New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NAMES N. NIXON. WILLIAM M. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

☞ The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at the rate of four cents every morning, Sundays excepted, for the period of one dollar a month; half yearly and quarterly in advance; or three cents a week, payable to the carriers.

☞ Advertisements, not exceeding one square, first insertion, 75 cents; for each 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 twelve times, charged accordingly; no advertisement of such duration will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

☞ Editorial notices and puffs will be made to regular advertisements.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

is a champion which combines the desirable medium for advertisers, the Weekly Patron, circulates largely, reaching many thousands of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is issued every Saturday morning at $3 per, invariably in advance, and has a large circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States. It presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1858.

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

☞ Hon. Miles Taylor, M. C. from Louisiana, has our thanks for valuable Congressional documents.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. H. N. R. Jackson, for a sample of figs raised on his place, Apollo street. They are exceedingly fine.

☞ We are again under obligations to Lipscomb's express for late Vicksburg papers.

☞ We publish this morning, in another column, a communication on the subject of night schools. The author is, perhaps, as well qualified to write on the subject as any gentleman in the city; as, in addition to the accomplishments of the scholar he possesses an intimate acquaintance with his subject, the greater portion of his life having been devoted to the cause of education.

☞ Letter List and Council on seventh page.

☞ The Street Commissioner, Mr. C. O. Fischer, makes a request, by advertisement in another column, for all persons to make complaints against any neglect of duties on the part of his deputies. Complaint books are opened at his office, City Hall, at the corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, and at the Recorders' offices in the Third and Fourth Districts. It gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the activity and efficiency of Mr. Fischer in the discharge of the arduous and laborious duties of his office. He is not, however, able to be everywhere at the same time; hence he invites the assistance of the citizens to enable him fully to carry out the requirements of his office.

HONORS TO GEN. QUITMAN.—Minute guns, in honor of the memory of the glorious old hero-statesman, were fired at regular intervals yesterday, commencing at sunrise instead of at sunset. Flags were displayed at half-mast from the public buildings and shipping, and the usual tokens of public regret over a great public loss were generally visible.

THE PEACE IN LOUISIANA.—The exercises in elocution, and the distribution of prizes and honorable mentions of the institution, will take place this evening at 7 o'clock, in the University Hall, corner of Baronne and Common streets.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE OVERFLOW IN ALGIERS.—Our readers must not forget that there is to be a promenade concert at the Lake-end of the Pontchartrain Railroad to-night, under the direction of Mr. Lehman, of the Orleans theater. As the object of the concert is the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the overflow in Algiers, we hope there will be a full attendance.

McCOMB'S IRON TIE.—By referring to our advertising columns, our readers will be able to form a pretty just conclusion as to the value of this great improvement in the manner of baling cotton. Certificates are presented from men of well-known respectability, both of this and neighboring States, who have had practical experience of the benefits to be derived from the improvement, which we entertain little doubt will have the effect of bringing the tie into general use throughout the cotton-growing region. We will probably refer to this matter again, and perhaps at greater length.

FOR THE LAKE SHORE.—The lake shore packet Virginia, Capt. L. A. Myers, having resumed her place, will leave the lake end of the Jefferson Railroad on the arrival of the 10:30 A. M. train of cars, and the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs. It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the traveling public to the coolness and comfort of the spacious cabins of this boat. Fare reduced from previous years from 20 to 12½ per cent.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival, yesterday morning, of the steamship Texas, Captain Wilson, from Indianola via Galveston, we have received Galveston papers to the 10th inst., and from the interior as late as due. They, however, contain no news of importance. The crops in all parts of the State were extremely fine, particularly that of cotton. The weather had been good, and no complaints are made of sickness of any kind.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.—A large and well organized gang of coin counterfeiters has been broken up in the town of London, Canada. The leader seems to have been a gunsmith, hitherto considered a respectable character. A diligent search of his shop resulted in the discovery of apparatus for counterfeiting. Among the rest was a die for the manufacture of bogus American quarters. It is believed that the gang has confederates in various parts of the United States and Canada.

THE NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.—The New York Times of the 16th instant says: The new U. S. steam sloop of war Brooklyn, which has been constructing at the Westervelt ship-yard, is fast approaching completion, and is announced to be launched on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. She will be in readiness to make her trial trip in November, just one year from the date of the contract for building her, after which she will go into active service.

