

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1867.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.

Friend Advocate:—The steamship *Empire City* arrived this morning with a California mail, and ninety-nine gentlemen who have had the honor of belonging to Walker's army, but who granted themselves unlimited furloughs in consequence of the delicate state of their health. The news from Nicaragua is the same as that received at New York by the Illinois, and forwarded here by telegraph, and there is no denying the fact that the great liberator is in rather a tight fix. If the Costa Ricans were half men, they would have driven him into the Pacific long ere this, and if he does not immediately receive large reinforcements I see no earthly chance of his sustaining himself, even in the possession of Rivas. I acknowledge this conviction with regret; as the defeat of Walker will be tantamount to putting back for fifty years the destiny of Central America. The final triumph of the allies over the spirit of progress which had so auspiciously taken root in that beautiful country, will be the signal for a renewal of the strife which has so long raged among the petty despots of the various States, and which will continue to rage until Anglo-Saxon sway is established.

The miserable and degraded people who are fighting to overthrow the Americans are forging the chains which will bind them more closely than ever. But I am not fully prepared to admit that Walker will be driven out. He has indomitable energy and perseverance, and it may turn out that when the lion is hearded in his den the assailants will repent their temerity. I trust it will prove so. The great Kansas fillbuster, Col. Titus, cuts rather a sorry figure in the accounts of his operations on this side of the Isthmus. If he did not actually betray cowardice, he showed a total want of judgment, and an unworthiness to be trusted with any important command. He has left Greytown for the purpose of reaching Walker, via Panama, and San Juan del Sur, but a full history of his exploits will reach headquarters as soon as he does, and he will doubtless meet with a cold reception.

Speaking of fillbustering expeditions, I understand that a small amount of funds has been raised for the new one of which I spoke in my last, and that the officers are in the best spirits. A cabinet meeting was held last night, and it was decided by a majority, that the financial director should cast aside all scruples, if ever he had any, in his efforts to accumulate the great sinew of war. I am not certain whether the officer mentioned was instructed to adopt the "light fingered practice," but if he should indulge in such extremities, he will doubtless do a good business, as to my certain knowledge, he has long been in the habit of picking up "things about town."

It is now pretty evident that the new election law cannot go into operation for the regulation of the approaching judicial election; indeed, the necessary notices cannot now be published the length of time required by law, and the question whether any valid election can be held, becomes a serious one. The new law repeals all former enactments on the subject, and one of its provisions is that it shall take effect "on and after its passage." The matter has given rise to much discussion, and to various expressions of opinion. My legal lore will not justify an opinion.

The weather is getting to be decidedly warm, and strangers are rapidly taking flight, although the town is yet pretty full, and lively. In the way of amusements, the Marsh children at the Amphitheatre appear to "have the call," and that neat establishment is nightly crowded. Mr. Edwin Booth, a son of the Booths, has just concluded an engagement at the St. Charles, which has not been as successful as it should have been. The mantle of the father seems in this case to have really fallen upon the son, and he is rapidly winning fame in his profession. His *Richelieu* is equal to that of his father in his palmyest days, and many good judges consider it superior. More anon. OSMA.

JOHN BULL ON BAD BRANDY.—When suffering ourselves from any cause, it is certainly consoling to find that others are compelled to row in the same boat, for "misery loves company;" while, on the other hand, there is certainly solid comfort in finding that those who cheat us are cheated themselves in turn and in the same manner. There is a peculiar poetical justice in thus making the same individual cause produce the same effect, which savors of judgment. An illustration of all that we have said is to be found in a recent communication to the London Times, on the subject of the mixture of British spirits with French brandy, and in which attention is called to the extent to which raw spirits distilled from grain in England are mixed with brandy in France, and reshipped to the former country, as French produce. The quantity of British spirits exported to France in 1855 was 3,068,766 gallons, at a value of £660,750, which would give an average price of 4s. 3d. per gallon. In the same year the quantity of brandy imported from France was 1,861,390 gallons; the value being £911,305, or about 9 shillings 9 pence per gallon. The writer then proceeds to prove that after allowing 1s. 3d. per gallon for expenses in freight, redistillation with wine, etc., a profit is obtained of 100 per cent. Unfortunate John! We can truly sympathize with you in the misery resulting from exporting native spirits at a smaller price and importing brandy at a high one. During the same year, John, we also exported much whisky, nobody knows how much, while we imported 1,715,717 gallons of French "brandy," bearing all sorts of brands except one—"veritable Cognac de Monongahela," or "de Corn"—which, by some oversight, was omitted. Therefore, John, we console with you. We, too, know what it is to sell the skin of the fox for a penny and buy back the tail for a shilling, and it is the more ridiculous, for every one posted up in the mysteries of distilling, as set forth by Lacour, knows that we might just as well make our own "fighting ram" and "sky-rocket corn brandy" at home as let France make it for us. —*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Hon. T. G. Davidson, we learn, arrived in our city last evening from Washington. His constituents and friends, of course, give him hearty greeting and welcome.

Hon. J. M. Sandidge, member of Congress from the Fourth District of this State, complimented us with a visit this morning. His destination is home. His constituents will find him in excellent health, although fresh from the field of his arduous labors.

