New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 79 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 at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

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Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or issues, 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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1857.

☞ *Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have either of them regularly supplied for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office.*

☞ SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES. ☜

☞ The purser of the steamship Charles Morgan and the gentlemen of Jones & Co.'s Express have our thanks for late Texas papers.

☞ We are indebted to the clerks of the steamers Chancellor and Philadelphia for late papers from Louisville and St. Louis.

Harper's Weekly.—We are indebted to Mr. Norman for a copy of the last issue of this popular weekly. It is finely illustrated, and lively throughout.

The Army Bill Enjoined.

We publish, elsewhere, a correct copy of the petition filed in the Fifth District Court, Hon. H. B. Eggleston presiding, by his honor, Mayor Waterman, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council some time since, through his counsel Randell Hunt, Esq., and the City Attorney, J. J. Michel, Esq., praying for injunctions against the Central Board of Commissioners, the Superintendent of Elections and his appointees, preventing and restraining them, or any of them, from carrying into effect, or attempting to carry into effect, the iniquitous law of the last Legislature known on the statute book as the "Act Relative to Elections in the Parish of Orleans." The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and injunctions directed to issue.

We need hardly direct the attention of our readers to the petition, as it will command the wide-spread consideration of the public. The argument of the petition, showing the injustice, oppressiveness and unconstitutionality of the Election Law, we regard as incontrovertible. The legal and constitutional points are strongly put and powerfully maintained; and we do not see how any court in christendom could hesitate a moment in branding *such* a legislative act as illegal and abominable to the last degree. A careful reading of the document will convince all intelligent and candid men of the verity of what we say.

The granting of the writs of injunction applied for will have the effect, we presume, of suspending the operation of the Election Law until after the first Monday in November—the Supreme Court not meeting until that day. In the meantime, all elections will be held under the old law. It is not probable the whole question will be fairly submitted to the Supreme Court before the middle or latter part of next winter.

We are more than gratified at this result; for, as peaceable, and law and order loving citizens, we should have shuddered at the bare possibility of an attempted enforcement of such a wicked and atrocious law before its constitutionality had been passed upon by the highest judicial tribunal of the commonwealth.

Talk on 'Change.

For the season of the year there is considerable business doing. Our streets are unusually thronged for the latter part of July. Our marine register indicates the arrival of several steamboats and a goodly number of vessels, which seem to keep up a good degree of liveliness on the levee. The weather is not oppressively warm—peace, quietness and good feeling prevails, and we trust that hereafter we shall not hear of any reproach cast on our good city, when placing it in juxtaposition with the great commercial and financial metropolis, the Empire City of the Empire State, which may be called the city of mobs and riots. We have seen letters from persons who passed the last winter, as well as other persons now in the North who wished themselves back again, and they are from parties who have not borrowed money at 2 to 3 or 5 per cent. per month to travel and assume the proud prerogative of a citizen of Louisiana.

The Northern mails came through yesterday, with dates as late as due, bringing also letters from Liverpool of the first inst., brought to New York by the steamer City of Washington. The next European mails will be those by the American, which may come to hand on to-morrow. The next steamer from Liverpool will be the Asia of the 11th. Her accounts will be due here to-night, possibly they may be at hand earlier. There was very little business done in Liverpool on Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 30th of June, and Wednesday, July 1. All the folks were paying their respects to the Queen, who was in Manchester on those days. The cotton market was hardening, and 9d. still holds out for Middling Orleans. We have no space for further remarks at this moment.

Position of the Administration on the Kansas Question.—We publish to-day in full, on the first page, the article in the Washington Union, the Administration organ, which, it has already been stated, was authorized as embodying the views of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question. From this article, it is considered that Mr. Buchanan intended from the first to exercise all his influence to make Kansas a Free State, and to conciliate the South, by using Southern men as the instruments and officers to effect that result.

The above paragraph, says the Memphis Eagle, is clipped from the Cincinnati Gazette, a Black Republican paper. It shows how the Fremont party look upon the Kansas policy of Buchanan. It shows that they are satisfied that they have lost nothing in the National Democratic triumph in the election of Buchanan. It shows that the South, that confided so freely and generously in him, has been betrayed. There never was any great difference in the views of Buchanan and Fremont. The last avowed openly his hostility to the admission of Kansas or any more slave States into the Union. The former, agreeing with Fremont in *sentiment*, advocated a policy that will result in the exclusion of slavery from Kansas, and the prostration of all hope on the part of the South of securing the admission of other slave States into the Union. This is not all. The employment of Southern tools to break down the power of the South, by *scouring* to consult its interests and respect its rights, is the last degree of refinement in political treachery. The Abolition tools of the other Administration were not equal to the task of overthrowing the South, because the South suspected them. But Walker, a Southern man, was commissioned to perform the work Abolitionism was unequal to. The die is cast. The poor South is betrayed. God only can foresee what the consequence is to be. The Democracy of the South may, probably will, submit—may, probably, convulse the Union with threats of disunion. We shall see.

