New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR,
FRANK HARDESTY, of East Feliciana.

FOR TREASURER,
J. W. WALKER, of St. Mary.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
W. A. LACEY, of Caddo.

FOR CONGRESS,
First District—GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.
Second District—GLENDY BURKE.
Third District—GEO. W. WATTERSTON.
Fourth District—W. H. SPARKS.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

FOR STATE SENATE,
WM. R. ADAMS, JOHN LAIDLAW.

FOR SHERIFF,
E. T. PARKER.

FOR CORONER,
R. F. DAUNOY.

FOR ASSESSORS,
MARK WALTON, R. D. HUBBARD,
LOUIS POWERS, J. A. WATKINS.

FOR TAX COLLECTORS,
First District—THOMAS ASKEW.
Second District—JOS. HERNANDEZ.
Third District—VAL. ST. CERAN.
Fourth District—GEO. MENSMAN.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
First Justice—J. K. DIXON.
Second Justice—C. M. BRADFORD.
Third Justice—A. SAUCIER.
Fourth Justice—G. DUPLANTIER.
Fifth Justice—J. P. BARNETT.
Seventh Justice—J. B. McLIN.

FOR CONSTABLES,
First Justice's Court—J. B. HAUGHTON.
Second Justice's Court—G. W. SIMPSON.
Third Justice's Court—JULES DELARUE.
Fourth Justice's Court—J. SARAPARU.
Fifth Justice's Court—H. HERNANDEZ.
Seventh Justice's Court—G. SCHREIHER.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1857.

☞ Mr. G. F. Shields, clerk of the steamer John Briggs, has our thanks for late Louisville papers.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. F. A. Sherman, clerk of the steamer Natchez, for a late Vicksburg paper.

☞ Copious details of the English financial and cotton markets will be found under our financial head this morning. It will be observed that money is 3½ to 4 per cent. per annum on the English Stock Exchange.

THE PARISH TICKET.—We place at the head of our columns this morning the names of the persons who have been nominated by the American party for the various parish offices. The ticket is one that challenges investigation as to its excellence, its character, and general acceptability. On it are the names of well-known citizens, of officers who have performed their duties honestly and efficiently, which is the best warrant for their retention, and of gentlemen who would do credit to any political organization, as its nominees. It is strong and acceptable throughout, and will receive an overwhelming majority of the popular vote next November.

The representative portion of the ticket is not yet complete. It will be so in a few days, and we shall then present a list of candidates for the lower branch of our State Legislature to the public. So far, the nominations that have been made, are the best we have ever known.

Talk on 'Change.

It was more active yesterday on the streets, occasioned by the return of numerous absentees. In the course of the next two weeks the population of the city will be increased thousands, and by the 1st of November it will be increased tens of thousands. We have but little space to note the movements of yesterday. There were reports on the street of more failures of banks in Northern States. There are no fears of those who have kept aloof from stock jobbing and rotten railroads.

We expect to hear of many more bank suspensions, but none of those now suspected will involve New Orleans to the amount of a dollar. If they had stopped six months ago the aspect would have been different.

The most important intelligence received yesterday was the following dispatch, dated Liverpool, August 29, and received by the Europa:

Stock of American cotton half of corresponding period last year. Middling, 9d.

It will be seen that the figure for which we have so long contended for has been attained. For the last twelve months have we been waging war on the corrupt and deceiving brokers and dealers in New York. We are perfectly satisfied with our victory, and feel disposed to rest for a short time on our laurels.

We received yesterday from our correspondent the following:

LIVERPOOL, August 22, 1857.

Per Asia.!

The Lancashire spinners and manufacturers, seeing that they have only eight to ten weeks supply of cotton in Liverpool, have thrown overbound the New York writers and brokers, and have come earnestly into the market to buy and stock themselves for a short time ahead.

This week the market has been active at advancing rates, though the system is still pursued of quoting under actual sales. Middling, you will observe, quoted at 8¾d, is actually selling at 8¾d. 9d. is certain.

All kinds of cotton partake of the advance, and no doubt next week will show yet higher rates.

