

THE REE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
FRUITED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION must preserved."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1856.

No eastern mail arrived yesterday.

A meeting of the members of the democratic party is convened for Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Davis' saloon, for the purpose of adopting measures for its general and efficient organization. It is contemplated to have ward meetings occasionally; to appoint a committee for each ward; and a general committee throughout the city for the purpose of corresponding with the leading members of the republican party throughout the state; so that it may be ascertained who are truly republicans, devoted to the liberal and enlightened opinions entertained by Jefferson and his compatriots, and are efficiently enforced during the administration of General Jackson.

Some system of discipline has now become absolutely essential for the welfare of democracy; and the success of the candidates who may be nominated as legislative and other representatives of the party. Besides those who are sincerely devoted to the cause must feel disatisfied at finding the whole glory and credit of the republican party in this city and state held by those who have obtained office and employment from the general government, the very persons whom now represent an system of organization; and it is for such on their own personal influence and political advancement Republicans can not be founf sleeping; for they have wily antagonists and dangerous friends.

A fire occurred last evening in the dry goods store of Peabody and Armistead, at the corner of Royal and St Louis streets. The store was shut at the time; but the fire attracted the attention of some persons passing, who broke open the doors, while an alarm was raised. The fire compassed No 4 and 3 soon brought their engines to the spot; and extinguished the flames before they reached an adjoining house. The damages sustained in the goods by fire and water are estimated at \$20,000; but it is said that the house was insured for \$40,000. The fire companies deserve the greatest credit as usual for their celerity and timely exertions; while the insurance companies lead a dead ear to the call of the public for assistance.

The price of cotton seems to be on the decline in New Orleans and the other cities in the south, in consequence of the reduced prices and lessened demand in the European market; and also from the belief that the present crop will exceed that of last year. These can operate only for a short time to the injury of the planters; for the European markets are usually dull during the summer, as those engaged in the cotton factories as well as speculators are not ardent customers; but their operations commence about this period—every two months from last advices from Europe. Besides though we believe that the cotton crop of this year will equal in quantity and excel in quality that of last year, we have been credibly informed that it will not exceed in quantity on the average. For though the crops on high plantations are superior, those on low estates are greatly inferior to the average of last year.

There have been about 10,000 bales of the new crop brought to this city; and the price now given is about 16 cents the pound.

It is consolatory to all who desire the prosperity of Louisiana to perceive that a spirit has been awakened for developing her resources to the best advantage, not only in forwarding the cause of internal improvements in the state, so as to multiply the means and meliorate the mode and cost of transportation—but in an earnest endeavor to establish factories of various kinds. There is not the least doubt of the success of sugar refining, cotton and rope factories; of paper and other manufactures, if they are well established—not more than there can be of the triumph of cotton seed oil and brick factories. Nor would it be unwise to attempt milk factories.

The south must perceive her own deficiency in manufacturers; and must learn not wholly to depend on her agricultural produce, nor on the factories and imports of the north—while she has so many slaves whose time and services might be rendered double valuable in such employment. In cotton factories, it is known that females principally are and can be employed in Europe and the northern states, and it is equally well known that the female slaves of the south are comparatively useless to their owners, when not specially devoted to some domestic purposes. The male slaves would therefore be sufficient for the labor of the field, while the female would answer for the services of the factory. And though it is known that many of the girls who work in the northern factories devote their time for the miserable pitance of from 2 to 3 or 4 dollars a week, it is equally known that the whole time and services of the slaves are at the option of their owners; and that being employed in factories would teach them a system of discipline conducive to their health and good habits.

The advantages in a pecuniary point of view to owners of slaves who might establish factories, have been fully verified by example in the sister states; and we do not perceive why Louisianians should be remiss in following successful examples and improvements. Establishments for the manufacture of cotton, bagging and bale rope must necessarily be to the state and profitable to those interested; and establishments for the manufacture of silk are not to be lightly esteemed in such a climate and soil as Louisiana. In the latter establishments as well as in cotton factories, the free colored girls who have now no means of properly educating their time would be found very valuable; and all the native persons of color would eagerly embrace offers of employment in such factories.

There are many ways and means which could easily be indicated for successfully establishing factories in the state; and those who have capital should seriously reflect on the subject. Manufacturers could thrive better than planters in Louisiana, if proper measures were adopted.

