New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

PARKER & WOOD. WILLIAM R. 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; but, yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements inserted, for usual rates, 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 WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $2 year, invariably in advance. Enjoying an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for 50 per square, each insertion.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. ARE FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching, as it does, a class of families 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.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1858.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have orders to that effect regularly executed for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office.

Chief of the Police Department.

Mayor Stith commenced his administration yesterday morning most auspiciously by appointing a head to the Police Department in whom all good citizens repose implicit confidence, and to whom all evil doers, unless they reform, will find a scourge and a terror.

The appointment of the new Chief of Police—Mr. Thomas E. Adams—will, we unhesitatingly assert, be regarded with universal satisfaction by the community, and may also be viewed as an earnest of the honor and success that will attend the executive municipal administration so recently inaugurated. At all events such is our conviction, and we have little idea that future events will bring disappointment in their train. Mr. A. is a man of integrity, quickness of perception, decision of character, courage and energy—qualities particularly essential to the office he now fills, which, by the way, was not of his own seeking or wish, the voluntary tender of the Mayor being backed up by the urgent solicitations of many scores of the first merchants and property-holders of the city. It is well that this fact should be constantly borne in mind. In this case the office sought the man and would have the man—not the man the office. It is to be hoped that the friends of law and order will rally to his support in any emergency that may hereafter arise, and by their aid and countenance help to vindicate the reputation of New Orleans from the unjust aspersions which have been, and may be, showered upon it. Should a partial or general reconstruction of his department be deemed advisable, in order to render it more useful and efficient, the public may rest assured that every thing will be done judiciously and with scrupulous fidelity. This task will be unclouded with difficulty and responsibility, but we believe he is fully equal to its requirements.

Talk on 'Change.

There was considerable activity on the streets yesterday, though there was not much talk going on. The weather was pleasant, with a little sprinkling of rain now and then, just sufficient to create a demand for umbrellas. The arrivals of produce yesterday, though not large, were respectable for the season of the year. On the landings there is more than ordinary activity, with considerable talk of the water. We have nothing of an interesting nature from the upper rivers, only that the accounts are no worse.

It is hoped speculators will not attempt to create the belief that we are to experience a deficiency of breadstuffs by reporting unheard of damage from overflows in some sections of the West, on the borders of rivers. We can inform them that throughout the Southwest—say Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Alabama—there will be an abundance of corn raised; in fine, the prospects for a heavy yield of the maize were never so auspicious. True, there may be an occasional instance of an individual neglecting to raise his own corn. Yet we see sacks of corn going every day to the most fertile regions of the interior. In Texas they do not raise half enough corn for home consumption. It is all folly for the South to be dependent on the West for this article, when it can be raised with so little trouble. The policy of going in for large crops of cotton, and neglecting all other staples, will not pay in the long run. But what we intended to say is, to inform speculators that there will be a great yield of corn in the South, and so they need not call into requisition the wild cat banks, and pseudo bankers in the West to monopolize the article.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports up to last evening were 2,976,000 bales, and total exports to Great Britain for the season, 1,604,000 bales.

There were no accounts of the Persia last evening. We conjecture that the intercepting off Cape Race will not pay in the long run. *Quien sabe?*

MERCHANTS' LODGE, I. O. O. F.—By a special notice of this Lodge, to be found in our advertising columns, it will be seen that action has been taken with regard to one of their members, who was one of the witnesses against Miss Harby, upon the trial of her father last Friday. This action shows a sense of self-respect on the part of the Lodge, which will be properly appreciated by the Order and by the public at large.

STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.—We call attention to the card of this Company in another column.

☞ The schooner Buena Vista, Capt. Doane, arrived yesterday from Nassau (N. P.) with 116 of the passengers of the ship Knickerbocker, from Liverpool bound to this port, previously reported lost on Abaco Island.

SUICIDE IN MOBILE.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held in Mobile on the body of J. B. Ritter, a native of Tennessee, and a verdict was rendered that he came to his death by taking poison.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.—Col. Harrison, the venerable United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, died at that place on the 24th ult.