Nine pence, alluded to in the above, it will be seen is reached. The stock of cotton, of all kinds, on hand in Liverpool on the 22d, was 438,640 bales against 277,260 same time last year. The Europa's advices report the sales of the week at 110,000 bales. At this rate, how long will the stock last. *Quien sabe?* The question is momentous. No shipments going forward, and no stock on hand in this market. Can any one intimate when the Liverpool market will be replenished?

The Vicksburg packet Natchez brought in yesterday 838 bales new crop cotton. On the same day last year she brought in 1,980 bales, and the Eclipse 3,402 bales.

The weather is fine for picking, and there will undoubtedly be sufficient receipts within the next thirty days to induce buyers to move.

From our papers and letters, received per Asia, it will be seen that cotton is still cotton; the only thing we remark is that the official quotation for Middlings is 8¾d., but we are of opinion that none was bought at that. Why do not the Liverpool brokers make a standard sample for Middling, so that shippers can know what Middling Orleans is? On a rising market they will sell Low Middling at the quotation for Middling; but on a falling market it will take the fullest classification of Good Middling to bring the official quotation for Middling; then the receiver who has ordered Middling cotton, writes out to the unfortunate buyer, "you have not sent what I ordered," when the fault is not with the buyers here, but with the brokers there who will alter the classification.

There have been some alterations in the Custom-House laws; the only one that affects our shippers is, that tobacco in future will not be compelled to be stored in government warehouses, but the act adds: "tobacco not worth the duty will be destroyed in the usual manner." This, to those not in the trade, requires explanation. On the west side of the King's Dock, in Liverpool, you will see a tall chimney, and if you ask what manufactory is there, wondering why a factory chimney is there in close approximation to the shipping, you will be answered, that it is the Queen's tobacco pipe. Now, that does not mean that her British Majesty is addicted to the weed, but that all tobacco, damaged so as not to be worth the awful duty imposed upon it, is destroyed there.

CONSULAR PAPERS FOR MEXICO.—Masters of vessels, shippers of freight, and all others having commercial dealings with any of the Mexican ports, can have their papers made out promptly and in proper form, by calling at the office of Mr. J. T. Lopez, No. 71 Magazine street; where they will be furnished under the direction of Mr. Ignacio P. Oropesa, a gentleman thoroughly experienced in those matters. See card in our advertising columns.

THE GREAT OLD FILIBUSTER GETTING RIGHT.

John Bull, although notoriously the greatest filibuster of ancient or modern times, has always made it a point to object to, and grumble at, large or small filibustering on the part of his neighbors. Doing a magnificent wholesale business in that line himself—carrying on a more stupendous trade in annexation, absorption and aggrandizement than all the nations of the earth combined, and having enjoyed uninterrupted success during a period of half a century—he very naturally, yet quite ungenerously, came to the conclusion that he possessed a vested, patent right, to do all the filibustering that was to be done on this mundane sphere, and that those who proposed to do a traffic of the kind on their own account, were not only interlopers, but atrocious poachers upon his peculiar preserves.

John Bull has always been particularly sensitive regarding American filibusterism, and, while absorbing province after province in India, containing millions upon millions of population, never failed to give us, gratis, a severe fatherly lecture whenever we presumed to appropriate a slice of territory either southward or westward; and, whenever we cast sheeps' eyes in the direction of Cuba, the old gentleman's indignant expostulations grew profound and words of "learned length and thundering sound" filled the columns of his organs. Whether Mr. Bull was trying to compound for his own filibustering sins by exposing the sinfulness of our operations in that line, or whether he was afraid we would get ahead of him, and take possession of territories, islands, etc., he was anxious to possess, is not so very clear; and censorious people will say, that, considering Mr. Bull's previous character, it was not honest regard, but an apprehension of losing something valuable, that induced his parental preachings.

But, be this as it may, the grand old filibuster is getting right. The war in China, the struggle in Persia, the wide-spread mutiny in India, *and* the present price of cotton, taken in connection with the probability that cotton will rule very high throughout the coming season, have abstracted a good deal of the starch from the old gentleman's shirt collar and bosom, and when he is not stiffened up too much with starch he is one of the greatest old fellows extant.

