New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1866.

[For the Crescent.

Our Conquest.

BY ELLIS AMMONETTE.

Close up the shutter,
Darken the door,
Face the small chamber
Wearily o'er;
Struggle more fiercely,
Fight with a will,
Clench it with firm hands,
Make it be still!

Oh God! it is wild;
God! it is strong,
And thrills the heart-chords,
With jubilant song;
And I yearn to yield
To the strange sweet might,
That pleads with my soul,
It is right! it is right.

Right! yes! right to yield
To the heart's behest—
In the broad, clear light,
This truth be confest;
The law is a crime,
That darkens a life,
Thro' shadowy time,
With a voiceless strife,
That others may smile,
Nor dream of the pain,
That cankers the soul
And maddens the brain.

Then yield! Help Christ! 'tis wrong,
The light shines now,
And the soul grows strong
To crush it down.
Yes! down in my heart,
Far from my eyes,
Tho' I fall in the fight,
Never to rise!

Dear God! it is dark;
God! I am weak;
I waver and fail,
And scarce can speak.
But *Duty* sits, throned,
With calm, cold eyes,
O'er the dungeon heart,
Where her captive dies!

[For the Crescent.

"Alas for my weary and care-haunted bosom!
The spells of the Spring time stream it no more,
The song in the wild wood, the sheen in the blossom,
The fresh-swelling fountain—their magic is o'er."

Oh me! I am afflicted with that restless ennui, that moody discontent of time and place that spring time ever engenders. I rove from needle to book, from book to bread making, beat up the beds, dust, sweep, and even scold; yet no solace do I find. I am disgusted with all around, about, above, beneath, and long for a "lodge in some vast wilderness," where I shall see nothing, hear nothing, and be a regular know-nothing for the next six months. (though I would not promise to hold out so long if the experiment was tried.) Domestic cares fatigue me. Needles are not the same good pieces of useful steel they were in days of forty books, of the late patterns, disgust me with their over-drawn caricatures of life—so much that's false, so little that's true in them; and even a little bit of scandal fails to interest and amuse; and when a woman comes to that, you may feel well assured the blue dyed imps have taken strong hold indeed, so I'll try what writing to you will do to scatter them.

Among the books I've been trying to read lately, can be found the memoirs of Lady Blessington and her correspondence with various noted personages in the world of letters, D'Israeli, Bulwer, Gell, Tom Moore, Byron, and a host of others we are wont to look upon with eyes of reverent awe, and I must confess to much disappointment, mingled with some amusement, in finding letters emanating from such celebrities were not more readable and interesting. I had anticipated great enjoyment in reading this work, for one would naturally expect to find it like the creamy froth sparkling on a bumper of champagne, brilliant and intoxicating, filled with *bon mots, jeu d'esprits*, etc. A letter from Tom Moore to a lady, a belle and a blue stocking; in what glowing yet soft tints one's imagination would paint it, but alas and alack! what a vast difference between romance and reality. I find he jogs along through a letter in quite as common place a manner as I do myself. The dainty epistles, written on cream laid perfumed note paper I'll warrant, are full of the *petits soins* of polite life, and somewhat broad compliments the authors would be the first to call vulgar from others—compliments laid on, like its said old belles do rouge, with a broad brush, no stint in the matter at all.

And in saying this, I say all—'twas vanity, vanity, from alpha to omega, and only proved to me stretch the folly of giving the reins to that arrant jade imagination upon any subject unknown to us, for 'tis invariably attendant with disappointment. We either color the picture too highly, or portray something that proves entirely different from the reality.

And just contemplate for a moment the bare idea of one's letter written alone for the charitable loving eyes of a friend who you trust would find good in anything you did, being saved up and laid before the cool, calculating gaze of all who choose to read. Ugh! 'tis enough to disgust one with pen, ink and paper while they live. One had need write each letter to such persons with elaboration and all the studied elegancies and adornments of wit, poetry and prose—and when that becomes necessary I'll stop writing, even to you, CRESCENT, (for which you'll be devoutly thankful, maybe,) and I wouldn't blame you much if you were.

It is raining and how I wish it would stop, with its dreary beat upon my window, and sighing winds that seem the wail of invisible spirits, who would, but cannot, tell us much we wish to know of that world unknown, toward which we are ever looking, with eager, longing and wistful gaze. There I am maunful round in rain that ever causes melancholy—no matter how gay I may be when the pattering drops come down. It seems to recall somehow, youth and its hopes, and the memory is painful to one who has failed to realize these hopes, or has watched them as they faded one by one from out her life, and can but hope to find them in the unknown world. But, enough. I don't see that writing you has availed to exorcise those severe imps. Your friend, JANE EAVRLEY.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor we know to be a positive cure for burns, scalds, piles, old sores, rheumatism, corns, bunions, chilblains, frost bites, and pains in the sides and back. Try a box. It is certain to please you. Twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar per box. For sale by all druggists.

