New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

RAMON ROMAN, WILLIAM L. ADAMS

BY MORON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 10 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

When thousands will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or $2 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

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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.

The Daily Crescent will be made to regular advertisers

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 per year, invariably in advance. Having extensive 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.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a family paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundred houses at an early hour, and being read by persons engaged at business hours, consequently articles for female use may be advantageously published in the Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 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 orders and address at the office.

☞ We are indebted to Adams' Express (through Mr. W. B. Lipscomb) for copies of New York and Baltimore papers of the 23d inst.—one day in advance of the old regular mail, that is, when it came through regularly, which was not always the case, by a long shot. When the gaps in the railroads are filled up, and uninterrupted communication inaugurated, we may receive papers from New York in four, if not in three days.

Talk on 'Change.

It was very quiet yesterday. A limited convention of brokers, agents and merchants, might be seen now and then at the most prominent corners. In the vicinity of the Post Office, Exchange Place, and Canal street, for two hours in the morning it appears tolerable active, furnishing conclusive proof that "everybody" has not departed. There are more people at this time in this city of ours than ever before at this season of the year. There was some talk about cotton. It is about time to take a little resting spell, and let cotton take care of itself for a short time. Most every one knows that the crop of last year will be 3,100,000 bales. The receipts at all the ports up to yesterday were 3,050,711 bales against 2,890,648 bales last year, showing an increase of one hundred and sixty thousand and sixty-three bales. Of the new crop there was received last year previous to the 1st September, 183 bales; the year previous, 1,116 bales; and in 1855, 23,222 bales. The first receipt of new crop last year was on the 13th August, of five bales, from Texas; the first receipt in 1856 was on the 15th July. According to our talk the first receipts from 1841 to 1850 were from Mississippi and Louisiana. Texas did not begin to make a show till 1851, in which year the first bale was received from that State. In 1852 and 1853 the first was from Mississippi, from near Vicksburg; in 1854 Texas led off alone; in 1855 Mississippi; in 1856 Texas took the lead; so it did in 1857 with the five bales which were raised in Fort Bend county; and the present season, 1858, it takes the lead.

There was some little stir of business on the landings yesterday. The inquiry is when will the last of the sugar and molasses made last year be in market? It keeps coming. The "gimlet rangers" are not, however, hard pressed at this moment. Many of them appear to be enjoying themselves at the different sea-shore suburbs. So with a host of cotton salesmen; they are taking "otium cum dignitate." As for the tobacco folks, the stock of the weed is now so large they can hardly spare time for the present more than to puff.

The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

The mails of the 10th July from Liverpool, by the America, will be due on Friday. The next arrival from Europe will probably be the Vanderbilt, from Southampton, of the 21st. The screw-propeller City of Baltimore was to leave Liverpool on the 21st also. The next Cunard will be the Persia, of the 24th, due at New York about Wednesday next, or off Cape Race on Sunday.

THE RATIONAL GUIDE TO SPELLING.—By J. B. Menny.—The author of this little work has been long and favorably known by many of our citizens, both of the city and State, as a very successful teacher. This work is the result of his experience, and will be found to be exceedingly valuable, both to the teacher and scholar. He has not followed the old beaten path which all the orthographists since Webster have taken, but has struck out and invented a new system, laid down many new rules, and has produced a book which, we will venture to say, will one day take the place of all others before the public. We would advise school directors, teachers, and others interested, to call on Mr. Menny, at No. 62 Canal street, procure a copy of the Speller, and satisfy themselves as to its merits.

To Architects.—The attention of architects is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. O. Rogers, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the First District. Plans and specifications for a new school house are required, and liberal sums are proffered therefor.

Nearly all the suicides in this country are by foreigners. Yankees rarely, if ever, make away with themselves, for, nearly every one thinks he has a chance of becoming President—at any rate, his curiosity lets him live on, just to see what he will come to.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—Dr. Lees, who was sued by John B. Gough in England for libel, and whose counsel made a public retraction, has published a letter denying the authority of his counsel to retract, and reiterating his charges against Mr. Gough. They were that Mr. G. was in the habit of intoxicating himself with opium. There will be a new trial.