His principal mouth-piece—the London Times—in a recent number, admitted that the United States had a right to filibuster as well as England! Speaking of the friendly spirit that England's troubles have stimulated into expression in this country—and really our glorious old progenitor has always been nearer to the hearts of our people than any other nation, no matter what splenetic language may have been occasionally used—the Times says: "Clive and his contemporaries may easily be regarded as filibusters on a magnificent scale. Hastings and Wellesley, though they might not profess the doctrine, carried out the decrees of 'Manifest Destiny' with unexampled vigor."

Bravo, Mr. John Bull! You are getting along famously. You are getting right. Just do what you please, and let us do as we please, and there never will be any growling between us. You annex and civilize the East, and we'll annex and civilize the West; and between us we'll redeem, regenerate and disenthrall all christendom. That's the doctrine.

The Times thus concludes a very sensible article on Mr. Bull's behalf:

Other journals express even more strongly a feeling which, on the part of English writers, might be attributed to extravagant and unreasoning patriotism. It is not too much to say that an equally cordial sentiment would be entertained on this side the Atlantic, if the United States were menaced with any serious danger. The gratifying change which has taken place in this respect since the time of the Russian war may be, in part, attributed to the progress which had been made in removing the Central American difficulties. It is true that the treaty negotiated by Mr. Dallas has not yet been concluded, but the principles of an arrangement are recognized on both sides, and it is certain that the terms which were originally proposed, will ultimately form the basis of a settlement. The only English interest in the disputed regions concerns the free passage of the Isthmus. The half-civilized States of the American Continent may be left without interference on our part to adjust their future relations with their formidable neighbor. The world is wide enough for both branches of the race to spread without collision or interference. With India to govern and Australia to cultivate, Englishmen may look without jealousy or regret on the progress of the American Union toward the Southern Continent.

Just govern India wisely and well, Mr. Bull, cultivate the resources of Australia to their mightiest extent, never get foolishly philanthropic again on the negro question, never put on any supercilious airs towards Brother Jonathan who, as a chip from the old block, is consequently stubborn and obstinate, mind your own business and let our concerns alone, and we will take care of this hemisphere, and under our guardianship the commercial interests of both countries will become prosperous to a limit far surpassing the anticipations of the most sanguine.

The Coming Elections.

Under the foregoing caption our able correspondent "Counsellor" makes out a clear case against those who absurdly argue that no valid election can be held in this parish, next November, unless the *forms* of the "Army bill" are observed. His argument is strong and conclusive; and the authorities he quotes in support of his propositions are irresistible. The main points in controversy have been decided by the supreme judicial tribunal of the commonwealth; and as those decisions are founded in reason, justice, right and law, and in strict conformity to the plain mandates of the constitution, there is no probability that tribunal will reverse them.

By the way, why does not Attorney-General Moise, President of the "Central Board of Commissioners," or Judge Cotton, "Superintendent of Elections," make application, in proper form, for a dissolution of the provisional injunction that now holds the "Army bill" in a state of suspension, if they wish it dissolved? The Judge is now in town—has been in town all summer—and we have no doubt he will fix a day for the hearing of argument on the case, whenever applied to. But, do these gentlemen really desire that the injunction should be dissolved? We have grave doubts on the subject. They have made no movement towards effecting that end, and as lawyers they must be acquainted with the usual mode of procedure. Are they fearful that a full argument of the question would prejudice their cause before the public? Do they apprehend danger from the trial of a cause, from the publication of the progress of which the people might be made more fully acquainted with the tyrannies, infamies, and unconstitutionality of the "Army bill?" Or, is there not something sinister behind all this, looking to the disfranchisement of the people of the parish of Orleans, despite the constitution of the State, despite the laws of the State, despite the courts of the State, and despite the inalienable rights with which the people are endowed?