The most economical washing soap ever brought before the people is Pyle's O. K. soap, pure and hard, hard similar to French soaps, and does not unnecessarily waste in use; is good for the laundry, bath or toilet. One pound will make three gallons of good soft soap, by the simple addition of water. Pyle's Saleratus powder is also the best cooking blue in use. Manufactured by James Pyle, New York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are unexceptionable, and superior to hand sewing, being stronger and more beautiful. Can be seen at No. 5 St. Charles street.

The present rage in Paris is Miss Bailey, the great American boxer, whose wealth, beauty and invincible courage are exciting in Paris a wild enthusiasm. Incidentally, we are the applicatants to be in a state of wild animals and be subjected to the rule of having some member maimed or torn by the wild beasts. Women are said to be the solicitors to pick this nettle danger.

Lovelinessy lays that in the absence of both the ladies publishers had succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman to edit the paper that bears the name of a lady.

Financial and Commercial Summary.

Financial—There was but very little activity noticeable in the Gold movement on Saturday, and sales were light throughout at Friday's closing quotations, which were 125¼@125⅝.

Foreign Exchange—There is no alteration of any kind to notice in the movement in Foreign Bills. Offerings continue heavy, but the demand is restricted to a very few buyers. Drawers and holders manifest considerable firmness under existing circumstances, however, but operations still continue light at our last quotations, which we repeat as follows: Bank Sterling, 135@136; Clear Bills, 133@133½; Bill of Lading Bills, 131@132; Bank Francs, 4.25@4.20f., and outdoor Francs, 4.35@4.37½.

Domestic Exchange—Offerings of private and commercial showed some increase on Saturday, but the demand was of a restricted character throughout, both at bank and on the street. Rates underwent no alteration of any kind, however, and we continue to quote bank sight at ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. discount, with sales of some round amounts at the latter figures and even a fraction under, and outdoor sight at ½@1 ⅌ cent. discount, five to ten days' sight at ⅝@1 ⅌ cent. discount, fifteen to twenty days' at 1⅛@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount, thirty days' at 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent. discount, and sixty days' at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. discount.

Stocks and Bonds—The market is still very fairly supplied with the better classes of securities, and all that offer find ready buyers at steadily advancing prices. Other classes are quite abundant, however, but they appear to attract no attention whatever, and generally rule at whatever they will bring. Transactions on Saturday were restricted to a few lots of Citizens' Bank, City Railroad Company, Southern Bank and Crescent City Bank stocks, at private sale, and some Mechanics' and Traders' Bank and City Railroad Company's stock at auction, at the prices furnished in our financial article.

Cotton—The market on Saturday was quite unsettled. Buyers contended for heavy concessions in view of the large increase in receipts, which according to our published report, exceeded 6000 bales for the week ending Friday evening. While most factors refused to submit to any reduction of rates. Sales, however, reached 3017 bales at prices inclining to previous inside figures for the better grades and at a decline of about one cent per pound, upon the lower classifications. The quotations at the close of business were for ordinary 30@33c.; good ordinary 34@36c.; low middling 37@38c., and middling 40@41c.

Sugar and Molasses—There is no alteration to notice in the movement under this heading. Offerings of Louisiana are moderate and meet a limited demand at previous prices, while the supply of the production of Cuba is rather heavy and attracts but little attention.

Western Produce—Sales of Flour on Saturday were 1600 bbls. at easier prices. Operations in Corn were limited to 2000 sacks at previous figures. Transactions in Oats footed up 4000 sacks at full rates and the movement in most other articles was only of a retail character.

Value of Gold and Silver Coins—The following table shows the present value in England of gold and silver coins of different nationalities, according to the British standard per ounce:

	s.	d.
Foreign gold in bars	0	0
Foreign silver in bars	5	17½
Spanish—Portugal pieces	0	5½
" American Eagles	3	17
" Doubloons, Patriot	3	16½
" " Spanish	3	14
" Napoleons	3	13
" Ten Guilder pieces	3	10
Silver Coin—Mexican dollars	0	4
" American dollars	0	4
" Spanish pillar dollars	0	4

Comparative Table—The subjoined statement shows the returns of the Bank of England, for March 8th, 1860, and 1865. Also the rate of discount and price of consols at the same dates:

