New Orleans Daily Crescent.

JAMES G. PECK. WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly as the case may be, or 25 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 longer, 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 $5 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.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1857.

☞ The officers of the steamer Wm. M. Morrison have our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the packet R. W. Adams for late Vicksburg papers.

☞ The pressure upon our columns this morning necessitates the omission of our leading editorial and other matter.

☞ SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.☜

Business.

There were several arrivals of boats yesterday, full as many as can be expected at this season of the year, and all bringing good loads of Western produce. It is unnecessary for us to make any remarks regarding the receipts of cotton of last year's growth; as for the crop now growing, the least said about it the better, for both Bulls and Bears or buyers and sellers; but we are willing to admit that if any one is in possession of information of a good stand being had in any two adjoining parishes or counties, we shall be glad of the information.

The Liverpool mails by the America were received yesterday. We also received a large amount of valuable correspondence, which we may have occasion to draw on in a day or two. That great bug-a-boo (East India Cotton) which was expected to revolutionize the cotton trade, is dwindling down to very small figures. Our advices of the 23d ult. from Liverpool, say that the import of cotton for the week ending on that day was the largest on record. If we could send a communication to that market to-day, it would be a suggestion for traders and spinners to make the most of this great importation, for it may not again occur. Possibly we can explain how these receipts came to be so heavy. It was the detention of all the vessels clearing for Liverpool during the latter part of March and the greater part of April at the mouth of the Mississippi, waiting for water to pass the bar.

The mails by the America, from Liverpool, came through yesterday. The correspondence does not give us to understand that any decline in cotton ought to be expected.

Per America.) LIVERPOOL, May 23, 1857.

We send you a paper containing an estimate of the final crop, and after all the outcery about India and Surat, that crop of Cotton will be 150,000 to 200,000 bales short instead of over last season. We send you to-day "The Manchester Examiner" containing a report of a meeting of spinners, manufacturers, etc. You will observe our British cousins begin to awake to a sense of their perilous position. They have tried a several meetings to agree to work short time, but their dodge won't work. They only pay the operatives enough to keep body and soul together—working short time they could not get them to work for less, for fear of a turn out—and all remember the Preston turn out, from which Preston has not yet recovered. They abuse Southern States and slave holders, and rail and curse about the increase of slavery, and yet know if slavery is not extended in the South-western States, spinners and manufacturers of Great Britain will sustain serious loss and injury—truly they are in a awkward fix. They don't want to pay an advance in cotton, and say it is too high. Look at the relative rates and higher prices of wool, silk, sugar and tobacco; but they must not pay higher prices for cotton. Well, we will see. They must drive down their prices for cotton or shut up their mills. Of the total exports of the kingdom, $100,000,000; $25,000,000 of it is cotton manufactures. Shut up their mills, indeed! to be followed by riots, starvation, revolution, bankruptcy and dismemberment of the Government.

The cotton planter can place his thumb on his nasal organ and shaking his digits at Mr. Bull, tell him he will know by January how much he can pay for cotton.

Lord Stanley says every penny advance in cotton costs Great Britain $5,000,000. He forgot to mention how many times more $5,000,000 they received on exports at the advance on manufactured cotton, which would probably be still more if they could get the cotton for nothing.

The receipts this week are enormous, 215,000, and with full the stocks do not so large as at this time last year—but now comes the rub—the receipts from this time till the close of the season will be upwards of 600,000 bales less than the corresponding period last year.

It is said from London that interest will soon be lower and money cheaper.

In another column will be found a most important communication from Bombay regarding the supply of what is termed Surat cotton. There is an unprecedented falling off from that section. As we are not sufficiently well posted up to inform our readers where Mows, Dessigns, Nugger, Gogo, Dollera and other districts are located, we must refer our readers to some of those New York gentry for information. If they can figure out as many misrepresentations and baseless accounts of the crop of India cotton as they have of the cotton of the United States, we shall commend them to the patronage of their correspondents in England as the *ne plus ultra* of ——.

The Ericsson's advices had no influence on our market. The Canada's accounts were not received at an early hour, and the details up to the writing of these remarks are very meagre.

We may expect advices of the 2d inst. to-day by the steamer Vanderbilt from Southampton. In the meantime the letters from Bombay are commended to all interested in cotton.

