New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 19 CARP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at twenty dollars per annum, or twenty cents per week; or $10 for six months, or $5 for three months, payable invariably in advance.

Subscriptions to the country, per annum—Weekly edition, in advance, $5.

Advertisements at the usual page rate charged $1 for every insertion.

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

Advertisements on market, will be published one month, or longer, at the option of the proprietors, as circumstances may indicate, and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $3 per annum, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a valuable medium for advertisers of a character suited to the country trade. Advertisements inserted at $1 per square, each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1858.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have either or both regularly mailed for any specified time, by leaving their orders and fees at the office.

☞ Monday's double-sheet Crescent will contain some choice articles for the home circle, in addition to the usual quantity of editorial, news, local, telegraph, etc.

☞ The Weekly Crescent can be had this morning. It is full of choice matter, including the contents of this morning's daily issue.

TRAVELERS, TAKE NOTICE.—For rates of fare by the steamboat Creole, for Ocean Springs, Biloxi and intermediate landings, as also by the mail line to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, are enhanced to two dollars. See advertisement. The Creole leaves this evening at the usual hour, and the Mobile boat at meridian.

SEAMEN VIRGINIA.—This lake shore packet, by the breaking of her rudder on Thursday last, will be prevented from making the usual Saturday trip. It will require three or four days to repair. It is expected the trips will be resumed on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

L. W. Lyons & Co.—*Ready-Made Clothing.*—The ready-made clothing business has grown to be so prominent a branch of trade of New Orleans, that we are repeatedly called upon to notice the inauguration of establishments which, in extent of stock and moderation in prices, eclipse all that have preceded them. Messrs. L. W. Lyons & Co., who have just opened at 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, corner of Common, are enabled to furnish clothing to a large portion of the human family as ever were supplied from one depot; and by manufacturing all their own goods, they are enabled to sell at prices which will hardly bear competition.

Children's clothing, linen and cotton shirts, gents' general furnishing goods, trunks, valises, carpet sacks, umbrellas, etc., are comprised in the assortment which the Messrs. Lyons & Co. keep constantly on hand, and we cannot do a better natured action to those in want of anything in their line, than to advise them to call at the clothing depot of Lyons & Co.

THE PRESIDENT AND COLONEL KANE'S MISSION.—The Washington Union denies that Colonel Kane has had any authority from the President during his recent journey to Utah, and asserts that his mission was purely personal and individual, made at his own impulse and on his own responsibility.

THEFT OF SLAVE SPECULATOR.—The captain and crew of the schooner Francis French were on trial in Smithfield, Va., on the 9th inst., for stealing slaves. Thompson, the steward, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.

NEW KIND OF PRINTING PAPER.—The London Times, it is said, is about to be printed on the best paper, at a saving of two cents per pound, which, on their edition of several tons per day, is equal to $100,000 a year. It will soon be used on the Illustrated London News, and all the leading London periodicals, it having been thoroughly tested and found in every respect superior to the paper heretofore used for printing dry, giving a clear, sharp impression, so desirable in the working of wood engravings.

TURNOVER OVERDUE.—The Hon. James B. Foley, of Indiana, has been thrown overboard by the Democracy of his "district," and a Mr. Holman nominated to succeed him. That famous letter of poor Mr. Foley, evidently "killed" him.

FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—The Turk's Island Gazette of the 15th ult. states that the weather continued favorable for gathering salt. Stock on hand 200,000 bushels—price 9 cents.

BANANA EXPORTS.—There were exported from Bermuda to the United States this season up to 21st June, 28,000 barrels potatoes, 300,000 lbs. of onions and 2,000 boxes tomatoes. An unusually large quantity of pine apples had been exported to Europe and the United States.

EXECUTED.—Isaac D. Wood, convicted of poisoning his sister-in-law, was hanged in the jail yard at Geneseo, N. Y., on the 9th inst. To the last he protested that he was innocent.

HOW CANE IS TURNED.—A farm in Ohio lately cut down a mulberry tree and sophisticated it so that it found a black snake. The wood was sound when the snake was trying, and not room enough for it to turn round. From the growth of the timber, it is supposed that it had been there some fifteen years. The snake was six feet in length, blind, and had no use of itself, except its head.

