New Orleans Daily Crescent.

JAMES S. WORTH. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 19 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at one dollar per week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, ten cents per line for first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, fifteen cents.

Quotations on the second page are charged $2 for every insertion.

Quotations published daily, weekly and monthly, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; to all advertisement or subscription bills rendered, all accounts are paid, at the office of the Crescent Bill Book.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation of 2,000 copies, and is a desirable medium for Advertisers. Its Reserve Patrol it circulates largely, reaching many hundred homes 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 $5 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1856.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent, addressed to them, can have it done regularly, by sending notice of the time, by forwarding their orders and address in the office, No. 19 Camp street.

☞ Mr. A. R. Moore, clerk of the steamer L. M. Kennett, has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

☞ We invite attention to the letter from Cincinnati, which we publish in another column. It is from a merchant of our city, who ranks deservedly high as a clear-headed and able politician.

☞ Will our neighbors of the Picayune inform us where they found the little sketch published in their Sunday's paper headed "Love Scene?" Unless we are much mistaken it was written by "one of ours," and published originally in the Crescent of July 12th. Examine your files and "when found make a note on it."

ODD FELLOW'S BALL AT THE LAKE TERMINUS OF THE CARROLLTON RAILROAD.—We have received tickets of invitation to the above named ball, which takes place to-morrow night. Being personally acquainted with the gentlemen who compose the committee of invitation, we have no hesitancy in advising those who are fond of "treading a measure," to attend. The managers have provided every convenience for getting to the hall and returning, and from the complete arrangements which have been made, we have no doubt but this will be the most brilliant affair of the season.

☞ A severe gale sprung up at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. The violence of the wind increased and continued during the entire day, accompanied by frequent showers. Signs were blown down, and awnings demolished to a considerable extent. We have heard as yet of no serious accident or damage.—The steamers Red River and Amanda, and a new steamer in course of construction, which were lying at Algiers, parted their moorings and were driven to this side of the river. The steamship Mexico, which was to have left for Galveston at 5 o'clock A. M., was not able to leave her berth.

SOME HOGS.—The number of hogs in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, at this time, is estimated at 10,913,334, which, at $3 a head, a fair average value of stock, would amount to $32,800,002. If fat when sold, they would average $10 a head, amounting to $109,133,340.

PERPETUAL MOTION DISCOVERED AT LAST.—We learn from the Boston Atlas that somebody in Connecticut has invented a clock, which is warranted to run until Fremont is elected President of the United States.

A negro woman died recently in Richmond, Va., after a brief illness, so brief indeed that it was thought expedient to hold a post mortem examination, and the result was the discovery of a pin embedded in the lungs. Doubtless she had swallowed this pin, having carelessly put some in her mouth, a very usual practice with females.

The American State Executive Council of Ohio have resolved to hold a grand mass meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore, at Columbus, on Wednesday, 17th September next. Among the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee is one recommending the members of the American party to avoid all fusion of every description, and support their nomination, regardless of success or defeat.

ERIE RAILROAD TELEGRAPH.—The Erie Railroad Company have established a line of telegraph between New York and Binghampton, Elmira, Dunkirk, and all other towns on the route of the railroad. The line consists of two substantial wires, one of which is appropriated to the business of the road, for which it is invaluable, and the other is for the transaction of general business for the public.

Gen. Henry A. Stanton, Assistant Quartermaster General of the U. S. A., died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on the 1st inst. Gen. Stanton entered the army in 1813 as lieutenant in the light artillery, and resigned in 1817. In 1818 he was reappointed Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General, and received the brevet of Brigadier General in 1847 for meritorious services in Mexico. He was a native of Vermont.

A destructive fire occurred in Paterson, N. J., on the 24 inst., consuming five large stores. Loss, from $15,000 to $20,000. Partially insured.

It is said that Wm. L. Dayton, the Black Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, in Congress opposed and voted against the bill to abolish flogging in the navy! His sympathies for the negroes, however, are unbounded.

FILLMORE ON THE ALABAMA RIVER.—A reliable friend informs us that a vote taken on the steamer Fairfield, Capt. Shields, on a recent trip from Mobile to Montgomery, resulted as follows:

Fillmore.....30; Buchanan.....12.

LANGUAGES.—The English, Spanish, French and German languages, so important to professional and business men, may be readily acquired at Delbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal street. There is an apartment and special professor for each language, so that persons can practice reading, writing and speaking twelve hours a day, and hear nothing spoken but the language they wish to acquire.