	March 8, 1865.	March 7, 1866.
Government deposits	£ 7,677,738	£ 6,037,725
Other deposits	18,836,713	12,070,583
Government securities	11,024,711	9,925,485
Other securities	18,839,260	20,732,223
Specie and bullion	14,726,107	14,000,504
Rate of discount	7 ⅌ cent.	4½ ⅌ cent.
Price of consols	86¾	89¾

Returns of the Bank of France—The returns of the Bank of France for the week ending March 8 show the following changes as compared with the previous account: Increase, cash, 17 4-5 millions; treasury balance, 4½ millions. Decrease, commercial bills, 36 4-5 millions; notes, 18 2-3 millions; advances, 400,000; current accounts, 7 millions.

Greenbacks and Gold—In relation to the recent decision in New York that greenbacks are equivalent to gold, the New York Times, of a recent date, says:

The decision by Justice Monell and the full bench, in the case of John D. Wilson et al. vs. Edwin D. Morgan et al., that greenbacks are the equivalent of gold, and the lawful payment in the face of a specific contract to pay gold and silver coin, is much discussed in financial circles. Under this decision all the foreign banking and other business done in this city, amounting in the aggregate to at least $60,000,000 per week, transacted on contracts to pay in gold coin, is illegal, and the creditors are legally at the mercy of their debtors, and their chance of personal honor. For example, first-class firms dishonestly inclined can buy $100,000 of bills of exchange for gold, and as these bills are always delivered to firms in good standing before receipt of the check for the same, they might legally then pay in greenbacks, thereby swindling the banker out of the premium on gold, say thirty per cent. Recent events have demonstrated the necessity of a classification of those persons and firms who are honest only so far as they are compelled to be by the courts of law.

New York Exports—The New York exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ending March 20 and since the beginning of the year, are subjoined:

	1866.	1865.	1866.
For the week	$2,320,141	$4,372,860	$3,501,237
Previously reported	30,135,021	43,044,743	45,000,430
Since January 1	$32,455,155	$47,517,606	$50,701,717

The New York imports compare as follows:

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Dry Goods	$2,462,448	$1,145,981	$3,183,269
General merchandise	4,760,711	2,362,202	2,626,600
Total for the week	$5,209,124	$3,708,223	5,809,807
Previously reported	41,857,203	27,063,265	64,970,807
Since January 1	$47,108,027	$30,270,543	$67,480,645

Official Government Returns—The receipts and expenditures of the government for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$63,875,349 39
Public land	175,246 95
Direct tax	396,843 31
Internal revenue	82,307,168 93
Miscellaneous	17,335,700 56
Total	$139,879,269 75
Fractional currency	3,904,779 30
Temporary loans	15,626 00
Certificates of indebtedness	40,134,347 05
Six per cent. compound int-rest notes	21,979,000 00
Five-twenty bonds at six per cent.	15,000,000 00
Seven and three-tenths three y'rs treasury notes	20,000 00
Ten-forty bonds	576,406 81
Five-twenty bonds	161,350 00
Total receipts	$1,500,947 36
	$370,501,330 18

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign and miscellaneous	$29,377,132 28
Pensions and Indians	1,437,020 52
War	66,122,141 85
Navy	18,941,853 46
Interest on debt	50,731,527 37
Total	$170,609,696 48
Treasury notes	2,400 00
Seven-thirties, 3 year coupon bonds	62,250 00
Temporary loans repaid	45,356,917 09
Certificates of indebtedness repaid	27,326,000 00
Postage stamps, etc.	1,293,429 49
Fractional currency	750,300 00
Two year five per cent. notes	2,777,812 88
Three year six per cent. notes	21,000,000 00
Bounty loan stock	49,149,740 00
Treasury notes (1858)	100 00
Seven three-tenths Treasury notes	200 00
Total expenditures	444,683 21
	$371,134,194 14

The following are the receipts and expenditures for the whole of the year 1865:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$134,750,161 38
Public lands	676,068 40
Direct taxes	741,067 44
Internal revenue	286,052,696 18
Miscellaneous	30,671,596 09
Total	$453,892,589 49

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign, etc.	$43,172,886 92
Pensions and Indians	14,096,111 01
War	897,526,699 85
Navy	52,121,140 35
Interest	113,886,936 34
Total	$1,020,703,577 87

Showing a deficiency of the year of $566,811,988 38, which has been met by loans.

Compound Interest Notes—Annexed are the ruling prices at New York on the 23d ult., for the various issues of Compound Interest notes:

Compound notes are quoted as follows: June, 1864, 128; July, 1864, 108; August, 1864, 107½; October, 1864, 108; December, 1864, 105½; May, 1865, 103; August, 1865, 102; September, 1012; October, 1014.