☞ Rev. L. S. Kalloch attended an evening meeting at the Baptist meeting-house in Rockland, Me., recently, and got into a sharp discussion with Deacon Wilson, who was a prominent witness in the famous Kalloch trial, and Elder J. Baker, a Baptist preacher. The discussion ended in something very much like a row, which was at length ended by the gas being turned off, leaving the audience in great temporal darkness.

SINGULAR HALLUCINATION.—The Richmond Dispatch states that Anthony W. Southall committed suicide near that city recently by drowning himself in a pond. He had previously stated that an angel appeared to him and informed him that after death he would have to stay seventy-six years and six months in hell, and he said he wanted to have it over as soon as possible.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.—On the 7th inst., in Rochester, N. Y., says a Northern paper, several persons witnessed the phenomenon of what appeared to be a star of the second magnitude, starting in the southwestern sky at an angle of 35 degrees, and passing around the horizon at the same elevation, until it reached the northwestern sky, when it gradually dimmed, and settled nearly perpendicularly down until it disappeared. It occupied the time from 9 o'clock until about 10½, in making its strange journey.

THE SUN MAKES THE TREMBLE.—Under date of the 9th inst., the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The note of Col. Shaffner, published in the Union to-day, would seem to extinguish all hope of the success of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise. The physical obstacles which he mentions are not, however, of new creation. They were probably known before the first or even the second attempt to lay the cable. Perhaps, however, the company persist in the experiment for the purpose of testing the truth of Col. Shaffner's theory—that the electric current will not pass through the submerged wire. The success of sub marine telegraphs across various straits and seas had created a different impression. The trial has probably failed through some cause, but perhaps not the cause referred to by Colonel Shaffner, and this failure may not then, therefore, put an end to a like attempt at some future time.

GREAT SALE BY THE SHERIFF.—A great sale of valuable improved property and slaves will be made this day at the City Hotel, Carrollton, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

VIRGINIA AND THE COTTON STATES.

Some six or eight weeks ago the Richmond Enquirer appeared with an elaborately prepared leader, in which the proposition was distinctly set forth that it was doubtful whether Virginia would co-operate with her Southern sisters should unconstitutional invasions and unbearable oppressions compel them to resort to the alternative of separation from the North. The article naturally created a great deal of surprise; and while it elicited sharp comment from most Southern journals of character and influence, it was joyfully hailed by the principal newspapers in the interest of Freesoilism. Indeed, the contrast was painful, and the caustic remarks it gave rise to must have reached the editorial rooms of the Enquirer office, for, on a subsequent occasion, the editors "explained their explanation," although they did not mend matters much, according to the best view our humble understanding enabled us to make. When men find their own section arrayed against them on a particular issue, and the enemies of that section praising them, patting them on the shoulders and telling them to go on, it is time they change positions and return to the old, accustomed household, or else go boldly and manfully into the camp of the enemy. We can respect a man who changes his opinions on high principles; but a man cannot claim to be a Southerner and act with the freesoilers, and be entitled to respect. There is as much connection between a log thief and an honest man, as there is between a slaveholder and an abolitionist.

The course of the Enquirer was severely criticised in Virginia by the press of their State generally; and the fact was made as clear as the sun at noon-day that it did not truly represent the feelings of one-twentieth of the people. With the exception of the border counties in which there are but few slaves, owing to the kidnapping and thieving propensities of the Abolitionists, and where a good many of them have settled, the population of the Old Dominion is staunch and true—as loyal to its section as the people of any other State further South. Politicians and Presidential aspirants may place her temporarily in a false position, as they have, but in a little time she will right herself and take her proper station in the eyes of the world.

By the last mail we received the Richmond South, of the 8th inst., in which there is an able article on "The Value of Slavery and its Influence in Virginia." The South regrets the excitement caused by the course of the Enquirer; asserts that the "cotton States are mistaken in supposing that Virginia desires the continuance of the Union for the purpose of keeping up the value of slave property;" that no sordid considerations control the action of the people of that ancient commonwealth; and that "she will never be seduced into being the South of a Northern confederacy by mere pecuniary considerations. If slavery is morally wrong, or politically and socially an evil, and our people are convinced of it, she might be easily induced to get rid of it. Believing, as her people do, that it is morally right, and politically and socially advantageous to the present generation as well as to posterity, she will use all the forces she possesses to retain her institutions, to maintain her position in the confederacy, and under no circumstances will she divide herself from her sister States of the South."