DR. COPP'S WEST INDIAN TINCTURE.—Among the cheapest and best articles for the teeth, breath, and gums is the above named tincture. It contains no deleterious substance, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Persons, No. 1 Carondelet street, and under the St. Charles Hotel, has it for sale, either at wholesale or retail.

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.—Carriage makers, by reference to an advertisement, will learn that Messrs. J. E. Matthews, & Co. 156 Gravier street, have on hand a large and well selected stock of the above named articles, together with some very superior satins, suitable for omnibuses and coaches, with hack plus and satin.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS — *Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, etc.*—New classes begin this week at Delbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal street. There are also special apartments and professors for English, French, Spanish, book-keeping, penmanship, phonography, etc.

A CHANCE AT MOODY'S.—Our readers will no doubt be pleased to learn that our enterprising friend Moody, corner of Exchange Place and Canal street, in anticipation of leaving for the North and wishing to reduce his stock, offers his goods at a reduction of twenty five per cent—bullet proof shirts and all. We are satisfied that not a few who have an eye to their own interest, will avail themselves of the chance here offered.

CARPETING, MATTING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH.—Bronsdon & Co., No. 19 Chartres street, advertise in another column a very large stock of the above named goods. Their prices are moderate, and their assortment complete. Purchasers would find it to their interest to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

CANTON MATTING.—By referring to an advertisement in another column, our readers will see that W. H. Fisk, No. 103 Canal street, near door to the corner of Baronne, has for sale a very large and well selected assortment of the above name article. Canton matting is one of the best substitutes for carpets we know, and on account of its lightness and cool appearance is peculiarly adapted to the summer. Persons wishing to purchase something of the kind would do well to call on Mr. Fisk.

☞ The Crescent Refinery, Nos. 62 and 64 Julia street, advertise refined and superfine molasses, of superior quality, in barrels and half barrels. See advertisement.

EDUCATIONAL.

We have received from the able Bishop of Louisiana—the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk—a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Bishops of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, on the importance of the proper education of the youth of the South.

The vital necessity of the consideration of this subject, has for some time past been forcing itself upon the Southern mind. The advantages of carrying out the idea of Southern institutions of learning, by the mutual co-operation of all those interested in building them up, is certainly apparent. The colleges and universities of the North have deservedly gained a high reputation for learning and stability. Yale, Howard, Princeton and others, may claim to rank among the first educational institutions in the civilized world. They have been erected, and in their infancy supported, exclusively by the energetic and commendable efforts of our Northern brethren. At the present time and for some years past, the South has been forced to contribute to their maintenance more than a proper quota, for the want of educational institutions indigenous with ourselves. Whilst these colleges or universities are by pecuniary aid and moral encouragement supported by the North, the South by sending its youth to them has in a large measure contributed to their prosperity.

The question then arises, why may not we of the South erect for ourselves such institutions as will invite our citizens to the encouragement of them by moral and pecuniary support? All that is necessary to the attainment of this purpose is unity of action. The principal purpose of the letter of Bishop Polk is to encourage this unity, with a view to the establishment of colleges that would educate Southern youth within the pale of Southern influences. He is assured that such a system of educational training would not only promote the home interests of the South, but tend to consolidate the feelings of reverence that we all hold toward the moral and intellectual advancement of the country at large. The Bishop elaborately details the system by which he proposes to attain this end, and is not unmindful, at the same time, of the duties that necessarily devolve upon him as the head of his Church in this State, in the effort to advance its benefits to all within its control. He says, plainly, that he desires that the institution which he proposes should be founded upon and governed by the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but that the benefits of such an institution should be freely opened to the grasp of all, of whatever persuasion, who might desire to avail themselves of them on the same terms "they were dispensed to the children of the Church."

Thus, though it is proposed that the institution contemplated should be under the control of the particular denomination of which the writer of the letter referred to is a faithful and zealous member, yet its portals are intended to be thrown open to the entrance and free admission of all creeds. The government of the college is to be in the hands of those who build it; its benefits are to be shared by all alike. It is to be catholic. Southern parents who have heretofore sent their children North in order to obtain for them a classical education, because such could not be had at the South, will be induced hereafter, in the event of the establishment of such a college, to send them to an institution avowedly associated with the principles and peculiar ideas of the South.

