the Tremont House bar-room, shaking glasses.

[Chicago Leader.

SOUTHERN PEACHES.—We find the following paragraph in a Northern paper:

It is expected that the peach crop of Louisiana this year will be so large that the New Orleans market will be overrun, and it is proposed to ship, by express, peaches to the North, where they will arrive several weeks in advance of the season here.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A COAL MINE.—*Scranton, Pa., May 31.*—An explosion of fire damp took place at Stanton's Mines, near Wilkesbarre, this afternoon. A son of Mr. Broderick and Harry and Miles Edwards were descending the shaft at the time. The force of the explosion broke the carriages, and they were precipitated to the bottom, killing them instantly. One man was also injured.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

HAVANA, May 31, 1860.

Mr. Editor—A friend of mine has favored me with a full file of the Jamaica Tribune and Daily Advertiser, the latest date being the 7th instant. They reached the Island per last British mail steamer, via St. Thomas.

There is, if I mistake not, a pretty little quarrel arisen between the Government of Queen Victoria and her loving subjects of Jamaica, that may at no distant day lead to a severance of the bond that unites the two.

The subject matter of dispute has been the post-office. The Government of Queen Victoria has forced upon Jamaica the management of her own post-office, much against the desire of the people, as expressed by their representatives in the popular branch of the Legislature.

The House of Assembly, it appears, anxious as far as was consistent with their duty to the people whom they represented, had passed a bill of a temporary character inaugurating the measure for which they had been especially called together.

The Governor thereupon informed them "that his instructions were, not to assent to any bill of less than a whole year's direction." Under these circumstances, and with a threat held out to them "that their mails would be thrown into the mud" at the "Royal Mail Company's wharf," I suppose the Assembly passed such a bill as met the wishes of the "Imperial Government." "What could the Assembly do?" asks the Jamaica Tribune, and adds, "Here are our wings clipped, and we are told to fly."

The Assembly, however, did not submit to all this in silence. After the committee had returned from taking over the engrossed bill to the Legislative Council, (the Upper House of the Jamaica Legislature, all of whose members are appointed to their seat by the Governor, himself appointed by the British Crown) Mr. Jackson, a young lawyer of talent, moved the following resolution:

The House having had its attention called by his Excellency's reply to its address presented yesterday, to the instructions sent out for his guidance, under the Sign Manual of her most gracious Majesty, by which his Excellency is prohibited from assenting to a bill having a shorter duration than one whole year, considered it conducive to the public requirements on this particular occasion to recede from the terms of their address, and to pass a bill for the management of the post-office in conformity with such directions. But the House thinks it proper to record its determination in future not to be controlled in its legislation by instructions by which it cannot constitutionally be affected or bound.

The last sentence of the above resolution was strenuously opposed by Honorable Members, supporters of the Government, when Mr. Lewis, the gentleman alluded to in my letter of the 6th inst. as having been removed from two or three public offices of no great value, because he had in his place in the House of Assembly voted against a measure introduced by the Government, offered the following substitute for the last sentence of the above resolution: "But that the course pursued by the House shall not be taken as a precedent for the future." This amendment was agreed to, and by the unanimous consent of the House, upon motion of Mr. Osborn, it was agreed the resolution should appear on the minutes of the House, as having been passed before the bill was sent over to the Legislative Council.

But there is another matter that has arisen from which I infer the Imperial Government has little desire longer to continue the connection that now exists between Great Britain and her West Indian Colonies. That having sucked, as it were, all the juice out of the orange, she is anxious to get rid of it.

The Jamaica Tribune of 14th ult. says:

It is not long since our attention had been called to certain correspondences that passed between the Colonial Secretary and one of the other colonies, in which it was proposed by the Imperial Government that the expense of that military force required, not alone for the preservation of internal quietude, but also to preserve the colonies to the British Crown from foreign aggression, should be defrayed by the colonies respectively.

Were this done, Jamaica and the other British West Indian colonies would soon be overrun with a saucy soldiery, who would usurp all power, all place, all profit. But no! I know the Jamaican people too well; let this be attempted, and it will be found they will snap the pack-thread asunder that now so lightly binds them to their unmother-like parent.

Some excitement had been occasioned by the return to Montezo Bay of Capt. Braley, master of the British schooner Alice Rogers, who had a short time previously taken away from that port a black man and two black boys, one of whom he had put upon the vessel's articles at the nominal wages of one shilling a month.

That Capt. Braley had offered the two boys for sale at Hampden. The report at Montezo Bay was that Capt. Braley had sold into slavery the two black boys, and that the American authorities had sent him back to Jamaica to be dealt with according to British law.