Very Accommodating.—Mr. Peter Zeller, who lives near Reading, Pa., is a man of polite and courteous habits. He was visited one night recently by a man, who deliberately informed him of his intention to rob the house, and requested Mr. Zellers not to interrupt him. Mr. Zellers, who had come from his room on hearing the noise, withdrew and went to bed, and the robber searched the house, and carried off $36 and considerable clothing.

Second-Hand Furniture.—Those who have furniture to sell or wish to purchase second-hand furniture, will find it worth while to deal with Mr. P. M. Tourne, at No. 22 Baronne street. He has a fine stock on hand, and also repositories for sale in superior style. See his card in another column.

Dolbear's Commercial College, No. 106 Canal street.—All who wish to be qualified for full business are requested to apply immediately.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The voice of condemnation of Gov. Walker and President Buchanan rises loud and strong from the Democracy of the South—from the deceived and betrayed masses, who have found, to their bitter disappointment and mortification, that their erstwhile friend has transformed himself into a second Arnold.

We have already given the action of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions, and noted generally the agitation in the public mind which the unparalleled Kansas treachery has produced. We shall now proceed to present several other specimens. From the official "proceedings of the Third Congressional District Convention of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi, held at Louisville (Winston county) on Monday, July 6th, 1857," we extract the following resolution which, among others, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That when the people of Kansas have legally assembled in convention, and in compliance with law have framed a constitution, republican in its character, preparatory to admission into the Union, and make application for such admission, Congress has no right to reject and ought to admit them; and that Robert J. Walker, as Governor of Kansas, by counseling, in his inaugural, the rejection by Congress of Kansas from admission into the Union, in the event that the convention thus assembled should not submit for ratification the constitution thus framed, to the unregistered abolition disorganizers of the territory, as well as by his soft and velvety reasoning therein contained, the obvious tendency of which will be to strengthen abolition feeling and mould the destiny of Kansas to suit abolition views—has departed from that official neutrality, which duty required him to observe, and *he merits and hereby receives from this convention, its unqualified condemnation.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Montgomery, Ala., held shortly after the Walker treachery had developed itself, a very strong preamble and resolutions denunciatory of Governor Walker were presented by the Hon. W. L. Yancey, and unanimously adopted. The resolutions are long, forcible and interesting, and we shall endeavor to find room for them on some future occasion. This mere statement of their general tenor must suffice for the present.

Col. Stallworth, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Mobile District, denounces both Buchanan and Walker. He delivered a speech lately at Cahawba, in the course of which, according to the report of the Selma Sentinel—a rigid Democratic journal—he said:

Col. Stallworth then said that he believed that Gov. Walker, of Kansas, was guilty of officious intermeddling with affairs strictly belonging to the people of Kansas, and therefore had been guilty of *violating the very first principles and objects* of the territorial bill—this he censured, but before repudiating the administration, he wanted to see palpably that Mr. Buchanan countenanced this unusual and extraordinary conduct of Governor Walker—he was yet disposed to believe that Mr. Buchanan was true to the Constitution, the principles of the Kansas Nebraska law, but should it prove unfortunately to be true that Mr. Buchanan should endorse the conduct of Walker, thereby violating the great principles promulgated by the Democracy through the Kansas Nebraska law, *he would repudiate Mr. Buchanan, and urge the Southern people to rally as a unit in demanding their rights in the Union if they could, but out of it if they must.*

At the Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District of Georgia, at which the Hon. Martin J. Crawford was nominated, held in the town of Albany on the 13th inst., the subjoined resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the inaugural address of Governor Walker, in prescribing the terms on which Congress should admit Kansas into the Union, and in attempting to dictate the submission of their Constitution for ratification, and to what class of persons, constitutes a presumptuous interference in matters over which he has no legitimate control; and that the same address, in expressing his official opinion that Kansas would become a Free State, and in presenting arguments to support that side of the question, is a *gross departure* from the principles of non-intervention and neutrality which were established by the Kansas bill; and this Convention has full confidence that Mr. Buchanan will *manifest his fidelity to the principles which carried him into office, by recalling Governor Walker.*

The Hon. Albert G. Brown, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, in his speech at Yazoo City on the 14th inst., is reported by the Yazoo Sun to have said:

He did not believe that Mr. Buchanan would suffer Walker to retain his place as Governor of that Territory, but if he did, the South should rise up and denounce him as false to the great principles of the Kansas bill, and a traitor to her best interests. He, for one, would do so, and so would every true Southerner.

