New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WILLIAM B. ADAMS. WILLIAM H. NIXON.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 10 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

[The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rate, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.]

Advertisements, per square—First insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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

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

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or twenty times, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription 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 Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of 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 $3 per 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.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1857.

☞ Professor A. D. Bache has our thanks for a copy of his Report as Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey for 1855. It is a highly valuable document, containing an immense number of finely executed maps and charts, and much scientific and practical information.

The Weekly Crescent.

☞ The Weekly Crescent, issued this morning, contains all the latest information received, foreign and domestic, by mail and telegraph, together with a great amount of valuable and interesting miscellaneous matter.

Persons wishing to obtain copies for the mail can procure them, done up in strong wrappers, at the office, No. 10 Camp street, or at J. C. Morgan's bookstore, adjoining the Post-Office.

Double Sheet Crescent.

The Crescent will again be issued on a double sheet on Monday morning next. It will contain a vast amount of readable matter, including several excellent literary articles, poetry, tales, miscellany, etc. Advertisers will confer a favor by sending in their notices at an early hour, as the large edition we now have compels us to hasten to press.

Mobile Typographical Union.—We understand the Mobile Typographical Union have elected Messrs. H. D. Bullis, James Aikens, Jr., and Oscar Chandron delegates to the National Union, which assembles in this city on Monday next, 4th inst.

We learn the various Unions of the craft throughout the United States will be largely represented in the National Union, and unhesitatingly venture the assertion that there will be more intelligence and intellect in it than there have been in any half dozen Legislatures that have held annual sessions in the country for the last half-dozen years. We bid one and all a general welcome, and trust they may have an agreeable re-union and a pleasant sojourn.

Crisp's Gaiety.—Notwithstanding the manner in which the streets were deluged with rain and mud last evening, a very fashionable and good-sized audience filled the Gaiety theater, and the performance of "Lucretia Borgia" by the combined troupes of Vestvali and Setti was magnificent in every respect. The enthusiasm aroused by Signora Vestvali as *Orsini* and Signor Tiberini as *Genarro*, was electric. The drinking song of the one and the romance of the other, in the last act, were perfect miracles of vocalization. Signora Paravolli, as *Lucretia*, and Signor Fortini as the *Duke*, were excellent throughout, and in some passages exquisitely so. The choruses were all given with great force and sweetness.

Taken all through, we have never yet seen an opera so brilliantly performed. We had but two things to find fault with—the audibility of the prompter in his labors, which, contrary to custom, seemed to be unnecessary, and the "buncomb" speech which Mr. Crisp delivered before the curtain prior to the performance—announcing that, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the consequent absence of a jam in the house, the performance *should* proceed—as though it had actually been contemplated *not* to proceed. The audience was by no means beggarly in number, and it would have been an inexcusable insult to it not to have proceeded with the performance.

On Monday night "Il Trovatore" is to be produced. We are certain that the theater will be densely crowded on the occasion.

Orleans Theater.—Adam's opera, "Si j'etais Roi," is to be produced at the Orleans to-night, for the last time this season.

On Monday night, that excellent and deserving band of musicians, the choristers of the theater, take a benefit. "Lucie di Lammermoor," (for the last time,) and a new vaudeville entitled "M'me Roger Bontemps," are to be performed on the occasion.

The season at the Orleans closes positively on Saturday next.

James River Cement Works.—All who deal in or have use for hydraulic cement, are invited to peruse the advertisement in another column of this morning's Crescent, of the James River Cement Works, located at Balcony Falls, Virginia. The references as to the excellent quality of the cement, it will be observed, are numerous and respectable.

The Eclipse.—This magnificent and world-renowned steamer takes her departure this evening for her birth-place, the City of the Falls—Louisville. She will take freight and passengers for all the principal landings on the way. It is a pleasure amounting almost to intoxication to travel on the Eclipse. She is the queen of the Western waters—the *ne plus ultra* of speed, size and sumptuous accommodation. It is worth waiting a week or a fortnight to take a trip on her. She leaves punctually at 5 o'clock. Her next departure will be on the 20th inst.

Troye's Paintings.—This is the last day of the exhibition of these beautiful works of art, in the lecture room of Odd Fellows Hall. Those who have not seen the paintings, and affect any admiration for the fine arts, should not by any means miss this last opportunity.