This is good doctrine, and well put. Virginia has been beautifully styled the "mother of States and statesmen;" and she is actually the mother of the slaveholding States of the West and Southwest. With the exception of the Carolinas, all the slaveholding commonwealths sprang from her prolific loins, and to suppose that she would separate herself from her own offspring, and join with her and their enemies, under any circumstances, would be to suppose an intolerable absurdity.

The Richmond South concludes its article in this wise:

The cotton States may rest assured that Virginia has no reason to value slaves as a mere merchantable commodity. They possess with us a far higher value. Our slaves are our companions and friends, endeared to us by ties and associations which we cannot sunder to gain pecuniary wealth from our southern brethren; and we will not estimate our alliance with the slave States by its value in dollars. We have long known the true value of political and social alliances, and they are not to be decided by monied obligations. We believe that it is far better for us to retain our slaves, and rear our children in a slaveholding community than to rid ourselves of a great blessing, by a petty trade, however gainful. We really believe slavery a conservative institution and a blessing to our whole community. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful that we object to any proposition to sell out, at whatever pecuniary advantage, a most valuable, and one of the best securities of real freedom.

Our friends in the South are entirely mistaken in supposing that *cotton* is the sole maintenance of negro slavery in the United States. Let them look to the continued rise in the price of tobacco—let them remember the increase in its use, the rapidly increasing consumption of it in continental Europe, the vast progress of free-trade—the fact resulting from these events, that the Virginia planter has for several years rivalled the Southern trader in our own markets for slaves. Let them reflect on the fact that tobacco is the most pleasant and least deleterious of narcotic luxuries, and that its cultivation is most gainful and least laborious in the State of Virginia, and they will have no reason to apprehend that our people will betray their principles or sacrifice their interests to become the South of a Northern Confederacy. Neither power nor money could repay our people for so pernicious a separation, or so unnatural a union.

We do not underrate the value of the tobacco culture, or the importance of its relation to the institution of slavery; but still there can be no doubt that the permanence of slavery in the South depends upon cotton. The world can get along without tobacco—but the world cannot get along without cotton. The one is a luxury—the other a necessity. Here is the difference between the two staples, and a radical, all-important difference it is, too. But we will not argue this point, as it is not pertinent to the object we have in view, which is to show the loyalty of the Old Dominion to her sister Southern States. This we think we have done effectually, from the time the Enquirer commenced its suicidal course up to the present moment.

Talk on 'Change.

There were gatherings yesterday at the usual places. The talk was diversified. Something was said about the sub-marine Atlantic telegraph, or rather, the great cable with an electric wire inside, which they have been trying to find a comfortable place on the bottom of the ocean for. There is no doubt the dandy U. S. frigate Niagara and Victoria's steamers will be heard of before many days pass. As for the success of this stupendous undertaking, which has already cost two millions and a half of dollars, we consider as a gone case.

It is about time to hear from the Cape Race speculators. The screw steamer Kangaroo, of the 7th, from Liverpool, ought to be heard from to-day or to-morrow. We are, however, getting along tolerably well without fast intelligence.

The weather is pleasant; no rain; the sun may be called hot at mid-day, but we have had warm weather often before. The nights are attended with pleasant breezes. The health of the city is good, and take matters all in all, we are doing much better than our quondam friends located in the hyperborean regions. Croakers and agitators are *here da combat*. The result of the season's business will turn out as profitably that croakers must seek another market for sustenance. Our good city was to have been washed away by the Mississippi river or inundated, or some great catastrophe was to happen. We may be visited by sickness, and we may not. This will be the only calamity that will interfere with our prosperity, but an epidemic would be forgotten in about six weeks.

