New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN O. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at twenty cents per week; every morning (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; or half yearly and quarterly at the same rate; or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square, first insertion, to all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for a every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, to larger, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or communication will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. [As a proof, it may be stated that it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of houses at an early hour; and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $4 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable media to advertisers at making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1856.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the steamers James Montgomery and Virginia, for late St. Louis, Memphis, and Louisville papers.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. James R. McClelland, clerk of the steamer Sydonia, for files of late Alexandria papers.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the magnificent steamer Natchez for a package of late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are under obligations to the Hon. Jno. Slidell, for valuable public documents.

TALK ON CHANGE—Business and Crops.—The telegraph wires at an early hour yesterday indicated that later intelligence from Europe was at hand. It proved to be the advices brought by the Cunard steamer Niagara, at Halifax from Liverpool, up to Saturday, the 24th ult. Very good time for the old ship, particularly as our Boston friends are complaining of the withdrawal of all the first class ships of the line from their little village to New York.

The accounts regarding cotton were not at all relished. The continued depression was not in general expected, though if the extracts from private correspondence previously received, which we have published, have been closely watched, the character of the advices is confirmatory of what we published. According to the dispatches before us, the stock of cotton in Liverpool was heavy, and from data before us, there are reasons for inference that the stock will be not little diminished before the first proximo. In the meantime we can only intimate to the planters, one and all, that they have been very fortunate in getting so highly remunerative returns, and we wish them the like success the next season.

There were several arrivals of boats from the West yesterday, creating considerable of a stir and hustle at the upper steamboat landing. Western produce continues to bring the best of prices, though some few operators in corn, who purchased at the high prices of last winter, will lose heavily. We can only admonish them to be more cautious hereafter, and if in want of real and reliable information on markets, finance and trade, it can always be had in the vicinity of No. 70 Camp street.

Favorable accounts continue to be daily received regarding both cotton and corn in the Southwest. Now and then rather gloomy accounts from some quarters reach us, but they come in the best of seasons. There is no doubt of one thing, that the growing crops of corn never did fairer for the largest yield, and in some sections of the country the corn is already in meal, and so far advanced that the vicious rules of the season must be of a very remarkable nature to blast the prospects for a most abundant yield.

There were sales of Louisiana State six per cent. bonds in New York, on the 29th ult., at 99¾. The highest price attained for months.

OPTIONAL RAILROAD.—The summer schedule of the Opelousas Railroad goes into operation to-morrow. See advertisement in another column.

FOR THE SEASIDE, SOUTHWARD.—The steam packet Kate Fisher, for Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis, receives freight to-day and up to two o'clock, P. M., to-morrow. Those having furniture and heavy freight will do well to take notice. We learn freight is received at both the lower and upper railroads, but at what hour the lessees depart we are not sufficiently posted up to say.

THIRD JUSTICES' COURT.—The call of members of the bar, published in another column, upon Mr. Arthur Saucier to become a candidate for the office of Third Justices' Court, rendered vacant by the death of Judge Richardson, will attract very general attention.

The call, or rather recommendation, is highly complimentary to our friend Saucier; and it is the more valuable as it was unsought for and unexpected. That he would, if elected, make an able and faithful officer, there can be no kind of question.

Second District School Exhibition.

The Orleans Theater was fairly suffocated with life and beauty, yesterday, on the occasion of the annual exhibition of the Public Schools of the Second District, and the delivery of diplomas and prizes to the graduates and proficients of the several schools. The parquette, dress circle, and boxes of the theater, were filled with an assemblage of mode loveliness such as could never have been surpassed in that renowned haunt of haunts; gentlemen crowded around where ever they could find standing room, whilst the stage was crowded from front to rear with the pupils of the schools; the girls occupying all the centre, and the boys gorged in between the wings and piled up in the orchestra. The theater, large as it was, was utterly insufficient for the occasion. On the front part of the stage a little arena was left for the exercises of the scholars, whilst the School Directors, Superintendant, and Teachers, sat around.

The exercises were not very long. They consisted of recitations by some of the boys; among which we remember as most excellent, that of the speech for the prosecution in the immortal case of Bardell vs. Pickwick, and a dramatic scene by Master Canonge and several schoolmates, from a drama written by Master G. himself, and which has been regularly and successfully performed on that same stage. Both these performances drew down the most tumultuous applause.