We learn from the Washington Union that the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, the Post-Master General, left Washington City on the 15th instant, with his family, with the intention of spending a few weeks at his residence in Tennessee. During his absence, Hon. Horatio King, under a provision of the act of 1836, will discharge the duties of Post-Master General.

On the 15th of August there will be laid in the city of New York the corner-stone of a Roman Catholic Cathedral church, which it is intended shall surpass in magnificence any church edifice at present on this continent. The building is to be 325 feet in length, 97 feet wide in the clear, with a transept of 172 feet, and walls of 100 feet in height. The roof will be supported by 51 gothic columns, with groined arches springing therefrom. It is calculated that five years will be consumed in its construction, and that it will cost $1,000,000.

Hon. Thomas B. Seymour, United States Minister to Russia, is expected home in November. He has forwarded to the Light Guard, of Hartford, a gold tankard, etc., as prizes for its next target shooting. He formerly commanded that corps.

STEAMERS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The steamers Arctic and Great West were destroyed by fire while lying at the Marine Railway, two miles below Pittsburg, Pa., on the evening of the 15th inst. The Arctic was valued at $15,000, and the Great West at $18,000. The former was insured at Pittsburg for $6,000; the latter was also insured, but to what amount or in what office was not known.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—Messrs. Wood, Mitchenberger & Co., No. 67 Camp street, have been appointed agents for the sale of A. L. Archambault's portable steam engines. See advertisements.

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We published yesterday morning, without comment, a letter from Gen. Walker to the editor of the Mobile Register, vindicating himself, and the noble cause of which he is the head, life and soul, from certain disparaging remarks in a late number of the Washington Union.

In order that there may be a proper understanding in the premises, we have concluded to give a clear, yet brief, history of the manner in which the controversy arose. The public will be better able, then, to comprehend the matter.

In one of his late addresses on Nicaragua and kindred subjects, Gen. Walker was reported to have said:

Mr. Buchanan, through his Secretary of War, sent an ambassador to him. (Gen. Walker) saying that if he would forego the Nicaragnan enterprise and engage in the service of Mexico, and while in that service do some act, such as *tearing down the flag of Spain*, rendering a war between Spain and Mexico inevitable, he (Walker) would receive the support of the Administration.

To the above the Washington Union came out with the subjoined flat denial, "by authority" of course:

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to say that the President never authorized the Secretary of War, or any other person to speak for him to Gen. Walker personally, or through an "ambassador," on the subject referred to; nor has the Secretary of War held any conversation with Gen. Walker, or through an "ambassador," speaking for or representing the views of the President, or the Administration, as declared in the report of Gen. Walker's speech.

We noticed the Union's contradiction when it first appeared, but concluded to pay no attention to it until Gen. Walker was heard from, being fully convinced that he would set matters straight in short order. In this we have not been disappointed. At the time Gen. W. was in North Alabama or Mississippi, but recently returned to Mobile, at which point he wrote and published the reply alluded to.

From Gen. Walker's response to the Union it appears that he was reported, in substance, correctly, and that overtures were made to him by the Secretary of War, through Gen. Henningsen, to enter the service of Mexico, and while in that service to do some act which would precipitate a war between Mexico and Spain. Gen. H. had several interviews with the Secretary of War, (Floyd) and in one of them the Secretary said that the acquisition of Cuba was an object dear to the heart of Mr. Buchanan; and that if they (Walker, Henningsen and their followers) would enter the Mexican army under President Comonfort, and then by some act of gross insult, *such as tearing down the flag of Spain*, bring on a war between the two countries, that Cuba might then be seized by the former power. The Secretary assured Gen. H. that means to carry out the enterprise would not be lacking, etc.

To say that we believe in the verity of Gen. Henningsen's statement would be superfluous. He is a soldier, a scholar and a gentleman, wholly incapable of untruth; and of course, Gen. Walker has represented him correctly. As for Floyd, he is a Virginia politician of the "spotis" school, and when that is said nothing more need be said.