There is many a man whose tongue might govern multitudes, if he could only govern his tongue.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1866.

A LULL IN THE STORM.

We are positively suffering for want of a sensation. The reporters declare that if Congress does not soon become more interesting their occupation will be gone. The New York journals are already beginning the process of manufacture; our Northern friends must have some excitement. Even the escape of Mr. Davis would be acceptable to the lovers of the wild, the strange, or the exciting, as the advertisements to Miss Braddon's novels state. We have something to talk about, Mr. Trumbull be praised; the veto of the civil rights bill, which has been in the President's hands for seven days. On Monday, at the latest date, we may have another grand excitement. The indications are certainly favorable to a veto, and, as a political lady told Mr. Johnson, "the people are satisfied that he will give valid reasons for whatever course he pursues." To which the President replied, with his sly humor, "Now, what would you do with it, Mrs. A.?" With admirable *finesse*, the lady replied, "I am satisfied, Mr. President, to accept your decision in the matter."

The Executive keeps well posted on the state of public opinion. A clerk is continually employed in collecting extracts from the principal newspapers in the country, for the perusal of Mr. Johnson, and numerous visitors call at the White House for the purpose of reading journalistic opinions to the President. When impatience is expressed with regard to the policy of retaining the present cabinet, we must remember that Mr. Johnson is not a novice in estimating public sentiment; he is now bringing the experience of a quarter of a century in public life to bear upon his calculation of the present feeling of the people. The President is particularly pleased to receive commendations from European journals; he does not participate in the narrow minded prejudices of the majority of the Republican party, with reference to foreign powers. Financial questions are still buried in committee consultations. As the loan bill was referred without instructions, the members of the Ways and Means may concoct an entirely new measure. The order with reference to the cotton plunderers has given general satisfaction. Secretary McCulloch and Assistant Secretary Chandler had very lengthy interviews with the President this week, and we may soon expect some expression of departmental opinion on the financial status. According to a decision of Attorney General Speed, Southern pensioners from 1812, and 1848, and the various Indian wars, will receive their back pay from the 10th of August, 1861, to the present time. This action of the government deserves to be placed side by side with the course of Major Delafield on the West Point cannon.

SENATOR STOCKTON AND THE RADICALS.

The son of "old Commodore Stockton" has been a Senator elect from New Jersey for some time, and the Committee on Elections having reported in his favor, he has occupied his seat for nearly a month past. Meanwhile the political horizon presents a new phase, and the radicals are determined, by hook or by crook, to obtain a working majority in both houses. In pursuance of this plan, Baldwin and Voorhies were ousted from their seats, Brooks will probably follow, and in the Senate Stockton is to be the first victim. Judge Trumbull is not very lucid or brilliant in his reports, but the point of dispute being so clear he could not well diverge from the right path. He therefore reported in favor of Mr. Stockton, and the radicals are endeavoring to procure a reversal of that decision by the Senate at large. The report of a committee is based on facts and reasoning; it can be scrutinized and investigated, but the Senators are not obliged to furnish reasons for their votes on any measure or general or individual interest. Mr. Stockton had been entirely silent during the present session, and his colleague, Senator Wright, being an invalid, the State of New Jersey, were it not for one of her members, would be entitled to some distinction for her Congressional absence of ventosity. The Senate was therefore quite astonished to find that Mr. Stockton is not by any means the dummy for which he had been booked.

His speech in self-defense was a very able argument, supported by sound reasoning, and delivered with effective elocution. He was fully sustained in all his points by a legal sledge-hammer address, in his usual style, from Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Stockton was formerly United States minister at the Papal court, and married a fair daughter of New Orleans. If the Senate refuses to sustain the report of the committee, Senator Stockton will be returned by a greater majority than at his first election, and the rebuke administered to the House in the case of Mr. Barrett, of St. Louis, will be repeated for the benefit of the Senate.

NOTES FROM THE LOBBY.

The executive proclamation announcing the close of the war, and the restoration of civil authority in its full scope, is expected on the 14th of April, the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and of the death of Mr. Lincoln. Congress is rapidly finishing the routine business of the session. A concurrent resolution for adjournment in May has passed the House, and will probably meet with the approval of the Senate. The system of annual salaries to Congressmen, instead of the old per diem principle, is inimical to long sessions. The President has expressed his distaste to the system of assessing government clerks for election expenses, by ordering the promotion of a young official who declined to be circulared out of his money.