THE ATLANTIC FERRY ENTERPRISE.—A. Dudley Mann writes that the scheme for the Atlantic Ferry, from Norfolk "over the river to Milford," is not abandoned, but is in good progress.

BOYS OF MALTA.—The National Convention of the Boys of Malta adjourned sine die on the 20th, after the formation of a Consistory, composed of two members from each lodge represented. The consistory subsequently held a meeting, at which it was resolved that this select body be hailed as the Supreme Grand Council of the Boys of Malta of the United States, Cuba and Mexico, to act in concert with the Supreme Grand Lodges of Europe. After the election of officers, the body adjourned to meet in New York on the second Monday in October next. A universal convention of all the lodges in the world is spoken of.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—These delightful wines, unfortunately, are not so well known in this community or in the United States as they deserve to be. Everybody knows that of late years the scarcity of wines, owing to the shortness of the crop in France and elsewhere, has put up the prices of those descriptions most generally known, to nearly double what it had been, and consequently a cool good article of claret, white wine or champagne, has been exceedingly to be within the reach of any but the wealthy. This has caused importers to look for other sources of supply than those to which they were accustomed, and Messrs. Ferrand & Dressenger, a large wine importing house of New York, tried the experiment of bringing in this country the wines of Hungary, which, though excellent, had not hitherto been brought here on account of the large expenses incident to their transportation; but now coming cheaper than other wines were held at, the experiment proved successful. All who have given the wines fair trial pronounce them capital. The claret having a rich, fruity flavor, much resembling the finer grades of Bordeaux; the white wines comparing favorably with the best German, and the champagne is truly delightful, it only being necessary to give it one trial to have a constant appetite for it.

Messrs. Converse & Co., No. 72 Gravier street, have just received a large lot of these wines, which they sell very reasonable. See their advertisement in another column.

TO ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.—Messrs. W. H. Slack & Co. advertise to-day that they have just received a supply of engraved profile and cross section papers of a very superior quality.

OFFICES TO RENT.—Lawyers or Notaries who desire to rent a very superior office in the center of the business part of the city, would do well to read the advertisement of Messrs. W. H. Slack & Co., which appears in another column.

SPAIN AND CUBA.—UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The London Times of the 9th instant, contains a very severe article on the Government of Spain and the ungraceful treatment England has received from the latter country. Indeed, the whole production is unusually caustic from beginning to end, and in some places literally overflows with bitterness. And the worst of it, so far as Spain is concerned, is that there is a great deal of truth in the article—so much truth, in fact, as to make those against whom its criticisms are directed feel exceedingly uncomfortable. The Times speaks to the point, plainly, bluntly and without reservation, and is evidently indifferent what effect its denunciations produce at the court of Madrid. We don't suppose its conductors care a straw whether they offend the haughty Dons or not; and in view of the present and past, no one can say that there are not so no grounds for a display of indignation on the part of the leading journalist of the "first anchored isle."