We don't much admire the mode in which Mr. Buchanan proposed to acquire Cuba, through his Secretary of War. He first proposes to get Spain and Mexico into a difficulty, and not by very reputable means at that. Once engaged in war, the United States are to help Mexico, clandestinely or openly, until she seizes Cuba, and then, we suppose, the "Gem of the Antilles" is to be obtained from Mexico by purchase or otherwise. Nothing else is logically deducible from the insinuating and artful suggestions of the Secretary. Of course Mexico would readily sell for one hundred millions, and Cuba would be cheap at that price; but, for the life of us we cannot conceive of any credit that would attach to the Administration of Mr. Buchanan on account of the successful issue of such a plain and simple fiscal transaction as the purchase of Cuba from Mexico would be.

We are opposed to all such contemptible indirection as this. If the United States want Cuba, let the acquisition be made by fair and honest purchase. If Spain won't sell, and our Government is determined upon having the island, let us go to war to obtain it; but in the name of common decency and courage, let us not be concerned in instigating a war between Spain and another power, in order to sneak in and bear off the prize without danger.

Southern Oil Company—Rush Oil.

The Southern Oil Company's Works at Mobile are now, we understand, in the full tide of successful experiment, and are fully equaling the most sanguine anticipations of the warmest friends of the great enterprise, which, we firmly believe, is destined to work a signal revolution in the lubricating world. The formal opening, or inauguration of the works, will take place on Saturday, 31st inst., and it is expected that all stockholders who possibly can attend, will attend. That they will be delighted, if they do attend, we have no sort of doubt.

The Southern States now, through their great staple, clothe the world; and if by means of the invention under which the Southern Oil Company operates, they become enabled to supply the machinery of the world with the finest lubricating fluid, at a comparatively small cost, and at the same time, realize large profits therefrom, the productive wealth of the cotton-growing region can hardly be overestimated.

Speaking of this enterprise the Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, of the 17th inst., very truly observes:

A new and important branch of manufacture, the result of a recent valuable discovery, and one of which the South for physical reasons is likely to retain a monopoly, has just been entered upon with every prospect of success. We allude to the manufacture of oil from rosin. A patent was sometime (we know not how long) ago obtained, conferring the exclusive right of carrying on the business in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, a company with ample capital has been formed, and has gone to work to carry out the objects of its formation. Mobile has been selected as the point for making the first establishment of the company's works upon a large scale, and a factory capable of turning out one thousand gallons of the oil in a day, is now in operation in that city.

Unless some great delusion has possessed the minds of the gentlemen who have invested their money in this enterprise, it is destined to work an entire revolution in the production and sale of a most important and indispensable article of commerce. The fact that rosin oil can be produced at a cost greatly less to the consumer than any other kind of oil suitable for the same uses, will, of course, give that the preference, and cause the demand for it to increase to an indefinite extent. This oil is particularly suited, as we understand, to the lubricating of all kinds of machinery. It has been introduced by Messrs. I. D. Spear & Co., of Mobile, into their large foundry, and is also used by the engineers on the mail boats between Mobile and New Orleans. It is pronounced by all who have tried it on machinery, to answer quite as well as the more expensive oils formerly employed for such purposes. In view of the fact that it has been thus tested and approved, there can be no doubt that every gallon of the oil that can be manufactured will be in immediate request, and as soon as it can be produced in sufficient quantities, it is reasonable to suppose that it will entirely supersede the dearer article which has been heretofore in use, and in which no reduction of price can be expected. The demand for it, therefore, as we have already said, allowing that it proves in the long run to be what it is now represented, will be almost beyond limit, and its manufacture will furnish a permanent, profitable, and at the same time quite an extensive field for the employment of Southern capital and labor.

Next to the manufacturers themselves, those most deeply interested in this matter are the turpentine raisers, and the owners of the pine forests from which future supplies of this material has to be produced. If the oil business succeeds, a largely increased demand for pine will necessarily ensue, and that will be followed, of course, by an appreciation in the price of the pine lands, which form a large item in the wealth of the Gulf states.

Talk on 'Change.

It was generally very quiet yesterday on the street. Several vessels were announced as having arrived in the river from Northern ports with full cargoes, a good share of which is for the upper country, and will give some activity the coming week on the landings. The arrivals of steamboats were few and far between. Two or three coast packets were reported. They brought some cotton, some sugar and molasses, and a large quantity of fruit.