We incline to the belief that truth requires this question should be answered in the affirmative. But, if so, desperate political gamblers will find that the courts will vindicate the constitution and laws, and protect the people in the enjoyment of constitutional suffrage.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—The fifth number of this beautiful quarterly is before us. It is much what an Art Journal should be, full of choice editorial and general reading, and printed and embellished in the most tasteful style. Published at 548 Broadway, New York.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE N. O. PRICE CURRENT.—We are indebted to the publishers of the Price Current for copies of the Annual Commercial Statement for the year ending the 1st inst. It is a very complete and comprehensive thing, in the shape of a chart, and is well worth hanging up in every counting house.

HANGED.—Christy Boatwright was hanged in Camden, S. C., on the 4th inst., for the murder of a man named Evans.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Taylor & Raddin, the well-known and extensive dealers in boots, shoes and hats, have removed their establishment from No. 41 Magazine street to the large and commodious stores No. 21 Magazine street and No. 47 Common street. Their immense business, and the necessity of accommodating any number of customers, to any extent, have made this removal necessary.

STORES FOR RENT.—Four four-story stores on Tchoupitoulas street, between Lafayette and Gired, and running through to Poydras, are offered for rent. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

OFFICES FOR RENT.—Some very desirable offices, at the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, also a commercial building on Carondelet street, are offered for rent. See advertisement.

DAMAGED GOODS, WINTER CLOTHING, SHIRTS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of damaged goods, clothing, shirts, shoes, hats, etc., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Roche & Lemaire's auction rooms, No 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

(Communicated.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Mr. Editor:—Even if the Army bill were a constitutional measure and were not enjoined, I contend that a total failure to observe its provisions would not vitiate an election held in accordance with the forms of the Act of 1855, on the day fixed by law, pursuant to a writ of election and proclamation duly issued, according to the provisions of that Act.

It should be borne in mind that only so much of this statute as is "inconsistent with" the provisions of the Army bill is repealed by the latter. The only inconsistency, strictly speaking, between the two statutes is as to the manner of appointing Commissioners of Elections. The increase proposed by the Army bill in the number of polls in the old established precincts, the organization of the Democratic police, and the creation of the office of Superintendent, are provisions rather in addition to the law of 1855 than repugnant to it. The appointment of commissioners under the old law, admitting for the sake of argument such appointment to be clearly illegal, would not I say, annul the election.

Every lawyer is familiar with the distinction between directory and imperative statutes—between circumstances which are of the essence of a thing required to be done by an act of the Legislature, and clauses merely directory. The Act of 1855 provides that popular elections shall be held at certain times for officers created by the constitution and laws. It is imperative. It looks to the exercise of a great constitutional right. It contemplates an election as a condition precedent to the existence of elective officers. But the "Army bill," which seeks merely to change the mode of appointing Commissioners of Elections, to increase the number of polls in election precincts, and to transfer at elections the police power of the city into new and strange hands, is simply directory in its provisions. The failure to observe those provisions is nowhere in the statute itself declared to vitiate an election. It is matter of substance that elections should be held in pursuance with the constitution; it is mere matter of form by whom the Commissioners of Election and the election police are appointed. So long as the election is held pursuant to the constitution, and by commissioners *de facto*, apparently public officers of right, it is legally held and cannot be overturned, even though such commissioners may have held their offices irregularly or illegally. There is no rule of law better established and more firmly based on principle and precedent than that "the acts of persons exercising public functions, and who are *de facto* public officers, and apparently public officers of right, should be maintained in all cases where the public or third parties have an interest in those acts." It is not necessary to quote authorities to establish the existence of this familiar principle. A few cases well known to our community, are, however, so germain to the subject I am considering, that I deem it proper to cite them for the purpose of exemplifying the manner in which this principle has been applied in cases of elections, where difficulties almost precisely similar to those now suggested by designing and desperate politicians, were put forward with a view to defeat the public voice.