Dr. Evans, the faithful State Senator from Claiborne, is also in our city at present. His friends at home will have the pleasure of meeting him soon.

The Crescent says that Hon. John Slidell is now in that city.

We ask our readers, says the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette, to peruse the following resolutions of Connecticut Democrats, and contrast them with the false and slanderous charges against those sound, conservative men, by the Know-Nothing leaders in this section. They breathe the right spirit, and prove that the defeat of our party, for a few years past in this State, has not shaken them from their constitutional ground. Similar sentiments pervade the Democratic party alone in all of the free States. What a rebuke, too, to the Black Republican and Know-Nothing parties in the same State, which continue to gnash their teeth upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the decision in the Dred Scott case. Will Know-Nothing leaders in the South still persist in their efforts to beat down our real friends in the North and West, merely to secure a few city offices, seats in Legislatures, and perchance make show of a fight in a Congressional race? The day of retribution and political damnation for such men must certainly appear, and that speedily. The Democrats of the Fourth District in Connecticut met at Bridgeport on the 4th, nominated William D. Bishop for Congress, and passed, among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as the Declaration of Independence was adopted by our fathers with the express understanding that each colony reserved the right to form its own government, and regulate its own internal concerns; so we, their descendants, accept it, and concede the same right to all colonies and territories formed within the limits of the national Union, subject to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Constitution does not by express grant, nor by necessary implication, authorize Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in the national territories—and that all attempts of that body to establish or prohibit it in such territories, are assumptions of unauthorized power, full of danger to the harmony and perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the Missouri Compromise null and void, because unauthorized by the Constitution, is a most gratifying confirmation of the views and doctrines of the Democratic party on this long disputed question, and affords additional reason for faith and confidence in its principles.

Resolved, That we regard Hon. Isaac Toucey as one of the ablest and truest champions of the national Democracy; a man in whom we have ever had the fullest confidence, and whose course on the Nebraska-Kansas bill we approve; consistent, as it has been, with Democratic principles, and with his oath of obligation to the Constitution.

THINGS IN NICARAGUA.

The *Empire City* arrived at New Orleans on Sunday last with late intelligence from Nicaragua. Our correspondent "Osma," gives a running account of her news. We copy the following from the New Orleans Bulletin of Monday:

By the arrival of the *Empire City* yesterday from Aspinwall, as will be seen by this morning's paper, about ninety men who have been engaged in the Nicaraguan struggle have arrived in this city. About one hundred and twenty-five went to New York on the Illinois.

Those who have come here bring the gloomiest accounts of the situation of affairs, so far as the success of Walker is concerned, in Nicaragua. They do not hesitate indeed to declare their convictions that Walker cannot much longer hold out, and that his triumph is impossible.

We have had a conversation with Lieut. Smith, in charge of the artillery of Lockridge and Titus' command, which went from this city, who gives us a detailed account of matters on the San Juan River, and of Walker's position. Lieut. Smith is from Rapides Parish in this State, was in Company B, Mississippi Rifles, under Col. Jefferson Davis in the Mexican war; was a Cuban fillbuster, etc., and if his story is entitled to credit, as it certainly seems to be, then not only is San Juan River completely in the possession and control of the allies, but Walker is cooped up in Rivas without the ghost of a chance of deliverance, while the sufferings of his men and those who attempted to reach him under Lockridge and Titus are terrible indeed. He states that the men are leaving almost daily; that when he left the San Juan River at Serapiqui, on the 5th inst., about two hundred men only remained, and that, through resignations and desertion, this number was constantly diminishing; that San Carlos fort at the junction of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua was garrisoned by a thousand men, strongly fortified, and cannot be taken by any force likely to be sent against it, which effectually cuts off any succor to Walker via the San Juan River. He states further that Col. Lockridge was talking of attempting to penetrate the country through to San Jose, the Costa Rican capital, in which case his men avowed that they would not obey the order to make the trial.

According to our informant, the attempt to reach Walker via the San Juan on the part of recruits from New Orleans, was managed badly, and the men speak in no very complimentary terms of Titus. The effort totally failed, and the men who escaped death or wounds, expressed great dissatisfaction with the representations made to them before enlisting, with the skill evinced by some of their commanders, and with the facts as they found them to exist when they arrived at the scene of action.

Lieut. Smith says that he went through Nicaragua before Gen. Walker ever saw it, and that he is convinced men from the United States cannot endure the climate. His opinion is that Walker, with a few of his followers, will attempt to cut their way into Mexico as their only hope of escape from the perils that surround them. He thinks that the number of available men now with Walker is not much over two hundred.

We certainly have no disposition to prejudice the Nicaraguan cause, at the same time, we do not feel at liberty to refuse to lay before the public the plain statements of one, just from the scene of operations, and who appears entitled to credit. If the cause of Walker is absolutely hopeless, it is cruel to cause men to go into the very jaws of destruction, with no probability of accomplishing any patriotic object or of being able to render any aid to the cause they may desire to succor.

RAIN.—We have experienced a slight rain this morning, with the prospect of a good season before a clear up. On Saturday we observed a great want of a shower along the coast plantations between this and Plaquemine.