Business was lively on the levee yesterday. The arrivals of boats from the West with full cargoes, the receipts of cotton, the continuance of tobacco shipments hither, with some hhds. sugar and molasses, denote evidences of trade which are not usually realized at this advanced period of the season. We note that shipmasters and agents are in the best of humor with the advance in freights. There is something between the rates now current here and in New York last week, say the 9th, where we note the following engagements:

To Liverpool, 500 bbls. flour, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; the lower rate to fill up; 19,000 bushels grain at 4s. 5d., bulk and bags; cotton, 5-32 to 3-16d.; 50 tcs. rice, 17s. 6d. To London, 1500 bbls. rosin, 2s. per 280 lbs.; 75 bbls. pork, 2s. 3d.; and per ship Isaac Bell, 4000 bbls. crude turpentine, 2s. per 280 lbs., and 1000 bbls. spirits at 5s. A ship from St. Stephens to Liverpool, Dole, 67s. 6d.; a schooner to Bangor with flour at 17c. and corn 5c.

The Northern mail via Mobile failed yesterday from beyond Augusta, Ga. The mail via the Jackson Railroad came through, but we received no benefit from it, our latest dates from New York being of the 9th inst. The balance of the European mails by the Africa came through; but our papers might as well be stopped on the road, as they ought to have been received two days before.

The Crops.

We are indebted to a leading cotton house of this city for the following extracts from their correspondence.

Extract from a letter dated Madison Parish, La., July 8, 1858:

Since writing to you last, there has been another large crevasse just below Providence, which has overflowed a great many plantations that were dry before, and mine amongst the rest. The water is higher now than it has ever been known to be, and 8 inches higher than it was in the great flood of 1856. There are not ten acres of dry land in this place, and I suppose the crop is entirely gone. It is too late to think of repairing the injury.

Extract from a letter dated Sun Flower County, Upper Yazoo, July 12, 1858:

The river is now at this place within one inch of the highest mark of last winter, and is rising nearly three quarters of an inch per hour. What is to become of the plantations on the river it is impossible to say. Some of them above this place, we understand, are already submerged, and there is reason to apprehend an overflow here and every where else in this region. The crop on this plantation, both of corn and cotton, is very fine, and it is really melancholy to contemplate its destruction. It is yet uninjured, and can stand a rise of three or four feet more without material damage.

Extract from a letter dated Bolivar County, Miss., July 13, 1858:

I have lost my entire crop except about fifteen or twenty acres of cotton. All of my corn is lost.

Extract from a letter dated Holmes County, Miss., July 11, 1858:

Our cotton crop is tolerable, and I think if we do not have too much rain, we will make a fair crop.

Extract from a letter dated Red River, July 7, 1858:

The cotton crops are very fine, and ours particularly.

Extract from a letter dated Laconia, Ark., June 30, 1858:

I must inform you that our crops in this neighborhood, are nearly ruined by overflow, most of them entirely so. I expect to have not more than 20 to 30 bales cotton for next fall.

Extract from a letter dated Helena, Ark., July 4, 1858:

Our cotton farm having been overflowed, we will consequently make no crop.

Local Intelligence.

FREE DISPENSARY.—Weekly report of the Free Dispensary of the New Orleans School of Medicine, on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Saturday, July 10, patients treated		53
Monday, " 12, " " "		33
Wednesday, " 14, " " "		60
		146
Treated previously		5,823
Total		5,969

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending last evening:

Admitted	188	Died	21
Discharged	169	Remaining	749

THE EXECUTION OF JAMES NOLAN.—Between half past 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, James Nolan suffered within the walls of the Parish Prison the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of Capt. Reno, in a coffeehouse on the New Basin, several months since. The circumstances of the case have been so often detailed, that we do not think it necessary to go again into the history of the unfortunate affair which has resulted in sending two souls into the mysteries of an unknown world.

As is already known, Nolan gave Reno his death stabs as he was seated at a card table in a coffeehouse on the New Basin, and when he (Reno) was in no position to defend himself. Various causes have been assigned as incentives to the deed, but we have heard of no satisfactory one. After Nolan convicted of murder, without qualification, by a jury of his own session, his relatives and friends of the prisoner carried his case to the Supreme Court, and did all that legal acumen could do to discover a flaw in the proceedings of his trial. The appeal was unsuccessful, and then, Nolan clung to the hope that the Governor would pardon him. The reception of his death warrant by the Sheriff, put an end to all earthly hopes, and he has for the devoted himself to preparations for meeting his God. Religious exercises seemed to have fortified him against the doom which he had learned to look upon as inevitable.