We must conclude our extracts for the present. They have all been taken from high Democratic sources. We have whole columns of similar extracts before us taken from the ablest Democratic journals throughout the Southern States, a goodly portion of which will be properly disposed of hereafter, as we think it due to our readers and the public to give them a general view of what transpires in the South on this momentous question.

A great many Southern Senators have already spoken their decided disapprobation of the conduct of Gov. Walker. Not a word has been heard from Senators Slidell and Benjamin! They can both speak and write—yet they remain silent both with voice and pen. Do they endorse the Buchanan-Walker-Kansas policy? This is a question their constituents would like to have answered. We doubt not Senator Slidell will sustain the President, and think it quite probable Senator Benjamin will do the same thing. Numerous candidates for Congress in various Southern States are boldly and manfully denouncing the Buchanan-Walker conduct, yet not one word is heard from Messrs. Villere, Taylor, Davidson or Sandidge, Democratic candidates from the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts! This looks ominous. The people want to know whether they are for the administration or for the South, and *will* know before next November, or keep them at home.

The Canvass in North Carolina.—Extract of a letter (says the Washington Union, of the 15th inst.) from an esteemed correspondent in Rockingham, North Carolina:

"In this congressional district—the third—Hon. Warren Winslow has no opposition, so far, and is not likely to have any. The district is *largely administration in feeling*, and, therefore, hope of success for a Know-Nothing is not to be entertained. A goodly number of those who voted for the opposition electoral ticket last fall, having seen that the Democratic party was the only one which could directly lay claim to nationality, are disposed to carry their opposition no farther."

"*Largely administration in feeling.*" That's Democracy in North Carolina, we suppose. Well, that's Democracy here, so far as the office-holders and wire-pullers are concerned, and so far as the Slidell influence can control popular sentiment. There is nothing like *principle* at the bottom of it. Principle has been merged in an administration or anti-administration feeling! But, the people are getting their eyes wide open, which is a very great and promising consolation.

A "Local" Curiosity.—In the St. Louis Democrat of the 13th we find an account of a fire and riot in that city with the following caption:

Incendiarism! Riots!!—Rocks, Brickbats, Pistols, Muskets and Murder—Hell empty, and all the Devils here on Sunday morning!

We quite naturally supposed, when we commenced reading an article a column and a half long which thus "roared and thundered in the index," that something dreadful had happened, and felt prepared to learn that the people of St. Louis had been burning down each other's houses and slaughtering each other in fine style. Nothing of the sort. It was merely a fire and a free fight between two fire companies, in which, unluckily for society, only one of the belligerents received his quietus. If a New Orleans paper should make so much noise over so small an affair, it would never be able to accomplish a first-of-April hoax afterwards.

Politics in St. Helena.—The Americans of the parish of St. Helena held a meeting in the town of Greensburg on the 13th inst. Mr. John Corkern presided, and Mr. W. W. Carter acted as Secretary. Two delegates from each of the seven wards of the parish were elected to the Senatorial Convention which is to meet in Amite City on the first Saturday of August next. On motion of Mr. J. J. Thompson the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That there be a mass meeting held on the second Saturday in August next, in the town of Greensburg, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices in this parish.

And then the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Hon. T. G. Davidson, ex-M. C. and aspirant for further honors in the same line, visited our town the early part of this week and remained here some two or three days. His reception was not marked by any enthusiasm, that we could see. We believe he has gone down the river. He has no idea of declining his "questionable nomination"—not he.

[Lake Providence Herald, (Dem.) 18th inst.

Did old Tom Green shed any "tears" in Carroll? That is the question. Will our cotemporary enlighten us? The "enthusiasm" question bears no comparison whatever in importance with the "tear question."

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

St. Louis, July 21.—Gov. Walker encamped with eight companies of U. S. troops outside Lawrence on the 17th. The citizens have decided to not negotiate with him, and to not resist the troops unless fired upon.

Walker has warrants for the arrest of the city officers and other citizens of Lawrence.

Appointments.