In the case of Marigny vs. Freret, in November 1851, the election of Mr. Freret was contested on the grounds that in two precincts "the commissioners of election did not count the votes in the manner provided for by law—and that the commissioners and clerks of election in the tenth precinct were not residents of the precinct and qualified to vote therein as required by law." To this petition the defendant's counsel, Mr. Rosolius, excepted, on the ground that it set forth no cause of action—that the requirements of the law as to the qualifications of commissioners and clerks of elections were merely directory, and that the non-observance of these requirements could not affect the rights which Mr. Freret had acquired under the election held under color of law. The commissioners were admitted to have been illegally appointed; but the Court sustained the grounds of the exception, and dismissed the petition of Mr. Marigny. In rendering judgment, his Honor, the late Judge Larue, applying to the case the principles I have already urged, said that "taking the case of the commissioners and clerks of the 10th precinct, who were for the purposes of receiving, counting and returning the votes of that precinct public officers as much as any officers in the State could be, they must be judged of by the rules that apply to all others, and both the public and individuals having acquired an interest in their acts, *their qualifications to hold the office* which they exercised, or the *validity of the acts which they performed* in the legal exercise of said office, *cannot be collaterally inquired into*." The correctness of this decision was so manifest, that Mr. Marigny acquiesced at once in it.

In the case of the city of New Orleans vs. St. Romes, these same principles were laid down by our Supreme Court. The city sued to recover the railroad tax assessed against the defendant. It was alleged by the defendant that the tax sought to be levied had been imposed illegally; that the Legislature had authorized such a tax only after the ordinance imposing it had been ratified by a majority of the voters upon whose property the tax was proposed to be laid; and that such voters, so qualified, were required by the act to be designated to the Commissioners of Election by certified lists of their names. The election had been held, but no lists whatever had been furnished to the Commissioners. Yet the Supreme Court held the election valid in spite of the omission, declaring the requirement of the statute as to the certified lists of voters "to be merely directory." They said they "could not construe that provision into a condition precedent." 9 Ann. Rep., p. 578.

In the recent case of Augustin vs. Eggleston, decided in May last, the contestant claimed that Judge Eggleston had not been duly elected Judge of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. The main ground of contest was, that the election was held under the law of 1855, which was repealed, and ought to have been held under the Army bill, which was then of force. In the argument which I heard, it was conceded that the Army bill was intended by the Legislature to be then of force, but it was urged that an election held under the forms of the old law was not the less valid for that reason. The Supreme Court, through Mr. Justice Spofford, in substance adopted the argument, and held that, "considering that the first Monday of April, 1857, was the day fixed by law for electing a Judge of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans; that a writ of elections duly issued, and proclamation thereof was duly made; that an election for said office was actually held on that day, both plaintiff and defendant being candidates; that the returns as made are conceded to indicate the election of the defendant," etc., the election was valid, and the petition of Augustin must be dismissed.

I might multiply authorities in support of my position, but it is needless. Surely, from the few I have cited, it becomes plain that if the election which the constitution and laws require to be held on the 1st Monday of November next, be held under color of law, such election will be valid, even though the Commissioners of Election be illegally appointed. A non-observance of directory statutes cannot rob the people of their constitutional right of election, which once exercised, may not be invalidated on account of the accidental or even wilful disregard of mere forms.

I have considered this question as though the Army bill were constitutional. I by no means believe it to be so. My reason, my reflection and my reading, convince me that it is unconstitutional, and null and void.

Let then the coming elections be held under the old law. The Sheriff, if he refuse to give notice of the election as he is required to do, may be forced by a mandamus to do so. If he refuse to make his returns, he may be in like manner driven to the performance of his duty, and punished for his refusal. Upon the receipt of these returns the Governor cannot withhold the commissions of the persons elected.

Let not then, timid counsels be hearkened to. Let us not be deluded into submitting to injustice and oppression by the assurances of Democrats that a mere formal enforcement of the Army bill would be the result of withdrawing the injunction. We should not expect wise and friendly counsels from our bitter political enemies. We should receive their suggestions with distrust; and when, under threats of official injustice, we are sought to be driven from the exercise of our legal rights, or seduced into abandoning them, let us be true to ourselves as American freemen, and stand firm in the plain path of duty.

COUNSELLOR.

DEATH OF AN ARCTIC VOYAGER.—Lieut. Jas. McGarey, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his last Arctic expedition, died in Boston on the 1st inst.