The Times commences by making a comparison between old and recent times in Spain, not at all flattering to the self-pride of the citizens and rulers thereof. It intimates, rather plainly than otherwise, that the Spaniards of the present era are the antipodes of their ancestors of the olden time, who were models of good faith, propriety and statesmanship; and then asks: will it surprise any one "to be told that at the present moment England is selected as the peculiar mark for Spain's ire?" The Times goes on to say; "The bones of the bravest among our forefathers have not yet altogether crumbled into dust upon that Spanish soil in defence of which they died. Another generation shed their blood under Evans for Isabella II., and now the Spaniards are blotting at the possibility of an invasion of our shores, to be conducted by their precious fleets and armies!" The Times ridicules this absurd intimation; and asserts that more than two centuries and a half have elapsed since there could be any reality in a threat of that kind from that source. It then avers that Spain has been decaying for more than two centuries, and that she has been "blotted out from among the great Powers." So far as the four leading powers of Europe are concerned, this may be true; but Spain is, nevertheless, a valuable and important portion of the earth's surface, and has recently, moreover, started afresh on the road of improvement. And if she pursues it industriously and perseveringly she may yet regain much, if not all, of her ancient prestige and strength. The Times, then, after a few more remarks, of which the above afford but a faint idea, enquires: "What is all this about?" In other words, what has put the Spaniards into such a terrible rage? It answers its own interrogatory by referring to Lord Malmesbury's speech, in which he taxed Spain with a gross violation of her treaty stipulations regarding the importation of slaves into Cuba. His Lordship's speech was exceedingly scathing, and it is no wonder Spanish pride took fire at it. According to the Times, for the last "twenty years and more, Cuba, under the protection of the Spanish flag, has been the mainstay and prop" of the slave trade. No direct importation of slaves into the United States has been made during that time; in Brazil the traffic has virtually ceased; and in Cuba, alone, is it carried out in full vigor. And, finally, it comes to the sensible conclusion that there is but one way in which the slave trade can be suppressed, and that is by the local governments of the country to which the slaves are imported; and Spain, it contends, has never sought to bring the local government of Cuba to a proper sense of its bounden duty in the premises.

Speaking of the "idle braggarts at Madrid," and their innocent "prattle about visionary invasions" of England, the Times significantly says:

Why, even if we had the will, should we be at the trouble of applying direct pressure to Spain? Thus much is clear—that if Lord Malmesbury were this day to give Mr. Dallas the faintest hint that England would stand neutral in the matter, Cuba in three months' time would be a State of the North American Union.

We don't agree with the Times on this point. We don't believe "Old Buck" could be induced to "screw his courage up" to the contingency or issue of war with Spain. In fact, we doubt whether he possesses any of the genuine article to "screw" up or down; and, as for General Cass, since he broke his sword over a stump into several very small pieces, at Detroit, when he was a young man, we have not heard of his being inclined to practical belligerency. Besides, when the people of this country determine upon having Cuba, either by purchase or conquest, there is not the slightest probability that they will ask the permission of England. Of this the London Times may rest assured.

Significant as is the foregoing quotation, the following are still more so:

Let us look this question boldly in the face. What interest has England in the integrity of the colonial dominions of Spain? What is it to us if Cuba be to-morrow an American in place of a Spanish possession? Our only interest in the question for a long time past has been a moral, not a material one. Nay, our material interests have been in direct opposition to that line of policy which we have pursued on the grounds of humanity. Cuba in the hands of American citizens would be a much more productive market than at present. Our manufacturers and merchants could buy and sell more with American than with Spanish Cuba. If it is to remain a slave-importing country we had as lief, nay rather, that it should pass into American hands.

Patience and forbearance have been tired out, and the time has fairly arrived when we may consider if we should not be playing our own game more wisely by standing still while the Cabinet of Washington carried out the long cherished designs of the American people upon the island of Cuba. It is not impossible that the States could be willing to come to an understanding with us—that if Cuba passes quietly into their possession, our wishes with regard to the further importation of slaves into the island would not be disregarded.

What is Spain to us, that we should interfere further to protect her colonial possessions? The only arguments which we are disposed to consider, after the treatment we have met with from successive Cabinets at Madrid, are those which apply to our own interest and well being.

Well and truly said, so far as material interests are involved. There can be no question, in our judgment, that England could drive a far more profitable commerce with Cuba belonging to the United States than she does with Cuba belonging to Spain. If Cuba belonged to this country its staple productions would be quintupled within a decade, and, consequently, its capacity for commercial purposes would be multiplied five-fold. Then, again, the moderate revenue laws of the Union, in contradistinction to the rigid and exorbitant tariff of Spain, would amount to an advantage of no small moment.