Copartnership Changes.—The firm of Moon, Titus & Co. is dissolved, by the withdrawal of Messrs. J. W. Moon and J. N. Moon. Messrs. F. Titus, Jacob R. Groves, and a new partner, John S. Groves, are to continue the same business, under the title of Titus, Groves & Co.

The firm of Wills, Rawlins & Co. is dissolved. Mr. T. F. Patton, of the old firm, has taken into partnership Mr. Isaac A. Smith, and the business—tobacco and general commission, at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets—will henceforth be conducted under the title of Patton & Smith.

The firm of J. P. Whitney & Co. have taken a new partner in the person of Mr. Albert Converse. The style of the firm is to remain unchanged.

Mr. Walter H. Peters announces that his Notarial business will be continued at No. 50 Camp street, and has associated with him for that purpose, Mr. P. Charles Cuvellier.

The firm of Howard & Hall is announced as having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of December last. Mr. H. F. Baldwin, at No. 95 Canal street, holds Mr. Howard's power of attorney, as liquidating partner of the late firm.

Bracelet Lost.—See advertisement, in another column.

To Ladies.—Classes *exclusively* for *ladies* in Penmanship, Book-keeping, the English, French, Spanish and German languages; Arithmetic, etc., at Dolbear's Commercial College, 136 Canal street. Hours, 8½ to 8 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M. There are special apartments and professors for each branch. All know the importance of these useful accomplishments.

Embroideries, Irish Linens, Fancy Prints, etc. The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive sale of fresh imported foreign and American dry goods by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 25 Customhouse street, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Blank Books and Stationery.—We would call the attention of clerks and strangers, and the trade in general, to the very extensive and well-selected stock of blank books, stationery and other counting room furniture, which Messrs P. Durel & Co., have now on hand at their establishment, No. 75 Chartres street. Their stock is complete, their terms are liberal, and they are eminently worthy the patronage of those in want of goods in their line. See their advertisement.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA DEPENDENT ON THE "PRICE OF TOBACCO."

Some of our readers may think the above a very alarming head, but before we get through with what we have in hand we shall convince them that it is full of significance, at least. Not long since, the Richmond South was established. It was to be, *par excellence*, a Southern Rights journal. As such we hailed its advent with unalloyed satisfaction; but we are constrained to say that its course has disappointed us not a little. It is now, and has been for weeks, more devoted to the promotion of local partisan triumphs in Virginia than it is to the interests of the section whose name it bears—just as though the election of this or that set of candidates for particular offices was of more moment than the protection of the safety and the vindication of the constitutional rights of the Southern portion of the confederacy.

But, a truce to digression. In the South of the 24th ult., a lengthy article entitled "Slavery and Tobacco" appeared. After speaking of the prosperity of tobacco growers, the high prices at which tobacco now rules, and the probabilities that it will attain still higher rates, the Richmond paper proceeds to state that it has alluded to the subject "mainly for the purpose of inviting attention to the essential relation which subsists between slavery and the culture of the staple (tobacco) in this (that) State."

Now in what does that "essential relation" consist? It is thought questionable whether cereal crops are not too light and occasional for the employment of slaves. Wheat only requires to be seeded and gar nered, and as it is "now reaped by machinery, may be very well cultivated by the labor of free white men." But, in regard to the Virginia staple the South remarks:

The case is different with tobacco. Of all crops, this is the one which demands the most incessant care and the heaviest work. From the original clearing of the "new grounds" to the final business of "prizing," it is one steady, uninterrmittent and exhausting draught upon man's strongest and stoutest energies. It is properly a product of the tropics; and, as much as cotton itself, demands for its successful culture the coarse and heavy labor of the negro. And, like cotton, tobacco can be produced only by slaves, at least in any quantity.

We know nothing about the culture of tobacco, and wish we were entirely innocent of its use; but if our Richmond cotemporary be correct, it requires harder labor to produce tobacco than it does cotton or sugar. Neither were we aware that tobacco was "properly a product of the tropics." Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia grow most of the good tobacco of the United States; and if those States are located in the "tropics," we must confess our geographical education was wofully neglected. But, be this as it may, it is not german to the object we have in view. In continuation, the South observes:

The labor of slavery not being essential in the growth of corn and wheat, which may be raised as well, if not better, by the industry of white men, it follows that the extraordinary demand for negroes in the cultivation of cotton and sugar, would soon exhaust Virginia of her slave population but for the necessity of employing negro labor in the production of tobacco. The farmer whose crop consists in corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc., will not be able to resist the temptation of enormous prices for his negroes, when he can replace them by a comparatively small supply of white labor, which will serve his purpose quite as well. On the other hand, the planter must either keep his negroes or else abandon the production of tobacco—and he will be very apt to accept the first alternative while tobacco continues at profitable prices.