There are two clerks in the Treasury, Freeman, of the late Spinner-McCulloch controversy, and S. M. Clark, of "harem notoriety." They have both some innocent peculiarities. The controller of the currency has an irrepressible desire of engraving his vignette on the national bank notes, in such a manner, according to the values, as to make two Clarks actually equal to one Washington. Mr. Thayer has compiled a curious table, showing the numismatic ambition of our office holders, and the private estimate of their own characters, publicly expressed. According to this schedule, one Clark and one Washington make a Fessenden, but after the retirement of the honorable Senator from Maine, his successor at the treasury found that it required five Fessendens to make barely one Madison.

Grierson, of raiding notoriety, has been promoted to a major generalship in the volunteer service.

Two sets of opposing lobbyists are at work on the guarantee of the Mexican loan, the imperialist agents against a favorable action and the speculators, who intend to make enormous profits, are said to have almost a fabulous sum to scatter in Washington.

Our citizens will be glad to learn that Senator Hunt has completely recovered from his late illness, and is forwarding the interests of the State with his usual energy. KANGAROO.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1866.

THE FEDERAL RELATIONS OF LOUISIANA.

The Northern newspapers of a certain type have been lately favored with some officious correspondence with reference to the political condition of our State. It was the intention of various Louisiana gentlemen lately in Washington to notice in the public prints the palpable and unfair omission of General Howard, in his Washington speech, of any reference to our well known statutes conferring legal protection on colored people. But the impractical course which the superintendent of the freedmen's bureau has pursued will soon alienate from him the conservative people of the country. The radical press has, however, taken "the cue," and founds its conclusions upon the instructive letters of intelligent correspondents. The resolutions on Federal relations passed by the legislature form a complete refutation of this irregular evidence, and the Johnson press, having been furnished with copies thereof, does not fail to place the public and recorded opinion of the State in contrast with the individual statements of interested parties. Ignorance of the true state of affairs in the South—of the genuine feeling of the people—of the protection accorded to the negro—is the cause of the hesitancy in public opinion. One curious fact in connection with this subject merits notice as an index of the political changes which have been produced by the late war. In the estimate of appropriations, a small amount was generally included for the contingent expenses of the State department, but we have this year an enormous secret service fund, amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, at the disposal of the various departments of government. The treasury will expend something for detective service to discover the haunts and bring to light the secrets of greenback counterfeiters. But the largest proportion of the sum will be used to obtain reports of the political feeling in the Southern States. Carl Schurz received three thousand dollars for his little tour, and it is well known, that certain correspondents of Northern newspapers are fed to the extent of five thousand per annum for their secret reports. The expenses of the central secret bureau at the capitol are paid by special appropriation. Some recompense for the last ten thousand dollars is expected next week, in the appearance of a second batch of testimony, containing General Lee's evidence.

A CONSERVATIVE REINFORCEMENT.

The most exciting personal contest of the session has closed by the admission of Senator Stockton to the exercise of his legal functions. The result, it is true, was secured by his own vote; but his opponents were strict party men, and their judgment cannot influence the validity of his election. The individual success of the contestant in his maiden speech—the evident legality of his title to the senatorial seat—and the strong party effort to oust him, united in lending peculiar interest to the discussion. The declaration of Mr. Stockton that if he were excluded from Congress, it would not be according to the opinion of a majority of the United States Senators, nearly caused an infringement of the strict rules against applause in the galleries. The radicals had made an exact calculation—they expected a majority of one in Mr. Stockton's favor—then Mr. Sumner was to overcome the scruples of his modest friend from Maine—Lott M. Morrill, Esq. As an episode illustrative of the high feeling of honor among our public men, it may be stated that Morrill had effected a parliamentary arrangement with Senator Wright, of New Jersey, by which it was agreed that they should pair off—they would mutually abstain from voting during a certain period. The honorable gentleman from the Penobscot could not, however, refuse to accede to the request of his friend Sumner, and, with some lame excuse, had his vote recorded, notwithstanding the receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Wright, reiterating his pledge. The ayes and noes were thus equalized, and, according to the preconcerted scheme, the chairman of the committee must have cast his vote with the radicals. At this juncture of his Congressional fate, Mr. Stockton very properly voted for and secured his own admission to the Senate. The efforts of the Jacobites to restore their two-thirds supremacy were defeated, and, to quote the words of Mr. Sumner himself, the result of the radical scheme was decidedly "the muscipular abortion of a parturient mountain."

WASHINGTON TABLE TALK.