The Bishop eloquently says: "I cannot conceive of an agency more powerful for good, in the largest sense, than such institutions as those now respectfully proposed. By their establishment, we might serve the State by founding schools we have the means of making equal to any on the continent, which would be, of course, open to all, which would relieve our own people of the necessity of sending their children away for that education they are entitled to at home, and would, while they required the highest standard of intellectual development, breathe that spirit of chastened and dignified conservatism, for which the Church is so confessedly distinguished."

The locality of the first of the colleges proposed is considered in a spirit of liberality that ignores all considerations of local prejudices or interests. After giving a concise yet graphic review of the various railroads traversing the States of the South and Southwest, the Bishop proceeds: "Thus we have a system of railroads traversing Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississipi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, uniting and terminating in the Southern end of the Alleghany range, in the south-east corner of the State of Tennessee, by which the citizens of all those States can be brought together in from thirty-six to about forty-eight hours. This remarkable fact would seem to indicate these high lands as the region for our union and co-operation. They have the merit of centrality and accessibility, and from the rapidity of movement attainable by railway, of contiguity also. They offer mountain air and pure water, are beyond the reach of epidemics. The cost of living is cheap, and they are within the pale of the plantation States."

With earnestness the Bishop adverts to the fact that scarcely a convention is called that this subject is not presented, discussed and referred to the "earnest consideration" of some future convention. But, it is added, the result of all this is that nothing is done.

The remedy proposed is that, inasmuch as this seeming absence of energy and "fruitful zeal" is to be attributed to the conviction that separate action can be of no avail, the various States already mentioned should unjoin in the effort to attain the proposed end. The Bishop well says:

The population of our dioceses is homogeneous. The people are substantially the same; their pursuits, their institutions, their sympathies are one. A single educational establishment, situated in a place so central and accessible as that indicated, would serve the purposes of each of us as well as if it were situated within the precincts of our respective dioceses.

Another consideration of weighty importance inviting to union, is that in all enterprises of this kind a very natural element of success—an element, indeed, without which there is no success—is the presence and influence of a public opinion of intelligence, discrimination, and of wide extent, operating as an outside pressure, upholding and enforcing discipline, encouraging and stimulating a high tone of moral sentiment, and rewarding successful competition for academic honors, with an approbation of so high a character as to make them laudable objects of honorable ambition.

The advantages of such a public opinion, it is clear, we could much better show, if faculties and students, instead of being under the eye of the people of a single State, were subjected to the supervision and made the recipients of the rewards of ten States. A consideration, the force of which it requires but a small acquaintance with human nature to enable us to appreciate.

Every effort made tending to the encouragement of Southern institutions of learning meets with our cordial approbation. We are gratified that the subject has been taken in hand by authority so much to be respected. If the co-operation asked for is given, and we cannot doubt it, before long the great desideratum of the South—educational institutions—will shadow our sunny valleys and plains.

NEW WORK.—Messrs. W. P. Fetridge & Co., the enterprising publishers of New York and Boston, have in press and will shortly publish a new American historical novel, that is very highly spoken of. One of our exchanges says:

From a perusal of the early sheets with which we have been favored, we do not hesitate to pronounce it equal to the early and best works of Cooper. It is a story of Saratoga, not the present Saratoga, of fashionable life, but the Saratoga of sixty years ago, when the solitary log hut of a pioneer occupied the site of Congress Hall, and the surrounding woods were full of bears, panthers and Indians. Among the prominent characters introduced is Crazy Jake, a maniac of superhuman strength and diabolical cunning, who plays all sorts of wicked pranks. He takes a violent fancy for the fair Imogene Valcour, seizes her and carries her off as easily as a wolf does a lamb. The pursuit, undertaken by her friends, with the assistance of Catfoot, a friendly Indian, who tracks the fugitive with the unerring skill of a bloodhound, is admirably told, as is the maniac's attempt to sacrifice the half-breed Joe, who has fallen into his clutches. Sandy Brigham's account of his scouting expedition to Burgoyne's camp, a few years before, reads like a genuine chapter from our stirring revolutionary history. Interwingled with the above thrilling incidents and adventures is a love story, which is conceived with great beauty and delicacy, in these days of "Bag-Pickers" and "Newsboys," and that class of sentimental novels with which the public have been so liberally dosed of late, it is refreshing to find a work of the good, strong, nervous style of the "Leather-Stocking Tales."