Tobacco, then, is the support of slavery in Virginia. It creates in the State a demand for negro labor which checks the rapid current of Southern slave emigration. Men, pro-slavery men, will not keep slaves out of mere love for the institution. They will sell their negroes and employ free labor when the value of slaves gets so high, as it soon may, that they find it to their interest to make the exchange. That can never be the case in the cultivation of tobacco. Like cotton, its growth is limited to a particular region and a special sort of labor; and that labor will be in demand while tobacco is in demand. So, the price of tobacco will determine the vitality, strength, and may be the duration of slavery in Virginia.

In the foregoing paragraphs the "essential relation" between tobacco and the continuance of slavery in the Old Dominion is unmistakably set forth. It is admitted that the demand for negroes in the extreme South would soon exhaust Virginia of slaves "but for the necessity of employing negro labor in the production of tobacco;" and that the planter must either retain his slaves or cease cultivating tobacco, which he will not be very apt to do "while tobacco continues at profitable prices." It is then stated that tobacco is the "support of slavery in Virginia," that it checks the rapidity of Southern slave emigration, by creating a home demand for negro labor; that "pro-slavery men will not keep slaves out of a mere regard for the institution;" and finally, that "*the price of tobacco* will determine the vitality, strength, and may be, the duration of slavery in Virginia."

So, the "price of tobacco" is the head and front, bottom and top, of the manner in which the question of slavery in Virginia is to be determined! Well, that is a business way of arriving at a conclusion, and as this is a business age in which nothing can be safely estimated except under business rules, we see nothing to object to in it. On the contrary, we rather admire the candor and frankness of our cotemporary, no matter how much we may question the solvency of both premise and corollary.

We are inclined to think Virginia may be made to continue a slave State for a long time to come without regard to the culture, or high or low price of tobacco. According to the last census there were 475,000 slaves in that State. The lowest estimated value of those slaves was $237,500,000. Now suppose other slave States should, under stringent penalties, prohibit the introduction of Virginia negroes into their respective jurisdictions! Would Virginia abandon the culture of tobacco at low prices, or emancipate nearly 400,000 negroes? We opine not. She would be compelled to remain a slave State. Stern necessity would constrain her. The substraction of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars from her operative capital would ruin her; and emancipation would fill all her borders with a horde of paupers, drones and vagabonds, far more destructive and obnoxious than the locusts of Egypt. In fact, 400,000 free negroes would be worse to the Virginians than were the combined plagues of Egypt, during the times of Moses, to the Egyptians.

For our part, after looking over the whole field with a careful and deliberate eye—after scanning, frequently with painful emotions, the various phases the political horizon presents—we are led to believe that sound policy with a view to the future, a desire to retain our sectional influence in the confederacy, all the dictates that lead men and communities to look to their own present and prospective safety, as well as a wish to secure the strength and co-operation of the border States in the not improbable event of an early dissolution of the Union, should induce the States below the line drawn by the boundaries of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, to prohibit, exclusively and unqualifiedly, any further emigration of slaves southward for at least ten years. By the expiration of that time abolition fanaticism will have run its course and fallen into utter insignificance, or else there will be a Northern and Southern republic on the continent, and we of the extreme South will have Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland for boundary associates, friends and defenders.

If this policy be not pursued, the chances are that Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland will become free States before the lapse of a decade, by selling their slaves in the more remote South. If it be pursued, there is no danger of their abolitionization. The slave property of those States, including Virginia, is worth fully $500,000,000. The people thereof will experience no lack of attachment for the "institution" as long as they are so deeply interested, and will cling to it and fight for it to the last before they will submit to ruinous despoliation. This is human nature, and is, therefore, no disparagement to the inhabitants of the States named. We are all alike when the "pocket-nerve" is touched.