AT IT AGAIN.—A man named Thomas Murray, who has made himself conspicuous for several summers past by raising a big row on Canal street, upon the setting in of hot weather, commenced smashing things again yesterday, on his old smashing ground. He is a very large, powerful man, and generally has with him a crowd of hard-fisted backers, and it may be owing to this that neither the people in the neighborhood nor the police have ever thought it worth while to interfere with him. Yesterday he pitched into the residence of the late Judah Touro, and made havoc that was frightful to behold. The people in the vicinity looked on with an accustomed placidity, doubtless feeling some satisfaction from the rumor they heard, that the desperate man intended making a finish of the row this summer. This rumor, we are assured, is correct.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The elegant, light draft passenger packet Antelope, Capt. J. L. Beeler, leaves for St. Louis and all intermediate landings this afternoon, punctually, at 5 o'clock. The A. is a most excellent boat, has the best of accommodations for passengers, is commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and is altogether worthy the patronage of the traveling public. Her agents are Messrs. W. G. Retterton & Co., 25 Gravier street, and Messrs. Bell, Buchanan & Co., 67 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOOD GIRLS.—A negro man, while digging in a sand bank near Meadville, Mississippi, a few days ago, was caught in such a manner by the caving in of the bank that he could not extricate himself, and must have perished in a short time in his painful situation. Two young ladies happened along, fortunately, and dismounting from their horses, succeeded in releasing him by industrious and persevering use of a shovel.

HAIL STORM.—The Westminster (Md.) Democrat states that a violent hail storm passed over a portion of that county on the 31st ult. Some of the hail stones were as large as a partridge egg. About half the rye was cut down, the corn in some places was very much washed and beaten in the ground, and the wheat also was very much damaged.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—On the 1st inst. a boy named Jackson, employed by his brother as a peddler, was murdered and robbed on the high road near Springfield, Mass. He was shot through the heart, and his body was dragged some distance and sunk in the swift current of a river with stones and rubbish. A man named Jones was suspected of having committed the deed and arrested.

SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, SUMMER CLOTHING, ETC.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of seventy five cases boots, shoes and brogans, clothing, etc., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at Blanchi & Lecomonte's auction rooms, No. 67 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A pleasant summer residence at Bay St. Louis, furnished, is offered for rent for the summer. See advertisement.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND BATON ROUGE RAILROAD.

On Monday next, pursuant to an act of the Legislature and an ordinance of the Municipal Council, the landed property-holders of the town of Baton Rouge will proceed to vote for or against a proposition to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the New Orleans and Baton Rouge Railroad Company, on behalf of the corporation. The subscription is to be paid by an annual tax for five years, and the payers of these taxes are to receive an equal amount in the stock of the road by way of reimbursement. This is certainly an equitable arrangement, and should tend to the removal of objections that always exist against direct taxation. In reality, it is no tax at all. The property-holders are but asked to advance a small portion of their means to forward an enterprise which, once completed, will redound immediately to the advantage of their town by increasing its population, enlarging its business, adding to its facilities, and consequently enhancing the value of city lots and improvements, for which advances they will be constituted joint owners in a stock company that is bound to return remunerative dividends upon investment. In other words, the amount of stock they receive will fully repay their advances, while the other benefits, large and obvious in themselves, will be so much clear gain, all acquired without any risk or expense!

It is to be hoped that the tax, or rather contribution, for the time being, will be voted without serious opposition. We have little doubt it will carry by a large majority, yet we were surprised to learn that some prominent citizens were opposed to it. To all such we would say: Point out a single instance wherein a railroad like the one proposed has not conferred advantages one hundred fold greater than its cost. Do this, or help along instead of hindering the car of progress, which is, really, the "manifest destiny" of the present age.

We, of New Orleans, feel a deep interest in the success of this road. Of the State's subscription we shall be compelled to pay more than one-third, and from our private means we shall contribute liberally. Let Baton Rouge, more deeply interested than we are, do her share of the work. The political capital *must* have a railroad connection with the commercial capital, or else the removal question will be continually agitated, and may eventually triumph. Our capitolian friends should bear this fact in mind when they go to deposit their ballots. It is a significant fact, worthy their profoundest consideration. But, a railroad would settle the removal question forever, and it, and its damaging influences, would never more be heard of. This is another fact which should not be forgotten.