TROOPS RECALLED.—It is announced on good authority that Gen. Scott, on consultation with the Secretary of War, has sent orders by express to turn back a large portion of the troops now moving in the direction of Utah. The immense magazines of supplies will, however, be forwarded to Utah, as a considerable body of troops will be kept there for some time to come.

FOUR PERSONS DANGEROUSLY BURNED.—On the night of the 14th, a drunken man named Loftis upset a candle among some hair matting spread on the attic floor of a building in Baxter street, New York. It instantly took fire, and attempting to extinguish it, Loftis and three women were terribly burned. It was supposed that the man and one of the women would die of their injuries.

ALL ABOUT A FLAG.—An Englishman, keeper of a rumshop in Philadelphia, hoisted an English flag in front of his house a few days ago, a proceeding which in a very short time produced an unhealthy excitement against him. The Chief of Police advised him to take down the obnoxious bit of bunting, and he finally did so when it became apparent that his shanty was about to be torn down.

GEN. SCOTT'S BIRTHDAY.—The 72d birthday of General Scott was celebrated with military honors in New York on the 14th inst.

ENORMOUS SHARK.—A shark was killed at Menemsha Bight, near Gay Head, last week, which measured 18 feet in length and 4 feet in diameter. He had three rows of teeth, and his liver produced 6 barrels of oil. He was caught by getting aground at ebb tide. Six yoke of oxen were hitched to the monster for the purpose of hauling him higher up on the beach, but could not start him.

[New Bedford Standard, June 10.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This world-famed medicine is to be had of J. Wright & Co., 21 and 143 Chartres street; Gordon & Co., 49 and 51 Canal street; H. Kennedy, and F. F. Jacques. We call attention to the advertisement about it in another column.

A VOICE FROM DELAWARE.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Delaware was held at Dover on Thursday last, says the Baltimore Patriot of the 15th, in view of the formation of a new National party. The meeting was immense and most enthusiastic. Many speeches were made and various resolutions passed. The following is the "platform:"

1. *Resolved*, That this party shall be called the "People's Party." Its platform shall be as follows:

2. Devotion to the Union of the States.

3. The expenses of the General Government should chiefly be borne by the duties on foreign imports; and in laying such duties the principle or the Home Valuation should be made for the purpose of affording just protection to American industry, and that we are opposed to direct taxation.

4. In the formation by the people of a Territory, of their political institutions, the voice of the *bona fide* inhabitants should be fairly ascertained; and the proposed new State should not be admitted into the confederacy unless Congress is convinced that her constitution expresses the actual will of her people, and that the best mode of ascertaining the will of the people is, in our judgment, the submission of the constitution to a vote of the people.

5. Disclaiming all hostility to aliens, as such, and especially on account of their religious faith, we yet declare that some proper legislation should be enacted by Congress to protect the institutions of this country from the arrival of criminals and paupers.

6. The net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, not needed to pay off public debts, should be divided among all the States, old as well as new, upon equitable principles.

The platform was adopted in sections, by acclamation; indeed, with more unanimity than was ever before evinced by any party in adopting a platform.

If Delaware is small in geographical proportions, no doubt can be entertained of the largeness of the aspirations or the bigness of the stomachs of its population. The foregoing "platform" affords indubitable evidence of the verity of this latter proposition.

And then, how peremptory and precise these Delawareans are! They leave nothing to chance. They close up every loophole of escape. They provide against all accidents, misconceptions and misinterpretations. They not only conceive and bring forth the child, but they name him and prescribe a positive government for his future walk in life! And they go on, apparently full of confidence that their tantling, if he ever reaches manhood, will act, walk and talk just as they have directed, in his infancy, that he should talk, walk and act, in case he arrives at the age of maturity.

The baby is unfortunately named. The name will be the death of him, if nothing else should happen to clip abruptly the thread of his existence. Thirty or forty years ago—in the earlier and purer days of the Republic—the name might have answered indifferently, if not tolerably well. But, in this fast age, it will not suffice at all. The baptismal appellation will not answer. "People's Party" won't live long. We doubt whether it will survive the swaddling clothes process. The people will not rally around the cradle, much less sing lullabys to "People's Party." The people have something else to do; and, if we are not much mistaken "People's Party" will turn out to be no party at all—the tremendous commonwealth of Delaware to the contrary notwithstanding.

