New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at no early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

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

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $3 per, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable mode 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 hundreds 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.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 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.

The Weekly Crescent is unusually interesting this week, and can be had in wrappers for mailing, either at the office counter, or at the bookstores of J. G. Morgan & Co., Exchange and Commercial Places.

The Double-Sheet Crescent will appear as usual on Monday morning. The edition of this paper is not exceeded by any in the South.

RECREATION.—A large number of our citizens will spend to-morrow out of the city. There are various ways to get into the country—so many, in fact, that it is difficult for a cosmopolite to make a choice. To commence, there will be the coast boats for Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara; leaving this morning. At 12 o'clock the mail boat Oregon leaves for Mobile, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis. On the arrival of the 9.20 Carrollton and Jefferson train, and on the arrival of the 4 o'clock Pontchartrain Railroad train, the coast packet Virginia leaves for Ocean Springs and all the lake settlements. She also extends her trip to Point Clear, Mobile Bay. The lake boat Creole leaves at the same hour for Ocean Springs and intermediate landings. The Covington and Madisonville boat leaves at the usual hour. The trains of the Jackson Railroad leave this morning for New York and intermediate villages, also leave at 5 o'clock or thereabouts on the usual Saturday evening excursion, returning on Monday morning. The cars of the Mexican Gulf Railroad leave at 5 P. M., and also leave twice to-morrow for Lake Borgne. This is one of the most pleasant excursions that we know of, and at a very moderate expense. The sea breezes prevail at Proctorville, and fish are reported to be in abundance—moreover, the cars pass through one of the most productive sugar regions in the State.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual statement of this staunch and excellently managed Company will be found elsewhere. The expose of its affairs is most flattering. The net profits for the year ending on the 30th of June last amount to the enormous sum of $531,809 19, and the assets amount to $1,028,623. Such an exhibit demonstrates the value of home institutions, and proves conclusively that they are altogether worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that a special meeting of this gallant company is called for 8 o'clock this evening at the Arsenal, to consider business of importance.

THE STEAMER VIRGINIA FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—The fine, fast and staunch steamer Virginia, Capt. Myers, leaves the lake end of the Jefferson Railroad at 3.30 P. M. to-day, and of the Pontchartrain Railroad at 4 P. M., for Point Clear, touching at the various stopping places along the lake shore. An excellent chance.

Medical practice may be said to be guessing at Nature's intentions and wishes, and then endeavoring to substitute man's.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the largest and most remunerative branches of trade in this city is that of ready-made clothing. Owing to the vast number of persons who come here, either on business or for pleasure, in the winter season, there is a very large demand for all the finest descriptions, as well as for the coarse, which, together with our home consumption, makes the trade one of great importance and value to this city. We will venture to say, too, that there have been more fortunes made, too, in that business here than in any other; and this is not attributable to the excessive profits either, but to the enterprise and the energy of the persons who pursue it. It has often been remarked by residents of other cities that the New Orleans people were the most tastefully dressed of any outside of Paris, and we believe it was said with truth. Our beaux certainly, we are never at a loss to tell an Orleanian wherever we may meet him, and that, too, by the neat and gentlemanly manner with which he dresses. This can easily be done by our people, we are sure, is owing entirely to the taste of the persons who get the clothing manufactured which nearly all of them wear. They invent new styles for themselves, or they are enterprising enough to follow after the Parisian fashions so often, as they change, regardless of expense. One main cause of dressing well is the low price at which it has become of late years; and the philosophers may say that it is the rock we must look to, not the coat. This all sounds very well in books; but when we reduce it to the matter-of-fact standard it becomes unnecessary for us to contradict it, the contrary is too palpable. For every one knows that, in this world, the coat is an index into the character of the man. The quality of the suit surely indicates the length of his purse, and the way he puts them on tells whether he is accustomed to them or not. And in a go-ahead country like ours it is very natural that it should be so. Our people move about so often, travel so much, that they acquire a habit of judging by outside appearances—they have not the time to waste in making examinations into the inside of things; they do not stay in one place long enough; they travel at railroad, or even telegraphic speed, and judge characters in the same manner. But we have wandered entirely off from our subject; we intended to notice the opening of another immense clothing establishment, and to give something of a description of it, and cause return to our intention.