Rescued from Indian Captivity.

The reader may remember that when the Indians attacked and massacred the inhabitants of Spirit Lake and Springfield, Iowa, in March last, they carried into captivity four women—Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Noble and Miss Gardner—having killed the husband of Mrs. Marble and the entire family of Miss Gardner. Mr. Chas. E. Flandrau, agent of the Mississippi Sioux, arrived in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 30th ult., in company with Mrs. Marble, she having been ransomed through the influence of Mr. Flandrau, for a consideration of powder, trinkets, and a gun. The history of her sufferings and adventures, as detailed in the St. Paul Pioneer, is highly interesting, and exhibits the atrocious barbarity of the Indian character in its worst colors.

After consummating the massacre, the Indians started westward with their prisoners, squaws and plunder, and marched rapidly every day for upwards of a month, stopping finally at Skunk Lake, west of the Big Sioux, and about 125 miles west of Spirit Lake. Mrs. Marble estimated the distance traveled at four or five hundred miles, probably owing to the tortuous course taken to avoid pursuit. During this long journey the white women were treated in the most barbarous manner, compelled to carry heavy packs, beaten and threatened with death when their strength failed, and forced to perform menial services in the camp.

Mrs. Marble had to carry two bags of shot, weighing 25 pounds each, and an Indian child in addition. The snow was very deep, the squaws had robbed the prisoners of most of their clothes and they suffered severely from cold and hunger, often being glad to snatch up and gnaw the bones which the Indians had thrown down after finishing their repast. They had little to eat besides horse-flesh. Often the wretched captives would sink down in the snow, seemingly unable to proceed a step farther, but a loaded gun would instantly be presented, and no alternative left but to go on or suffer instant death. Mrs. Thatcher was in delicate health and utterly unable to do the work required of her and sustain those terrible hardships. When they reached the Big Sioux river the Indians felled trees into it from the banks in order to pass over, and while crossing Mrs. Thatcher was thrown into the stream. She swam nearly to the shore, when an Indian deliberately leveled his rifle and shot her through the head and her body floated away with the current. The squaws hailed her tragic fate with loud shouts of joy and exultation.

After they had remained at Skunk Lake about five days, two Lac-qui-Parle Indians, employed by Mr. Flandrau, made their appearance in camp and succeeded in negotiating Mrs. Marble's ransom, but could not obtain that of her companions, who still remain in captivity.

The most vigorous and decisive steps should have been taken long ago for their recovery and the punishment of the savages, but the whole matter, it seems, has been left to private efforts. It is a shame, a burning shame, that our War Department has not sufficient energy to deal with such a case in the proper manner, and not permit a band of marauding devils to pounce upon a border settlement, commit wholesale murder, carry away and maltreat helpless women, and then, retiring into the wilderness a hundred miles or so, sell them back at their leisure. Three months have elapsed since these women were abducted, and had a sufficient force of dragoons, properly provided, been sent immediately in pursuit, they would have been rescued long ago, and the Indians who committed the outrage might have been exterminated, as they deserved.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—On the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock in the morning, the trains bringing the guests to the railroad celebration arrived on the shore opposite St. Louis, and were met and welcomed by the Committee of Reception and the Mayor. The guests, of whom there were about 1200, passed the remainder of the night on several boats in the river, which, on the following morning, cruised up and down to give them a view of the city. The various civil and military associations of the city assembled to meet them, and not less than ten thousand persons attended the ceremonies and festivities, which occupied the entire day.

Hon. Edward Bates was the orator of the occasion to welcome the guests to St. Louis. The press was represented from all the principal towns and cities of the North, and a few Southern cities. The following gentlemen appeared upon the platform erected for public speaking:

Hon. Francis Thomas, Ex-Governor of Maryland; Hon. Fayette McMullen, Ex-M. C. and newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory; Mayor Pilcher, of Louisville; Mayor Andrews, of Chillicothe; Mayor Dick, of Vincennes; Prof. O. M. Mitchell, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Hon. Mr. Flagg, Hon. R. M. Corwine, of Cincinnati; Judge Lee, of Baltimore; Mr. Sidenstricker, President of one of the City Councils of Baltimore; Hon. Edward Cates, Hon. L. M. Kennett, Hon. Trusten Polk, Hon. Jas. S. Green, Ex-Governor Reynolds of Illinois.