The recitations over, Mr. Canonge called up the young lady and gentlemen graduates of the High Schools, and Mr. Dufour, the President of the Board, presented them their diplomas. The scene was accompanied with immense cheering, for more reasons than one. There were no diplomas conferred last year; and some of the young ladies who received diplomas yesterday were those who had completed their studies and left school last year, and become teachers, in different parts of the city. It was, therefore, particularly gratifying to the friends of the young ladies to see them rewarded at last—for a diploma is a reward to a school girl, no matter how insignificant it may appear to old and sober heads.

Then came the distribution of prizes. Three prizes were awarded to each and every class present—one for proficiency, one for application, and one for good conduct. The principal prizes consisted of books, destined to a long life of centre-table embellishment. The distribution occupied a considerable length of time, but all remained to see it—the distinction and pride displayed by the little pupils, as they marched up in answer to their names, and received their rewards, being an uncommonly pleasant thing to behold. The Second District is the only District of the city in which the pupils of the schools are thus honored and stimulated to greater exertions. We would like to see the plan introduced into the other Districts.

When the exhibition concluded, and the theater poured forth its multitude of joyous and gaily dressed ladies and children into the street, we could not help thinking of the contrast between the appearance of the street then, and its appearance on Monday, when a troop of Sicilian banditti had possession of it, firing pistols, and striking stilettos and bowie knives at every person who came in their way. We doubt if there is a city on the face of the globe, in which the street-sights vary so much as they do in New Orleans.

DEMOCRATIC RULES AND LOGIC.

It has been well said that a good rule necessarily works both ways. To be a good rule it could not work otherwise. As it is with a good rule, so is it with sound logic, obvious propositions and just principles. All are governed by the golden mean, which, like a good rule, operates as invariably as the most perfect piece of machinery. But these propositions are trite, and have never been disputed outside the territorial limits of the very respectable commonwealth of Louisiana.

In Louisiana—especially in the goodly and decent city of New Orleans—the rule and the logic of the civilized world have been ignored, and new rules and new logic substituted in their stead by the leaders and organs of the Democracy. One party, and its members—the Democratic—according to this new logic and this new rule, can do no wrong; and another party, and its members—the American party—can do no right. It is, "heads I win, tails you lose," all the way through. The precedent thus sought to be established is more unjust and unrighteous than the imposition practiced by the American hunter upon the Indian hunter. Previous to starting upon the day's hunt an agreement had been entered into by which the spoils were to be equally divided. The sport was rather unsuccessful—the only trophies brought in being a turkey and an owl. How to make a fair division was the problem to be solved. The white hunter was equal to the emergency. Said he to the Indian hunter: "I'll be perfectly fair with you, you take the owl and I'll take the turkey; or, I'll take the turkey and you take the owl!"

The Indian acquiesced. He couldn't controvert the logic of the white man; notwithstanding, it appeared somewhat strange that turkey was never said to him once. But the owl would have served the Indian for food, in case of necessity, and helped him to obtain further supplies. Hence, we contend, and shall proceed to show, that the proposition of the hunter to the Indian was fairer and more honest than the rules and logic sought to be imposed upon the American party by the so-called Democratic organs and leaders. They not only want to appropriate the turkey, but to steal the owl.

For instance, let us cite a few illustrations bearing upon recent political elections. According to modern Democratic rules and logic, a Democrat may use just as insulting and abusive language as he pleases, and not be in the slightest degree blameable. But, let a person thus wantonly insulted—if he is an American!—become excited and thrash his insulter, and he is forthwith denounced as a ruffian—the party to which he belongs is stigmatized as a party of ruffians—while the cause of the trouble is held up as a pattern of lamb-like innocence!

A Democrat may go to the polls—witness the seventh precinct—conduct himself in the most violent and unjustifiable manner, endeavor to murder Americans by firing a horse pistol into a crowd, seek to mangle them with a knife little shorter than a scythe blade, and, according to modern Democratic rules and logic, he hasn't been guilty of anything particularly worthy of condemnation! But, if these he unprovokedly sought to murder with powder and lead and steel, become enraged and cut and shoot the dastardly scoundrel, they are at once styled disturbers of the polls—intimidators of *peaceable* citizens—ruffians and assassins!