One half the town, we are told, was mad, the lower orders—principally women—rushing to the wharf where the vessel in which Capt. Braley had returned was moored, half wild with passion and eager to wreak vengeance, etc., etc.

I do not find, however, that any legal proceedings had been taken there against Capt. Braley, although no doubt exists of his having done all he was accused of.

The Philadelphia Enquirer alluded to all the circumstances of the arrival of the Alice Rogers in Hampton Roads, and of the attempt to sell the boys to a citizen of Hampton.

The question of the removal from two or three small offices of Mr. Andrew H. Lewis, by the Governor, because he (Mr. L.) had felt it his duty in his place in the Assembly to vote against a measure introduced by the Government, is also very ably dealt with by the editor of the Jamaica Tribune and Daily Advertiser; but I have no space for lengthy extracts, and therefore only send you the concluding sentence of his article. It reads as follows:

Do away with the humbug of an Assembly, and let us no longer see the common sense of Englishmen insulted by a practical mockery of popular legislation.

They have had a fight between the Brazilian tiger and dogs at Matanzas. At first, two rat-catching dogs were put into the cage, but the simple sight of the tiger so scared them that they endeavored to get between the bars of the cage. Then two very large dogs, either of them weighing three times as much as the tiger, were put into the cage and they showed fight, one receiving an ugly claw or two which satisfied him—he retired to a corner of the cage, and, whilst the other dog was still grappling with the tiger, some "foreigner," whose name is not given, who had placed himself on the ground, near the cage, discharged an air pistol and shot the dog through the head—the ball having afterwards been found in the head of the dog.

The "foreigner" was arrested, placed in prison, and the money received at the doors embargoed.

A friend of mine last week, walking with his wife, one evening in the Paseo Tacon observed three voluntarios stop and search a negro to see if he was armed.

One of the master caulkers of this port was very severely wounded on the 24th inst. at Casa Blanca, opposite this city, with a machetet.

On 25th inst., a gentleman passing through the vacant land between the Montserratte gates and the Theater Tacon, a very public thoroughfare, before 9 o'clock in the evening, received a severe blow from a club on the side of his head which cut it very severely, and he was robbed of $1700 in money and his gold watch and appendages.

Some little time since a lady of great respectability, who had been in the United States and seen there ladies go shopping on foot, got out of her volante at the corner of Muralla street desiring her calesero (postillion) to wait there and then walked up the street designing to make some purchases at one of the stores. She had proceeded about half way up the street when she met a well dressed man who accosted her in language somewhat like the following: "You harlot, I have caught you at last, have I, parading the streets to visit your lovers I suppose, decked out, too, in all the jewelry I have worked so hard to give you, but give it me and do what you please. I will have nothing more to do with you, and suiting the action to the word he tore from the lady's person her valuable gold watch, mounted in brilliants, her brooch and the other costly jewelry she had on her person, while she, poor woman, was so surprised at the attack, stood trembling with fear, unable to utter a word.

The scoundrel then walked off at a rapid pace, and the poor lady, being partially recovered, addressed some young men standing at a store door near by, asking how they could see a lady robbed in their presence and not come to her assistance. "We thought, Señora," they replied, "the caballero was your husband."

The telegraphic operator at Villa Clara, Señor Bosmenlel, on the night of the 25th inst., was assassinated. No particulars are given of this affair. It is merely mentioned in one of our daily papers as an item of current news of no great importance.

Does not this exhibit the sad state of society here in a striking light?

A dance has been composed by Gottschalk called "Creole Eyes," which was performed by him for the first time on the evening of the 25th inst., at his grand concert at the Salons de Louvre.

The Spanish ship Esperanza arrived on the 27th from Amoy via Cape of Good Hope, with 400 "Asiaticos," (free colonists.) She had 46 deaths on the passage.

The new iron warehouses, called the "Santa Catalina Warehouses," at Regla, were inaugurated on the evening of the 29th inst.

You will judge of their capaciousness, when I state they cover three acres of ground and are of two stories in hight. They were erected by Mr. Bogarous, of New York, the inventor and patentee of iron buildings, who of course brought his mechanics with him. The brick work, upon which the immense structure stands, was performed by Mr. Havens, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now of New Jersey. None but Americans have been employed in their erection. I was there some twelve months ago, and saw American teamsters, with their own horses and carts, hauling the gravel required for filling in the foundation, etc.

His Excellency the Captain-General and the Right Reverend the Bishop were present at the inauguration. An altar was erected and lighted up, at which the Right Reverend the Bishop offered up his orisons to the Most High, then sprinkled the building with holy water, blessing the building, etc., etc.