The second plank in the "People's Party" platform is set forth in the following imperative language: "Devotion to the Union of the States." This is as stern as it is ambiguous. What "Union?" we would respectfully ask. The "Union" our forefathers established, or the "Union" the Freesoilers of the North declare they will establish—founded upon outrage, plunder and spoliation of the South? If the former, we will go for it as far as the farthest; if the latter, we will denounce it, abominate it, execrate it, and have nothing to do with it except to expose its enormities to our Southern fellow-citizens.

The third plank we demur to most decidedly; and believe a large majority of the Southern people will join with us in sentiment and action. We think it would be infinitely better for the South if all duties on imports were repealed, Custom-Houses utterly abolished, and the expenses of the General Government paid by direct taxation. This would deprive the Federal Government of the power of discriminating in favor of the North and against the South, and would put the two sections more on an equality than they now are. Adopt the principle that "every tub should stand on its own bottom," and we confidently prophesy that the Southern vessel would float, even if the Northern one sank. At all events we may gain, and can't lose by the operation.

The fourth plank, in regard to the Territories, we care little or nothing about, and would not, were it generally adopted. We have no idea that the abolitionists will ever permit the admission of another slave State into the Union. They openly say so; and they will possess the absolute power to do as they please in a year or two. Hence, we look upon territorial planks in any party's platform as mere surplusage.

The fifth plank is eminently worthy the source whence it emanates. With the remark that we view the emigrants from Europe, no matter what their religious or political bias, as eminently superior, morally, socially and individually, to the Abolitionists and Freesoilers of the North, we will quit this branch of the subject.

The sixth and last plank is good enough, perhaps, because the public lands might as well be squandered one way as another; and a division among the States "upon equitable principles" might result better than the swindling process which has prevailed in Congress for a long series of years past.

With this *resume* of the mighty Delaware "platform," we will bring our remarks to a close. Decidedly, the *projet* won't work. It is not feasible. The people up in Delaware are altogether too Utopian for this utilitarian, spoils-seeking, political, impracticable age. They had better go to work, improve their sand-hills, and let national reforms alone.

Cotton Spinning.

Among the numerous labor-saving inventions and discoveries of the day, that of Mr. George G. Henry, for spinning cotton on the plantation where it is cultivated, promises to be not the least important. To a person aware of the enormous expense required to get the great staple of the South to the factory, it is unnecessary to say that any plan by which the raw material could be converted into cotton yarn on the plantation would effect a radical change in almost everything pertaining to the cotton interest. There appears to be little room to doubt that Mr. Henry's invention will accomplish that result, and that it will shortly come into general use. The cost, it seems, of spinning the cotton, is not greater than that of shipping it, to say nothing of the waste, and the yarn produced is equal to any spun in the mills and is twice as valuable as the raw material.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer states that he has in his possession a specimen of the drawn cotton as it came from Mr. Henry's machinery on the plantation of Mr. George S. Yerger, of Mississippi, who has given the invention a trial. The fibre, he says, is in perfect preservation, and in its texture is "almost as soft and elastic as floss silk." It is said that hitherto the best machinery has injured the fibre in the operation of bringing it to this stage. Mr. Henry expresses his full confidence in the success of his experiment. Mr. Yerger's crop amounted to 450 bales, and the following is stated as the force employed in spinning it into yarn:

1—One old man, 65 years old, at the "gin and lap."
1—One man (maimed, forefinger off) at "cards."
1—One old man, 60 years old, at "drawing."
2—One boy 10, and one girl 12 years old, as "speeders."
6—Three boys 7 to 9, and 3 girls and boys 10 years old "spinning."
6—Six women and girls to the reels; but one a good field hand and she a girl of 14 years.

17 all told.

These hands do the ginning, grinding the meal for all the force on the plantation, and crush all the ear corn for the mules, horses and oxen, as well as spin up the 450 bales of cotton.

It thus appears that the expense of converting the raw material into yarn by Mr. Henry's process is not greater than that of ginning and baling, without taking into consideration the thousand other items of cost attending the preparation and shipment of a crop. The interests of the South, and of planters individually, seem to demand a thorough investigation of the merits of Mr. Henry's invention.