EXPLANATORY.—The following card appeared in the Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 10th inst., and we take pleasure in republishing it in order that the true position of a most excellent gentleman may not be misunderstood:

BATON ROUGE, June 9, 1857.

Messrs. Editors Gazette and Comet: Perceiving in the published reports of the proceedings of the American Convention held in this place on the 8th inst., that my name was presented as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, allow me to say through your columns, that while I fully appreciate and feel grateful to those friends who nominated and supported me for that office, the same was done entirely without my knowledge or concurrence; I had persistently refused to have my name placed before the convention as a candidate for Auditor, and had no idea that it would be brought forward in connection with the office of Treasurer.

Respectfully, your obed't servant, DANIEL D. AVERY.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA OFFERED TO COL. PICKENS.—It seems that whether he accepts it or not—the mission to Russia has been offered to Hon. F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina. The authority is the following paragraph from the Columbia South Carolinian:

We understand from a gentleman, (who has seen the letter,) that President Buchanan has tendered this appointment—not to Gov. Wright, of Indiana, but—to Hon. F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina, and this in the most complimentary terms. Whether Colonel Pickens will accept is not known. His friends will probably urge his claims to the United States Senate.

Candidates of the American Party.

The names presented by the Convention on Monday last, says the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 10th inst., are such as will bear the strictest scrutiny. For Auditor, the Convention selected Frank Hardesty, of East Feliciana. Mr. H. is not only well and favorably known in the Florida parishes, but in every section of Louisiana, having been at different times a member of the Legislature, and held in his own parish the office of Clerk of the District Court, and other public positions. As a legislator or public officer, we doubt whether one could be found who has given more satisfaction than Mr. H. The fact that he has carried at all times his own parish, when his party was there in minority, is the best evidence of his sterling worth and home popularity, and should strongly commend him to the people of Louisiana.

The nominee for Treasurer, Joseph W. Walker of St. Mary, is as good a one as that for Auditor. Mr. W. has long been a resident in Attakapas, and chosen at different times by the voters of St. Mary to represent them in the Legislature, first in the House and then in the Senate, where he gave entire satisfaction to his constituents and gained for himself an enviable reputation among his colleagues as an independent, intelligent gentleman, which reputation gave him the very flattering compliment of a nomination on the first ballot, when the names of three other distinguished citizens were before the Convention.

For Superintendent of Public Education, a new name to us has been presented—W. A. Lacey, of Caddo. Those who know Mr. L. speak in the highest terms of his abilities and moral worth. He is certainly an easy, graceful and eloquent speaker, as all who heard him on Monday can testify.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Capt. Ransloff, a Danish gentleman, has just been visiting several of the West India Islands as agent of the West India North and South American Telegraph Company. This company propose to lay a line of submarine telegraph from St. Augustine or some other point on the southern coast of Florida to St. Thomas; thence via Barbadoes and the West India Islands to Demarara, or some other part of Guinea. This line is in North America to connect with that of the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company, thus bringing South America into direct communication with the Northern section of the continent and with Europe.

☞ Hostetter's Bitters—Since the award of a diploma from the thirteenth annual exhibitor of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in the city of Cincinnati, numerous imitations have made their appearance, which we caution the public against, as they are represented to be the same in their medicinal effects as a tonic, for which properties a committee of physicians gave the award of a diploma. Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters, as heretofore, stand unrivaled for their medical powers in giving strength and vigor to a debilitated constitution; and, during this warm weather, we would advise every family to keep a supply on hand. Children, as well as adults, will find the benefit of a trial.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. je8 2p&3tkW

☞ Never fails in Dyspepsia—Salem, N. J., February 24, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in sending you Cassa few lines, recommending to all afflicted with that terrible disease, dyspepsia, the valuable properties of Hoofland's German Bitters. For a long time I was sorely afflicted with that disease, and in expectation of obtaining some relief, used a great many preparations highly recommended for that purpose, but all in vain. Being advised to try the German Bitters, I reluctantly purchased a bottle. I felt so much relieved by the use of that that I obtained more of it, and now, after taking five bottles, I feel and consider myself a healthier man than I have been for the last ten years.