The President has been so much wearied by the number of visitors at the White House, and the preparation of the forthcoming veto, that he is obliged to obtain a relaxation from his onerous duties of reception. Mr. Kasson, one of the ablest members of the House, has just returned from a hurried visit to his own State of Iowa. The object of this sudden tour was to appear in an action for divorce, which his huge lady had brought against her unfaithful lord. This couple were quite a model of conjugal affection when they first appeared here from the primitive regions on the west of the Mississippi, but the husband was the first to yield under the influences of this immoral society. Like a determined man, he plead guilty, and sentence *a vincolo matrimonii* was rendered accordingly. Since his reappearance in the Representative Chamber no signs of repentance have been visible, but on the contrary, the delinquent husband seems actually more smiling than ever. For the sake of many anxious wives at home, it would be charitable for Congress to adjourn early, and thus escape both Scylla and Charybdis.

We have enjoyed an intellectual treat in the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Kean. His rendering of Shylock was positively magnificent. They have left us to fulfill the remaining engagements of their American expedition, and are doubtless looking in fond hope to the lovely English village where his renowned father found a last resting place.

The departure of an old New Orleans favorite, Mrs. Emily Jordan, has afforded an opportunity to her numerous admirers of testifying their appreciation of her dramatic talent. Mrs. Jordan leaves Washington for a short visit to England, where her father, Mr. Thorne, is about to commence the managerial career.

The picture of Joshua R. Giddings is now suspended over the east door of the rotunda, and Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, proposes to expend the public money for its purchase. It will be remembered that Giddings was an original secessionist.

KANGAROO.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—L L Boon, Vicksburg; Nat Hoggatt, Vicksburg; F Freeman, England; W M Cook, Tenn; O P Fitzgerald, Cal; J Brock and lady, Ala; J W Earle, do; M J Blackwell, Miss; C C Drew, Boston; Lt Collins, Miss; T D Martin, Rapides; J W Garett, Ark; T J Rees, do; H C Bell, Texas; A J Armstrong, Ky; B Webre, City, R L Russell, St. Louis; O Rosberg, Williamsburg; W S Hodges, N Y; W M Cogart, Mobile; Miss Phillips, do; F H Stanard and lady, do; Wm. J. Bred and lady, Ohio; W Wells and wife, City; H F Judd, Chicago.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—A H Bean, J Coffee, J T. Cameron, G C Pritchard, N Y; G S Thaler, P H Hydon, Tex; Miss M Wright, Miss; H C J nes, P Perez, Cuba; Col T J White and lady, Bragg; S D Dobells and lady, Baltimore; F Tabor, Mich.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—T J Visschee, New York; G E Light, J S Weisham, Miss Weisham, Ark; C J Booth, Texas; C D Hock, N Y; W H Adams, W E Sherman, S C; Mis Harrison, S L Benner, Ala; T S Archer, Hy A Hommedieu, J L Brown, E W Cary, city; E S Butler, Yazoo; J H Watson, J A Murray, City HOTEL—W G Childress, Miss; J A McCaulay and lady; Jas McIlrath, Miss; J S Pearce, city; B D Brand, do; J W Givens, Texas; W W Hurea, do; T E Henshorne, Mobile; J C Adams, La; E J Lanier, do; D P Janey, do; A M Barkin, La; A J Redmond, U S N; W Wade, do; J Polevent and lady, city; S Jones, Philadelphia; J Legano, N Y; T W Walker; D B Smith; F Stice; Wm Kershaw, Baltimore; J C Lerchey, Miss; A Allen, Texas; W Griffiths, do; Wm Kirby, N Y; A Allwood, Boston; R W Neill La; J Clark and son, Md.

The United States mail steamship Fung Shuey, John Gough commander, from New York March 24th, at 3:20 P. M., with merchandise and passengers, to George A. Fosdick, arrived last evening.

The Fung Shuey experienced heavy easterly gales. March 25th at 11 P. M., ten miles south of Hatteras, passed steamship George Washington, hence for New Orleans. On the 27th, in lat. 23.28 north, long. 78.13 west, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound to the eastward, white smokestack with black top, showing ball in the white.

On the 28th, at 8 P. M., five miles south of Carysfort Reef light, spoke a boat from United States mail steamship Tonawanda, ashore on Elbow Reef.

March 31st, at 10 A. M., passed the brig Hope, bound to the eastward.

The Fung Shuey arrived at the bar at 3 P. M. March 31st, but was detained outside on account of low water.

The George Washington, which left New York twenty minutes ahead of the Fung Shuey, arrived off the bar at 6 P. M., three hours after her.