England is making twenty-fold more money from her trade with the free, sovereign and independent United States of North America, than she could have made had the Revolution of 1776 never occurred, and had the Colonies remained under the control of the Mother Country to the present day. Of this there is no doubt. There is not a statesman or statistician on either side of the water who will dispute the correctness of the proposition for an instant. What first seemed a dire misfortune to England has really proved to be the greatest blessing that could have possibly happened to her. Her erstwhile Colonies now supply her with products that sustain and render profitable her vast and complicated commercial and manufacturing systems, and without which she would be unable to hold up her head prominently among the first nations of the earth. The same rule, although perhaps not to so great an extent, would prevail were Cuba brought under the folds of the star spangled banner.

We would suggest to the Times, in conclusion, that while it is intimating that it would be best for England to withdraw her quasi protectorate over Cuba, that it would also be a good, and safe, and profitable policy for her to cease interfering with any of the countries or islands washed by or adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, not leaving Central America out of the calculation.

NEW YORK ROWDYISM.—In New York, on the evening of the 20th, a rollian known as Billy Meehan insulted two respectable married ladies on the street, and one of them slapped his face. He immediately knocked her down, when the other interfered and was also knocked down. She regained her feet, and, drawing a penknife, cut her assailant's cheek open from the eye to the chin; and the women then both ran towards the police office, pursued by a crowd of Meehan's friends, who would probably have murdered them but for the timely arrival of several policemen. As it was, their clothes were nearly torn off, and one of them had her earrings and bracelets wrenched from her. Meehan was door-keeper of one of the courts!

A YOUTHFUL BRACELET.—The Hartford, Conn., Times says that a child was born in that city last month, whose right leg, from about two inches below the hip joint, downwards, including the foot, is entirely black. Did the doctrine of the equality of races have anything to do with it?

LAKE-SHORE CORRESPONDENCE.

POINT CLEAR, July 24, 1858.

Dear Crescent: On Thursday, for a bit of variety, and for the pleasure of being an item in Capt. Carson's Crescent, (circulation in the Bay quite extensive) I returned for a few hours to Mobile. The town was awfully hot and uncomfortable; and this I regretted for the extra reason that it foiled my design of taking a general inspection of the city, inside and out, with the view of jotting down such features as might be of interest to the Crescent's stay-at-home friends in New Orleans.

As it was, however, I succeeded, in company with a party of others, in paying a visit to the factory of the Southern Oil Company, which has just been completed and is beginning to get to work. The novelty of the business in these parts—the manufacture of oil from rosin—and the size, beauty, and stylish finish of the factory—have made the enterprise a decided object of interest with the people of Mobile, as well as one of the prettiest and most striking of the architectural objects which arrest the stranger's eye in steaming up to the city.

The factory fronts the Bay, in the lower end of the city, and is approached from the water by a broad wharf exclusively its own. The main building is a large square structure, of the height of three stories, though inside there is no particular division into stories. It is an immense frame, covered with sheet-iron, painted dark brown, with Bridgewater paint and the paint oil made there; with slat windows, ornamented cornices, and three towering chimneys with ornamented tops. Inside, it is very roomy, and as light and airy as a bird-cage, whilst the apparatus for making the oil is arranged with a taste and an economy of space and of manual labor which at once engages the attention of the most inexperienced visitor.

There are on the ground four huge iron stills, or retorts, encased in the most massive brickwork, in which the rosin undergoes the process of melting and evaporating. Level with the tops of these stills is a floor, upon which the remainder of the manufacture is done. From each still a huge iron swan's neck conveys the vaporized rosin—or rather oil, the adhesive material remaining in the stills and draining out below in the shape of pitch—through a tank of water, by which the vapor is condensed. The oil then passes through a pipe into a large copper-lined cauldron, or purifier, with a steam pipe coiled in the bottom, for the purpose of boiling it. Chemicals are here introduced, and the oil, passing from still to purifier and from purifier to still, in good time reaches the final reservoir, whence it is taken, as beautiful and pure an oil for painting and machinery use as is known to commerce.