Those stores on the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, occupying the site of the old Verandah Hotel, have all been recently bought by our friends, Messrs. Lewis W. Lyons & Co., well-known as a clothing firm on Canal street for the past five years, who have fitted them up in magnificent style. Being large, these stores require the immense stock to fill them, and most of which Mr. Lyons & Co. find it necessary to keep to supply their extensive run of custom. They have departments separate and distinct for the different descriptions of clothing, and under-clothing for men, youth, boys and children, which they deal in so largely; and each department is almost a store of itself. Everything is got up with an eye to convenience, and at the same time, extremely tasty and rich. Their stock is necessarily extremely varied, and we should deem it an utter impossibility for a customer to fail in finding what he wanted or going in.

Mr. Lyons, the leading member of the firm, is an example of what a young man may do in this city to application to business, intelligence and enterprise. He began business about five years ago, on a small scale and with a limited capital—now he is one of the leading men, in his line, in our city. This is not owing to the favor of friends or the assistance of relatives, but to himself—to his own energy—his own brains. So, success to him still; and may Fortune ever continue to favor such worthy followers after her gifts.

THE IMPROVED EAGLE COTTON GIN.—Cotton factors and planters, together with all who are interested, should read the card of Messrs. Bates, Hyde & Co., which may be found in another column. The Eagle Gin is one which has stood the test of actual use for such a length of time, that the proprietors may fairly assert its great value with perfect propriety.

Mr. Wm. L. Cushing, No. 37 St. Charles street, who is agent for the above named firm, receives orders for gins to be delivered here.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The fine regular steamer Ben Franklin, Capt. Joseph B. Clarke, connecting at Memphis with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for all the Eastern cities, and with the fine steamer Southerner, for Louisville, and the M. H. Lane, for St. Louis, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock. For through tickets by the above routes, apply to J. H. Fraleigh, agent at the Memphis Packet Office, under the St. Charles Hotel, who will detect through by railroads and packets.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of foreign and American dry goods, this day, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 35 Custom-house street.

FOR COVINGTON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends on the other shore of the lake have now two fine new packets ready for the accommodation of the public. The Ravenswood, Capt. Chas. Foster, goes through to-day on the arrival of the 12 o'clock cars; and the elegant steamer Arrow, (having been thoroughly overhauled, painted and put in splendid order,) under the command of our old friend Hoffman, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. cars. The latter boat also makes an excursion trip on to-morrow, Sunday, for the benefit of the "Lost Sheep Association." Now, we notice one and all to go, and as "Tony" is at the bar, they will not suffer for the want of the nectar due to sustain and enjoy the trip.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

If Mr. Reed, our Commissioner to China, has really done nothing to carry out the objects of his mission, it cannot be alleged that he has not interfered causelessly and impertinently in matters with which he had no business, and in which the Government he represents has no concern. In our Northern exchanges we find the following account of some of his extra-ministerial proceedings:

Mr. Reed, Minister in China, has forwarded a communication to the State Department, and has addressed a circular to our Consuls in China against the trade, stating that in his belief it was illegal and certainly against the instincts of humanity. He has also addressed the Spanish Consul to the same effect. The British are engaged extensively in the trade. Mr. R. attaches a statistical table to the communication to the Department, from the Hong-Kong Government Gazette, giving a return of emigrant ships to which certificates had been granted by the Emigration Officer during the year 1857, by which it appears there were shipped:

To Chincha Bay, Sydney and Melbourne	17,722
To San Francisco	5,278
To Havana	2,736
To Singapore	529
The only females shipped were to San Francisco	612
Total	25,862

The coolie trade is but another name for the slave trade. The coolies are bought like slaves, treated as slaves, and the only difference between the coolie and the African slave trade is rather in the name than in fact. Every visitor to China sees and knows this, and that any mitigating circumstances are exceptions to the general rule, just as there may be some mitigating circumstances in the taking of slaves from Africa to Cuba.