The following is a list of the Fung Shuey's passengers:

J F Smith, M Frank, Lewis Morrison and lady, G W McNair, Chas H McNair, Miss Wilson, P H Maroney, Jas Turbok, G M Bonnet, O Durand and Mrs Mary Baral.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.—Connoisseurs of the above named articles, can find, at the store of Mr. T. A. James, No. 72 Camp street, as choice a stock to select from as ever was brought to this city. The brands, whisky, rum, gin, peach brandy, clarets, champagne, Burgundy, white wines cordials and liquors, kept by Mr. James, were selected with a view to supplying his friends with something unexceptionable, and he has succeeded. We recommend persons desirous of stocking their cellars, to call and inspect Mr. James' stock.

[For the Crescent.]

From Novelletta—Philosophy on Canal Street

As I remarked in my last communication, friend editor, that I search human nature in the city cars, so I study philosophy on Canal street. 'Tis a strange place, I can hear you say, in the midst of a noisy, bustling crowd. Even so, but I learn a great deal that would be left unlearned if I remained in my quiet nook of a room, or indulged in a peaceful promenade in the Fourth District.

Flowers and country, cabbages and other grasses, are all very fine, but a ramble in their precincts never touches me any thing. Of course it is because I am so remarkably stupid where country is concerned. Alexander Pope has beautifully said: "And look from nature up to nature's God;" but some how I do not appreciate the verdant application of the line. It seems much more appropriate on Canal street, where I watch the human current eddying and whirling in all directions, and as each face passes, man, woman or child, I wonder what good things in life have been its portion; whether its "lines have been laid in pleasant places;" or whether its experience has been one of trial and sore tribulation, sent by a chastening father. Each life has its own story, some more interesting than others it is true; still each individual, no matter how humble or exalted, has a tale to tell. Were these life histories written out we would find many a touching story of people whose every day practical existence would hardly seem to warrant it.

Miss Muloch has, of all writers, the art of making beautiful stories out of simple lives. I have been reading her "Noble Life," and find it, like everything else she writes, charming. There is little incident, but the story of a noble life is so beautifully told, one cannot help admiring.

I really believe I was moralizing on Canal street, suppose we return. I wish it understood just here that I do not waste my philosophy on women with *hats*, or men with coats of *heavenly cerulean*. I cannot moralize on this sort of people—they are beyond my capabilities. When I see an individual coming under full sail, gently driven along by the wind, streamers and pennants flying, I do not stop to investigate her life's history, but immediately get out of the way. She takes the sidewalk with an urbane smile, and I go around in the street. (There is nothing like going around a difficulty or an elliptic.) As to the blue-coated gentry, I do not mind them as much as I did. I often pass them, hardly noticing the color of their clothes—but let the slightest bit of grey make its appearance, and I forthwith proceed to moralizing.

There is always a species of pity for a brave people who have been vanquished. Such pity I feel for the grey-coated men. They fought well and nobly in a cause they regarded dearer than life, and when conquered, submitted with dignity, feeling no humiliation or disgrace. Such men I honor.

To change the subject slightly, I honor a man who, when placed in a position of responsibility and trust, has the strength of mind, notwithstanding popular clamors, to throw the whole weight of his influence with the weaker party, and such a man is Andrew Johnson.

He has been called fanatical: at one time I deemed him a fanatic, but he has most agreeably disappointed the gloomy apprehensions of Southern people, and made us feel some interest in the future of the country. His second veto message has cleared every doubt in the minds of the people: it is evident he has prepared for a desperate struggle with the radicals. The South cries "hurrah," and will stand by him in all his measures.

Truly, these are wonderful times! How little I dreamed, as a little girl going through the regular routine of school duties, that I should live in such warlike days. The history of the American revolution, learned in childhood, does not seem half so wonderful as the record of the past four years. For my own particular gratification, I kept a half-way journal during the war; and now, in glancing over it, when memory requires assistance as regards dates, I can hardly believe that everything there chronicled is really true. Sometimes I may be tempted to give the CRESCENT a few extracts, but not now.

It is very evident that philosophizing on Canal street is not my peculiar forte, for my thoughts will wander off in search of interesting items for your paper. As a piece of information, which may have some little interest for one in your capacity, let me tell you that my advertisement for an editor has remained unanswered. I am becoming desperate, and here announce that I give them all one week in which to declare themselves. If not forthcoming in that time, my regiment of admirers, (who are not editors,) shall be drawn up in line for inspection. I shall select the finest of the lot, and marry him immediately, to spite the editor who wouldn't come forward. He will feel dreadfully, for young ladies, as a general thing, do not admire the class. They have an idea that editors, as a necessity, have inky fingers; therefore my advertisement should have had numerous answers from the press. People will think I am going editor-crazy, but why should I care what people think? Everybody has some weak point, and mine is a newspaper. So I will sign myself as ever, the CRESCENT's ardent devotee, NOVELLETTA.