Yours, respectfully, ANDREW YOURSON.

☞ See advertisement. my16 2p&eKW

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be secured 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 "Partridge & Co., N. Y." For sale, by SICKLES & CO., Agents; MORISON, and all Druggists. a10 2pendkm

☞ Mrs. Boyd, 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 2p

To the Public.

THE VERY RECENT DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE RECORDER OF THE THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS AND MYSELF.

The printed order of the Recorder, displaying an assumption of power not granted to him by any law, and the double arrest and imprisonment I have endured, together with my discharge from confinement, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus granted by the Hon. Second District Court of New Orleans, have given rise to much discussion and misrepresentation to my prejudice; and in order that I may occupy the position all the facts of the case seem to assign to me, I thus venture on the public attention:

As Lieutenant of the Police of the Third District of New Orleans—deriving my appointment, position and authority from the Hon. Mayor of New Orleans, and from him through the Chief of Police receiving my orders—I am, by law, the custodian of all prisoners arrested and brought to the Lock-up of the Third District; and by the same regulations I am made responsible for the safe-keeping of all and every one arrested and lodged in the said Lock up. See the regulations adopted by the Hon. Mayor and the Recorders of the First, Second and Fourth Districts for the control and action of the city Police.]

For reasons of public policy, it often becomes necessary for the Lieutenant of Police to suppress immediate publicity of an important arrest for the purpose of ensuring others who may be concerned in the same affair, and it requires but little reflection to see how easily such intentions can be frustrated by premature publicity of the arrest made.

The public good demands (and the Chief of Police has authority, through the Hon. Mayor of the city,) that the Chief should have power to release on bail citizens brought to the several Lock ups of the city, charged with trifling offences not amounting to felony, whenever the Recorders cannot be found.

On the 28th of May, 1857, the Recorder caused a public notice to be posted in the office of the Lieutenant, in the following effect: "That from and after this date, no person or persons shall be introduced into the Lock-up of the Third District or be permitted to communicate with parties under arrest therein without the written order of the Recorder."

Now this appears to every legal mind that such an order is in violation of our laws, which permit counsel to see their clients in jail at any reasonable hours; while every thinking man will at once see that the order is in direct conflict with the regulations adopted by the Mayor for the government of the Police and the Lock-up, by which, as before related, the Lieutenants of Police have the exclusive control thereof.

I now appeal to the law on the subject. Surely the power to control the Police and the Lock-up cannot be vested in both the Mayor and Recorders. The charter of the city in its 1mo stands, gives to the Mayor—who is also made ex officio Justice of the Peace—the entire and absolute control of the city Police; he shall appoint and remove, and in the latter case he shall report to the City Legislature such removal, and his reasons for the same. The same law defines the power of the several Recorders, and any control whatever over the subject in question to be found in the law. [See acts of Legislature, 1856.]

On Saturday evening, June 6, 1857, a man named Rufus Phillips was arrested in the Third District, by virtue of a warrant charging him with an assault. He offered to give security for his appearance before the Recorder on Monday morning, and the Recorder being absent from the office, a messenger was dispatched to the Chief of Police for instructions. Orders were sent to me to release the accused, if responsibly vouched for, until Monday morning. I, as Lieutenant, obeyed the order of my Chief, and on Monday morning, before the Court was in session, the accused Phillips was in Court to answer the charge. On that morning the accused was arraigned, a day fixed for the examination, and the Recorder received a bond for his appearance, conditioned as the law directs. When Phillips was called to answer the charge preferred, the Recorder demanded how he came to be relieved from the Lock-up. Phillips answered, that his release was by order of the Lieutenant of Police. The Recorder then demanded by what right I had so acted, and I told him I believed my self to be acting under his instructions in the first place, and that I had also received orders from the Chief of Police to release the accused until Monday, if he were properly vouched for. The Recorder then said he would fine me twenty-five dollars for a violation of his orders when referred to, and would commit me to the Parish Prison until I paid the fine. I remonstrated, alleging he himself had previously issued the same order in trivial charges. He denied this. Some words ensued, and I think I declared him to be no gentleman for denying that which I now reiterate to be the truth. For this I was again committed to the Parish Jail for fouling the Court.