The floating rainbow arches the wildest torrent. So stands God in heaven, and the streams of time rush and roar, and over all the waves hovers the bow of peace.

Seventy thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed in the village of West Troy, N. Y., on the morning of the 2d inst.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1856.

Both houses of Congress have concluded to adjourn on the 18th, and there is little doubt of their adhering to the determination, although strong efforts will be made to postpone the time. Two weeks now only remain in which to finish the business before Congress; although much yet remains undisposed of, there is sufficient time to finish all necessary legislation if the members will address themselves earnestly and diligently to the work before them. A commendable spirit of industry has been exhibited within the last week or two. The factionists have originated various devices to disarrange the machinery of government, by tacking on immaterial amendments to the appropriation bills; but they have generally failed, and are daily rendered more and more powerless by the strong and emphatic condemnation of the popular voice.

Their latest revolutionary move is to withhold the appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government, until Congress shall pass some measure "for the relief of Kansas," as they call it. They have succeeded in carrying through the House an amendment of this sort to the fortification bill. But the Senate, of course, will arrest it. A committee of conference of the two houses will have to be appointed, and between the two it is not unlikely that the bill will fail altogether. This fortification bill was originated early in the session, and was called "the three million bill," that being the amount appropriated by it. They have, however, cut it down to one million nine hundred thousand. The bill, on its own merits, would pass without difficulty. By being made the vehicle of Black Republican venom it may be lost. On that party let the responsibility rest.

An effort will be made to fix some of these amendments to the regular appropriation bills. I do not think it will succeed; for it would be equivalent to stopping the supplies at once and bringing the Government to a dead-lock. Indeed, such is the case already, so far as the civil officers of the Government are concerned. The fiscal year ends on the 30th June, and as Congress has not yet passed the appropriation bill, the consequence is that many of the Government employees in this city are suffering acutely for want of their pay. This is more particularly the case with the clerks in the Departments, many of whom are men with large families and limited means.

The House, as you will have observed, has excluded Whitfield as the delegate from Kansas—though Reeder was not admitted. It was done by a strict party vote, thus showing to what length party spirit will carry men in this country, and how baneful and destructive are its effects upon the liberties of the people. The question of the legality of Whitfield's election was one purely judicial. The House sat as a court, simply to determine whether Whitfield was elected or not. Yet they divided upon it, not according to their interpretation of the evidence and their convictions of what was equitable and legal, but according to their political sympathies and party bias. Is this a free republic? Can men be considered freemen when they have to act not as they choose, but as *their party* chooses?

Our diplomatic relations with Great Britain have been resumed—that Government having designated Mr. Lumley, the Secretary of Legation under Mr. Crampton, to act until another Minister is accredited to us. It is said there is a probability of Lord Howden being sent to us in that capacity. Lord Howden is now at the Court of Madrid, but it is understood he would have no objection to being transferred. I have no doubt the arrangement would be very agreeable to Marcy, who, with all his Democratic notions, has as keen an appreciation of aristocracy, and is as fond of crossing his legs under noble mahogany, as the next man. I entertain a very decided impression that what furnished the dismissal of Mr. Cramptonwas his misfortune in not having a handle to his name. A lord, or even a baronet, would suit Mr. Marcy very well, but a plain *Mr.* shocks his high-born sensibilities too severely. Mr. Marcy has been a progressive man, in one respect at least, ever since he charged the State of New York half a dollar for a patch upon his pantaloons.

It is said, and generally believed here, that great dissatisfaction exists at the South, particularly in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, with the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. The Democracy of that region were considerably disgruntled; in the first place, at Mr. Buchanan's open avowal in his letter of acceptance, of the dangerous doctrine of Sprattle Sovereignty. But since Congress, in palpable disregard of the usages of the party and the declarations of their platforms, has been voting money to purposes of internal improvement, their indignation bids fair to lead to open rebellion. It is whispered here that such men as Senators Hunter, of Virginia; Butler, of South Carolina; Toombs, of Georgia, and others of the transcendental school, are indifferent to the result, and would as soon see old Buck defeated as not. Taking into consideration the powerful defection from Buchanan, both North and South, and the steady appreciation of Mr. Fillmore's prospects, it may well be considered whether it is worth while for these Senators to give themselves any particular uneasiness on that score.