Nolan was visited frequently during the last few days by his wife, and his two sisters, and by an uncle, who remained with him yesterday almost to the fatal moment. When brought upon the scaffold, he was comparatively alone, and while assured upon the last chance he was ever to occupy in this world, he made a few remarks to those who were assembled within the walls of the prison, to witness his execution. He spoke with a firm voice, and said he had expected that the wished death he had contemplated. He was ready and willing to die. He hoped God has forgiven him, and that those whom he was addressing would also forgive him. He thanked Capt. Fremaux and his assistants for kind treatment during his imprisonment, and a prayer having been read by the Rev. Father Delon, his spiritual attendant, he was launched into eternity. There are other minute particulars connected with the execution which we do not think, but which we do not consider our readers much interested in.

CYROT GENTES AGAIN.—The renowned Cyrot Gentes, having exhausted himself in the Third District, by the tremendous efforts he made against a free negro woman, came up town yesterday, and tried his hand in the First District. Cyrot asserts that he has a lumber yard on Burgundy street, and that he has been robbed of lumber to the amount of $30, by one Saboly, alias Banses. Knowing something of the eccentricities of Cyrot, Recorder Summers was somewhat indisposed at first to accept his affidavit, but, thinking there might be some truth in it, he signed the document, and told the officers present to go out and arrest the first banses they met with.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—There was the usual number of small misdemeanor cases before this court yesterday, and some of a grave nature.

Mrs. E. Penner, who resides on Thalia street, between Apollo and St. Charles streets, stated on oath, that a young boy named Pearce, and her servant girl, Mary O'Brien, were arraigned on a charge of theft, for a long time, kept up a series of insults, threats and abuse towards James Graham and his family. Mr. Graham states in his affidavit that he preferred a charge before Recorder Smith on the 15th of June last, against the parties named, but from some cause which he is unable to explain, they were never brought up for arraignment or examination. The case was fixed for the 20th inst.

John, a slave of Mrs. Duncan, and driver of a furniture car, was examined on a charge of cruelly beating his horse so as to cause it death. John was sent to the police jail to receive twenty-five lashes.

Ann Cutello was ordered to the insane asylum on a confirmed insane, Dr. Foster, of the Charity Hospital, having given a certificate to that effect.

Maria, a slave woman belonging to J. W. Musselman, was arraigned on a charge of having insulted and abused a man named Jacob L. Dupre. Jacob is an officer in the night police of the city and parish of Orleans, and certain words uttered by with the charge to be made against Maria having come to the Recorder's ears, he ordered the case to be fixed for the 23d inst., in order to thoroughly investigate the affair.

Michael Galvin was arraigned on a charge of false imprisonment, in causing the arrest of J. B. Sudfeld, on a frivolous charge—inveigling a residence of some twenty years in the locality. Mr. Sudfeld is positive in regard to the injuries inflicted upon his dignity and character by Galvin, and he claims that Michael should be put through in consequence. The case will be examined on the 23d.

Mrs. A. O'Brien, jun., was charged by Ann Coyle with having opened her door by means of a key called a hammer, and stolen two curtains valued at $5 from her room. Fixed for the 21st.

Barney Fox was arraigned on the charge of having assaulted Thomas Flinn with a wood and a cleaver, proposing at the same time to demolish the Thomas Flinn into—hell, without further notice. The affair will undergo investigation on the 23d of August. But little was proved against Fox. He was proved to have most effectively brass Branchial Peppercorn, and to be ready to go to the First District Court for trial.

Mrs. Lanthia and Michael Hackett were up on a charge of receiving a stolen sugar cutter at $16, which was stolen from the levee by a slave. The household warlord, and all ornaments of the household in front of the notes of the moon of the day, but there was nothing in it when it was captured. The case was fixed for the 30th of August.

H. T. Waldo, a clerk in Sprosole & Co.'s clothing store, made an affidavit, stating that he had been green enough to allow George Allen to obtain a lot of clothing from him under remarkably false and fraudulent pretences. It will be examined into on the 30 August.