The justice of my commitment for the alleged insult to the Court I have not complained of, for I am willing to believe I was forced to transgress the decorum of a Court-House, when I found myself treated so unjustly for simply obeying the orders of my Chief, and for not copying the printed order of the Recorder—an order he had no right to make under any law extant in Louisiana.

I then sought to release myself—having been lodged in jail by the Chief of Police under the several commitments of the Recorder—from imprisonment by a writ of habeas corpus. The Hon. Second District Court granted the writ, and after a full exposition of all the facts of the case, the Court quashed the writ, ordering my immediate discharge. I now submit to every impartial mind whether I committed a wrong in obeying the orders of the Chief? The District Judge decided that I did not and could not possibly be guilty of any contempt of the Recorder's authority by simply obeying those orders. But, for the sake of argument, let us admit that I was guilty of an infraction of my duty in releasing Rufus Phillips as I did do; is the power to punish me vested in the Recorder? and, if so, from what law does he derive his authority? The questions are answered by the Charter of the City of New Orleans and the acts of the Legislature of 1856 on the subject. By the laws, we find the entire power in the premises vested in the Hon. Mayor, who alone, by the law, can punish the officers of police for dereliction of duty. It is safe for the Recorder or his friends to say that he did not know the law at the time he usurped the powers of the Mayor to gratify a meanness of spirit I never believed to be resident in his breast. The scandalous insinuations contained in printed orders referred to and in an article that appeared in the Orleanian, of May 30th, 1857, are unworthy of notice, it being only necessary to state that I never held office as Lieutenant of Police until January last, and since the date of my commission I challenge investigation of my administration of the Third District Police.

BENJAMIN LEGETT,
Lieutenant Third District Police.

je 2 2p11

The Object Attained.

A few years ago Dr. John M. Good, then whom there is no higher medical authority, declared that there was "great room for improvement in the mode of treating patients who suffered from worms." He remark no longer applies.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

leaves nothing to be desired in this respect. Its uniform effect is to discharge the worms from the bowels, and to allay the irritation they cause. This preparation is as harmless as it is quick and thorough in its operation.

☞ Be particular and remember the name, "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. Remember this. Put up in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
21 and 101 Chartres street.

je8 2p&eod&kW

Infants' Carriages.

Just received per ships Edwin and Homberg, from Havre, a large assortment of—

CARRIAGES FOR CHILDREN,
FRENCH PERFUMERY,
TOILET SETS,
PORCELAIN VASES,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS,
SHULAES, CORSETS and
FANCY GOODS in general.

LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

je 2 2p1f

Toilet Articles.

A full supply of the following TOILET ARTICLES always on hand and for sale 25 per cent. cheaper than by regular dealers:

JONES' LILLY WHITE.
BARRY'S TRICOPHERUS.
LYON'S KATHAIRON.
PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, for the Face.
.. .. HAIR INVIGORATOR.
R. & C. A. WRIGHT'S COLOGNE.
.. .. EXTRACTS for the Hdkf.
THOMPSON'S OPTIME, for the Hair.
JULES HAUEL'S POMATUMS.
WRIGHT'S STICK POMATUM.
FRENCH'S ST. THOMAS BAY RUM.
JULES HAUEL'S SOAP.
CRYSTAL PALACE ..
WRIGHT'S TOILET ..
WINDSOR ..
FRENCH CASTILE ..
For sale by
MRS. BOYD,
je1 2pMoTuFr 158 Camp street.

Pea Fowl Fly Brushes.

Just received, a small invoice of the above splendid FLY DUSTERS. For sale low to close consignment.

FRANKLIN ROBERTS,
je1 2p18 No. 20 Camp street, under the City Hotel.

Singer's Sewing Machines,

With all the late improvements, for sale by

MRS. BOYD,
je1 2pMoWeAFr 158 Camp street.

New Spiritual Work.