We all ought to be profoundly grateful to Mr. Reed for this *expose*. True, the matter did not concern him, and he had no business to meddle with it. True, our Government has no excuse for interfering either through its agents or otherwise. True, the parties mainly interested are Spaniards, Englishmen and Chinese, who, it is fair to presume, know what they are about, and are as little likely to engage in a traffic obnoxious to "the instincts of humanity" as the pharisaical crew of pseudo philanthropists represented by the aforesaid Mr. Reed. True, if he should be snubbed by his fellow diplomats, we would have no good reason to complain. But what of that? Has he not given us the statistics of the coolie trade from a single port of China, showing, by comparison, that the trade is remarkably brisk and lively, and ought we not to be deeply grateful? Certainly we ought. And, if he now can only point his nose with a sufficient degree of skill, and ascertain to a nicety the domestic arrangements of the Court of Pekin, he will lay the whole civilized world under a debt of gratitude it will be difficult to repay! Go on, Mr. Reed, you have made a most promising beginning. If you make an utter and ridiculous failure in your mission, you may succeed, perhaps, in convincing the male and female grannies of the North that you know better how to attend to other people's affairs than you do to your own.

But, seriously, this impertinent intermeddling may be productive of grave consequences. What would we say, if England, Spain, etc., through their Ministers at Washington, should deliberately assert that the slave traffic between the Southern States was contrary to all "the instincts of humanity." We would raise a precious row about it, and would condemn the audacious meddlers unsparingly. Yet we would have no more right to complain than the countries named have to complain of the conduct of Mr. Commissioner Reed. What if the commerce in coolies be essentially the slave trade, if it be sanctioned by China, and conducted in pursuance of contract by England, Spain and France, how can it be represented as a violation of law? This difficult question must be satisfactorily answered before argument is undertaken in the premises.

It may be that the "coolie trade is but another name for the slave trade." We shall not dispute it. But, the world is a slave mart, *except in name*. There are more slaves, except in name, in the city of New York, than there are negro slaves in the State of Louisiana. There are more slaves, except in name, in England, than there are negro slaves in the whole Southern States. The man who questions this questions the truth—a truth that is exemplified and illustrated in every civilized country under the canopy of heaven. The name is the thing—not the reality. And the worst of the matter is that the slaves in the free countries which clamor loudest against slavery, are not one fourth as well cared for as Southern slaves, and are much harder worked, besides being ground into the dust under the pressure of the free labor system.

Well, so wags the world. The plain truth and literal matters of fact, have little to do with the ordering of events in this fast age.

"Tub to the Southern Whale."

The New York Herald, anticipating the rejection of the Land Ordinance by the people of Kansas, and with it goes the Lecompton Constitution, discourses significantly in this strain:

The Union says that Mr. Douglas has denounced the English bill, and has united with the Black Republicans in attempting to galvanize the Abolition spirit into life, by getting up another constitution in Kansas, in violation of this wise and salutary law. Now let us look this matter fairly and squarely in the face. It is the skeleton in the closet; but why be afraid of it? The English bill was a compromise. It provides that if the people of Kansas accept the Lecompton Constitution they shall at once be admitted into the Union as a State; but that if they reject that constitution they shall not be entitled to admission until they shall number the full federal ratio of some 93,000 people. That is the law; but it was adopted rather as a *temporary compromise* among the otherwise intractable sectionalists and factionists of Congress, than as a *permanent* act. All parties concerned were perfectly aware of the fact that Congress, in regard to this act, was not, and could not be bound, from one session to another; but that, at any time, the restriction imposed in the act would be subject to repeal. *The restriction was a tub to the Southern whale; nothing more.* The reference to the people of Kansas, at all events, does not inhibit them from adopting and submitting a new constitution to Congress, if they choose, even in default of 93,000 people.