From certain circumstances that have come to my knowledge, I think it is likely that an "affair of honor" is about to come off, perhaps at Bladensburg, or perhaps at Old Point, between Mr. Ridgway, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Whig, and Mr. Pryor, of the Enquirer. The cause of offence consists in the Whig's pronouncing some statement that the Enquirer made untrue. The Enquirer then made a violent personal assault upon Ridgway, and the only way in which it can be settled, I fear, is by resorting to the arbitrament of arms.

A long-continued dry spell of weather, which has almost entirely destroyed the corn crops in Virginia and Maryland, is relieved to-day by a copious and refreshing shower of rain. ESSEX.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, July 31, 1856.

Messrs. Editors Crescent—Since I left home I have passed through the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and much of Ohio, and have kept regularly sounding the people upon the subject of the Presidential election. I find that the Black Republicans, Free-soilers; Abolitionists and Disunionists are pretty equally divided between Fremont and Buchanan; I find the National Union men, and the elderly, cool-headed, reflecting and intelligent portion of the community, all to a man in favor of Fillmore.

I have my passage engaged in the steamer Persia, to sail from New York for Liverpool on the 5th of August, and notwithstanding I feel so much anxiety about the result of the pending Presidential election, that unless I find when I reach Washington City that the South be not likely to vote as a unit for Fillmore, I shall decline my European tour until another season, as I shall feel indisposed to extend my commercial business until I see the result of the crisis through which this happy country is about to pass. How unnatural and strange for the South to suppose for a moment that Mr. Buchanan is sufficiently safe for them! If they suppose so, they are miserably mistaken. As well might one expect a Methodist minister to be raised from a Catholic father and mother, born, raised up and educated in Rome, as to expect Mr. Buchanan, situated as he is, surrounded by the enemies of slavery, and being supported by the same, and being among them, and having been all his life opposed to it, to be sufficiently sound for the true interest of the South. I would say, therefore, to the South that if they do not intend to vote as one man for Fillmore, instead thereof to let their prejudices carry them away from their true interest and vote for Buchanan, to call a Southern Convention at the earliest day possible, and let that delegation be composed of the best men of the American, Democratic and old Line Whigs, and for those three great parties to lay down all party feeling and select candidates for President and Vice President entirely from the South, and let the South vote as a unit for the nominations. You must either resort to this suggestion or vote for Fillmore as a unit; no other course will save the country. The time has arrived that the slave States must take care of themselves. I will write you again from Washington. Yours, truly, I. D. P.

It turns out, after all, that Greeley and Bennett don't go for Jessie Fremont. They go for *Mary Posa*, whose *metal* is of an entirely different character.

The Richmond Whig, of the 5th inst., says, at last we are having abundant rains in this region. We hope they may extend to all districts of the country. They are, we fear, too late to save the early corn; but they will help the late crops of every kind, and revive the dried-up water courses.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ANGLO-SAXON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

COTTON FIRM.

BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Liverpool and Canadian screw steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 30th ult., has arrived at Quebec.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Our Cotton market is firm. The sales for three days amount to 20,000 bales, of which exporters took 3,000 and speculators 1,400 bales. Orleans Middling is quoted at 6¼d.; Uplands Middling, 6 3-16d.

Manchester advices are more favorable.

The weather has been very favorable for agricultural pursuits.

Flour had declined 6d. to 1s., and lower grades have declined even 2 to 4s.

Wheat is 3d. to 6d. lower. Corn had declined 6d. The market closed firm.

There is not much change in Provisions. In Beef, buyers demand a reduction.

Consols for money are quoted at 95¾.

General News.

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th. In her speech on the occasion, the Queen expressed a hope that the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of Central American affairs, would be soon satisfactorily adjusted.

Accounts from Spain announce the bombardment of Sanagossa by the Royalists.

North Carolina Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 10.—North Carolina has given a Democratic majority of 8000.

Yellow Fever.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 10.—Several deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Charleston.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—*Senate*—Jones, of Tennessee, made a speech in favor of Buchanan. His colleague, Bell, favored Fillmore in a speech.

The House passed the Light House, Coast and Land Survey Appropriation bills.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Our Cotton market is dull, with sales to-day of 400 bales. Flour is heavy, but without any quotable decline. Wheat is unsettled; Southern White $1 55 to $1 70. Corn easier, selling at 69c. Spirits Turpentine 43½c—an advance. Rosin firm, sales of 4000 barrels, at $1 72. Rice steady. Freights easier and more active.