THE WISDOM OF ANGELS.
BY THOMAS L. HARRIS.
—For sale by—
THOMAS L. WHITE,
Bookseller,
No. 105 Canal street.
—ALSO—
THE PENETRALIA—Being Answers to Important Questions. By Andrew Jackson Davis.
THE GREAT HARMONIC.
THE PHYSICIAN, SEER, TEACHER AND REFORMER, 4 volumes. je11 2p3t

P. Durel & Co.,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
37.....Chartres street.....37
Have on hand a large assortment of BLANKS, comprising—
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS, all forms necessary for Merchants.
NOTARY'S BLANKS, all forms.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Drafts, Notes, Checks.
RENT RECEIPTS, Leases, Duty Receipts.
DRAY RECEIPTS for the Opelousas Railroad.
BILLS OF LADING for Opelousas Railroad's steamers.
SHIP BILLS LADING for Europe, printed on thin paper.
STEAMBOAT BILLS LADING, large and small.
STEVEDORES' BILLS LADING, Auctioneers' Blanks.
All kinds BLANKS printed to order. CHECKS printed to order with different vignettes, imitating engraving.
P. DUREL & CO.,
je11 2p6f 37 Chartres street.

Cigars.

YOUNG AMERICA
Will be always on hand to attend to (his) own business at the old stand.
38 ST. CHARLES STREET.
je11 2p6f R. DELACRUZ.

Medical Card.

DR. C. P. CRANE, Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by Inhalation of Electro Chemical and Medicated Vapors, in connection with constitutional treatment, has also established a permanent office and institute for the treatment of Chronic and Functional diseases, such as Paralysis, Neuralgia, in its various forms; Gout, Rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory; Glandular Swellings, Diseases of the Skin, Cancers, Ulcers and all maladies which result from the presence of mercury, lead and mallenoy, in the system, by means of Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, and Vergnes Electro Chemical Bath.
Office and residence, 146 St. Joseph street. je8 2p12t

Scotch Ale.

150 Casks BICK'S SUPERIOR PALE ALE, landing, and for sale by
SANFORD BROS.,
je9 2p6t 28 and 29 New Levee.

The Shirt!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.
Have the largest and best assorted stock of Men's SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING to be found in the city. Also, FURNISHING GOODS. Among the latter—

The Patent Shirts,

of which particular attention is requested, as they are undeniably the best made and best fitting Shirts in the south.

Spring and Summer Coats.

Single Milled Black Cloth FROCKS and SACS.
.. .. Cold'd .. .. ..
.. .. Fancy Mixed Cassimere FROCKS and SACS.
Fancy Cashmere and S. M. Tweed .. ..
.. Drap de Napoleon .. ..
.. Beaverett .. ..
.. and Black Alpaca .. ..
Black Drab D'Etie .. ..
.. Bombazine and Barpour .. ..
Fancy Figured Linen Drill .. ..
Checked and Striped French Drill .. ..
.. .. Mode Cold Marseilles .. ..
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spring and Summer Pantaloons.

Single Milled Black Doeskin PANTALOONS.
.. .. Fancy Cassimere ..
.. .. Mixed Tricot Cassimere PANTALOONS.
.. .. Castmere and Tweed ..
Fancy Drap de Napoleon ..
Super Black French Drap D'Etie ..
Fancy Figured Linen Drill ..
Checked and Striped French Drill ..
.. .. Mode Cold Marseilles ..
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spring and Summer Vests.

Super White Marseilles VESTS, B. C. and D. B.
.. Fancy ..
Single Milled Cassimere ..
.. .. Cashmere and Tweed Vests, B. C. and D. B.
Checked and Striped Drill ..
.. .. Mode Cold Marseilles ..
Black Bombazine and Barpour ..
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spring and Summer Under Garments.

Linen and Muslin SHIRTS, all styles, warranted to fit.
Gauze Merino Undershirts and Wrappers, splendid assortment.
Gauze Cotton ..
Lisle Thread ..
Lisle Thread, Linen and Muslin DRAWERS.
Linen and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS; SUSPENDERS, HALF HOSE, GLOVES.
Muslin and Silk CRAVATS and TIES.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.
India Rubber Clothing and India Rubber Goods, all kinds and of the best quality only.

☞ BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ☜

The whole comprising the most perfect assortment of well-made Clothing and Under Garments ever offered to our customers.

Call and examine for yourselves.

AT THE ONE PRICE STORE OF
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street,
North east corner of Gravier street.

je8 2p61

Selling Off at S. N. Moody's,

Corner Canal street and Exchange Place.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will be offered to the Gentlemen, to close out the

ENTIRE STOCK OF S. N. MOODY'S SHIRTS
—AND—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

prior to removal to the new Store, corner of Canal and Royal streets.