The Mobile Races.

SIXTH DAY.

The day was pleasant, and the track in fair condition; but the attendance was the smallest of the meeting, and very little interest was manifested.

FIRST RACE.

Theater Purse—one mile heats—for all horses. Purse, $300.

There were three entries—Gen. J. E. Johnston, Sarah K. and Neutrality. The three horses were started. Sarah K. had the call against the field by $3 to $1.

First Heat.—In the draw for places, Neutrality got the track, Sarah K. second, and Johnston third. Neutrality took the lead by a half length of Sarah K. to the half mile post, with Johnston close in the rear. From this point Neutrality steadily gained, and came under the string three lengths ahead of Sarah K. and Johnston was distanced.

Second Heat.—After two false starts, Neutrality got the lead and kept it until nearing the half mile post, when Sarah K. pushed up and passed, and widened the gap to the head of the home stretch, when Neutrality brushed Sarah handsomely to the string, but lost the heat by four or five lengths.

Third Heat.—They got away fairly, with Sarah K. in the lead, which was maintained throughout the heat, and she came under the string by two lengths ahead, winning the race.

SECOND RACE.

Selling Race—one mile heats—Conditions same as at last Saratoga meeting—purse, $400.

Two horses were entered, Mike Edwards and John Scott. The former was the favorite by large odds.

The horses started together, with Mike Edwards in the lead. At the first turn Scott fell back and Edwards took the lead and race easily.

The following is the summary of both races:

FIRST RACE.

1—A. M Sprague enters b. c. Gen. J. E. Johnston, by Gordewood, dam Judy, by Sovereign. 3 1 1
2—L. E. Smith enters S. D. Henderson's ch. f. Sarah K., by Lexington, dam Gipsian, by Eclipse. 2 1 1
3—W. H. Williamson enters Thos. G. Bacon's b. m. Neutrality, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze, by Imp. Albion. 1 2 2

Time—1:51½—1:52½—1:56½.

SECOND RACE.

1—T. G. Moore enters s. g. Mike Edwards, by Cracker, dam Sallie Ward—3 yrs. Value, $400. 1
2—Wm. Cottrill enters b. g. John Scott, by Hemphead, dam by Glencoe—4 yr. old. Value, $600. 2

Time not taken.

This closes the spring races at the Magnolia Course.—[Saturday's Advertiser.

ZOE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—We see it stated that Mlle Zoe, the actress, met with a painful accident at the Griswold Opera House, in Troy, New York, on the night of the 23d ult. In the last scene of the last play, just before the curtain fell, she drew a revolver from her belt and accidentally fired it off. The charge entered the fleshy part of her hand, lacerating it in a fearful manner, and producing a serious wound. She stood heroically until the curtain fell, when she announced that she was shot, and called on her friends to assist her from the stage. A surgeon was sent for, and on his arrival dressed the wound, and gave her every attention. Many of the audience supposed that the shooting scene was part of the programme, but Zoe failed to see it in that light.

Wheox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by all who use them. Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 5 St. Charles street.

"I am afraid, dear wife, that while I am gone, absence will conquer your love." "Never fear, dear, the longer you stay away the better I shall like you."

MEDICAL.

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Country Druggists, Physicians and Planters may rely on having their orders filled in the best manner and at the most favorable prices.

I do not boast of having superior advantages over my neighbors, but will assure customers, that from eighteen years experience in business in New Orleans, and a determination not to be undersold, I can offer inducements as to quality and prices equal to any Drug House in New Orleans.

PELLETIER'S FRENCH QUININE.
1500 oz. French QUININE, for sale at reduced prices, by SYME'S, Druggist, 139 Canal street, New Orleans.

SPEED'S ELECTRICAL FEBRIFUGE AND FEVER TONIC.
All the old Planters in the Southern States know the value of this most excellent preparation for the cure of the fevers indigenous to the South. In Competition and Typhoid Fevers, and for Fever and Ague its success is remarkable.
It can be had, wholesale and retail, at
SYME'S Drug Store,
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and at E. MONTEUUSE'S Drug Store,
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CONGRESS WATER.
100 cases CONGRESS WATER and EMPIRE SARATOGA WATER, fresh from the Springs, just received and for sale at SYME'S Drug Store,
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RISLEY'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
Just received, a full supply of Risley's famous Compound Fluid Extract of BUCHU, a very reliable preparation. For sale at
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