The Union of yesterday in its space headed "Arrivals at hotel," remarks "No arrivals at any of the hotels." This reminds us of a chapter in a work on Greece (in which the traveler had divided the subjects on which he proposed to comment) headed "Manufactures in Greece"; and then merely stated "there are no manufactures." *Ez. milti*

advertisements

The Courier accuses us of want of gallantry, on account of advertising on the quakerish style of dressing the hair adopted by the ladies of this city; and for recommending more taste and fashion in adjusting it in rings or curl's. What is it ungallant to desire in women beautiful by nature look more beautiful by the graceful artifices of fashion? I Pooh brother editor, the excess of gallantry may be our fault; but it's want—never. No age but doting shall ever make us forget the respect we owe to the loveliest of God's creation; and we do not think that any lady not too lazy to submit to the duties of adjusting her hair, can condemn us for our remarks. Even the young lady of whom an anecdote was lately going the rounds of the paper, when censured by an evangelical fanatic for curling her hair; and told that had God so intended, it would have been naturally curled—answered with as much truth as naïveté, "yes, but he did intend it: for when I was young he curled it for me; but now he thinks I am old enough to curl it for myself."

Why one could write voluminous discourses on the rape of locks' in capturing the eyes and hearts of gay cavaliers and thoughtful gentlemen; and of the worthy reverence which ladiesingle's have been held since the days of

Adam, the godliest man of men since born

the sons; and later than her daughters, Eve.

Now we might amplify on the artifices resorted to by the ladies themselves from the very consciousness that their strength of conquest lay in that of Sampson, in their hair, when youthful maidens let loose their flowing locks in wavy profusion curled; and those who began to despair of beauty's existence, as a dernier resort eagerly seized on the decoration of curl's—but the hair was their own, for they bought it.

Our brother editor, you must not accuse us of want of gallantry at least; and we will cheerfully join you in the place of "Here's a health to all good lasses" or "we shall chaff ourselves while looking on a beautiful lady with pretty ringlets."

Oh nothing in life canadden us,

With the same ease and good humor in store.

Show us the fool that would labor for more.

Dear creature, we can't do without them.

Their taste is sweet and reducing to man;

Leave us, sing about and about them;

We do not them, die for them, do all we can.

Or you wished to make a confession as an amende honorable for our supposed want of gallantry, if we should not confess that we would confide in—

The hours I've lost in woolly,

In watching and pursuing

The light that lies

Has been my heart's enthralling; we, etc., etc.

Want of gallantry indeed—oh the foul hand!

Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves

Shall never tremble—

Hence horrible shadow!

Unreal mockery hence!

Locres—The Egyptian locres abound in the vicinity of New Orleans, and are commonly termed "black-jacks." Their size varies from 2 to 3 inches; although the females are seldom under 2 inches in diameter. In observing them about 4 or 5 weeks since, in company with a couple of physicians, we were rather surprised at the manner of their procreation, and death. The organs of generation of the male are situated on the upper part of his head; those of the female below. The female being once impregnated never lays her eggs; and a single process with lessened intensity continues until at last, when however she is exhausted, she dies immediately; and the male having exhausted his strength and deserved the fate of his mate, returns to life.

The nurse with a pouting mouth, Lamented his dove;

Devon drops quite spent with sighing,

Fair in death as pain'd to love.

This sphere of woman—it is the heart only, as Madame Stael has said. "It is the heart only, which must serve woman instead of instruction and experience;" and it is her worth of feeling that, of which she is capable of understanding, and sensibility must ever be leading features of her character.

Yes, this is the language of "dispassionate truth."—The empire of love and of sense is appropriated to women; the empire of reason and of power to men. The heart, and esteem, the highest, at which every organ ought to grow; and there is no necessity of intellect, interest, or even the浩owances in the affection; let dispositions be what they may.

When however she is exhausted, she dies immediately; and the male having exhausted his strength and deserved the fate of his mate, returns to life.

The nurse with a pouting mouth, Lamented his dove;

Devon drops quite spent with sighing,

Fair in death as pain'd to love.

These are the woes of life.

What is the life of a woman?

She is the life of a dove.

She is the life of a dove.