THE LEVIATHAN.—This monster steamship, it is announced by the company, will not make her contemplated trip to Portland, Me., until next spring. She will then commence running regularly between Liverpool or Liverpool or Portland, making the trip, it is expected, in seven days. Arrangements have already been made with the London and Northwestern Railway Company of England, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, for allowing the steamer a portion of the receipts on all the ship's traffic passing over their lines.

Second District School Examination.

The Hospital Street Girls' School was examined yesterday. This is a very large school, and enjoys a high reputation among our public educational institutions, as it always has enjoyed since the able and efficient Miss M. D. Cooper has been its principal. We went there yesterday in the expectation of seeing a brilliant educational display, and we were not disappointed.

The school contains the uncommonly large number of 578 pupils; that being the number precent yesterday. This army of young girls was divided as follows: First English class, taught by Miss Cooper, the principal, 37; second English by Miss H. Maxent, 31; third English, by Miss M. Allen, 52; fourth English, by Miss A. Morisson, 150; first French class, taught by Miss L. Chopard, 31; second French, by Miss A. Desforges, 33; third French, by Madame Turgeau, 61; and fourth French, by Miss O. Pitard, 150. The primary classes, it will be seen, are enormously large. We can hardly imagine how one young lady can manage to teach the a-b-c's to one hundred and fifty children, simple as the task may be; but we presume the labor of teaching these classes is no greater than that, if as great, of teaching the smaller classes of the higher studies of the school. The most admirable system has always been observable in Miss Cooper's school, and was particularly manifest yesterday; and where perfect system prevails, we may be sure that the labor of training up "the young idea" is borne in fair proportion by all.

The varied nationality of this school, to which we have alluded in former years, is still its marked feature. The largest proportion of the girls are Creoles, whose native tongue is French. The Germans rank next in number. There are some Irish and a few Americans; there are a few from Mexico and the West Indies; and the young lady from the Cape of Good Hope, (of English parentage,) is still in the school. The girls yesterday all appeared in their gayest dress; and, between them and the crowds of ladies and gentlemen who squeezed in to see the examination, the building—one of the massive old brick residences of the Spanish regime—blushed like a flower garden and swarmed like a Brobdingnagian bee-hive.

We regard it as almost superfluous to state that the examination passed off to the satisfaction of the Superintendent and Directors, and to the entire gratification of the spectators. There being eight classes to examine, the time was divided to a minute, the upper classes necessarily having the most time allotted to them. Whilst we were present, the first French class, under Miss Chopard, and the first English class, under Miss Cooper, made the most flattering *expose* of their last year's attention to their books and teachers. In grammar, geography, arithmetic, and the exercises in language, most of the girls, it appeared to us, were as perfect as was possible, outside of a high school. In passing, they not only gave out all the principles the book contained, but explained points on which some of the standard text books differ. In geography, the exercise was brought down to the "jumping off place," to-wit, the present time. For instance, a little girl was asked how many States there were in the American Union. She replied, thirty-one, but if Kansas were included, thirty-two. Being asked why Kansas was not now included in the regular number, she gave a brief definition of the *imbroglio* which kept the question open. We rather admired this; for although it was as easy as anything else for a child to learn under a good teacher, it showed that the child had been instructed on a point of home geography, of which thousands of grown people are yet in the most blissful ignorance. With a number of the girls we were so well pleased that we took the trouble of getting their names. In English, Misses Holt, Dussumier, Troclair, Hauck, Larose, Del Trigo, Chevillion, Huard, Davis, and Regenburger, took the lead; and in French, Misses Del Trigo, Larose, Chevillion, Huard, Hauck, Dussumier, (above named,) Chalette, Lebeau, Corna, Mascaro, Gaschet De L'Isle, Fernandez, and Vesseron.

The examination concluded with the usual recitations and dialogues, all being charmingly given. The English exercises consisted of a poetic piece, "Bingen on the Rhine," recited by Miss Regenburger; "Female Education," by Miss Davis; "Want of Confidence," a dialogue by Misses Larose and Troclair; another dialogue, by Misses Dussumier and Troclair; and a recitation by Miss Hauck. Only one of these girls, Miss Davis, was an American, naturally speaking English; but all the rest did beautifully. In French, there was a dialogue by Misses Larose and Del Trigo; and recitations by Misses Regenburger, Piffant and Hernandez. The above mentioned girls are the diamonds of Miss Cooper's six hundred; and surely, if we were a teacher, we would desire no higher honor than to be able to make the display which was made at the Hospital street school yesterday.