The river, we learn, has commenced to fall in earnest at Vicksburg, and we shall soon learn of its receding at a rapid rate all along the coast.

There were no advices of the Asia last evening. She is now in her thirteenth day. It does not make much difference just at this moment. We are getting along very well without news; in fact, the weather though not extremely warm, is too warm to talk much. The Canada's mails of the 3d inst. ought to come to hand to day.

WANTED—Six colored dining-room servants at Barnes' Hotel, Mississippi City.

Five or ten negroes to work on a sugar plantation in the parish of Terrebonne. See advertisements in another column.

☞ E. T. Parker, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, sells at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hotel, seven lots of ground, about five miles below the city; also notes, etc.

DIED.

In San Antonio, Texas, on the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., Dr. GILBERT S. VANCE, of this city.

☞ Among the many preparations now before the public as a cure for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as that known as Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Bitters. This tonic has been circulated, and its many virtues promulgated throughout the States, and every day the proprietors are greeted with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of their celebrated Bitters. In our principal cities there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine closets. As a tonic, it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, stimulating to its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other morbid diseases, it is sure and unequaled. For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. j9 19 2p&4tW

☞ Another Case of Dyspepsia—Baldwinsville, N. Y., March 4, 1856.

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. j21 2m&4w

McCOMB'S IRON TIE.

It would be superfluous to present an elaborate argument in favor of the use of the Iron Hoop as binding for Cotton Bales. Its intrinsic superiority over rope is admitted, well understood, and cannot be honestly questioned by any one who has examined their relative merits. Nor do we deem it important to controvert some objections urged, which are too far fetched and ridiculous to stand the test of a moment's argument. But for the information of those who seem to be seized with the impression that the introduction of Iron Bands for Cotton Bales is an innovation necessarily threatening the interests of a class whose opposition must be fatal to its success, we beg leave to present a few facts:

The information it proposes in the manner of preparing cotton bales for shipment, exactly meets a necessity that has grown more and more urgent in proportion to the enhanced, and sometimes extraordinary, tax levied upon the ship for compressing, which, at best, under the present system of tying with so expensive an article as hemp rope, accomplishes but a slight saving to their interest; hence, to the effort to produce this reform, is GUARANTEED the most hearty co-operation of all whose interests lie in this most important branch of commercial intercourse, and the extent of whose influence was effectively felt when the great lone and cry was raised against re-pressing cotton at all, on the plea that it injured its staple; and as a great misapprehension prevails as to certain difficulties that have arisen in the shipment of iron-bound cotton of late, we are happy to be able to present the following emphatic declaration of the highest authority known to the shipmasters of this port, being their unanimous voice, and for the corroboration of which it is only necessary to refer to shipmasters and ship agents generally:

Whereas, The attention of the Shipmasters' Association has been called by Messrs. McCOMB, BROTHER & CO., of New Orleans, to a Bale of Cotton intended as a sample, and represented to them as having been packed and compressed in one of McCOMB'S PLANTATION PRESSES; and whereas, the contents of the said bale of cotton appear to be twenty-six feet cubic measure, and the weight 450 pounds, and is bound with Iron Hoop, secured by "McCOMB'S PATENT IRON TIE;" and whereas it appears to this Association, that this mode of packing and compressing cotton will supersede the necessity of re-compressing the cotton, thereby saving the ship the expense of compressing, without diminishing the quantity that a ship now carries of re-compressed cotton; and whereas, it has been represented to this Association that a prejudice existed in the minds of Shipmasters against the Iron-hooped Packed Cotton;

BE IT KNOWN, that the objection was not against the Iron-hooped Packed Cotton, but against the mode of fastening the end of the Hoop. The "McCOMB'S PATENT IRON TIE" removes all objection to the Iron-bound Cotton Bale. In view of the foregoing, be it

Resolved, By the Shipmasters' Association, that we will give the preference to all cotton packed, bound and fastened with McCOMB'S IRON HOOP AND PATENT IRON TIE, and that we do hereby recommend the said Cotton to Shipmasters as being compact, secure and not liable to waste, and free from all the objections that we have heretofore found urged against the Iron-bound Cotton Bale.

DENNIS CONDRY, President.
GEORGE DOWNES, Secretary.