The most admirable feature of the apparatus, is its labor-saving feature. A steam engine is kept going, for the double purpose of pumping water into the condensing tank and hoisting the rosin to the floor which tops the stills. The rosin is broken up and poured into the still through a hole in the top. The hole is sealed up, the fire started underneath, and then the rosin fulfils its mission without further aid of human hands. In the still it separates into its three component parts—oil, pitch and naphtha—each of which takes its way without interference from the others. The oil ascends in vapor, (as previously described) is condensed in the tanks, boiled in the purifier, and upon becoming perfect, takes its way to the reservoirs in an adjoining building, where it is drawn into barrels and headed up for exportation.

Besides the oil, the pitch and naphtha are marketable commodities, which always find a ready sale. The pitch is of a very superior quality—nothing like it was ever seen, before the invention of the present method of reducing rosin. Two of the stills only were in operation on Thursday. When all four are in operation they can turn out one thousand gallons of oil per day, with the proportionate quantities of pitch and naphtha. The main building stands back in the square. From each end a one-story wing extends to the street, where they are joined by an ornamented arch. One of the wings contains the offices of the factory, and the other is used as the barreling department. It contains four tanks or cisterns capable of containing 35,000 gallons of oil.

I am thus particular in describing the Southern Oil Factory, because it is the great novelty of Mobile just now. The factory is well worth a visit by every one passing through Mobile, and especially by every one who would see how beautifully and profitably one, at least, of the natural resources of the South, may be developed.

The abundance and cheapness of the raw material, the prices brought by the different manufactured articles, and the apparent great profit of the business, are features of the rosin oil manufacture of which I need not discourse, particularly as I am overrunning my proper limits on the subject.

Of course I returned here to the Point in the evening. I feel that I lack language wherewith to paint properly the magnificence of these breezy moonlight nights at Point Clear. I have not found one among the large number of people here who does not speak most enthusiastically of the comfort of the place, in every particular.

On Thursday evening the regular weekly *soiree* came off at the hotel. I have rarely seen a more beautiful and brilliant representation of the better part of creation than were drawn together on this occasion. So surpassingly lovely were some of the girls—so smiling and full of life, so tastefully and beautifully dressed, and so generally charming in every respect—that I came near forgetting myself, and fancying I was present at one of the Young Men's Society balls in New Orleans.

You know I am patriotic, and like to assist a little at a dance; you will therefore be astonished to learn that I did'nt "pitch in," according to my usual custom. That evening's boat brought down a whole raft of young Mobilians, each having under his arm a clean shirt in a piece of brown paper. They came down for the express purpose of pitching in; and they did pitch in, with a looseness which left an Orleanian nothing to learn, to speak of. I was politely invited to assist, but my native bashfulness restrained me—I felt unable to face so much new beauty, and so remained an admiring outsider. The fresh sea breeze filtered through the ball-room, and enabled the dancers to go ahead without fear of damage.

I noticed that what are called the "fancy dances" are not the thing at Point Clear. The little girls, it is true, dance them at their evening hops; but the belles and beaux at the regular balls seem to care for nothing more than a perpetual alternation of lancers' quadrille (and cotillon reel—the lapses being long enough to permit a delicious promenade and *tete-a-tete* in the breeze and moonlight outside. Fancy dances, I believe, are gradually on the decline; not from the ultra moral denunciations which have ever been heaped upon them by those who can't indulge in them, or from young people losing their liking for them—but from a far different cause—hoops. A lady does'nt like the risk to which a fancy dance exposes her hoops, nor does a gentleman relish the bother of having his shins raked with them. So, if fancy dancing be abolished by the ladies themselves, gentlemen will have no right to complain, nor will they feel a disposition to murmur so long as "hoop-de-doodem-doo" is the motto of the dear creatures.

Ten-pins is one of the favorite morning exercises of the ladies here. As I write, they are creating a dreadful clatter down in the alley. They lob fearfully, but that's a privilege they have; and some of them, who have practiced regularly score the ten-strikes in a manner that would honor their gentleman companions.