We are aware that objections to this policy will be urged on the ground that it would lead to a deficiency of labor in the cotton-growing States. Admit the validity of a doubtful objection—what then? Would it not be better to suffer this inconvenience for a time, than to run the risk, the almost certainty, of turning powerful friends into enemies? We think so. And then, if we do not raise cotton enough for the world, the world will be obliged to pay us higher prices for what we do raise. Therefore, we shall lose but little, in reality, on account of a deficiency in our operative force. Besides, that force naturally increases with great rapidity. From natural causes alone, the slave population of the cotton-growing States will double itself in twenty-five years. Then, slave labor will be amply abundant, and it is in this connection the statesmen of the South should reflect upon the policy recommended. Legislation should be had as much with regard to the future as the present. This we owe to those who are to succeed us.

But, is it necessary there should be even a temporary deficit in the supply of labor? This question can be answered in the negative without much trouble, we imagine. We can import as many Coolies as we want, and Coolie labor is just as good and cheaper than negro labor. By passing laws that will do away with the alleged horrors of the Coolie traffic, and by adopting and enforcing statutes that will secure them protection and good treatment when here, we will meet all the requirements of the civilized world, and obviate all objections that are arrayed against the trade as it is said to be carried on now. Then, again, it is by no means positive that a diversification of the kind of labor employed would not prove advantageous in the long run.

Rosin Oil.

We are pleased to learn that the merits of this oil, manufactured under the patents of Mr. Louis S. Robbins, are attracting large and favorable attention at the hands of our mechanics, engineers, foundrymen, machinists, workers in most sorts of metals and the public generally. Silently and gradually, but surely, this valuable invention has been gaining ground since it was first brought to the notice of the community through the public press. It has had difficulties to contend against and overcome. So have had all new discoveries, no matter how clearly their utility and usefulness were shown; and some of them, owing to a lack of tact and ability on the part of the discoverers, have been unable to work their way into general favor and become profitable, until long after those who should have reaped the greater portion of the rewards had passed to their long homes. Not so with this, however. So far it has succeeded admirably, and we predict that its products will, within a few years, occupy a prominent position among the leading articles of American export.

We have a large number of certificates before us from painters, managers of iron works, machinists, engineers and captains of steamboats, all testifying, in the most conclusive language, to the rare merits of this oil as a paint oil and as a lubricator for almost all kinds of machinery. By all it is pronounced equal to the best in use, and by many as superior. These facts, taken in connection with the comparative cheapness with which it can be manufactured, and the extravagant prices at which lubricating oils are ruling and have ruled for years past, and the impossibility of obtaining a supply equal to the demand from the usual sources, all conspire to render the invention of Mr. Robbins of inestimable value to the country, and particularly to the South, for the Southern pine forests, now considered well nigh worthless, will furnish, for all time to come, an inexhaustible supply of the raw material.

We understand that books of subscription to the stock of the "Southern Oil Company" will be opened in a few days. We cannot too highly recommend the enterprise to our people. The stock is offered on as favorable terms as business men could desire who wish to make a surely and highly remunerative investment. We have examined into the subject quite carefully, and the greater the care we have bestowed upon it the clearer the conviction that rested upon our minds that the stock would become, in two or three years, the best paying stock in the South or the North, or in any other country on the surface of the globe.

We would earnestly advise those having the matter in charge to make an official showing at as early a day as practicable. Then the stock would be eagerly sought after, and all taken up in a few days, or else we are more mistaken than we ever were in our lives.

Toby's Express.—Our readers will observe by referring to an advertisement in to-day's Crescent, that our enterprising friends, the Messrs. Toby, have removed the office of their express to No. 37 Camp street.

Barque May Flower.—We learn from Capt. Heaton, of the towboat J. P. Whitney, arrived last evening from the Passes, that the barque May Flower, Capt. Pratt, from New York, is ashore on Macauley's Flats, twenty-five miles below the city. The towboat Olivia has been sent down to her assistance.

Governor of Utah.—We understand, says the Washington Union of the 25th, that the Governorship of Utah Territory has been tendered to Major Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, and that there is every reason to believe that he will accept the office. It would be difficult to name another person who combines in himself so many qualities for the successful discharge of the duties of this important and delicate trust as are undoubtedly possessed by Major McCullough.