A band of foreign Democrats—the gentle, loving, *honest* Sicilian band, for instance—may, at a *given signal*, (as in the eleventh precinct last Monday) rush from their dens, commence firing at and cutting at, indiscriminately, all the Americans they meet—may shoot, stab, mangle, and with the ferocity of hyenas essay the assassination of one of our most quiet and estimable citizens—and, according to modern Democratic rules and logic, all is about right—the Sicilian miscreants are downright clever fellows, entitled to commendation and protection, instead of reproach and punishment!

But, let the friends of the victim rally—let them look at his numerous, gaping wounds, his copiously flowing blood—let them listen to what they have every reason to believe are the last, dying, convulsive gasps, of as noble and amiable a gentleman as ever breathed—and then let them take swift vengeance upon the murderers, the base, infamous, despicable assassins—and, according to modern Democratic rules and logic, *they* become disturbers of the peace and shedders of innocent blood!

The whole matter may be summed up under three heads:

1. If a Democrat, on election day, without the smallest provocation, insults an American and gets chastised for it, the American is a rioter and a ruffian—the Democrat a peaceable citizen.

2. If a Democrat goes to the polls, kicks up a fuss, draws a big pistol and fires at a crowd of Americans, and then gets cut and shot at by the Americans he had striven to murder, the Americans are bullies and assassins—the Democrat a quiet, law-abiding voter.

3. If a band of Democrats, concertedly rush from their hiding places, and shoot, cut down, slash and mangle an inoffensive American citizen—the chief officer of one of our courts—and fire at and try to stab all the Americans in the neighborhood, and the Americans punish, in the fury of the moment, these diabolical atrocities, the Americans are outlaws and murderers—the Democratic band a class of harmless, unoffending people.

We assure our readers there is no extravagance in the foregoing summary. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to become extravagant. In the cases we have referred to truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction.

Yet, it is under such "Rules and Logic" as these, that Democratic leaders and wire-workers seek to prejudice the people of the State and country against the American party of New Orleans. If they don't find it a die-hitting arrangement before they get through, we will acknowledge we are mistaken.

RECORDER CLEMENT RAMOS.—This gentleman, in a card published in the Courier yesterday morning, characterized a statement made in our local column, that he had been eating and drinking with certain Sicilians, on Sunday last, as "utterly false."

We think Recorder Ramos shows undue sensitiveness, and has indulged in a very unjustifiable remark. In his hour of sorest need—he will recollect the impeachment times—the editors of the Crescent might have injured him—might have aided materially in his disfranchisement. But they did not, in word or deed, directly or indirectly. They left him where the law left him, and congratulated him on his happy deliverance.

Yet Mr. Ramos asserts that a portion of one of our local articles is "utterly false," and so publishes it to the world in an opposition journal. There was no necessity for this publication by Mr. Ramos. He had only to come to us, and convince us that wrong had been done him, to have ensured complete and ample correction. But, as he has sought the newspapers, let him abide by the newspapers. Sometimes the newspapers are merciful, and sometimes they are the reverse.

In the same card, Mr. Ramos further says: "On last Sunday I came to my office as usual," etc. "I remained there until about 10, A. M., and in a few minutes afterwards I went to the residence of Mr. J. Genois," etc., etc., "and left there at about two, P. M. I went to my residence *and did not leave it until Monday morning.*"

Now, we are authorized by a gentleman of unimpeachable character and standing, to say that he saw and spoke to Mr. Ramos, a long distance from his residence and in the heart of the city, *between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening last!*

It strikes us, there is an "utterly false" statement out, and we place implicit confidence in our informant.

SAM'S SALOON.—All the world and "the rest of mankind," including his dear wife and beloved offspring, are aware that "Sam's Saloon" is situated at 101 St. Charles street.

But those interesting and important personages may be uninformed as to one essential fact, viz: That the aforesaid saloon, etc., by the Cahawba, has received a lot of fresh halibut, mackerel, codfish, shad, and so-forth. If anybody doubts our word we refer them to the advertisement, and recommend them to the test.

☞ We are requested by the Gas Light Company to say, that persons desirous of having the gas on the west side of Tchoupitoulas street, would do well to make their application at the office at an early day. The Company are now laying their pipe on that street up to the upper line of the Fourth District.