Your jovial neighbor, B—, is here. The other night he gave a party of Mobilians a lesson in *euchre*. He made the trump, went it alone, and did'nt take a trick! He has given the "heards" the go-by for the present. He has been subjected to some laughable annoyances through his great resemblance in person and dress to another gentleman stopping here. For several days here and in town he wondered why strange people talked insanely to him and called him H—. At last he came across H—; their meeting was like that of the two Dromios; and H— gave a funny history of different people mistaking him for H—. Both being from New Orleans, and after business as well as pleasure, they were not well enough known to be easily distinguishable; in consequence, each was taken for the other half a dozen times a day. To avoid future bother, they have, I learn, made an arrangement to go about together, so that whoever wants one of them and meets them will be sure of his man.

Last night a goodly number of the guests at the hotel took a moonlight excursion down the Bay on the Crescent. Of course your correspondent was one of the number. The excursion was delightful; the celestial crescent silvering the waves, and the breeze whistling all sorts of wild ocean tunes around and through the aquatic Crescent, as if to assist the southward swell in the task of rocking her to sleep. There were music and dancing on board; and the cradle-like rocking of the boat rendered the heel-and-toe operation a rather skillful piece of business. Getting pretty well down to the mouth of the Bay, where the breeze whistled louder and the waves pranced higher, the boat ceased to be a cradle and became a regular baby-jumper. The dancing was broken up, and all hands frore to their chairs, not wishing to be seen staggering in their movements about. The thing finally got so romantic that numerous gentlemen left their chairs, staggered to the bar to cork in their suppers with brandy straights, whilst several of the ladies incontinently caterpillared. At this juncture the boat was of course put about, and pointed for Point Clear. Results of the trip: moonlight music, one good dance, one dance not so good, a good rocking in the "cradle of the deep," some feminine scare, and several horrified stomachs.

Reluctantly I take my leave of Point Clear. I could easily pass the whole summer here, without suffering the least touch of *ennui*; for, really, the place is delightful. In leaving, I commend it emphatically to all summer lounge rs who have not yet come along—the hotel and all the accessories being the best in this part of the country, and the presiding host, Mr. Darling, (of Chamberlain & Co.) and his assistants, Messrs. Harlin and Webb, being gentlemen who thoroughly understand their business, and with whom it is consequently a pleasure to become acquainted.

G.

DIED!

On the 27th instant, of Apoplexy, ALEXANDER ROBB, in the 65 year of his age, a native of Scotland, but for the last twenty-three years a resident of this city.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 228 Camp street. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ 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. jy12 2eOtod

☞ Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, for the cure of Fever and Ague, is beyond all controversy the safest and best remedy that could be used by the afflicted, for all diseases of the above nature. The most violent attacks of this dreadful disease have often been prevented by the use of this reliable remedy. The "Bitters" have been used by the proprietor in an extensive practice in the treatment of Fever and Ague for a number of years, and its wonderful curative powers are well known, both to the press and the public. Those who desire a thorough renovation of their entire system, should not fail to use the "Bitters." For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jy28 2p6AtW

☞ 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. QUERNER.

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 2p6mW

Just Received.

A supply of ENGRAVED PROFILE AND CROSS SECTION PAPERS, suitable for Draftsmen, Engineers, and other purposes.

WM. H. SLACK & CO., Stationers,
jy28 2p6t 66 Camp street.

Offices to Rent.

Second story, 66 Camp street, suitable for Lawyers, Notaries, etc., etc. For terms apply to

WM. H. SLACK & CO., Stationers,
jy28 2p6t 66 Camp street.

Hungarian Wines.