Washington, July 21.—Calvin Jackson, of Michigan and Robert H. Clark, of Delaware, are appointed Pursers in the U. S. Navy.

Minnesota Affairs.

Washington, July 21.—Gov. Medary of Nebraska asks the War Department for permission to muster volunteers for defence against the savages at Upper Sioux Agency. Secretary Floyd refuses, but will send orders to Fort McHenry and Mackinaw for troops to join those at Forts Sterling and Ridgely to meet the apprehended disturbances with the Minnesota Indians, whose annuities are cut off until they deliver up the Spirit Lake murderers.

Kansas and Utah.

Washington, July 21.—Gov. Walker's proclamation is under consideration by the Cabinet.

Major Ben McCullough has arrived from Kansas where he had been sent to see what troops could be spared for Utah.

Murder and Suicide.

Cincinnati, July 21.—A German named Keoheler, employed by Horton & Macey, to-day strangled his wife, fatally stabbed Horton, and cut his own throat. He is not expected to live.

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

Detroit, July 21.—The brig Giddings capsized on Lake Michigan, and is a total loss. The crew were all saved.

Policeman Shot.

New York, July 21.—Eugene Anderson, a member of the Metropolitan police, was shot in the head last night by a burglar.

Domestic Markets.

Cincinnati, July 21.—Flour $6 25. Whisky 25 to 25½. Bacon Shoulders 10½. Sides 12½ to 13c. Mess Pork $23. Lard 14½c.

New York, July 21.—Cotton firm. Corn 92c. Provisions steady. Lard buoyant. Bacon quiet. Oils inactive. Lead dull. Whisky 32c. Sugar 9c. to 10c. Coffee 11½c. Freights heavy.

St. Louis, July 21.—Flour $6 25c. to $6 37½c. Wheat $1 35c. to $1 45c. Corn 78c. Hemp $1 22. to $1 35. Oats 68c. to 70c.

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, July 21.—The Twichell passed down at 11 this morning, and the R. W. Adams at 2 o'clock this evening.

Local Intelligence.

Coroner's Inquest. — *Apoplexy.*—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of policeman Wm. N. Walker, of the First District, who fell dead in the street the day previous. Verdict, apoplexy. Deceased was a native of Virginia, 55 years of age. An inquest was held on the body of an unknown Irish woman, about 35 years of age, found dead in a house on Basin street, First District. Verdict, apoplexy; caused by intemperance.

Fire.—Some little damage was done to the two-story brick residence of Adeline Morgan, C. w. c., on Basin street, between Poydras and Perdido, early yesterday morning. The blame was thrown upon some member of the incendiary gang.

Attempted Suicide. — Manuel Sacredo cut his throat on Monday night, at his residence on St. Philip street, between Chartres and Old Levee. He did not cut deep enough, however, and is in a fair way of giving life one more trial.

Shooting in the Third District.—Policeman Joseph Umarne, an officer who has repeatedly got into difficulty from his natural disposition to overdo his duty, got into trouble in a land earnest on Monday night. Having some sort of a difficulty with a free colored man named Pierre Gaspard, at the corner of Morales street and Washington avenue, he drew his revolver and shot him in the side. He then went to his residence on English street, between Love and Good-children, when Leopold Hernandez and supernumerary Bakinger soon followed for the purpose of arresting him. He refused to surrender, and again drawing his pistol, fired at Hernandez, but missed him and shot Bakinger in the instep. After that he was arrested and safely lodged in prison. Gaspard is dangerously wounded, and Bakinger's wound is one of a very serious character.

Another Shooting Affair.—A man named Edward Forrester was shot at 5 o'clock last evening, at the intersection of Canal and Basin streets, by a man whose name we have been unable to learn, though he is said to be an ex-policeman, or animal-catcher in the Street Commissioner's service. We learn that Forrester was chased out of a house in the vicinity and pursued along the street by the other, before being shot. The ball entered his chest just below the stomach, inflicting a wound which the physicians at the Charity Hospital, where he was taken, do not consider necessarily mortal. Forrester says he does not know the man who shot him, and gives no explanation of the affair. A man named John Richards was arrested on Magazine street last night, at the request of Forrester's wife, who charged him with being accessory to the shooting of her husband. Richards, however, escaped at the police office. Said he was a friend of Forrester's, and had parted company with him, on good terms, at the restaurant on Customhouse street, several hours before he was shot. The police were on the trail of the man who did the shooting, at our latest advices.