RECORDER WELTZ'S COURT.—*Assistant Recorder Benit presiding.*—Carlos Zachario, whose street we forbid some days since, on a charge of having a basket of supposed stolen clothes in his possession, was yesterday brought up for examination, and the clothes were identified by Charles Doerhofer, as belonging to his wife, and having been stolen from him. Carlos was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Mrs. Lanthia was charged by G. Jacobi with committing an enormous breach of the peace, and Mrs. Lanthia was required to give bonds that she would not do so any more for the next six months.

Jules Desplanques was charged $5 for indulging in the fun of slightly tanning the head of Wm. Singer.

A man named Gardner was charged with keeping a disorderly house on St. Philippe street, but was dismissed, as there was no apparent cause for the charges.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—By a memorandum which we yesterday received from the Third District, we were at first led to believe that history had been entirely spoiled, as we were informed by the memorandum above-said, that a woman named Anne, was charged on the solemn oath of George Moss with having thrown ashes and dust into the pool. Upon inquiring into the case, however, we were informed by an aged and experienced resident of the Third District that the complainant is a tinker and that the disagreeable dust was thrown into the pool, or dough, which he kneaded very much, and could not afford to have it spoiled. A large number of papers were issued, and it is supposed that Anne will soon find herself in a close cell.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The regular passenger steamer Ben Franklin, Capt. Jos. D. Clarke, leaves this evening, at 5 o'clock, connecting at Memphis with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for all Eastern cities; also with the fine packets Southamer for Louisville, and J. H. Lucas for St. Louis. For through tickets by the above routes, apply to J. H. Freligh, at the Memphis packet office, under the St. Charles Hotel.

☞ Another Case of Dyspepsia—Baldwinsville, N. Y., March 4, 1858.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: Having received great benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, I think it my duty as a friend of mankind to let them know it. I had for years been afflicted with dyspepsia, arising from an affection of the liver and derangement of the stomach. I was under the care of the physicians of this vicinity but obtained no relief. I was induced, through the advice of a friend, to commence the use of your Bitters, and took faithfully according to directions three bottles, which entirely cured me, and I now find myself in as good health as I have ever enjoyed.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. QUERNES.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Principal office, 418 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 151 Chartres street. jy1 2p1m&W

☞ Beware of Quack Nostrums and Quack Doctors.—Use Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract Buchu, for all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Sexual Organs. Read the advertisement headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation."

For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. jy13 2p1mwod

Auction Sales This Day.

By N. Vignie, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Chartres street, leather, goods, etc.

By Vincent A Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 32 Customhouse street, foreign and American dry goods, fine prints, etc.

By E. T. Parker, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at half-past 10 o'clock, on St. Ann street, Fronts be Buildings No. 2, the unexpired lease of said premises. At 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable improved and unimproved real estate situated in the Fourth District; also, two lots of ground in suburb Livaudais, and five valuable slaves.

By Montgomery A Smith, at 11 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street, carriage, buggy, harness, etc.

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

See advertisements under proper heads.

☞ Shake and Burn!—Shake and Burn!—This is the life of agony endured by the sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wanders like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. He is a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants. This is the condition of thousands in town and country. It is no exaggeration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction, we take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in removing the system prostrated by this disease.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. jy13 2p1mHW

Wood, Millenberger & Co.,
SOUTHERN
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
57 Camp street, New Orleans.

All styles of RAILING for Cemeteries, Galleries, Balconies, Offices, Verandas, etc., etc., from the lightest and most graceful, to the heaviest and most elaborate designs.
IRON FOUNTAINS, VASES, STATUARY, LIONS, DOGS, Dragons, etc.
IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, TABLES, STOOLS, BRACKets, Lamp Posts, Flower Stands, Horse Troughs, Hay Racks, Hitching Posts, Carriage Gates, Tree Boxes, etc.
IRON STAIRS, Straight and Spiral.
CAST IRON MAUSOLEUMS of beautiful design and finish.
CORINTHIAN CAPS, COLUMNS, etc., etc.

Our facilities for executing orders for any and every article in the Ornamental Iron way are second to none, and we invite the attention of the public to our list of Designs, over 500 in number, confident that while their claims will be united, our work will combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

☞ Warerooms—No. 57 Camp street. Foundry and Machine Shop—No. 247 Tchoupitoulas street.