DEATH ON THE TRACK.—On the 2d inst. a young woman attempted to cross the railroad track near Albany, N. Y. just ahead of an approaching express train. She was knocked down and instantly killed.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FOREIGN SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—The Linda, from New Orleans, has arrived at Barcelona; the Lason at Bordeaux, and the Neptune at Texel.

The Magic Pill sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans on the 26th.

The C. H. Pennel, from Liverpool for New Orleans, the 27th.

Loss of a New Orleans Ship.

The ship Lexington, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with 1,100 bales of cotton, went ashore in Brandon Bay. The crew were all saved.

Another Suspension.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The Miami Valley Bank (Independent) has suspended. Liabilities unknown, but certainly large.

Steamship Clyde Disaster.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—The Captain of the steamer Clyde has arrived here and reports that the steamer, cargo and mails, with the passengers' baggage are all a total loss.

Mrs. Cunningham Indicted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Grand Jury has returned a true bill against Mrs. Cunningham for producing a suppositious heir to the Burdell estate.

New York Democratic Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. When the New York city delegation reached the room confusion commenced, and a recess was taken. After the adjournment a row took place on the platform between the friends of Mayor Wood and Dan E. Sickles.

More Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Bank of New Jersey at Brunswick has failed.

Fred. G. Swan, of this city, commission merchant, hat failed.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Gov. Henry Gardner has received the nomination for Governor from both wings of the American party.

Minnesota Politics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Ex-Gov. Ramsay was yesterday nominated by the Republican State Convention of Minnesota for Governor.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Cotton is dull; Orleans Middling 16, Upland Middling 15¾. Flour is unsettled. White Wheat $1 35 to $1 50; Red $1 25 to $1 34. Corn 69 to 71½c. Mess Pork unchanged. Coffee 10¾ to 11c. Sugar steady. Chicago Beef $21 50. Bacon steady; Western Smoked 15c; Hams 12c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Flour sold at $4 50, but closed unsettled at $4 50 to $4 40. Wheat unsettled; Red 75; White 85 to 90. Whisky 20½ to 21. Bacon is higher. Linseed Oil 68. Oats 30 to 35. Rye 65.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 10.—The Mississippi passed down at 2 o'clock A. M.

QUEER DISGUISE.—A runaway slave was arrested in Harrisonburg, Va., a few days ago, on his way North. He passed for a squaw, having dressed himself in female attire, with a horse-tail wig.

A MULATTO BEAR.—The Iowa State Gazette says a yellow bear has been seen in the region of Lake Superior, supposed to be a cross of the polar and black bear, and as large as two of the common black species. One of the cubs of this bear was taken by the Indians, and by them carried to Green Bay, where his juvenile bearship was regarded as a great curiosity.

DIED:

On Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., of an lingering illness, Mrs. JULIA A. MACY, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice, from her residence on Constance street, between First and Second streets, Fourth District.

☞ **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, as the subject is too delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Beware each bottle is signed "Partridge & Co., N. Y." For sale, by SICKLES & CO., Agents; MORISON, and all Druggists. ah9 3months

☞ **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 2p6d

☞ **Cholera has become one of the prevail-**ing diseases of our land, as well as those in foreign countries. This being a universal fact, precaution should be taken in regard to diet during the warm weather, and in view of the beneficial results in the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters heretofore, in our city as well as elsewhere, we would advise all to procure a supply for family use, and use it as per directions on the bottle. When this is done most sickness can be prevented. At least this is the experience of the past, which can be, and is certified to by thousands. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. ao7 2p6d&W

☞ **"Woodland Cream."—A Pomade for** beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For making Ladies' Hair to has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes Dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed "Partridge & Co., Proprietors of the Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by SICKLES & CO., Agents; MORISON, and all Druggists. ah 2p6d&m

Giquel & Jamison,

No. 18 CHARTRES STREET,

Are receiving by the last arrivals from Europe and the North, a large assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Which they will offer to the public and their friends, on the 14th inst. It consists partly in—