The U. S. steamer Crusader was in this port two or three days ago, with one of her cylinders broken, for a few hours.

Yellow Jack is not making any progress. There have not been any new cases in several days. This may be attributed to the dryness of the weather, which is warm, and the scarcity of strangers in our midst; those that are here taking more care of themselves than has been the habit in former years.

The following are the arrivals from New Orleans: May 24, A. A. Chapman; May 25, at Cardenas, brig H. Fountain; May 27, at this port, M. A. Stevens; May 26, schooner St. Louis; May 30, ship Grey Eagle.

The St. Louis and Spanish ship Vicente sailed for New Orleans on the 27th, and the brig Leghorn, from Matanzas, the previous day. The A. A. Chapman will sail in a day or two for New Orleans.

As ever,

P. S. It is reported that all five of the parties connected with the assassination of Señor Agueros are to suffer by the "Garrote Vil" on Saturday morning, but I have no means of ascertaining the truth of the report.

The Japanese Embassy.

The President caused to be struck at the mint a splendid medal, in honor of the visit of the Orientals to this country. The medal, which is about twice the size of the old American silver dollar, bears a beautiful likeness of Mr. Buchanan, and on the reverse an appropriate inscription. Three of these medals have been struck in gold, thirty in silver, and one hundred in copper. They are intended as presents to the Ambassadors and their suite.

The three princes who visited the Washington Navy Yard on Thursday, being so pleased and strongly impressed with the many kindnesses which they have received from Commodore Buchanan, whom they knew in Japan, sent him on Friday the following letter, with their autograph in Japanese and English, written upon beautiful paper:

The undersigned beg leave to say that they were greatly pleased to see you yesterday. They fully know that you are one of the oldest and best friends of Japan and the Japanese, and now tender you their best thanks for the very friendly manner in which yourself, Commander Dahlgren, and the other officers under your command, showed them everything at the Navy Yard, which rendered their visit a very pleasant and interesting one, and always to be remembered by them.

Very respectfully, your friends,
SENIMI BUDZEN NO-KAMI,
MURAGAKE AWAGE NO-KAMI,
OGURI BANGO NO-KAMI.

Washington, the seventh day of the fourth month of the seventh year of Ansei, (the 27th of May, 1860.)

Commodore Franklin Buchanan, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.

Personal Courage of Military Commanders.

Universal publicity has been given to the undoubted personal bravery of Washington, as especially shown at Braddock's Field, at Princeton and at Long Island; and very few but have read and reread the accounts of Napoleon's reckless exposures of his own life at Arcole, Lodi, and Arcis-sur-Aube, and his evident intention at one time to bury himself under the ruin of his Old Guard at Waterloo. The name of the Iron Duke, however, has been spoken of principally in connection with his military and strategetical abilities as a leader, and we know but little of him in the matter of personal courage, or audacity. In this light the following paragraph on the subject is of much interest:

Personal courage, which was so necessary in the Generals of antiquity, is no longer the chief qualification in the commanders of modern armies. Wellington, therefore, made no effort to distinguish himself by brilliant personal achievements. Nevertheless, as often as his presence on a point of danger or at the head of a column of attack was necessary, he exposed himself gallantly. At the battle of Assaye he had two horses killed under him. In 1811, when advancing with Beresford and a few officers to reconnoitre Marmont, who was preparing to cross the Douro, he got surrounded by a small body of cavalry, and made his way through them only sword in hand. At Salamanca he received a contusion on the thigh and a ball through the hat. At the siege of Burgos he often exposed himself in the trenches, and escaped, says Sherer, only by a miracle. At the battle of Orthez a spent ball gave him a contusion on the lower part of the thigh, and the same day, when reconnoitering Marshal Soult's position from a hight, he served as a mark for the French artillery. Finally, during the memorable battle of Waterloo, he showed himself on every part of the field where the presence of the chief seemed to be necessary. Were, perhaps, had he exposed himself so lavishly; the greater number of officers in attendance on him were killed or wounded at his side.

DR. CARTWRIGHT AND "HONEST ABE."—The following incident occurred on the train of cars which left Buffalo for the East at 3 o'clock on Monday:

The venerable Peter Cartwright had taken a seat for Rochester, and, during some fifteen minutes previous to the time the cars left the depot, the Doctor was giving, in his honest manner, his opinion of both Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. He had finished the "Little Giant," and was saying of "Honest Abe" that he is a good citizen, upright, and "in point of talent a second rate lawyer." Just at that moment in came a bouncing, hot Republican, with his platform in his hand, and took a seat near the Doctor. He came just in time to hear the remark in regard to Mr. Lincoln's talent, and it roused him wonderfully. He interrupted the Doctor, (not knowing him) and proceeded, under a rather high pressure of steam, to inform him that he was mistaken on that point.