The sample bale referred to, and to be seen at our office, 81 Gravier street, has proved a conclusive refutation of the objection hitherto urged at this point, and so far as the McComb Tie is concerned, we have yet to find wherein objections have ever been made to it as a simple, secure and perfect fastening for Iron Hoops. Certainly not by Planters, who have been prompt to express the contrary in distinct language, in proof of which we venture a few extracts from letters over their signatures.

R. H. MAY, Esq., of Pitcher's Point, La., says, March 18, 1858:

"After having tested fully "McComb's Iron Tie" for cotton bales, I am pleased to be able to say, that they proved entirely satisfactory.

I found them very easy of application, so that my servants could put on four to one rope, and in addition to the facility with which they are applied, they afford a uniformity in the size of the bales, as well as lessen the risk from fire, in my judgment, seventy-five per cent.

I am persuaded that a thing also will be used in my neighborhood, if the hoops can be had in time for the crop; and will have express the hope, that in future your supply will be ample, as I think nothing else ought to be used in tying cotton bales."

THOS. J. FOSTER, of Florence, Ala., says, March 20th, 1858:

"In view of the importance of "Iron Ties" to the cotton interest, I am much pleased to be able to say, after using "McComb's Iron Ties" on several hundred bales, that I am well satisfied with them as a superior binding for cotton.

They are simple and easy of application to the bale; are put on more rapidly than rope; retain the bale to less bounds on their sides to expansion beyond the size of the hoops; are a great security against fire; cost less than rope, and are, in my judgment, much every way advantageous to the cotton grower."

JOHN W. BALFOUR, of Vernon, Miss., says, January 20, 1858:

"I shall certainly give you my order for this year, as I think your Tie superior to any iron or rope I've ever invented. I also think that the planter is under everlasting obligations to you for its invention, as I look upon it as a great saving of time, labor and money."

JACOB HOOVER, of Concordia Parish, says, March 4, 1858:

"I put up seven hundred bales of cotton last year with your Tie. I consider them far preferable to any I have seen used."

REUBLON YORKE, of Vidalia, says, December 8, 1857:

"I will here say that no Tie, in my opinion, is equal to yours. I have seen Hayes & Churchill's, et al.; in fact, have used enough of H. & Co.'s to put up seven hundred bales this year, but do not consider them in any way equal to yours.

Your Tie made out of good iron, seems not only supplant all other ties, but render rope useless in baling cotton."

DR. J. S. ELLIS, of Ripley, Miss., says, February 2, 1858:

"By way of experiment, I used your Iron Tie for this season's crop, and take pleasure in announcing my conviction that they must pretty much supersede the use of rope in my region of country next season.

They are a great security against fire, and a saving of time, labor and money; and, in my opinion, rope will rapidly go out of use in all the cotton growing region as a tie for cotton bales. Contrary to the opinion of some who have not tried them, I found them very simple and easy of application, so that my negroes found no difficulty in putting them on, and contrary to the apprehension of others, who were prevented from using the Iron Tie, because there would be an extra charge made by cotton buyers; therefore, I was offered a premium of one-eighth of a cent a pound for my Iron Tied cotton in the Memphis market; and I have no doubt that when the Iron Tie is well understood, cotton tied with it will always sell for a premium over rope tied cotton."

Which is endorsed by the Hon. J. B. NABERS, in the following language, February 19, 1858:

"As the cotton alluded to by Dr. J. S. Ellis, for which he was offered an eighth of a cent premium for Iron Ties, passed through my hands as factor, I cheerfully endorse his statement of that fact."

F. SHALES, of Marshall county, Miss., says, March 1st, 1858:

"After I shall have finished two more bales, I do not expect ever to use another pound of cordage round my cotton. You may therefore regard me as a patron for the year 1858 for the amount of my crop."

As to the position taken by the Associated Cotton Press interest, we have only to say, that if we fail upon a fair trial to demonstrate the entire practicability of applying hoops fastened with our Tie equally as fast as rope can be properly tied, we will still expect them to damn; but that some concession will be demanded of them in this matter by the shipping interest, we have no doubt; and when it is considered that it is for the benefit of the ship alone that repressing is ever required, we do not think it presuming too much to suppose that so heavy an interest, depending entirely upon them, should yield a portion of such palpable importance to the interest of shipowners; and as a simple illustration of the extent to which they will be benefited by the adoption of iron, we present the following extract, obtained from the Cyclopedia of Commerce, recently published by the Messrs. Harper:

LIVERPOOL WEIGHT.