This closes the examinations of the common schools of the Second District. To-day, commences the examination of the Boys' High School, at the Masonic Lodge on Rampart street, between Main and St. Phillip; the examination to conclude to-morrow. On Thursday and Friday, the Girls' High School is to be examined, at the same place.

Third District School Examinations.

The Seventh Ward Girls' School had its annual examination yesterday. It is in a cramped-up frame building of the old-fashioned kind—a residence—much too small for its present purpose; the girls, over three hundred in number, being crammed in it like figs in a drum. We were pleased to see a fair attendance of ladies, mostly mothers of the pupils, and some of the most charming representatives of the school interest from the First District; but the attendance of gentlemen, or of those gentlemen who should have been present, was lamentably slim—in fact, nothing at all. At none of the Third District School examinations, so far, have we had the pleasure of seeing more than one Director; and this Director we have met only on one occasion. Mr. Bourges, the Superintendent, has had to sustain the whole burden of the annual review, so far—though, in justice to the teachers, we must say that they have shown themselves fully prepared for the most critical visitation, and that Mr. Bourges' burden has consequently not been a very heavy one.

The Seventh Ward Girls' School is under the charge of Mrs. Pitman, a lady whose long experience in teaching eminently qualifies her for the important and honorable post she now occupies. She teaches the first class in English. She has four assistants: Madame D. Turgeau, French teacher; Miss M. L. Rapier, second English teacher; Miss Mary Finley, third English; and Miss Ernestine Nicomede, fourth English. The a-b-c class, of Miss Nicomede, contains the very respectable number of one hundred and thirty children. The great mass of the girls are Creoles; the Germans rank next in number; and there are some Americans and Irish, with a sprinkling of Spanish and Mexicans. The school is situated in a suburban district, and the larger portion of the pupils are the children of poor parents—those to whom the public schools are a special blessing, and will be to the end of life.

Whilst we were present, the class of M'me Turgeau, in French, and the classes of Mrs. Pitman and Miss Rapier, in English, passed the ordeal of examination with the highest credit. Now and then a girl would tumble, but the readiness of their recovery showed the fault to be that of confusion, and not remissness in study. Grammar, geography, reading and arithmetic were the exercises, and in the intervals, songs were very pleasantly given—a lady visitor from the First District volunteering to preside at the piano, and leading the music with becoming grace.

Quite a crowd of young gentlemen were unable to obtain admission, save into the back-yard and on the back-gallery. Whether their presence was owing to a platonic enthusiasm in the cause of education, or to a gallant interest in the young lady teachers, we were unable to determine; but we rather suspected the latter was the case. We do not, however, offer any objection to it. We would, on the contrary, consider it a libel upon the gallantry of our young gentlemen if some of them, at least, did not attend school on examination day, when the beautiful and accomplished young ladies who constitute the rank-and-file of the teachers' army are submitting the results of their noble labor to public inspection.

To-day, the Washington Girls' School is to be examined. It is at the corner of Moreau and Piety streets.

THE FRIGATE COLORADO.—A letter of the 24th ult. from St. Domingo City announces the safe arrival at that port of the steam frigate Colorado. The performance of the vessel during this, her first voyage, either under canvas or steam, was fully equal to that of any other ship of her class in the navy.

MONEY FOUND.—Somebody has left his purse in Mr. Trois' Virginia Cigar Store. See advertisement.

Beauties of White Slavery.

The Cincinnati Commercial is a darkly, deeply dyed Freesoil journal, although ably and interestingly conducted in other respects. It can see little or no good in the South, and little or no evil in the North. Its freesoilism blinds its eyes, deafens its ears, and obscures its judgment, whenever it refers to Southern affairs. It will write eloquently and pathetically upon the fabulous wrongs Southern slaves are falsely said to endure—the said slaves being unquestionably the happiest and best cared-for set of laborers in Christendom—and, at the same time, entirely overlook and forget the crying evils, the sad oppressions, and the mighty tyrannies, their system of labor practices upon the free white operatives of its own immediate section of country! But this is not strange—it is freesoilism—and when that is said, all is said, for the subject is exhausted.