Tragic.—On the 24th, in St. Louis, a man named Bachman shot a servant girl with a pistol, destroying one eye and inflicting a wound supposed to be fatal. He also fired at a policeman who attempted to arrest him, and then fled. He was afterwards found drowned in an old stone quarry, in another part of the city.

Demented.—The Columbia (S. C.) Times of the 27th says, that the Mr. Sullivan who recently threw himself or fell off the cars into the James river while passing over the bridge, "certainly is demented." He cut his throat at Helena a few days afterwards, but did not cut deep enough to render the wound mortal.

The Salem Gazette says the following sign may be seen swinging at a blacksmith shop in Essex—"No horses shod on Sunday excepting sickness or death."

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES.—Dr H G Doyle, Eureka; Wade Hampton, Jr, S C; W R Mallory and lady, Petersburg, Va; Wm U Battle and lady, Jefferson, Texas; W Nelson, Virginia; Robert C Nelson, do; Eubanks Thompkins, S F Greenander, Albany, Ga; A M Glover, Charleston, S C; E R Dubord and servant, Glenville, Ala; Wm Freeman, Jr, do; Brunson Smith, Lodoiska, Wex; Eaton Rouge; John A Orfies, Mobile; H B Folly Assumption; Geo Terrell, Mobile; D Kimball, lady and servant, Boston; Mrs Alexander, daughter and servant, Tuscumbia; Col Fallon, L L Dorsey, Mexico; Geo W S Harper, Capt S Van zelt, lady and servant, Maine; Leonard and lady, N Y; A; John Strong, lady and two servants, Texas; Wm Sturdevant, Pascagoula, T S Hine, A H Smith, John D Darnall, St Mary's; Dr J B Cuttness, St James; W M Lewis, Miss; Henry Myers, F J Butler, Ala; J C Carter, Fa; G L Nash, Miss; James Winston, Jesse Winston, Columbus, Miss; A B Putman, S M Horne, T Vaughan, F W Hilton, Miss; A W Dunbar, Natchez; W Remsen, Port Hudson; A C Woods and lady, West Baton Rouge; G W Ward and lady, La; Chas Durfee, N Y; Gen J W B Edwards, Ga; S W Clayton, N O; E J Thaxter, Boston; F Orgill, N Y; G Wasson, N Y; A S Irwin, lady and servant, Mobile; Charles G Waters, Baltimore; H W Vick, Vicksburg, Miss; Thomas M Lesgie, Galveston; Louis McCoy, do; Lewis McCoy, do; Mobile; Miss M Jenkins, Louisville; Wm Howard, Ala; Chas L Scott, C A Philbin and lady, two Misses Philbin, Mrs J E Saunders and servant, Mrs Watkins and servant, two Misses Saunders, Cal.

CITY.—Jas Reader, P G Keith, B P Causey, J T Sliman, J R Jones, Ga; W W Harrison, J S Stames, Ala; L M Gilbert, Ga; Chas Hony, St Louis; J T Bell, Ishy, ibi14 and svt; Jno C Shaw on N O; F White, Ky; M H Bradley, G T Clements, La; J W Reed, Ga; G O Heard and lady, 2 children and 2 svts, Mrs J Y Foster, E M Sanders, Ga; O M Pesley, E H Muse, Ala; Dr J S Cockrill, N O; L Randel, Wm Hollis, Texas; Geo H Moler, St Louis; J S Frigell and lady, Ky; Nat Moore, La; C C Gould, Texas.

Office Southern Pacific Railroad Company, New Orleans, April 27, 1857.

☞ The books for subscription to stock in this road will be closed on the 10th May.

By order of the Board of Directors;

a28 2pid GEO. C. LAWRASON, Sec'y.

New Orleans, April 28, 1857.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the books for subscriptions to the stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company be re-opened on MONDAY the 20th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 61 Camp street, corner Commercial Place, and that the Secretary be instructed to attend and receive subscriptions and payments of any moneys due, either on old or new subscriptions.

GEORGE S. YERGER, President.

EDWIN POST, Vice President.

W. R. SAUNDERS, A. M. HOLBROOK, J. J. PERSON, } Committee.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary. a30 2pif

State Executive Committee American Party of La., New Orleans, March 28, 1857.