☞ To the Officers and Members of Ivanhoe FERRY FIRE COMPANY, No. 12—You are hereby notified to meet at the Engine house THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother fireman JOHN GORRIS, from his late residence, on Bagdad street, between Moreau and Victory streets. The Fire Department in general is most respectfully invited to attend.

aug 11 2t A. DAPPREMONT, Secretary.

☞ By virtue of the powers with which I was invested by the Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, as per documents deposited and recorded in the office of W. Gurtie, Esq., Notary Public, I have constituted and appointed Messrs. MARIN PICHEM and CHADRACK P. SLAYTER the sole agents of the said Republic, for the purpose of offering a loan and of outlining such advances as may have been heretofore made to the same.

They are fully accredited to that effect, and have also authority hereafter to assume obligations and contract for Nicaragua.

jul 31 2p D. DE GORGORIZA.

☞ Prohibition.—The recent decision of the people in many of the States in reference to the sale of liquors, does not present to interfere with medicinal compounds containing stimulus, as it has a fact well known to all, that without stimulating cordials the most potent cause of extreme debility could not be reached, and the many other of our most valuable compounds could not be made without it. For instance, Dr. C. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now so celebrated and universally used as a cure for family ills and as a medicine. Thousands of persons suffering from dyspepsia and indigestion, generally speak volumes in favor of this great sanative agent. For sale by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, and Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. aug 8 2p&4Wlt

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 dentifrice, we did not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know the 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 scurvid complexion may easily be improved by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and remarkable fine. Wet a wash, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

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

aug 8 4dWeod&w

The Last Chance of the Season.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of St. Ann and Burgundy Streets.

We inform our numerous customers and the public generally, that we have received a large and magnificent stock of

American and Foreign Dry Goods.

The season being now far advanced, and desirous to reduce our stock for the approaching one, we offer the whole for sale from and after THIS DAY, (Monday,) August 11th, at extremely moderate and reduced prices. Our past patronage has put us up to the present time, faith fully legal all engagements. It is utterly impossible for us to have enumerate to our many friends, every article to be found on our shelves!

300 pieces IRISH LINEN, of all prices;
500 " MOSQUITO NETTING, Jacqueal and other manufactures;
500 dozen LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS;
500 " DAMASK and other NAPKINS;
25 pieces INDIANNES, assorted;
25 " LINEN CAMBRIC;
500 " GRASS SKIRTS;
500 " JACONET MUSLINS, cheap;
500 " INDIA MUSLINS;
250 " PLAIN and FANCY MUSLINS;
200 " BOOPESTICS;
500 PARASOLS;
500 UMBRELLAS;
250 ROBES, Plaited and Bipodent style;
500 pieces BLACK VELVET, various breadths;
500 pairs MUSLIN CURTAINS, Jacquard and Bobbet.
CURTAIN STUFFS, various qualities.

Fine Paris, Brussels and Scotch Neither Eyelet Hose and Half Hose; French and other Cotton Hose; Thread Ticking Alpaca; Woollen Shirts and Black Monseline de Laine; Cotton Cord; Linen Sheetings; Silks of different styles; a magnificent assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, etc, etc.

N. B.—We make the prices at which we offer the above mentioned stock, as we intend to surprise all who will honor us with a visit, at the cheapness of the same.

M. BARRIERE & CO.,

Corner of St. Ann and Burgundy sts.

jlu 11 3t

Canton Matting.

100 pieces 4-4 WHITE CANTON MATTING;
100 do 4-4 RED CHECK CANTON MATTING—a very superior article.

For sale, wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. Apply to WM. H. FISK,

aug 11 2d 103 Canal street, next to corner of Baronne.

Dolbear's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 106 Canal Street.

French, Spanish, German, English, Arithmetic, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Penmanship, Phonography, Book-keeping, etc., etc., are taught by able and experienced Professors.

☞ New Classes this week.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,

aug 11 2p3t* 106 Canal street.

Summer Weather.

It should be remembered that during the intense heat of summer, the process of digestion is performed with such extreme languor that our food, instead of being speedily dissolved and converted into nutriment for the body, often becomes actually spoiled, or *putrified in the stomach*. Hence bad breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, cholic pains, dysentery, cholera morbus and other disorders of the stomach.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are a certain cure for all the above dangerous complaints; because they cleanse the alimentary canal of all those filthy and putrid humors, which are the cause, not only of all disorders of the bowels, but of every malady incident to man. They also act and regulate digestion, and purify the blood, and, therefore, give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive every description of pain from the body.