Not long since the German journeymen tailors of Cincinnati held a large meeting, and resolved to ask an increase of wages of from 25 to 50 per cent. The Commercial had a report of the proceedings of the meeting from which we take the subjoined extract:

About thirty-five hundred journeymen tailors are employed by wholesale manufacturers in this city, and *their average wages are about fifty-five cents per diem. Some do not receive over thirty-five cents per diem, while few if any receive above sixty cents.* They are all required to work ten hours a day. Those who are able to own sewing machines, and who employ from three to half a dozen girls to assist them, make fair per diem by working from sixteen to eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. The prices paid are about as follows:

For ordinary cassimere and doeskin pants, which are sold at from $2 to $5 per pair, the manufacturer pays the journeyman 15 to 40 cents per pair for making. It requires a day to make a pair. For an ordinary cloth coat, usually sold by the manufacturer at from $10 to $15, the journeyman is paid 35 to 62½ cents for making. It requires a full day to make it. For a good quilted coat $1 25 is paid for making. A year ago the price was $2 50. It requires fully three days' fast stitching to make such. For making an ordinary cloth, silk, satin, velvet or other vest, the tailor is paid 15 to 50 cents, and it is a day's work. Tailors say that they know that pants have been made, within a week, for 15 cents a pair.

Merchant tailors pay their journeymen about one hundred per cent. better prices, and charge their customers more than a pro rata price for work. Cutters are paid 3 cents each for cutting out vests, 5 cents per pair each for pantaloons, and 12½ cents each for coats. The majority, however, are paid by the month.

A very affecting narration, but very coolly related. Although the proposition is incontrovertible that these poor white people cannot live on their meagre wages except on food that a slave would reject with contempt, and which no slaveholder would venture to place before his "chattels," the Commercial has no words of editorial sympathy, no encouraging comments, no proffers of assistance to aid in extricating the impoverished from the distresses that environ them! Oh no! Freesoilism has no feeling in common with white slavery. All *that* sort of material is reserved for Southern blacks who do not need it, and who, out of the teeming abundance which surrounds them, know not the meaning of the words privation or want. Freesoilism, thou art an arrant hypocrite!

CROPS IN CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI.—The Kosciusko Chronicle of Friday last says:

We were on yesterday presented with a large, fine cotton bloom by Mr. Henry Jamison, who gathered it from many others in his cotton field. Mr. Jamison informs us that the lice have entirely disappeared, and that the prospects of the cotton plant in his neighborhood at present is more promising than it has been in many years. From other portions of the county we hear equally as favorable accounts, and with regard to corn, the recent showers have been the very making of that crop; it will be abundant unless a drought should come unfortunately to blight it. We congratulate our agricultural friends on their prospects.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. T. Parker, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at half-past 4 o'clock, at the corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas streets, merchandise, claims, etc.

By R. Armfield, at early gun-light, at No. 53 St. Charles street, books, stationery, etc.

See advertisements under proper heads.

DIED:

In this city, on Monday morning, the 21st inst., at half-past 11 o'clock, CHARLES McDONALD, a native of New York, but for the last nineteen years a resident of this city.

The funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner of Perdido and Adeline streets.

On Monday, the 21st inst., at half-past 4 o'clock A. M., AZELIA, consort of Charles Black, aged 23 years.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please notice.

☞ **The use of Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters**, for dyspepsia, flatulence, heaviness of the stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the Bitters are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficent results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the through system. je21 2p6t&1tW

☞ **Notice—The public are hereby informed** that this is the last month for paying their Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves, Carriages, Income and Personal Property, without suit or costs. Tax-Payers are respectfully invited to come forward and pay their bills.

je8 2p1m ADAM GIBSEN, Treasurer.

☞ **Persons advanced in life, and feeling** the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, will all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Hoofland's German Bitters an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and order of more youthful days, build up their shattered frames, and give health and energy to their remaining years. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson.