And residents or owners of private houses, on any of the lines of pipe, intending to avail themselves for the next season of the advantages of this light, are advised to make early arrangements for the necessary fittings.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1856.

Mr. Crampton is at last dismissed! For days and weeks the public have been continually notified that such would be the case and were daily disappointed; but it seems the imminent pressure of the Cincinnati Convention admitted of no further delay. The Convention meets on Monday next, and the friends of the President now in the city, who are *en route* for Cincinnati, told him distinctly that unless he dismissed Crampton promptly, and without further parley or hesitation, he would not have a ghost of a chance for the nomination. It appears that these representations have at last had the desired effect. The President, after screwing it for about six months, at last got his courage to the sticking point on yesterday, and Mr. Crampton, as well as the British Consuls at New York, Cincinnati and Philadelphia, were officially notified of their dismissal.

These gentlemen are dismissed by reason of a violation of our neutrality laws in enlisting soldiers in this country for the Crimean service. The offence occurred more than a year ago, and when the attention of the British Government was called to it, a disclaimer was made of any knowledge or intention of violating our laws. Without expressing any opinion as to whether this disclaimer was a sufficient apology or not, *this* at least is very evident—that Mr. Marcy should either have accepted the apology at once, or dismissed the British Minister at once. What was the necessity for delay? The offence was clearly proved long ago. If it were a sufficient provocation for the dismissal of the British Minister, why was he not dismissed at once.

As long as a law exists on the statute book, it ought to be enforced. But the issue of this enlistment affair, as well as our relations in other respects towards others of the great powers of the earth, it seems to me, ought to convince the people of this country of the absolute necessity for the immediate repeal of the neutrality laws. Viewed as a matter of abstract right, it is difficult to see how the enlistment of soldiers in this country for fighting in the Crimea, or anywhere else, is such a grave and serious offence. If men want to fight, let them fight. It is well enough for *Governments* to be neutral as between belligerents in other parts of the world, unless some special interests of their own are involved; but that individual *citizens* should be debarred from taking sides, just as they may prefer, and doing a little fighting on their own hook, is a proposition founded neither on reason nor common sense.

There are graver causes of complaint against Great Britain than the enlisting of soldiers for the Crimea. The history of Central American affairs for the last two months will develope greater violations of our neutrality laws, and far greater disregard of the rights of American citizens than any involved in the enlistment case. And yet, so far as we have seen, the administration has ignored these altogether.

What will be the effect of this dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls? In all probability the British Government will retaliate by dismissing Mr. Dallas, and then will follow a suspension of the diplomatic relations of the two Governments. Suppose that Great Britain should demand, since we are so punctilious about our neutrality laws, that these same laws should be rigidly enforced in respect of Nicaragua? What then? It will follow that unless they *are* enforced, the British Government will concentrate a fleet in Central American waters and *compel* an enforcement of them. Nor would there be anything very unreasonable in such a course. The upshot of it would be an immediate declaration of war, and two nations, which ought to be at peace, be engaged in deadly conflict. The true solution of the difficulty consists in an immediate and unconditional repeal of the neutrality laws. There is no such thing as *vis inertias* in the diplomacy of the present day. We must have firm and decisive action.

The debate in the Senate on the President's veto of the bill for improving the mouths of the Mississippi commenced on Tuesday, and has not yet terminated. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, undertook to defend the veto, and from the doctrines he advanced, it is plain that some new lights have shone upon him since he cast his lot among the Democracy. In a Senate containing Democrats to the amount of at least three-fourths of the whole body, the bill passed with only three votes in the negative. The Democratic party, with the exception of a few abstractionists in Virginia and South Carolina, has long since surrendered its opposition to internal improvements of national importance, and yet Mr. Toombs, in the excess of his zeal in behalf of that which he has all his life opposed, finds it necessary now to embrace the extreme dogmas of the South Carolina school. Thus it is always with new converts. At all camp-meetings you will find that new converts pray louder and bear themselves with a far more holy unction than any of the old luminaries of the church.