After he had blown off somewhat, the Doctor said, "Well, my friend, I don't know but you are more familiar with the character and history of both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln than I am. For myself, I can only say that I have lived in the same county with both of them for twenty-five years; that I gave to Mr. Douglas the first office he was ever favored with; that I have myself twice run in opposition to Mr. Lincoln for a seat in the Legislature of Illinois and beaten him both times, and can do it again, if I will!" By this time, you may well suppose that the laughter drowned whatever else the Doctor might have said.

[Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

A.—The man who has raised a cabbage-head has done more good than all the metaphysicians in the world. B.—Then your mother ought to have the premium.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

R. Rogers & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, a large assortment of dry goods and miscellaneous.

Montgomery & Smith sell at 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 Tchoupitoulas street, a lot of buggies.

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

☞Particulars for advertisements under auction heads, 5th page.

☞The wide reputation which Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have attained during the past year, speaks its excellence in a more forcible manner than any words which we can offer. It removes purifies and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions. It is regarded on all sides as a sovereign specific, and, therefore, to procure it in the best possible way, should be the object of the public. We commend it with more than usual zeal and confidence, believing and knowing, as we do, that it stands foremost among the many preparations of the day, for imparting strength, vigor and tone to the system, and possessing the curative powers for all similar diseases arising from a disordered stomach. In the most severe cases of cramps, diarrhœa, and weakness in the stomach the Bitters have been rigidly tested, and always with the greatest success.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jo4 2p6&4tW

☞Ninth Ward American Club, Third District.—This Club will meet at the corner of Louisa and Gentilly streets, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock precisely, until further notice.

By order of the President:
my17 2pif THEODULE BACHEMIN, Sec'y.

☞Dr. Charles E. Kelly, Dentist, No. 152 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans. ml4 2p1yMo&W

☞From the Family Journal.—Heimstreet's Hair Restorative—As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated remedy, and proof the most convincing that it is the only reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the Saratogian:

IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are always obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind and has triumphantly won for itself the name "inimitable," in spite of all the attempted imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising columns of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success, and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

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. my18 2p1m&W

☞Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 154 Chatham street, New York. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Specia inducements to the trade and local agencies. [y23 2p&3tMy

☞Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye is unrivalled in the world.
No other dye has been analyzed.
No other dye produces such faultless colors.
No other dye can be applied so rapidly.
No other dye is so lasting in its effects.
No other dye improves the texture of the hair.

It has been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, Chemist to the Croton Water Board of New York, and certified by him to be as harmless as Croton Water. His certificate may be seen at the establishment of the proprietor.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, General Agents. my6 2p1m&W CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

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

General Agent for the United States JOB MOSES, Rochester N. Y., J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all respectable Druggists. fe9 2p1y&W

☞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 say and all other Sewing Machines. WALTER BENNETT, Agent, 35 Camp street, New Orleans. ma 2p&W

Correspondence.

HALL OF "CRESCENT DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION,"
New Orleans, May 29, 1860.

To the Officers and Members of the
Washington Monumental Association.

Gentlemen—The "Crescent Dramatic Association," actuated by a desire to assist you in and contribute their mite to the noble enterprise in which you are engaged, do hereby tender you a complimentary benefit, to take place on such evening as you may designate. Considering the motives that prompt us are of a purely patriotic character, we hope the proffered benefit will meet with your undivided appreciation.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, yours, etc.,
WM. A. CLARK, Sec'y C. D. A.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27, 1860.

W. A. Clark, Esq., Secretary Crescent Dramatic Association:

Dear Sir—In behalf of the Washington Monumental Association of New Orleans, we acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of your generous and patriotic tender of a complimentary benefit in aid of the projected monument to the "Father of his Country." On the part of the Washington Monumental Association, we, of the committee, gratefully accept the same and name WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th of June, as one very appropriate for the benefit. Thanking you and your associates for your offer, and with our best wishes for your success,

We remain, most respectfully, yours,
GEORGE CLARK,
H. BIRD, } Committee.
H. W. PALFREY,

To the Public.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish GAS WORKS of all sizes for cities, factories, hotels, sugar houses or dwellings, under the patent granted to Prof. ROBERT GRANT, dated January 27, 1857.