The prices of a few articles will convince the public that unprecedented inducements are submitted them and no humbug:

SIX FINE LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS for $6.
SIX ALL PURE LINEN SHIRTS for $15.
SIX SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS for $1 50.
SIX SUMMER DRAWERS for $2 50.
SIX READY HEMMED HDKFS. for $1.
SIX LINEN SHIRT COLLARS for 50 cents.
SIX LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS for $1 50.
SIX SUMMER WASHING CRAVATS for 50 cents.
And everything else in MOODY'S line equally cheap.

je8 2p&eod

The Object Attained.

A few years ago Dr. John M. Good, then whom there is no higher medical authority, declared that there was "great room for improvement in the mode of treating patients who suffered from worms." He's remark no longer applies.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

leaves nothing to be desired in this respect. Its uniform effect is to discharge the worms from the bowels, and to allay the irritation they cause. This preparation is as harmless as it is quick and thorough in its operation.

☞ Be particular and remember the name, "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. Remember this. Put up in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
21 and 101 Chartres street.

je8 2p&eod&kW

Bladon Water.

This Water, from the Alkaline Sulphur Springs, at Bladon, Ala., owned by Messrs. Conner & Wooten, is recommended for a great variety of complaints peculiar to the Southern climate. It acts mildly, yet efficiently, on the different secreting organs, as the liver, skin, kidneys, mucous membrane, etc., restoring these organs to their natural healthy condition, and is found especially suited for the whole class of dyspeptic diseases and liver complaints; also for gout and rheumatism, general derangements of the system from long residence in a tropical climate; many erphritic and skin diseases have yielded to the continued use of the SULPHUR BLADON WATER. The testimony of the most eminent of the medical faculty of the South can be adduced in favor of the BLADON WATER, as a remedy for the above mentioned and many other diseases.

The proprietors would respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to receive visitors at the Springs, and have established the following agency, where the Water can be had at all times, FRESH, by the barrel or demijohn, on the same terms as at the Springs, by addressing,

JAMES SYME, Druggist,
134 Canal street, (Touro Buildings.)
Agent for New Orleans.

P. S.—For the convenience of invalids, the BLADON WATER is kept on draught at the above store, as well as at the drug stores generally in New Orleans. je5 2p12t&8kW

Southern Furniture Warerooms

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,
je8 2p6t&kW 171 and 173 Canal street.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 CHARTRES STREET—CARPETING of all kinds, Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, etc. MATTINGS—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.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
je8 2p6t

Pistols! Pistols!

Just received, a sample of EERSTECHER'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTION SINGLE BARRELED PISTOLS, the newest improvement in fire arms, which discharge twice from THE SAME BARREL without reloading. For sale, with every variety of Weapons and Sporting Equipments, by

HYDE & GOODRICH,
my30 2p6f corner Canal and Royal sts.

Pebble Spectacles.

A complete assortment of these excellent Glasses, in Gold and Steel Frames, always on hand and for sale, at moderate prices, by the subscribers.

We have sold these same PEBBLES for more than TEN YEARS PAST, and can guarantee them unsurpassed, as HELPS TO READ, by anything that this or any other country can produce.

HYDE & GOODRICH,
my23 2p6f corner Canal and Royal streets.

T. F. Murray,

Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street, New Orleans,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply from each steamer from New York of the celebrated

XX CREAM ALE

Brewed by Messrs. Poultney & Maxsy, Philadelphia.

Families supplied in any part of the city free of charge with a fine quality of PABLE ALE and PORTER.

Particular attention paid to orders from Bars of Steamboats, and a general satisfaction guaranteed, by

T. F. MURRAY,
my13 2p4m 19 and 21 Bienville street.

Ice Pitchers.

A fresh stock of these excellent articles of various patterns, just received by the subscribers. They are as beautifully finished and as durable as a Silver Pitcher, combining elegance with usefulness and economy—a small piece of ice putting in them nearly all day. For sale by

HYDE & GOODRICH,
my25 2p6f corner Canal and Royal streets.

Harney's

SHAVING AND TONSORIAL SALOON,
Nos. 28 Camp and 65 Common streets.

Gentlemen wishing to indulge themselves in a good Bath, an easy Shave, a nice cut of the Hair, a delightful Sh