On yesterday Mr. Mason, of Virginia, followed on the same side. The rising of Mr. Mason to speak is generally the signal for an entire clearance of the galleries and lobbies of the Senate. Of all the dull, dry, lumbering and uninteresting speakers of the Senate, commend us to Mr. Mason. I do not say this out of partisan prejudice, for I freely accord to Mr. Hunter, of the same school of politics, all the qualities of an enlightened statesman, combined with a brilliant genius and a high order of intellect. But when you come to Mr. Mason, *quantum diversus!* His two hours' speech amounted to simply this—that no power of the Constitution ought to be exercised unless specially granted or necessarily implied—a proposition which everybody admits, and *has* admitted from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time. This he repeated some two or three hundred times, until the declaration acted as an opiate, and put some fifty of the Senate into a profound sleep. The consideration of the subject was postponed until to-day—but other matters intervened to-day, and it was postponed still further. Gen. Cass has the floor in opposition to the veto.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, stated that, on his own personal knowledge, Gen. Pierce was represented in 1852 in the States of Ohio and Michigan as friendly to these improvement bills. He further stated that Gen. Pierce's friends in that canvass, made concessions to the Barnburners and Free-soilers of New York, which induced both of those factions to vote for him. I do not know that much credit is to be attached to any declaration that Wilson may make—but he could scarcely hazard an assertion of that sort unless there were some truth in it.

The House on yesterday, and the Senate to-day, passed the bill granting certain public lands in the State of Louisiana for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad in that State. Inasmuch as the President has already approved several bills of the same character, it cannot be supposed that he will veto this. If passed the Senate without a division, and the House by a vote of 62 to 58.

It is rumored to-day that Mr. Brooks has challenged Senator Wilson, on account of certain words used by the latter in reference to Brooks' assault upon Sumner.

The city is full of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, most of whom will leave here in the morning.

ESSEX.

CLOTHING, WHITE SHIRTS, MEN'S BOOTS, ETC.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of clothing, white shirts, men's boots, shoes and brogans, which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Blache & Leaumont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

☞ **Dyspepsia.—There are but few who do** not at some time experience the unpleasant effect of temporary indigestion, such as a sense of fullness, weight and uneasiness of the stomach, foul tongue, bitterness in the mouth, nausea, sick headache, etc., etc. All such feelings are evidence of approaching dyspepsia, which should always be checked and cured by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which are known to be an infallible remedy for all such complaints. To this thousands will testify who have tried them and proved the facts. Hostetter's Bitters are for sale by our principal druggists and dealers generally. Sold wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., No. 79 Tchoupitoulas street, and Cuff & Holmes, 7 Gravier street.

jo5 2p2&4tW

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, would not only render it "sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful, soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price, only 50 cents. Patridge & Co., proprietors. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman, and all druggists.

Sold da Wee3m

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Royal mail steamer Niagara, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 24th ult., has arrived at Halifax *en route* for Boston.

Commercial Intelligence.

Lower qualities Cotton had declined ⅛d., while fair and middling qualities were better.

The sales of the week amounted to 38,000 bales, of which 6000 bales were taken on speculation, and 1800 for export.

The sales of Saturday were estimated to reach 10,000 bales, the market closing with prices stiffer but not quotably higher.

The following are our quotations: Orleans Fair, 7c. Middling, 7½c. Uplands Fair, 6¾c. Middling 6 1-16c.

The whole stock in port amounted to 677,500 bales, of which 528,000 bales were American.

Orleans *tres ordinaire*, at Havre, was quoted at 95.

The Manchester market opened heavy, but closed firm.

Provisions are dull, and generally unchanged.

Western Prime Mess Pork was quoted at 91s 6d.

Consols for money were quoted at 94¾.

The new British loan of five millions had been taken at 93 per cent.

The political intelligence of the Niagara is unimportant.

Additional by the Niagara.

The Persia arrived out on the 24th.

Flour closed firm and quiet. Western Canal 30s. to 33s; Ohio 36s. to 37s. Wheat had declined 2d. White Corn is quoted at 23s. to 30s.; Yellow 28s. to 29s.

The weather had been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Forty millions had been subscribed for the new loan.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased twenty thousand pounds, and deposits were made without any pressure on the money market.

A Card.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MEMBERS OF THE BAR, respectfully recommend Mr. ARTHUR SAUCIER as a fit and proper person, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Richard Richardson, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Saucier is a member of the Bar, and is, in our opinion, well qualified to fill the office.