WOOD & FERON, WOOD, MILLENBERGER & CO.,
1y13 2p5m Philadelphia. New Orleans.

To Ladies.

All who wish to acquire, in a few easy lessons, an elegant style of PENMANSHIP, or a practical knowledge of ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN or ENGLISH, are informed that Classes, exclusively for Ladies, begin THIS WEEK at

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 106 Canal street,

From 7 to 9 A. M. There is a parlor for visitors, so that classes are never interrupted. Gentlemen attend from 9½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

jy15 2p8t* RUFUS DOLBEAR.

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,
UMBRELLAS,
—AND—
WATER-PROOF CLOTHING,
OF THE VERY BEST STYLES AND QUALITIES.
L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles, corner Common st.
jy15 2p3t

Clothing! Clothing!
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS.
L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles, corner Common street.

A large and Fashionable stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS suitable for the season, just received.
jy15 2p3t

Boys' Clothing Emporium,
No. 28 ST. CHARLES STREET.

We have just fitted up this Store exclusively for BOYS', YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS, where will be found, at all times, a large and Fashionable Stock, on reasonable terms.
jy15 2p3t L. W. LYONS & CO.

Shirts! Shirts!

We have lately received a Fine Stock of SHIRTS of the Latest Fashions and various qualities, manufactured expressly for this market, for Men, Youths and Boys.
L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles, corner Common street.
jy15 2p3t

Trunks, Carpet Bags,
VALISES, LIFE PRESERVERS, RETICULES, &c.

A large assortment of everything in the Traveling line for sale at moderate prices. Persons about leaving town for the country or the North, are respectfully invited to call.
H. W. REYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 3 Magazine street, one door from Canal street.
jy14 2p12t

Removal.
L. W. LYONS & CO.,
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Removed to Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, corner of Common.
jy13 2p2t

Near Cost, for Cash Only!
SUMMER CLOTHING
—And—
FURNISHING GOODS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine Street,

Will, for one month only, dispose of their large stock of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING at near cost, and many styles at less.

Furnishing Goods.

COTTON SHIRTS, Linen Bosoms, Collars and Wristbands, $5 per dozen under old prices; half-a-dozen, same rate.
Gauze Cotton, Merino and Lisle Thread SHIRTS, near cost.
LINEN DRAWERS, full assortment, near cost.
TIES, splendid assortment, near cost.
NO GOODS CHARGED AT THE ABOVE RATES.
After which time the Old Depot will undergo painting and extensive alteration.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.
jy12 2p6t

Selling Off
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.
Now is the Time to Purchase
CLOTHING
CHEAP!!

I now am offering my large and fine stock of CLOTHING at such prices that those in want will do well to call immediately and supply themselves with

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Summer Clothing,
—ALSO—
A large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
—ALSO—
100 dozen SHIRTS of the Latest Pattern and Best Make
PHILADELPHIA SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
VALISES,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS, etc.

☞ 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,
jy12 2p12t New Orleans.

Yacht Crocodile.

This fine schooner, of 14 tons burthen, will be disposed of by Raffle, on or about the 20th July inst.

A few chances may be obtained at the
PHOENIX HOUSE,
96 St. Charles 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 thereto 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,
jy12 2p6t&1W 171 and 173 Canal street.

Wanted.

EIGHT GOOD PAVERS and FIFTEEN LABORERS—those accustomed to work with pavers preferred. Apply to
JAMES M. FORGAY,
No. 165 Julia street,
jy10 2p6t Contractor for Paving.

For Sale.

On account of our intention to remove to No. 168 Canal street, we offer for sale the fixtures in Store 34 Common street, consisting of SHELVES, GAS FIXTURES, DRAWERS, COUNTERS, etc. They will be sold low. Apply to
READ, HODGES & DREW,
jy2 2p3m Druggists, 34 Common 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 in 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. Lavert, "	Dr. Wedderstandt, "
Dr. J. P. Barnes, "	Dr. Rushton, "
Dr. J. Le Fearn, "	Dr. Lautbert, "
Dr. J. B. Colf, "	Dr. Gisham, "

Further information can be obtained from our Agents,
SYME & PROVAN, Druggists,
No. 124 Canal street,

At whose establishment a constant supply of the water can always be had in quantities to suit purchasers. jy7 2p2m

Southern Enterprise Ahead!
EMERY'S
PATENT CORN HUSKING MACHINE,
Now on Exhibition at No. 10 CAMP STREET.