☞ At a meeting of this Committee held on Thursday, 26th inst., at New Orleans, it was

Resolved, That in consideration of the fact that the important election for Charter Officers for the City of New Orleans is to take place on the first Monday of June next, the day upon which the Convention for the nomination of State Officers is held, by a Resolution of the American members of the Legislature, to assemble at Baton Rouge, it is recommended that the meeting of that Convention be postponed until the Second Monday of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at Baton Rouge.

Resolved, That papers friendly to the American Party throughout the State be requested to notice the change of time for the meeting of the said State Convention.

J. S. WALTON, Chairman.

☞ In anticipation of warm weather, A. J. FRENCH, of 120 Poydras street, will hold out to his customers greater inducements than ever in the way of bargains in Dry Goods and Variety Articles.

Just received, 900 SUMMER COATS, that must be sold—price only $1 each. Other styles of Clothing at same rates.

a27 2p56

☞ How often do we hear the inquiry made, what can I get to cure this violent cramp I am nightly subject to? I will know the cause to be my too frequent indulgence in eating the vegetables and fruits of the season, besides taking a cream or more glasses of ice-water during the day, consequently must pay the penalty. Our advice to such would be, always to keep a bottle of Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters in the house, as it will afford instant relief to any person having cramps, spasms, cholera morbus, etc., which are generally the result of over indulgence in vegetable diet. In fact, when internal is consulted, no family can afford to be without these bitters. They can be had of any of our druggists for one dollar per bottle, containing a full quart, which will last the season. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. a27 2p&4tAW

DIED:

On Friday, May 1, at 1 o'clock A. M., TITUS ANTONIO LAWE, aged about 35 years, a native of Fort Madon, Isle of Minorca, a resident of this city for the last eleven years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Gentilly Road, near Bayou Road, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

I. O. O. F.—The officers and members of Commercial Lodge No. 12, and members of the Order generally, are requested to meet at their Hall, Camp street, at 3 o'clock, punctually, to attend the burial of our late brother, Titus A. Lawe.

Interment in the Odd Fellows' Rest.

By order of the N. G. C. V. JONTE, Sec'y.

☞ The Bitters all they are represented to us.—Jackson, La., August 20, 1851.—Dear Sir: I have used your German Bitters, and find them all they are represented to be, and cheerfully commend them to the public as an excellent medicine. Respectfully yours, W. P. FAULKNER.

See advertisement. a16 2plm&W

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS. 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, 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. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed "Petridge & Co., N. Y." For sale, by SICKLES & CO., Agents; MORISON, and all Druggists. a10 2pmdem

☞ Mrs. Hoyd, No. 158 Camp street—Depot for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. All kinds of Sewing done by machinery for Ships, Steamboats, Grocers, Families and Hotels. Dresses made by model, and with dispatch, at less than the usual rates. Ladies' Under Garments made up to order or for sale ready made. m20 2pif

Notarial Notice.

Mr. P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, is associated with the undersigned, and the Notarial business heretofore conducted by me at No. 50 Camp street, will be continued by us at the same place, without interruption.

my2 2p5i—1m WALTER H. PETERS.

New Juvenile Books!

—For sale by—

THOMAS L. WHITE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 105 Canal street.

CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURE—In Three Parts—Planets, Animals, Air and Water. By Worthington Hooker.

READING WITHOUT TEARS. By the author of "Peep of Day."

—ALSO—

A large assortment of JUVENILE BOOKS. my2 2p3t

To Ladies.

Classes exclusively for Ladies will begin on MONDAY, May 4th, in

PENMANSHIP,
BOOK-KEEPING,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SPANISH,
GERMAN,
ARITHMETIC, etc., etc.

Hours from 8½ to 8 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M. There are special Apartments and Professors for each. N. B.—All are desired to begin IMMEDIATELY at

DOLBEAR'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 136 Canal street.

There is a parlor elegantly fitted up for visitors, so that learners are never interrupted. They can attend to any branch they may require. my2 2p2t

Ball and Banquet

—OF THE—

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,

In Honor of the Delegates to the National Typographical Union, at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, May 7, 1857.

Persons desiring Ladies' Invitations to the above Ball, are requested to hand in their applications to Mr. JAMES HEGGS, at the office of the Firemen's Charitable Association, No. 80½ St. Charles street, previous to TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, as no invitation will be issued after that date.

my1 2p3t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Hope Insurance Company

of New Orleans,

Office No. 50 Royal Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000

This Company is now prepared to insure against the perils of Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium, and return Ten Per Cent. in Cash to the assured on all their premiums.