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

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

jul 31 2p3t MoWeFrAlW 21 and 151 Chartres st.

Carpeting, Matting and Floor Oil CLOTH, at 19 Chartres street.

Lately received, a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Velvet, Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Thread-ply, Ingrain, Venetian, etc. FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of various qualities and widths, up to full rooms, halls, etc. MATTING—500 pieces 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White and Checkered, now landing; all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

aug 1 2p3t 19 Chartres street.

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

ADDRESS OF THE

FILLMORE RANGERS.

The young men of the City of New Orleans, in organizing themselves into a club of "FILLMORE RANGERS," deem it proper publicly to proclaim their principles and their object.

There is a crisis in national affairs. The existence of the Union is involved in it.

Party spirit—unavoidable, perhaps, in free republics—has been inflamed until it has become dangerous to the stability of the Government. It is characterized by antagonistic sectional feelings—it assumes sectional names, and appeals to local prejudices.

The whole land is torn with dissention and discord. Kansas, if not a theater of civil war, presents a sad and revolting spectacle to every patriot and friend of American constitutional liberty. The institutions of the South, impregnable under the guarantees of the Constitution, the wise compromises of our Constitution and the patriotic action of the Conventions of the two great parties of the country in 1852, are now fiercely assailed.

On the one hand, the Abolitionists, grown into a considerable portion by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and become formidable by their union with the Free-soilers under sectional leaders, regardless of the Constitution of our common country, and professing to follow precepts of a higher law, openly advocate an unfriendly division for the North as against the South. On the other hand, misguided and fanatical leaders, endeavoring to kindle sectional antipathy and to foment jealousies and heartburnings between the different parts of the country, seek to create a Southern party as opposed to a Northern party, and desire an administration for the South as against the North.

In this alarming condition of public affairs, it becomes the duty of every good man to rally to the support of the Union and the Constitution. The time demands an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, a conservative mind, and, at the same time, comprehensive national policy. All fanaticism of the country must be repressed; all sectional distractions unloosed. The Constitution must be observed in its true spirit, and equal justice must be dealt to every part of the Union. The resources of the country must be developed, and no obstruction opposed to the will of the nation in its constitutional legislation. The noble ship honor must be preserved unsullied; the Union consolidated, and the principles of our Government made known and appreciated by the operations of their justice and benevolence. Thus will harmony be restored and American liberty perpetuated.

We have one common history, one national glory. Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; Bunker, Cowpens and Kings Mountain; Monmouth and Yorktown; Saratoga and New Orleans, all belong alike to one country; And Hancock, Adams, Jefferson, Washington; Jay and Marshall; Clay and Webster—shed unfading lustre on the American name. We have indeed one country, one Constitution, one destiny; And we kindly believe that discourse in the North as in the South, more of American national character, who, true to themselves and to their noble ancestors, will transmit unimpaired to posterity the heritage they have received.

There are three Candidates for the Presidency of the United States, before the people:

1. John C. Fremont, of California, presented by the Abolitionists, Free-soilers and Black Republicans as the Candidate of the North in hostility to the South.

2. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, the candidate of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, who approved the policy of Mr. Pierce in the conduct of the Government, but rejected him as a candidate. Mr. Buchanan, in assuming his position before the people, endorsed generally the principles of that Convention. He stands opposed to the Sectional improvement of the country by the National Government. He holds out no hope of relief from the present distracted condition of the country. Under the Ostend line, he proclaims, with the usual force peculiar of necessity, the robber doctrine of land stealer and spoliator. Avowing himself to be an advocate of State Rights and a supporter of the Constitution of the United States, he yet declares that "the inhabitants of a Territory have the inherent right of self government"—a doctrine denounced by Mr. Calhoun as "utterly unfounded and unconstitutional"—repudiated by a large majority of the American people, and stigmatized by the entire South as "Squatter sovereignty"—a doctrine that would transfer to the right of slavery, not sanctioned, to vote.