The relative average weights and cubical contents of bales of cotton imported into Liverpool in 1852, are thus given:

Description of Bale.	Average weight in pound.	Contents in cubic ft.
Mobile	404	33
New Orleans	456	32
Upland	399	27
Sea Island	353	35
East Indian	303	15
Egyptian	345	27
West Indian	212	25
Brazilian	182	27

These figures show not only the great variety of bales that enter Liverpool, but that the most eligible form of bale is that of the East Indian—double the weight being packed within the same compass as to any other description of bale, to which we will only add, that the "eligible form of bale of the East Indian" is not attributable to any superiority of press in which it is made, but to the fact that it is invariably bound with Iron Hoops, and call attention to the fact that the average weight of cotton from New Orleans is given at 451 pounds and cubic contents 32 feet, while we exhibit bales made on plantation presses with one remnant, weighing 450 pounds and having only 26 cubic feet contents, which identical bales can be put through presses in this city, and held with Iron Hoops, to less than 20 feet cubic contents.

McCOMB, BRO. & CO.,
Office of the Iron Tie,
81 Gravier street.

A Card.

TO ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE HAULING BUSINESS.

I have made an essential and important improvement in the construction of the Wagon invented by me, and now in use more profitably by many of the cotton presses and draymen of this city. The improvement makes perfect the economy of wear and tear in regard to stock, as well on the roughest pavement as on those streets paved with square stones. To all interested, I cordially invite to call at the office of BELKNAP & SEARS, No. 100 Gravier street, where a model is on exhibition. I will take pleasure in superintending the making of one for any person who may wish to adopt the wagon.

BENJ. S. HARRESSON.

New Orleans, July 21, 1858. j22 2pdf

Yacht Crocodile.

This fine schooner, of 14 tons burthen, will be dispatched by Baffle, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., POSITIVELY.

A few chances may be obtained at the

JOHN McDONNELL'S,
j22 2d6t Common street.

R. Sproule & Co.

MORE NEW GOODS!

FINE SUMMER CLOTHING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, a large assortment of Linen and Linen Bosom SHIRTS, and UNDER GARMENTS of every description.

Also, a new style of Ties, Cravats, Gloves, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc., etc.

R. SPROULE & CO.,
j9 19 2p6 Sa St. Charles and 94 Common street.

Notice.

All power of attorneys, or proxies to vote in corporations, heretofore granted by me, are hereby withdrawn.

THOS. L. WHITE.

New Orleans, July 19, 1858. j20 2p3t

From Paris,

PER STEAMERS PERSIA AND EMPIRE CITY.

Just received by steam from Paris a small but very choice selection of—

ENGLISH BAREGE ROBES, Two and Three Flounces and Double Skirts. Same material by the yard, in Black, Grey and Colors.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES.
8-4 ENGLISH BAREGES, for Shawls.
IMITATION LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH BROWN COTTON HALF-HOSE.

Being about to remove to our New Store, No. 130 Canal street, Tonso Row, we will, from this date, offer the balance of our stock at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
j19 2d6t 20 Chartres street.

Seventy-Five Dollar

SEWING MACHINES,

Manufactured by the

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

An invoice of the GROVER & BAKER SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES just received and for sale at No. 11 CAMP STREET, by

j19 2pdf GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.

Show Window for Sale.

A SPLENDID FRENCH PLATE GLASS SHOW WINDOW complete, for sale cheap.

PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.,
j19 2pdf cor. Magazine and Canal streets.

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, in addition to his hitherto large stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising EVERYTHING in his line of business. Parties wishing anything in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM H. STEWART,
j19 2p6t&1tW 171 and 173 Canal street.

Saloon Pistols.

A fresh invoice of

SALOON PISTOLS,
CARBINES,
CAPS, etc.

Also, an assortment of

COLT'S AND ADAMS' REVOLVERS,
Of various sizes.

Just received by

LION & PINSARD,
j19 2d6t 66 and 68 Royal street, corner of Bienville.