J. Lavergne,	Randell Hunt,
W. O. Denegre,	C. Roselius,
Harry T. Hays,	John Livingston,
Cyprien Dufour,	G. La Gardene,
William Winston Bond,	J. Q. A. Fellowes,
C. O. Dugué,	John S. Holt,
Dwight Martin,	Henry J. Leovy,
Thomas Hunter,	John Finney,
L. Madison Day,	E. Barrundez,
Henry Denis,	Thomas Alexander McDonald,
John C. Larue,	A. Pitot, Jr.,
L. Castera,	Charles M. Emerson,
E. W. Hennigan,	J. D. Hayes,
John W. Peltier,	L. Chauvet,
H. A. Cheatham,	J. M. Davidson,
Clement H. Penrose,	George L. Bright,
C. Ad. Rosier,	O. H. H. Mary,
A. A. Mellerio,	A. J. Villere,
H. Dupuis,	Edwin C. Mix,
B. C. Duralde,	J. C. Egan,
William C. Hammer,	R. J. Sage.

New Orleans, June 5, 1856. jo6 2p1f

OH! OH!! OH!!!

PRICES OF SUMMER CLOTHING

GREATLY REDUCED.

ALL SHAPES AND SIZES CAN BE FITTED.

MORE FRESH GOODS BY THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Clerks Speaking French and Spanish Languages.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co.,

34 MAGAZINE STREET, corner of Gravier,

Desirous of reducing the present stock of SUMMER CLOTHING as much as possible, we now offer

Great Inducements to Purchasers,

and those honoring us may rest assured of getting a BARGAIN. Below is a partial list:

Single Milled Cassimere PEGGKS AND PANTALOONS.
Drap D'Ete FROCK and SAC COATS.
Very superior Fancy Linen Drill COATS.
Harpoor, Alpaca and Merino COATS.
Check Linen, Brown Linen, and Fancy Linen COATS.
Fancy Linen Drill PANTALOONS, 200 different patterns.
French Drap D'Ete PANTALOONS.
White Marseilles VESTS.
Very rich Assortment of Fancy Marseilles VESTS.
Rich Fancy Silk and Satin VESTS.
Buckskins, Harpoor and Alpaca VESTS.
Gauze Merino UNDERSHIRTS, whole and half sleeves.
Gauze Cotton " " "
Lisle Thread " " "
Half Hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Cravats.
Very large assortment of Linen and Muslin SHIRTS.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING is very complete, embracing all the above styles mentioned for gentlemen. Parents and guardians are invited to call and purchase well-made clothing for the boys under their charge.

A full assortment of all articles manufactured by the Union India Rubber Company.

One Price for Goods—No Deviation.

jo5 2p6t

Young America Billiard Saloon.

Gravier Street, next door below St. Charles Hotel.

Those desirous of enjoying a game of Billiards in a cool, pleasant room, should call as above.

jo5 2p3t LUCAS ORJCH.

Wall Paper---Wall Paper.

5000 pieces Superior Wall Paper, various patterns, with borders to match, for sale low, by

TODD & CO.,

jo5 2p3t 129 Canal st., Touro Buildings.

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of MILLER & RUSSELL, has been dissolved by limitation.

O. P. MILLER.
D. P. RUSSELL.

Removal.

The Insurance Agency of the undersigned is removed from 92 Camp street to 15 Commercial Place.

jo5 2p6t O. P. MILLER.

Half a Dozen Excellent Shirts

FOR $7.

HALF A DOZEN FINE SHIRTS FOR $9.
HALF A DOZEN CUSTOM MADE SHIRTS FOR $12.
HALF A DOZEN GOOD LINEN SHIRTS FOR $18.

A good fit guaranteed, beautifully sewed, and buttons warranted never to come off.

A splendid assortment just received.

Shirts made to order from 24 to $100 per doz.

GET YOUR SHIRTS AT

S. N. MOODY'S,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,

Corner Canal Street

and Exchange Place.

jo2 2p6

Alston, Mygatt & Co.,

(formerly Burnett & Bostwick)

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

15 CAMP STREET,

Will issue on the first day of January next the "NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY," embracing the names of all citizens, statistics in regard to public institutions, and also a Planters' Directory, containing the names of the most prominent planters in LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS and TEXAS. A number of competent and experienced persons have been for the last six months constantly engaged upon this part of the work; and it will be compiled at an expense sufficient to defray the whole cost of publication of an ordinary Directory. All business applications should be addressed to W. H. RAINEY, Box M 223, or left at 15 Camp street. jo2 2p8m

Quinsy, Common and Scarlet Fever, SORE THROAT AND BLACK TONGUE.