Hard Falls.—Michael Lynch, one of the workmen on the ruins of the late fire on the levee, is at Charity Hospital, suffering from a fall he had on Monday evening. A woman named Mary Laughlen is also laid up in ordinary—she having fallen from the second story balcony of a house on Market street, near Pacanier, while intoxicated. Both will recover.

First District Court.—There were no trials in Court yesterday, the case of Forbes and Deno being continued. Judge Hunt delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, who appeared in Court without making any presentments. No-bills prossqui were entered in the cases of John W. Clark, charged with shoveshelling; Francisco Garcena, charged with passing a counterfeit; Thos. Nolan charged with inflicting a wound less than mayhem; and in several petty cases. The Court will probably close for the season with the present week.

Recorder Seith's Court.—A singular family reunion took place in this court yesterday. Three little children were brought into court, to be taken care of, they having been found alone and uncared for, in a house on Circus street near Girod. Soon afterward, a woman named Rebecca Donelson was brought in on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain from a man named Gill, in a house on Circus street. The woman proved to be the mother of the children, whom she had deserted before being arrested for the larceny. And soon after the woman had been docked, in old man came into court, in some considerable trouble. He was the husband of the woman and father of the children—had just returned from a year's absence at New York—had found his home deserted, and first encountered his wife in the street, she being a prisoner in charge of officer Izard, and following her to the court, there beheld his children for the first time. Decidedly a situation, for a husband and father of tender sensibilities. The children were restored to him, and his luckless wife was dismissed for an examination; though she was soon afterwards released under bail.

A Cutlerstown was sent before the First District Court for stealing a pair of pants from Jacob Meyers. His plea that he was drunk at the time, was of no avail.

A loafer, giving his name as John A. Quitman, was fined $10 for raising a sunken row on Canal street; and Catherine Sullivan was made a member of the peace society, at the instance of D. Desed, of Tchoupitoulas street.

Mrs. Barberson and Eliza McCloskey, charged with brutal treatment of Maria Wilson, in Cherbourg Alley; Wm. McCabe, charged with calling A. Applegate a thief, etc.; and Ann and John Sutherland, charged with cutting Wm. Mellerland in the head with intent to kill, at the foot of Thalia street, on Monday, were arraigned and respectively docketed for examination.

John Carroll, charged with harboring a runaway, and Mrs. Golding, charged with beating Charles Perdon with a bottle, were discharged. R. R. Woodworth, charged by E. F. Harwig with assault and battery and peltery, was also discharged.

Wm. and Jack McGuire were held for a hearing on a charge of beating Antonio Vieira, at the corner of Julia and Liberty streets.

William, alias Kentuck, a slave belonging to Mrs. Nutman, was sent to jail for entering John McCaffrey's house on Thalia street, with felonious intent.

Recorder Fabre's Court.—*Assistant Recorder Holland presiding.*—Very little offered in this Court yesterday. Wm. Wagner was held for examination on a charge of having beaten Miss McCormick in his house on Customhouse street; and Mary Kennedy was held on a charge of boothoobally abusing Mrs. Johnson on Tremé street. Mrs. Barry and G. C. Wolfe, charged with assaults and batteries, were discharged.

Recorder Solomon's Court.—John Houra, mate of the steamer James L. Day, was yesterday examined on a charge of having stabbed John Smith, on board that steamer, on the 23d of May last, whilst the boat was lying in the river, at the foot of Louisa street. It was shown that Smith, a hand on the boat, had been discharged, and upon asking the mate why he was discharged, was cut by him in the breast with a pocket knife—the mate further attempting to cut him in the head. The accused, upon this, was committed for trial in the First District Court, and in default of $1000 bail sent to prison.

Policeman Umarne was arraigned on a charge of having fired his revolver in an illegal manner, on Monday night—having shot Pierre Gaspard, a colored man, in the side, and shot supernumerary policeman Bakinger in the instep. No particulars of the affair had been given at the Recorder's office whilst we were there, further than those elsewhere given, though the Recorder had gone to take Gaspard's declaration, the hall being still in him, and he in a critical condition. Neither Lad Bakinger made any declaration, he being also laid up. His physician, we learned, had decided to cut through the side of his foot in order to extract the bullet—it covered such dangerous operation. Umarne was sent to prison to await the result of the respective wounds.

Paul Francois, f. m. c., was sent to prison on a charge of having given Marion Forstall, a white man, a violent beating with a loaded cane, on Monday night, on Ursulines street.

Henry Breton, charged with periodically whipping his wife, was made a member of the Third District Peace Society, in the usual manner.