CONVERSE & CO.,
72 Gravier Street,

Have just received from
FREUND & GROSSINGER,
Importers of the
PURE WINES OF HUNGARY,
100 Cases
CLARET,
WHITE WINE and
CHAMPAGNE,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers. Although but a short time has elapsed since the introduction of these Wines into the United States, they are steadily gaining a well deserved good reputation for purity and richness of flavor. In the city of New York, particularly, the demand for these pure Hungarian Wines is rapidly increasing, and they are to be found in all the principal hotels, at the table of all lovers of the juice of the grape. The undersigned have in store of Claret, the celebrated brands BUDAI SZEKESZARDI, EGRI, VISONTAI; of the White Wines, KOBURNAI, SOMLOI. They especially call attention to the brand of Hungarian Champagne, MAGYAR PEZSGO.

For mildness, richness and purity of flavor, it is unsurpassed by Wines of its peculiar character.

CONVERSE & CO.,
jy25 2p6MoWeFr 72 Gravier street.

The Rational

GUIDE TO SPELLING.

(AMERICAN SCHOOL METHOD.)

BY J. B. MENNY.

Words of like form precede those more complex;
As sets best taught begin with simplest parts.

For sale at

No. 62 Canal street,
jy28 2p1m corner Dorsiere 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, Tissues, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc., etc.

R. SPROULE & CO.,
jy26 2p6t 24 St. Charles and 94 Common street.

The Insect Tribe.

The warmer the weather, the more the insects increase, and the more necessary it becomes to destroy them, or we should be overrun. Moths are numerous, ants equally so, and, indeed, all the insect family seem to be alive and stirring. But a little of Doctor Wilson's

PRUSSIAN POWDER

makes a "change come o'er the spirit of their dreams," and the houses where this Powder is used, become like Goldsmith's deserted village, much to the gratification of all housekeepers. We cannot speak too highly of the "Prussian Powder."

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

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

General Agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed. jy30 2p6t4tW

Hostetter's

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

FIVE HUNDRED BOXES HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, in store and for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
jy26 2p6t Nos. 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas 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,
jy26 2p6t4tW 171 and 173 Canal street.

Wood, Miltenberger & 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. 247 Tchoupitoulas street.

WOOD & PERON, WOOD, MILTENBERGER & CO.,
jy16 2p6m Philadelphia. New Orleans.

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 most 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. HARRISON.
New Orleans, July 21, 1858. jy22 2p1f

Show Window for Sale.

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

PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.,
jy19 2p1f cor. Magazine and Canal streets.

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 Disease, Dyspepsia, diseases incident to Females, Dropsy and General Debility.

The Bladon waters are especially recommended to all suffering from disease 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. Wederstrandt, "
Dr. J. F. Barnes, "	Dr. Rushton, "
Dr. L. Le Fenu, "	Dr. Lambert, "
Dr. J. E. Coë, "	Dr. Graham, "

Further information can be obtained from our Agents,

SYME & PROVAN, Druggists,
No. 184 Canal street.

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

Southern Enterprise Ahead!

EMERY'S

PATENT CORN HUSKING MACHINE,

Now on Exhibition at No. 90 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 500 to 950 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 $60 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.

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,
66 and 68 Royal street,
jy19 2p1f corner of Bienville.

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, Discoloration 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 20, 1858.

N. H. 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" or 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 26, 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"; and 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 newspaper. Seeing your name so prominent of your tonic, so 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 Hevia 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, without success. I have been induced to try your "Kaperlapeum," and, I must confess, with perfect satisfaction, and from its beneficial results, I anticipate a speedy cure.

AMOS HUTCHINGS,
Conti street, near Robinson street,
m25 2p1f New Orleans.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Cassimere HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
No. 10 Magazine street.

HATS, CAPS, etc.,

AT WHOLESALE.

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk, Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
jy13 2p4W No. 10 Magazine street.

Removed

FROM 15 TO 17 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality. TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA and SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
a7 2p1y No. 17 Royal street.

Iron Furniture.

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

LION & PINSARD,
jo28 2p1f 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

For Sale.

On account our intention to remove to No. 108 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.

Palm Leaf Fans.

Just received, a large assortment of PALM L