Rub in plentifully of DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR all over the neck and poll, and put some into each ear twice a day, and keep a plaster on, and off side over it; if the swelling be so as to nearly prevent breathing, relief will soon be felt; continue it till well. In black tongue, (which is much like the plague, it shows itself first in a red spot, then swelling, and at length becomes mortified,) rub it in, etc, as above, and no further progress can be made by the disease, but cure will be certain.

For sale, in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, at proprietor's prices, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

jo2 2p3MoWeSa 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Watchmaking! Watchmaking!

H. F. BUCKLEY,

(late Young & Co.,) 8 CAMP St.,

Respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to his entire new stock of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, manufactured or imported expressly to his order, every article of which is fully guaranteed.

Particular attention is invited to his assortment of WATCHES, which cannot be excelled in the city, and will be sold at prices lower than is often asked for an inferior article.

☞ The strictest attention, as heretofore, in Watch Repairing, Diamond Setting, or Jewelry Work. may14 2plm

Georgia Lottery.

Authorized by the State of Georgia.

Fort Gaines Academy Lottery.

Class 15—Tobs drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on THURSDAY, June 26, 1856, on the

HAVANA PLAN.

SAMUEL SWAN & CO., Managers.

Prizes Amounting to $34,000.

Will be distributed according to the following brilliant scheme.

10,000 Numbers—249 Prizes:

—Scheme.—

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of	1,000 is		1,000
1 prize of	1,300 is		1,300
5 prizes of	500 are		2,500
10 prizes of	200 are		2,000
25 prizes of	100 are		2,500
50 prizes of	50 are		2,500
44 prizes of	30 are		1,320
4 prizes of 250 approximating to		$10,000 prize are	2,000
4 prizes of 150 approximating to		6,000 prize are	900
4 prizes of 40 approximating to		3,000 prize are	120
8 prizes of 25 approximating to		1,000 prize are	200
20 prizes of 20 approximating to		500 prize are	400
40 prizes of 10 approximating to		200 prize are	400
249 prizes amounting to			$34,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The two preceding and the two following numbers to those drawing the first twenty prizes are entitled to the 50 approximation prizes, in the usual manner.

Remember, that every prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

All prizes of $2000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2½.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other tickets at our office.

Orders for Tickets can be addressed either to

S. SWAN & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
or S. SWAN, Montgomery, Ala.

jo2 2p14

Per Granada.

Just Received as addition to our Stock of

SUMMER CLOTHING,

Comprising an assortment of

WHITE LINEN COATS AND PANTS;
WHITE DUCK COATS AND PANTS;
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS;
MERINO FROCK COATS AND PANTS;
WHITE LAMA CLOTH COATS, SEERSUCKER AND Scroped Linen Coats.
LINEN AND YORK MILL SHIRTS;
LISLE THREAD, GAUZE MERINO AND GAUZE COTTON Undershirts and Drawers.

LEIGHTON & BARROT,

jo2 2p3t corner St. Charles and Canal sts.

Dr. Billings

CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP;

—An Infallible Remedy for—

Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint of Children, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, or any Irregularities of the Bowels.

The long and successful experience in the use of this remedy by the inventor, in the treatment of all the diseases for which it is recommended, together with the highly respectable testimony which numbers here in efficacy in the cure of the Bowel affections of Children, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus and Dysentery, in grown persons, entitle it to a higher confidence than if it were one of the ordinary humbug medicines of the day, which profess to perform miracles and cure all the ills of life. Its character has been fully established in the hands of physicians of the highest character, as the following letter will show:

"DIARA, (Choctaw Co.) Miss., May 21, 1847.

D. O. Woodman, Esq.—Dear Sir—There one bottle is very few of the nostrums now offered to the public to which I would be willing to lend the sanction of my name, however humble it may be either in the world of letters or of medicine. Observation and experience, however, have forced upon me the conviction, that Billings's Carminative and Astringent Syrup is a very valuable compound, prepared upon scientific principles—perfectly in harmony with the medical profession—and, therefore, deserves (although its ingredients are kept secret) to rank higher in the scale of remedial agents than a mere nostrum. It affords me pleasure to be able (without the fear of uncourtesy contradiction) to add my testimony in favor of its efficiency, as a safe and pleasant remedy, in all the forms of bowel complaints for which it is recommended. I have used it myself in several very interesting chronic cases of Diarrhea and Dysentery, and recommend it in many others; and in every instance, where such a preparation was indicated, it proved successful.