Principal office, 415 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by druggists or storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 143 Chartres street. jel 2p1m&W

☞ **Weed's Patent Sewing Machine is before** us. We have examined it and tried it on various kinds of work and for once confess ourselves astonished that so simple a piece of mechanism will sew. The complaint against Sewing Machines generally has been that they very easily get out of order, and become useless to the purchaser. But there is an exception, for there is, to all appearance, nothing to get out of repair. And we wonder again, so simple a thing will sew such a beautiful, straight, even and firm seam, that never can be rivaled, either in beauty or strength, by any work done in the ordinary way. It sews well on the finest muslin or the coarsest and hardest cloth, doing every kind of work which families require, and is also adapted to shoe and saddle manufacturers' use, as we have seen some very elegant specimens of work done on leather, that was not only handsome but strong. We have never seen so complete a Sewing Machine before, or one we could so freely recommend to our readers, who need such a thing as this; and since Sewing Machines have become almost a necessity in every family where there is much sewing to be done, we advise all to purchase this in preference to any other.

These Machines are manufactured and sold by WHITNEY & LYON, No. 345 Broadway, New York.

[Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

M. S. BEDRICK, 25 Camp street.

my27 2p1m&W Agent for New Orleans.

Our Old Stand.

THE

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

—OF—

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,

Is in constant receipt by every steamer from New York, large additions to their already immense stock of

Fashionable Clothing,

—For—

MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.

—Also—

Under Garments

AND OTHER FURNISHING GOODS,

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, Umbrellas, etc.

LIFE-PRESERVING VESTS.

The public attention is particularly called to this most desirable improved Life-Preserver. Recent fatal occurrences should warn all to be prepared. Call and examine, at

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,

No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

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—For sale by—

THOMAS L. WHITE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

105 .....CANAL STREET.....105

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS—1 volume.
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We offer at the lowest market prices, MATTING—500 rolls White, Checked and Fancy; FLOOR OIL CLOTH—Of all widths, styles and qualities. CARPETING—A large assortment of all kinds received direct from English and American manufacturers. Table Covers, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Mats, etc., for sale or approved notes.

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Fashionable

CLOTHING STORE.

R. PITKIN,

13.....AND.....15

CAMP STREET.

The subscriber is receiving by every steamer from the North, direct from his manufactory, large accessions to his already desirable stock of

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

—ALSO—

BOYS' & YOUTH'S CLOTHING,

PHILADELPHIA SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,

VALISES,

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☞ The above Goods are got up expressly for the retail trade.

Strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Don't forget the number.

R. PITKIN,

Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street,

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Closing Sale, to Remove!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

AT COST AND UNDER COST!

Every article must be CLOSED OUT IMMEDIATELY.

SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
TISSUES,
FLOUNCED ROBES
In fifty different styles.
JACONETS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, TOILE DU SOIE.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS.
DAMASKS, CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS—Immense stock.
HOSIERY, KID GLOVES—At half price.

With a complete stock of all kinds of

Housekeeping Goods,

All to be cleared at once, without reserve!

M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,

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D. P. Scanlan & Co.,

IN LIQUIDATION.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!

The Whole Stock must be Sold!

From this date we will offer our large stock of CHOICE GOODS at such prices as will insure rapid sales. Our stock is composed, in part, of—

RICH COLORED SILKS, in Robes Aquille, Bayadere, Double Jup, and Flounced.
BLACK SILKS, Plain, Figured, Brocaded and Striped.
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
ORGANDY and
JACONET MUSLINS,
In Pieces and in Robes.
EMBROIDERIES,
AND LACES.
A complete assortment of
RIBBONS and
MILLINERY.

All of which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices.

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.,

In Liquidation,

Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street.

FOR SALE.

The STOCK, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, LEASE AND GOOD WILL of our MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 14 Chartres street.

For a person wishing to go into business, this is an opportunity rarely to be met with. The house has been established for more than twenty years, and has the best run of custom of any similar establishment in the city. Apply to

JOHN TODD,

je21 2p3t 12 Chartres street.

Great Inducements!

In order to reduce stock previous to the 1st of July, when we intend making alterations and repairs to our store, we have made

VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

In the prices of our stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And would respectfully request an examination of the BARGAINS now offering.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

je21 2p3t 116 Canal street.