These Works are arranged to make the Gas from Coal, Rosin, Resin Oil, or Cotton Seed, are very simple in their construction, perfectly safe, and yield a larger quantity of gas from a given amount of material than any other known process.

I beg to refer to the following certificate of Messrs. O. E. Hall & Co., St. Louis Hotel, where large coal works can be seen, and a small apparatus can be seen in operation at the Novelty Iron Works Agency, No. 1 Canal street, New Orleans:

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New Orleans, May 29, 1860.

F. W. C. Cook, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is now more than three months since the Gas Works known as Robert Grant's Patent, and put up by you in this Hotel, have been in operation, and it affords us pleasure to be able to state that we are satisfied with them in every particular, and will take this occasion to state, further, that for the last six days (all connection with the city gas having been cut off) we have burned an average of two hundred lights per night, and a portion of those until morning, the supply of gas for which has been made from five hundred pounds of coal each twenty-four hours. The works are simple and easily managed, and, in utility and economy, exceed the representations made in your contract. Two men are all that are required in any season of the year for the keeping of the works in order and the manufacture of gas.

Very respectfully yours,
O. E. HALL & CO.

For the sale of the above Works, or for the exclusive rights for cities, counties or States, apply to

F. W. C. COOK,
(AGENT FOR ROBERT GRANT,)
No. 1 Canal street,
jo4 2p1m New Orleans.

Sulphate of Quinine Oil.

Just received from Paris, an invoice of

SULPHATE OF QUININE OIL,

for preventing the falling out and restoring the HAIR, and making it soft and bright.

Also, a fresh assortment of the finest

French Perfumeries,

imported direct from the manufactories.

LION & ANDREE,
54 and 56 Royal street,
jo4 2p1f corner Bienville.

Removal.

BRUFF, BROTHER & SEAVER

Will remain during the month of June, from No. 41 Warren street, to their new Marble Stores,

Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway,

where they will open a heavy stock of HARDWARE, GUNS, etc., exclusively adapted to the Southern trade, and hope, by their increased facilities, to be enabled to transact their business with promptness, and to merit the continued confidence of their friends.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1860. jo4 2p1y1

Wm. A. Brown & Co.,

246.....MARKET STREET.....246

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of superior UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS—adapted to the best retail trade.

☞Every article warranted. Particular attention given to orders. jo4 2p1m

Clothing! Clothing!

MORE FRESH GOODS

—AT—

THE "STORY BUILDING."

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

Are in receipt of large additions to their previous stock, by recent arrivals, consisting of—

BLACK CLOTH AND SINGLE MILLED FROCKS.
MERINO, FRENCH and ENGLISH FROCKS and SACS.
BOMBAZINE D. B. and S. B. "
BARPOUR, all qualities. "
ALPACA, " "
CASSIMERE and SILK MIXED SUITS—all qualities.
PLANNEL, NAVY and VIRGINIA SUITS—to match.
SEERSUCKER and LINEN "

Vests.

MARSEILLES—White, Fancy, Colored and Check.
SILK, BLACK BOMBAZINE and BARPOUR.

Boys' and Children's Clothing.

A LARGE STOCK—made up in every possible shape.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

THE PATENT YOKE!

SIX HUNDRED DOZEN, ACTUAL COUNT.

THE PATENT YOKE SHIRTS are superior to any other make for sale in New Orleans.

BOSOMS made up in all the various styles, viz: Small, Fancy, Large, Cross, Puff Full and Embroidered;
CUFFS—French, English and Regular;
COLLARS—Bishop, Byron, Turn-over and without Collars, all sizes of neck and length of the arm.

Prices from $14 to $30.

THE SIX FOR SIX DOLLARS

Are superior to any other at the same cost.

Patent Yoke, all Linen Shirts.....$54
French, all Linen Shirts.....$54 to $60
All Linen Shirts, very cheap.....$27

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

Under Shirts.

SILK, CAMBRIC, COTTON, GAUZE MERINO, FLANNEL AND COTTON.

Drawers.

GAUZE MERINO, ALL LINEN, COTTON AND CAMBRIC DRAWERS.

Half Hose.

LISLE THREAD, WHITE AND BROWN COTTON, etc.

India Rubber Clothing.

Full Assortment—Sold in quantities to suit, at a small advance over factory prices.

—Large Stock of—

Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags,

UMBRELLAS, etc.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
STORY BUILDING,
jo4 2p6t Corner Camp and Common streets.

Robert Gribble,

45.....CAMP STREET.....45

Has on hand and will keep throughout the season, a full and complete assortment of FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

For MEN AND BOYS.