☞ All losses will be adjusted promptly and equitably.

HENRY PEYCHAUD, President.

L. H. PLACE, Vice-President.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Peychaud,	S Plassan,
L. H. Place,	W. H. Vredenburg,
P. Malochee,	James A. Lusk,
A. Laforest,	George Heatlee,
Theodore Lomaux.	a30 2p1m

Insurance Notice.

The undersigned Insurance Companies hereby give notice that their offices will be closed every day at 6 o'clock P. M. from 1st May to 1st June, and at 4 o'clock P. M. from 1st June to 1st October.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
HOME .. ..
LOUISIANA .. ..
MERCHANTS' .. ..
CITIZENS' .. ..
SUN .. ..
NEW ORLEANS .. ..
UNION .. ..
AGENCY DELAWARE .. ..
AGENCY N. Y. HOME .. ..

a29 2p6

Water-Purifiers and Coolers,

Ice Pitchers, etc., etc.

FORSTER'S RAPID WATER-PURIFIERS.

Giving from the muddiest water 15 to 50 gallons per day of sparkling crystal. No dwelling, hotel or steamboat can be considered as furnished without this invaluable article—a fact ratified by all who have made even a short trial.

WATER COOLERS, of many patterns.

ICE PITCHERS—Silver Plated, Britannia, etc.

SELF-SEALING CANS, of all sizes. At

HENDERSON & GAINES'

House Furnishing Store,

a29 2p6t—1mMoWsFr No. 99 Canal street.

Southern Furniture Warerooms

—OF—

CHARLES A. STEWART,

At Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, New Orleans,

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock of splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRS and BEDSTEADS, in addition to his hitherto large stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising EVERYTHING in his line of business. Parties wishing anything in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLES A. STEWART,

a27 2p6&1tW 171 and 173 Canal street.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 CHARTRES STREET—CARPETING of all kinds; Moulthing, Velvet, Witton, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, etc. MATTING—500 rolls 2-4, 3-4 and 6-4 White, Check and Fancy. FLOOR OIL CLOTH—From 24 feet down to any width, cut to suit Halls, Rooms, etc. Also, Table and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, Window Shades, etc., all of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

a27 2d61 A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Dr. Beach's

ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE

Is one of the best Medicines for the Cure of

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA AND CHOLERA MORBUS,

that has ever been discovered. There is nothing equal to it.

—For sale by—

E. D. BEACH, Druggist,

corner Chartres and Customhouse sts.,

and by Druggists generally. a23 2p6t&4tW

Fisk's Clarified Cotton Seed Oil

AND OIL CAKE.

Factory, No. 74 New Levee street, N. O.

Messrs. GREEN, HARDING & CO., No. 66 Poydras street, Agents for this celebrated Oil, are now prepared to furnish the public and their customers with the above article at a much lower price than LARD or FISH OIL, and is superior to either for burning or other purposes. a23 2p&4wtf

Fishing Apparatus.

SEINES,
NETS,
GENUINE LIMERICK HOOKS, BAMBOO RODS
—And a full assortment of—
FISHING TACKLE.

In store and for sale by

McCUTCHON, HOWELL & CO.,

a6 2p1m&W No. 55 Camp street.

Ties! Ties!

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.,

Successors to

NORRIS & WAY,

Corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel,

—Have just opened—

A LARGE, NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK

—OF—

SUMMER TIES. a23 2p4f

Notice to Sugar Planters.

AMES' IMPROVED SUGAR PAN,

Which for RAPIDITY of evaporation at a LOW temperature, SAVING of Steam and SIMPLICITY of construction, is UNEQUALED. Will evaporate 50 per cent. a greater quantity in one-half the time, with a saving of 75 per cent. of steam over the ordinary processes employed on plantations. Manufactured by

DANIEL EDWARDS,

28, 30 and 32 New Levee st.,

a24 2p2m New Orleans, La.