FLOUNCED AND BRODADE SILK ROBES.
Plaid, Striped and Plain GROS DE NAPLES.
Brocade, Watered, Striped, Plaid and Plain BLACK SILKS.
PLAIN SILKS—All colors.
MARCELINES AND FLORENCE SILKS.
PERKIN AND SINCHEW
PLAIN AND STRIPED CASHMERES—New Patterns.
PLAIN AND FIGURED DE LAINES.
MUSLIN DE CHINE AND POPLIN ROBES.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CHALLIES.
MUSLIN DE LAINES AND CHALLY ROBES.
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
.. .. for Misses.
Printed, Satin Striped and Plaid BAREGES.
.. .. Small Figured, for Children.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SILK HOSE.
.. .. .. COTTON HOSE.
Gent's and Boys' Silk, Worsted and Cotton HALF HOSE.
DAMASK AND JACQUARD MUSLINS.
JACQUARD AND EMBROIDERED MUSLINS—For Curtains.
Silk and Worsted, Worsted and Linen, and Plain DAMASK—For Curtains.
French, English and American CALICOES—New Style.
FRENCH AND IRISH LINEN.
.. .. .. SHIRTING,
.. .. .. LINEN SHEETING,
8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 13-4.
BIRD'S EYE AND RUSSIA DIAPER.
DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
DIAPER AND DUCK TOWELS.
Black and Colored CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—Full Patterns.
LADIES' CLOTHS—All Colors.
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS and SATINET—For Boys.
FRENCH COTTONADES.
WOOLEN AND COTTON BLANKETS.

We are also receiving an extensive assortment of

Plantation Goods,

Such as—FRENCH AND NAVY BLANKETS.
KERSEYS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS.
LOWELLS, Cotton Stripes and Colorades,
for Negro Clothing.

And a great variety of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, which we will offer at the LOWEST PRICES.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
18 Chartres street.

Save the Children!

A WORD TO MOTHERS—The most common disease to which children are subject is worms. In fact it is almost universal. Thousands of promising children die of it without its cause being suspected. The symptoms are so various that a diagnosis is almost impossible. Mothers who would be on the safe side should administer

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

whenever the slightest indication of the complaint appears. If there are no worms in the system it can do no harm, and if there are, it will infallibly annihilate them and effect a radical and permanent cure.

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

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Death on Rats and Roaches.

WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, guaranteed to be the most safe and effective agent ever used for the destruction of these troublesome vermin. For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Agents,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

☞ Be sure you ask for WILSON'S RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, as there are many spurious articles offered.

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.,

Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street.

We opened on Tuesday, the 8th inst., a complete assortment of GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE, comprising everything new that has appeared in the markets of Paris and New York; amongst which are—

COLORED DRESS SILKS—Carmele and Lance Balmaine, Plaid, Chiné, Silk Striped, Figured, Brocha and Plain.
SILK ROBES—a Volante, a Quilles, a Lere and Bayadere.
BLACK AND COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE.
VALENCIAS, SHALLIES, CASHMERES, MUSLIN DE LAINES, and FRENCH CALICOS—in pieces and in Robes.
CLOTH, SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH TALMAS AND CLOAKS.
CHENILLE, PLUSH and EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS and SCARFS.
EMBROIDERIES and LACES.

—ALSO—

A select assortment of MILLINERY, RIBBONS and FLOWERS.

A large invoice of the LATEST STYLES OF TRIMMINGS. se10 2p8

"A Platform all can Stand On."

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,

Beg leave to remind their old friends and customers that the same Principles which have for the last FIFTEEN YEARS governed their Houses are still adhered to.

"One Price and no Deviation."

And "should any dissatisfaction exist after the purchase of the Goods, they may be returned and exchanged, or the money will be cheerfully refunded."

By steamships Empire City and Black Warrior, the House have received a splendid assortment of

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It is a well-known fact that the Clothing turned out by this House is made in a superior manner, and our experience in this line of business justifies us in stating that we are sure the selection of Goods this year excels all the former efforts of our worthy partner, Alfred Munroe, under whose superintendence they are gotten up.