3. Millard Fillmore, of New York, a candidate presented by the American Convention, adopted generally by the old Line Whigs of the Union, and supported by many conservative Democrats. Mr. Fillmore is admitted by all dispassionate men to be an enlightened statesman and a pure patriot. Called to the Presidential chair in the midst of agitation and sectional strife, he discharged the duties of his high office with signal ability and honesty. Conservative, honest and capable, experienced and approved patriotism; connection to no sectional party nor no dishonest doctrines of proslavery; devoted to the Union and faithful to the Constitution in all its provisions; he will maintain an American national character, free from the pernicious sway of foreign influence, and, in our intercourse with foreign nations will preserve our good name and fame intact. He himself has declared

"If there be in the Northern South any who desire an abolitionist for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me."

The young men of New Orleans re-echo the sentiment.

"They do not desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North." In national affairs they know only their country, their Union country, and their common country! With arrogance here and indeed they announce that determination to do their duty as honest American freemen; and they call upon their brethren throughout the land to join them in their efforts to elect Millard Fillmore and preserve the Union and the liberties of the country.

☞ All voters favorable to the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON, who desire to join the "FILLMORE RANGERS," are invited to sign the above address, copies of which will be deposited at the following named places for signature:

FIRST DISTRICT.

J. Waterman & Bro., cor Magazine and Common streets;
Crescent Office, Camp street;
J. R. Poindexter, Commercial Place;
N. Vignie, Carondelet street, corner Gravier;
J. Lindl & Co., Tchoupitoulas street;
Creole Office, Camp street;
Chas. H. Robin, 5 New Levee;
John Vidal, Rentals Exchange, Dryades street, opposite Dryades Market.

SECOND DISTRICT.

P. E. Theard, Royal street, near Customhouse street;
Dr. Beach, corner Customhouse and Chartres streets;
N. Vignie, corner Exchange Place and Canal street;
Jos. Harrisoder, No. 10 Pontalba Buildings, St. Peter st.;
N. O. Bee Office, Chartres street;
Joseph Vinsen, Jr., cor. St. Philip and Old Levee sts.;
Philip Wilson;
Chas. Baron, corner Bayou Road and Rampart street.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Joseph Tomkins, on Spain and Casualty sts.;
John Fennell, Lower Coffee Press;
Duverney Farrar, Esplanade, between Levee and Victory;
Wm. Piles, Fifth Justice of the Peace;
P. F. Schimpf, Elysian Fields, between Chope and Love.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

W. G. Goodrich, corner Tchoupitoulas and Jackson streets;
H. L. Marshall, Gov.-House, Robertson street, new Jackson;
H. Duverneil, Third, near Tchoupitoulas street;
John T. Burnett, Tchoupitoulas near Jackson street, between Philip and Sarpaint.

In addition to the copies deposited as above, others will be circulated for signature until FRIDAY, the 8th August, inst., on which day

at 5 o'clock, P. M.

A meeting of the signers and of all those who desire to join the "FILLMORE RANGERS," will be held at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

for purposes of organization and an election of officers, and

Wanted,

A CABINETMAKER, one that understands Repairing and Varnishing Furniture. Apply immediately

P. M. TOURNE,

aug 7 2p6* 22 Shore street.

A Chance at Moody's.

Prior to taking stock and his departure for the North, in a few days,

S. N. MOODY,

Corner Canal street and Exchange Place,

will, from this day for two weeks, offer unusual inducements to his friends and customers in particular, his splendid stock of—

SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS,

replete with everything useful in a gentleman's toilet, is offered at

25 per Cent. Reduction in Price.

Moody's regular prices being lower than any other store in New Orleans, the advantages of buying this week will be obvious to all.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE NOW OFFERS

to have your Shirts made to order.

S. N. MOODY

will take measures and sample shirts with him, and have orders filled under his own supervision at the Manufactory, No. 343 Broadway, New York. jy28 MoWeSaSu2p

Da Costa's

CELEBRATED WEST INDIAN

TINCTURE,

FOR THE TEETH, GUMS AND BREATH.

In now, after several year trial of its wonderfully beneficial effects in the Northern States of America, brought to the notice of the whole American continent. This TINCTURE can and present to cure all the evils to which these parts of the human frame are subject, and cannot be worth perfect confidence recommended as the very BEST and SAFEST DAILY

Companion to the Toilet.

It is perfectly innocuous, containing neither acids or any other deleterious substance, and will keep for years unimpaired in quality.

1st. It cleanses the teeth, makes them p