George Zeigler was held for examination on a charge of keeping a disorderly house on Morales street, between Spain street and Washington avenue.

Matrimonial Lottery.—Mr. Perham's "Beautiful Young Lady," who was "put up" in a gift enterprise some time ago, has, according to the Palmer (Mass.) Journal, fallen to the lot of a Mr. J. Waters, a professor of music in that town. The "Beautiful Young Lady" brings $25,000 with her, by the terms of the lottery, but money should not be thought of in connection with this delicate damsel whose charms are secured to the holder of the lucky number, whoever he may be.

A Family of Soldiers.—On the 14th a bounty land warrant for 160 acres was issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the Hon. Robert M. McLane, for his services in the Florida war. This is the fifth warrant issued to the members of Mr. Louis McLane's family—one to himself, for service in the war of 1812, one to each of his four sons, for services in the Florida war or war with Mexico.

News by Cape Race.—Should the establishment and operation of the sub-marine telegraph prove a failure, it is said that arrangements will be made to obtain European news from the steamers when they reach Cape Race, the most southern point of Newfoundland.

☞ A good article will always triumph over any pretended imitation. It has been said that every city is a paradise of humbugs; but in a really meritorious article, capable of doing all that is promised for it, and it will stand the test of any opposition dependent upon inflated notoriety; and Hostetter's famed Stomach Bitters bear evidence of this, for it has been taken hold of by the people and tried and not found wanting in curing any case of dyspepsia, in any form. When these facts are known, why should it not be appreciated, and used by everybody. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. jy22 2p&3t1W

Office Southern Pacific Railroad Company, 21 Camp street, New Orleans, June 27, 1857.

☞ Notice to Stockholders—The Company is now prepared to issue certificates of stock.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

jy22 2p1m

☞ 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. jel5 2ptol

☞ 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 dentrifice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure such bottle is signed "Partridge & Co., N. Y." For sale, by SICKLES & CO., Agents; MORRISON, and all Druggists. ad2 2p&o6m

☞ Certificate of R. Woodward, Esq., the well known traveler for the Dunsmuir Iron Works, Perry county, Pa.:

Dunsmuir, January 11, 1855.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir—I was for five years severely afflicted with chronic bilious dysentery, for which I was attended by several of the best physicians in the country, but all of no avail. I also used various remedies, but could and nothing to benefit me until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters; after taking four bottles of which, I was entirely cured, and am now enjoying the best of health.

Dr. H. B. Scarborough says:

Dover, Tenn., August 23, 1853.

I have sold all the German Bitters you have sent me, and if the preparation continues to do as much good as it has done, it will be the best medicine ever sold here.

See advertisement.

jy16 1m&W

Second-Hand Furniture Store.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kinds SECOND-HAND FURNITURE; also sold, exchanged and repaired, by

P. M. TOURNE,

No. 22 Baronne, near Canal street.

jy22 2p&m

Dolbear's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 106 Canal street.

All who wish to be ready for full business, should begin immediately.

PENMANSHIP, BOOK KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND GERMAN

are taught. There are Special Apartments and Professors for each branch.

RUFUS DOLBEAR.

jy22 2p3m

Men's, Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING AT NEAR COST!

Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!!

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 34 Magazine street,

Will dispose of the entire large stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at NEAR COST.

A reduction in PANTS of from 50 cents to $1 00.

A reduction in COATS of from 50 cents to $1 00.

—Call soon and get a fit for—

COATS, PANTALOONS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS or HOSE.

Patent or Challenge Shirts.

Their merit is, that they are made in the best possible manner, in good quality for the price as any other maker, and superior in form and fit to any.

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.

—A full assortment of—

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

Piano Covers, Blankets, Hospital Cloth, Gun Covers, etc., at Manufacturers' Prices.

Call and examine for yourselves,

AT THE ONE PRICE STORE OF

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

34 Magazine street,

North east corner of Gravier street.

jy21 2p8t

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260 BLACK SILK HANDKERCHIEFS at		$2 50
336 " " " at		$2 50
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175 " " " at		$1 50
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432 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 7-4 at		62½
133 " " 8-4, at		75c
500 pieces CHAMBRAY GINGHAMS at		12½c
140 " DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, 10 yds. each, at		$1 25
100 " " " " " "	at	$1 50
100 " " " " " "	at	$2 00

With a large stock of

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To be published in RICHMOND, Madison Parish, Louisiana.

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The size of this paper will be double medium. The price of subscription will be three dollars a year.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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