O. O. Woodman,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Corner Common and Magazine sts.,

NEW ORLEANS,

Has in store, for sale to dealers on favorable terms, a large stock of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

—Among which are—

200	pounds	CITRIC ACID.
1000	..	SULPHURIC ACID.
100	ounces	BENZOIC ..
2000	..	QUININE—American.
300	..	SULPH MORPHIA.
50	..	ACETATE ..
25	..	MURIATE ..
150	..	STRYCHNINE.
100	pounds	IODIDE POTASSE—French.
300	..	CALOMEL—American.
150	..	.. English.
200	..	BLUE MASS—American.
100	..	.. English.
500	..	CHLOROFORM.
50	..	COLLODION.
90	demijohns	ÆTHER NITROS FORT.
10	carboys	.. ..
25	demijohns	ÆTHER SULPHURIC.
50	..	AQUA AMMONIA FORT.
1500	..	BLUE STONE.
2000	..	BORAX.
50	ounces	IODIDE IRON.
40	..	.. LEAD.
50	..	.. MERCURY.
20	..	.. SULPHUR.
20	pounds	IODINE—Resublimed.
100	ounces	CITR. IRON and QUININE.
10	pounds	IRON GV. HYDROGEN.
150	..	.. Precip. Carb. of.
500	..	.. Carb. of.
100	..	.. Sul. Citrate of.
25	..	.. Tannate of.
40	pounds	.. Syr. Iodide of.
53	..	KREOSOTE.
150	..	MERCURIAL OINTMENT.
20	ounces	OXIDE SILVER.
50	..	PIPERINE.
20		POTASSE—Acetas.
50	..	.. Carb.
50	..	.. Bi Chrom.
50	..	.. Prussiate.
50	..	.. Chlorate.
50	..	.. Cyanuret.
25	..	.. Bromide.
20		.. Phosphate.
100	pounds	.. Sulph. Pulv.
100	..	.. Sulph. Cryst.
200	..	QUICKSILVER.
10	ounces	QUININE—Arsenate.
20	..	.. Ferrocyan.
10	..	.. Tannate.
10	..	.. Valerianate. a27 2pAW

O. O. Woodman,

Has received by late arrivals, direct from England, France and Germany, a large assortment of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, etc. Among which are

1600	boxes	French WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes.
100	pounds	Conrad's HYD. POTASH.
1200	ounces	Pelletier Fr QUININE.
300	..	Zomer German.
150	pounds	Marder's English BLUE MASS.
100	..	.. .. CALOMEL.
5	cases	CARB. MAGNESIA.
10	..	CAL. ..
20	gross	boxes Sparkling GELATIN.
120	kegs	best SUP. CARB. SODA.
75	cases	SAL SODA.
30	..	Raw LINSEED OIL.
25	gross	TOOTH BRUSHES.
10	..	French POMATUMS.
300	bunches	VIOLIN STRINGS.
5	gross	London BROWN WINSOR SOAP.
25	pounds	CREOSOTE.
20	..	SUB. IODINE. a27 2pAW

O. O. Woodman,

Warrants all POWDERED DRUGS sold by him as strictly pure, having been selected personally, in their crude state, and powdered for his sales—among which are—

200	pounds	Powdered IPECAC.
150	..	.. CANTHARIDES.
150	..	.. CINCHONA—Red.
250	..	.. .. Yellow.
300	.. best	.. BIRD CAYENNE.
150	..	GUM ARABIC.
1000	..	CREAM TARTAR.
200	..	TARTARIC ACID.
20	..	EXT. COLOCYNTH.
25	..	ASSAFŒTIDA.
25	..	DOVER'S POWDER. a27 2pAW

O. O. Woodman,

—Has in store—

PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

10,000	pounds	pure WHITE LEAD.
10,000	..	No. 1. WHITE ZINC PAINT—American.
12,000	..	French SNOW WHITE ZINC.
20	casks	French YELLOW OCHRE.
6	barrels	COPAL VARNISH.
5	..	WHITE DAMAR VARNISH.
3	..	JAPAN ..
2	..	COACH ..
600	gallons	SPTS TURPENTINE.
600	..	English LINSEED OIL.
50	casks	.. VENETIAN RED.
60	barrels	LAMPBLACK.
100	kegs	YELLOW OCHRE—in Oil.
100	..	VENETIAN RED ..
50	cases	Ass'd COLORS, pure Grs., in oil. a27 2pAW

Woodman's

CHERRY EXPECTORANT,

—Used as a New and Successful Treatment for—

Consumption of the Lungs and General Decay of the Body, Bronchitis, Bad Coughs, Sore Throat, Tubercles, Ulcers, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

The wonderful efficacy of