Wood, Mitchenberger & 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 tastes will be suited, our work will combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

☞ Warerooms—No. 57 Camp street. Foundry and Machine Shop—No. 242 Tchoupitoulas street.

WOOD & PERRY. WOOD, MITCHENBERGER & CO.,
jy16 2p6m Philadelphia. New Orleans.

Trunks, Carpet Bags,

VALISES, LIFE PRESERVERS, RETICULES, &c.

A large assortment of overnight 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.,
j9 11 2p12 No. 8 Magazine street, one door from Canal street.

For Sale.

On account of our intention to remove to No. 109 Canal street, we offer for sale the fixtures in Store 84 Common street, consisting of SHELVES, GAS FIXTURES, DRAWERS, COUNTERS, etc. They will be sold low. Apply to

READ, HEDGES & DREW,
jy2 2p1m Druggists, 84 Common street.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs

DR. C. P. CRANE,

Whose successful treatment in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs by the inhalation of Electro-Chemical and Medical Vapor, is now well known to be the only reliable and philosophical process of effecting a cure, even in those extreme and desperate cases which bid defiance to the ordinary rules of practice, has established a PERMANENT OFFICE and INSTITUTE for the thorough cure of all Chronic and Functional Diseases by means of Vergnes' Electro Chemical Baths, Galvanism and Electro-Magnetism.

For the convenience of those afflicted with Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and unable to visit the city, who desire consultation, a list of Questions has been prepared, and will be forwarded on application to Dr. C.,

No. 146 ST. JOSEPH STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Inhaling Apparatus, Medicines, etc., forwarded according to the descriptions received in each particular case. Patients from the country can be accommodated with rooms at the Institute.

jy19 2pMoW-PrAWdtn

J. T. Hammond,

ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER AND PRINTER,

No. 9 Camp street, second floor.

Respectfully solicits orders in the above named departments of art.

DIPLOMAS, STOCK CERTIFICATES, POLICY HEADS, Insurance Scrip, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Promissory Notes, etc., embellished with original designs, engraved on copper or steel and printed in style unequalled in the South.

He has obtained facilities for doing every description of work on Stone, and particularly refers to the style recently introduced, combining the elegance of Steel Engraving with the cheapness of Lithography, and particularly adapted to Bills of Exchange, Checks, Account Sales, Bill Heads, Gun Labels, etc., etc., etc.

Being the only Engraver of Pictorial subjects on steel or copper in the South, publishers or others requiring Portraits, Landscapes, Book Illustrations, etc., etc., are requested to examine his specimens, and will add that orders in the first and more difficult kinds of Engraving will be EXECUTED BY HIMSELF and not sent to the North, as is the common practice.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, AT HOME INVITATIONS, Engraved and Printed in every style, punctually and at short notice.

COURT, LODGE and NOTARIAL SEALS, Designed, Engraved and and furnished with press, counterdie, etc.

jel 2p MoWFriy

Palm Leaf Fans.

Just received, a large assortment of PALM LEAF FANS, of various styles and sizes.

LION & PINSARD,
my17 2p6f 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

jy15 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.

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. Wedderstrandt, "
Dr. J. P. Barnes, " Dr. Rudison, "
Dr. L. Le Fesch, " Dr. Lambert, "
Dr. J. B. Colf, " Dr. Graham, "

Further information can be obtained from our Agents,

SYME & PROVAN, Druggists,
No. 15 Canal street.

At whose establishment a constant supply of the water can always be had in quantities to suit purchasers. j27 2pdm

Southern Enterprise Ahead!

EMERY'S

PATENT CORN HUSKING MACHINE,

Now on Exhibition at No. 99 CAMP STREET.

This machine, for simplicity, utility and durability, surpasses anything for that purpose ever brought before the public. It is worked by a treddle, with the foot, and fed with the hands, thus husking from 800 to 600 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 fall from the machine.

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

A. CAMPBELL, 90 Camp st.,
a27 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, Chagres 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 Aspinwall 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," for Fever and Ague Tonic, and am happy to say that, although it is over two months since I took the first 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 stuck to me for several months, I was induced to try a dose of your "Kaperlapeum" just before a chill was expected, and such 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 left me, 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, so justly celebrated as a hair tonic among the wood 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 Bayla street