Respectfully yours,

R. H. PORTER, M. D."

For sale, wholesale and retail, by O. O. WOODMAN, corner Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans, La. Also, by O. O. WOODMAN & CO., Vicksburg, P. B. COOK & CO., Yazoo City, Miss.

jo2 2p3tod4tW

Fresh Fruits---Just Received.

Anthony Astredo, No. 16 Royal street, has the honor to inform the public that he has just received by the mariner Princess, a large lot of fresh Fruits, consisting of Pears, Apricots and Apples of a very superior quality.

These Fruits were grown in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Miss., and selected by himself with great care on the spot. Having entered into arrangements with the growers for a regular supply, he will receive every other day a fresh lot, and the public can rest assured that they can at all times get fresh fruits at his stand.

He is also the agent and will sell on commission 500,000 fruit trees of every description suited to this climate—a full catalogue of which can be had by calling on the subscriber. These trees were grown at the La Grange nursery of Col. John Helton, near Vicksburg, and are extremely choice.

ANTHONY ASTREDO,

jo2 2p6t 16 Royal street.

Madame Blanche

Positively leaves this city on SATURDAY, the 7th June.

Read the following extracts from three letters received by the Madame during the past week:

Augusta, Ga., May 13, 1856.

Mme Blanche—The numbers you selected for me last winter has drawn me a prize of $10,000.

ANNA MITCHELL.

Pensacola, Fla., May 9, 1856.

Mme Blanche—I have the pleasure of informing you that the numbers you selected for my wife have drawn a prize of $25,000 in the Alabama lottery.

ANTOINE GONZALES.

Charleston, S. C., May 4, 1856.

Mme Blanche—The numbers you selected for my little son have won a prize of $5,000 in the Havana lottery.

ALBERT LEROY.

N. B.—For persons born in March, April, May, June, September, October or December, the Madame will select numbers that will draw capital prizes. And for persons born from the 4th to 15th of March, and from the 19th to 29th of December, she will select the numbers that will draw the $100,000 prize in the Havana lottery. Tallemann's and numbers sent by letter the same as if called on personally. Date of birth required for the selection of numbers. Parents can have their children's numbers selected and draw prizes on them. Numbers $5. Tallemans, $10 to $20. Numbers for the $100,000 prize, $25. All letters addressed to Madame Blanche, New Orleans, strictly confidential, and answered immediately. jo2 1t2p

George H. Vinten,

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 105 POYDRAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, Card Boards, and Printing Materials of every description furnished at the shortest notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at the rate of 9c per pound. jo2 2p

Betterton & Keeffe,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—And Dealers in—

WESTERN PRODUCE,

No. 29 TCHOUPITOULAS ST., N. O.

Also, Agents for JOHN D. PARKS'S PURE NATIVE WINE and SPARKLING CATAWBA. These Wines are warranted the pure juice of the Catawba and Isabella Grapes. Particular attention paid to filling orders. a12 2p6m

B. S. Brewster & H. H. Zacharie,

Nos. 35 Front and 36 Fulton Streets,

Are prepared at all times to furnish at the shortest notice, and on most liberal terms, all kinds of

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,

Brass Castings, Blacksmithing, etc.

Ever member of the firm giving his personal attention to each department, we can offer superior inducements to parties dealing with us.

Our facilities for furnishing the following work are not surpassed by any house in the South or West:

CHIMNIES, BREECHINGS, FIRE BEDS,
ASH PANS, COPPERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON PIPES,
STILLS, WORMS, FILTERERS,
CLARIFYING KETTLES, JUICE BOXES, HEATERS,
etc., etc., etc.

Attached to our establishment we have a general Furnishing Store, where all articles requisite for

STEAMBOAT, PLANTATION AND HOUSE USE

may be found.

PUMPS.

Worthington's Safety Steam Pump. S. P. Kase's Fire Pumps. Cast Iron, Brass and Copper Force and Lift Pumps.

STEAM GUAGES.

Schaffer's Vacuum and