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Your attention is particularly requested to the splendid assortment of

Boys' and Children's Clothing,

Both for Dress and School purposes.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING AT FACTORY PRICES.
TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.

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No. 19 CHARTRES STREET.—We are receiving direct from manufacturers, Mosaiques, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian CARPETING. FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various qualities and color, which we cut to suit Halls, Rooms, etc. Also, Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, etc. Cocoa and Canton MATTING, etc., all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

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

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

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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.

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Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Capital $10,000,000.

Office, corner Common and Carondelet streets.

DWELLINGS, GIN HOUSES, COTTON HOUSES, etc., taken upon the most favorable terms. The well-known responsibility of Agency here guarantees promptness and liberality in all its dealings.

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CHAS. J. BABOX, Advisory Director. se7 2p1m

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GENERAL STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

37 ..... Chartres Street, ... 37

Have just received, per Empire City, a choice selection of Bronze and Fancy Glass Inkstands, suitable for Banks, Insurance Companies and Merchants' offices; also a numerous selection of English, French and American Blank Book Papers from the best manufacturers. We have the best of workmen to execute any work, and now feel prepared to meet the wants of our friends and the public in general. Merchants and others desirous of having a full set of Books made for the coming season, would do well to give us a call before giving their orders elsewhere, as we are confident, after an examination of our stock, to gain a liberal share of their patronage. Our stock comprises everything that the public may want in our line and of the best quality. We solicit a call.

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SILK UMBRELLAS, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Linen and Cotton SHIRT BOSOMS.
Linen and Cotton SHIRTS—Colors Land White.
FRENCH CORSETS, of all styles.
STOCKINGS, Socks, Cravats, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Mitts, Garters, Embroidered Chemisettes, Perfumery, Toilet Sets, etc., etc.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LION & PINSARD,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

French and American Paper Hangings,

BORDERS, CORNICES, OILS AND MARBLES, in every variety.

No. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE, opposite the Post-Office.

Particular attention paid to all such in their line. aug2 2ply

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

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NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1857.

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Dear Sir—The twenty-four inch Mill which I purchased from you for Mr. T. J. Packwood's plantation, has been attached to the sugar-mill ever since it has been in operation, has worked, I am much pleased with it in every respect. Both in regard to its simplicity, durability, and quantity it grinds. I timed the mill when in operation several times, and found to my surprise that the mill was grinding one bushel per minute. I therefore expect the mill to grind regularly thirty bushels per hour with ease. To Sugar Planters I could especially recommend your Mills believing them to be superior to any mill ever manufactured.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN S. McDONALD, Engineer.

au15 2p6t

All Kinds of Sewing

DONE BY MACHINERY, by

MRS. BOYD,
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Our customers and others, wishing their FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, will please call at our Store and leave their measures and orders.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.,
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Singer's Sewing Machines,

With all the late improvements, for sale by

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FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF—WARRANTED GENUINE. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

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Coal! Coal!

R. & J. WATSON,

New Levee, foot of Julia street,

Are constantly receiving large supplies of the VERY BEST QUALITY OF SCREENED

PITTSBURG COAL,

and are now prepared to furnish, by the boat load, DEALERS, PLANTERS and STEAMSHIPS at the SHORTEST NOTICE and LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

☞ Parties desiring to purchase a part only of a boat load of Coal, can have the same delivered at their plantations without extra charge, except the usual cost of cartage. j24 2p5m

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Messrooms, and Private Families, is commended to a trial of Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment by its own merits has attained the highest rank as a pleasant, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soup, fish, fowl and cold meats, game, etc., etc., is extensively used in all quarters of the globe.

The numerous "imitations" on both sides of the Atlantic speak loudly of its merits, and the fact that it received the only Medal awarded to foreign Sauce at the New York Exhibition attests the estimation in which it is held by those selected with special reference to their ability to judge of the quality of similar articles of table use. And being the most popular Sauce in the market, unprincipled parties are offering for sale spurious Sauce by slightly varying the spelling of "LEA & PERRINS," only Proprietors of the genuine Sauce.

A stock always on hand. Also orders received for direct shipment from England.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
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Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

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