This machine, for simplicity, utility and durability, surpasses anything for that purpose ever brought before the public. It is worked by a treadle, with the foot, and fed with the hands, thus husking from 200 to 250 bushels per day, against the old fashioned way by hand, of which 40 bushels is a large day's work.

Another advantage, besides the saving of time in the husking, is that this machine prepares the husk in the most perfect manner for mattresses, which are worth from $50 to $100 per ton as they full from the machine.

Planters, and the public generally, are invited to call and test the merits of these machines.

A. CAMPBELL, 90 Camp st.,
m27 2p1f Owner of the Patent for the United States.

Great Louisiana Remedy.
GOINS' KAPERLAPEUM.
Office, No. 14 Exchange Place.

The proprietor and sole manufacturer presents this preparation to the public as a remedy of great value for a variety of very troublesome and dangerous diseases, after twenty-five years' experience in its efficacy.

He can safely recommend it in all Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, for Baldness, Dandruff in the Hair, Disorganization of the Digestive Organs, Chills and Fever; Bilious, Congres and Intermittent Fever; Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Female Complaints, etc., etc. And in proof that he does so upon good grounds, he would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following certificates from persons living in this city:

New Orleans, January 29, 1858.

N. B. Goins—Dear Sir: On my return from Arapitowah in July last, I had a severe attack of Chagres fever, and after trying every imaginable remedy without effect, I was induced to try your "Kaperlapeum," or Fever and Ague Tonic, and am happy to say that, although it is over two months since I took the third dose, I have not been troubled with a chill since, and I have every reason to believe that your medicine has had the effect of entirely removing the disease from my system. It therefore affords me pleasure to recommend it as a most valuable medicine.

Respectfully yours,
L. A. CLARK,
74 Dryades street,
New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, January 30, 1858.

N. B. Goins—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that, some four months ago, when suffering with Chills and Fever, which had almost to one for several months, I was induced to try a dose of your "Kaperlapeum" just before a chill was expected, and took was the effect it had upon me that I determined upon giving it a fair trial, and bought a bottle and took it according to directions. The result was, that before I had half finished the bottle, my chills had flown, and have not since returned. I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health, never having experienced any of the effects of quinine or other drug usually put in medicines for such diseases, and do cheerfully recommend the "Kaperlapeum" to all who are afflicted like I was.

Your friend,
WILLIAM A. GIBSON.

New Orleans, January 30, 1858.

Mr. Goins—Dear Sir: I know not how to inform you of the wonderful change your "Kaperlapeum" has made in me. For eight years and four months I suffered with the falling of the womb, and had several of the most eminent physicians of this city, who finally thought my case hopeless and refused to do anything more for me, when my husband found you on the old steamboat Southern Belle and purchased a bottle of your tonic, as justly celebrated as a hair tonic among the most refined of the city. It really seems to me that it must be of divine origin. I can hardly realize my great change. I never felt better in my life than I do at this moment. That every poor woman afflicted as I was may get your great tonic, is my most fervent prayer.

MARY SIMS,
56 Davis street,
New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 15, 1858.

I have used "Goins' Kaperlapeum" for chills and fever, and it has cured me entirely; I believe it will cure when everything else fails.

A. W. SMITH,
New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 15, 1858.

Mr. Goins: I have been using your "Kaperlapeum" for a fistula that I have suffered with for the last eighteen years, having during that time been operated upon by Dr. Johnson, of St. Louis, with no success. I have been induced to try your "Kaperlapeum," and, I am happy to say, with perfect satisfaction, and from its beneficial results, I anticipate a speedy cure.

AMOS HIGHTOWER,
Conti street, near Robinson street,
New Orleans.

Lillie's Patent
WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
—AND—
BANK LOCKS.
J. G. NEWCOMB, Agent,
No. 99 Camp street.
jy17 2p1f

**The Eastern