Southern Furniture Warerooms

WILLIAM H. STEWART,

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

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRS and BEDSTEADS, to add dition 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.

WILLIAM H. STEWART,

je21 2p6t&1tW 171 and 173 Canal street.

Lillie's

WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

—AND—

BANK LOCKS.

J. G. NEWCOMB, Agent,

je17 2ptf No. 20 Camp street.

Notice.

The advertiser begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has resumed the BOTTLING BUSINESS at his Old Stand, Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street, where he will keep a full assortment of PORTER, ALE AND CIDER, of the very best quality.

Also, a superior article of DRAUGHT ALE and CIDER, LAGER BEER, CORKS, BOTTLES, etc., etc.

☞ Families supplied with an extra article.

N. MARACHE,

je17 2p6t Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street.

Selling Off at Cost!

—AT—

169 AND 171 POYDRAS STREET.

In consequence of our store being rebuilt next month, we will sell our whole stock of

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,

AT FIRST COST!

Therefore now is your time, if you wish to save money. Come one, come all!

D. MOORE & CO.,

je11 2p1tyl 169 and 171 Poydras street.

Bladon Spring Waters.

Messrs. JAMES CONNER & CO., the proprietors of the Bladon Springs, in Choctaw county, Alabama, respectfully inform the public that the Hotel is now open for visitors to the Springs.

Steamers leave Mobile for Bladon four times a week, and every Saturday evening.

The virtues of these waters have been fully tested for many years, and can be confidently recommended for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Dyspepsia, diseases incident to Females, Dropsy and General Debility.

The Bladon waters are especially recommended to all suffering from diseases incident to warm climates, such as Liver Complaint, affections of the Bowels, Kidneys, and all diseases arising from impure blood. The water acts as an alterative, restoring the organs affected to their natural healthy functions.

The proprietors are permitted to refer to the following eminent physicians of Mobile and New Orleans, who are acquainted with the waters, and have sent patients to them with unfailing success:

Dr. J. C. Nott, Mobile.	Dr. W. Stone, New Orleans.
Dr. H. S. Levert, ..	Dr. Wedenstrandt, ..
Dr. J. P. Hamet, ..	Dr. Roshton, ..
Dr. L. Le Fourn, ..	Dr. Lambert, ..
Dr. J. R. Colf, ..	Dr. Graham, ..

Further information can be obtained from our Agents,

SYME & FROVAN, Druggists,

No. 134 Canal street,

At whose establishment a constant supply of the water can always be had in quantities to suit purchasers. je7 2p3m

Max Sutaine & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

☞ Orders taken by Mr. A. MAURICE, at SOSTHENE THOMAS & CO.'S, No. 9 Gravier street. my31 2p1m

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 411 BROADWAY, (near Canal street,) NEW YORK.

jy13 2ptf

Iron Furniture.

A large assortment of Iron Settees, Chairs, Foot Stools, etc., suitable for verandas and gardens. For sale low by

LION & PINSARD,

je14 2ptf 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

Clothing at Cost,

FOR CASH!

Owing to an intended change in my firm, and to extensive alterations and improvements I intend making in my Warerooms, I will offer, from this date until the 1st July, my entire stock of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS AND PLANTATION CLOTHING,

At Prime Cost of Manufacturing!!

The following List of Prices of leading articles will convey a tolerable idea of the extremely low rates at which the whole Stock will be sold:

Black French Cloth DRESS COATS	$12 00
.. .. FROCK ..	12 00 to 16 00
.. .. Merino ..	4 50 to 9 00
Black BOMBAZINE COATS	7 50
.. SILK ALPACA COATS	3 00 to 4 00
.. DORSKIN PANTS	5 00 to 6 00
.. FRENCH MERINO PANTS	4 00
FANCY CASSIMERE ..	4 50
.. SUMMER ..	3 25 to 4 50
WHITE LINEN DUCK ..	2 25
FANCY DRILLING ..	1 25 to 2 50
WHITE LINEN COATS	2 00
.. DUCK ..	2 25
.. MARSEILLES COATS	3 00
FANCY GINGHAM ..	1 00
MARSEILLES VESTS	75 to 2 50
Linen Bosom COTTON SHIRTS	1 00 to 2 00

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