Of course the "restriction was a tub to the Southern whale; nothing more." Anybody with a moderate modicum of discernment could see that. And everbody did see it, except the willfully blind at the South. The trading politicians saw it, but as it is their express business to keep their places, no matter what the cost to their constituents, or what the sacrifice of principle, they sought to delude the people with an indefinite amount of twaddle about "final settlement" and the like. The Pressellers saw it, and although, from motives of policy, they kept their mouths shut and pens quiet for the time being, they are now beginning to write openly and speak jubilantly. They have no ulterior purposes to serve further by concealment.

It is generally admitted on all hands that the people of Kansas will reject the Land Ordinance prefixed to the Lecompton Constitution at the approaching election. If they do, that constitution is at once killed stone dead; and the labors of the Constitutional Convention which framed it, and the months furious agitation in Congress, go for nothing. Worse than this: the rejection will at once open the Kansas question with renewed fury and aggravated bitterness, in which we predict, with a confidence that is melancholy to us in its certainty, that the South will again come out the loser, no matter what the solution which may be arrived at.

After the people of Kansas reject the Land Ordinance they will go to work and frame a new constitution, prohibiting slavery, and apply to Congress with it for admission into the confederacy. Their application, in all human probability, will be received and acted on favorably. It will make no sort of difference, then, whether they have the 93,000 population required by the English bill. The cry will be at once started and the argument used that one Congress cannot bind another Congress; and as their organic law will undoubtedly be Freesoil in its character, the Northern Senators and Representatives will find reasons thicker than Mississippi mud, or blackberries in season, for supporting it. Neither should we be surprised if Southern dough-faces were found supporting the proposition on what they may be pleased to term, facetiously, principle. Recent events, however, have prepared us for almost anything.

It will be a "happy settlement," an "honorable adjustment" of the difficulties between the two sections! Assuredly it will. Then, for another fair and equitable compromise, which will amount to cutting off the border slave States from the more Southern Commonwealths. So we go!

EXTENSIVE LITIGATION IN PROSPECT.—The descendants of Gov. Hutchinson and Lieut. Gov. Oliver, of England, are about to institute suits for the recovery of a large amount of real estate in Boston, which they hold, belongs to them under the 9th article of the treaty of 1794. The controversy is said to involve a number of nice questions of public and real property law.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

POINT CLEAR, ALA., July 27, 1858.

"A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep,
Where the angry waters rave,
And the winds their revels keep."

Editors Crescent: Thus sang as merry a crew as ever trod a deck, as the beautiful clipper Mischief bounded over the waters to seaboard with a ten-knot breeze; and, although the white caps were dancing around in mad glee, and a heavy sea running, astonishing to relate, the female portion of our party were as lively as crickets throughout the whole cruise, which was one of the most pleasant, aided by song, wit, hilarity and some liquid accompaniments, too numerous to mention.

I am delighted with this sea-coast resort, kept by F. W. Chamberlain & Co., of the Battle House, Mobile. It is well situated, on a point of land jutting out into the Bay, a few miles from the Gulf. The buildings are on the most extensive scale, with accommodations for over three hundred persons, and all the rooms fronting to the south, thereby giving the best ventilation and the advantage of the sea-breeze, which rolls in here in the most voluminous manner. The first day of my arrival the weather was sultry, and I was fearful I should be disappointed, but on the next and succeeding days the sea-breeze amply redeemed its reputation, and returned its compliments with almost a surfeit.

There are many advantages in this Southern watering place—its proximity to New Orleans and Mobile, its eligible situation, the superior style in which every department is managed, the sweet cleanliness of your bed linen and rooms, and the attention of servants, most particularly Southern, all of them being first-class colored individuals, the culinary department unexceptionable, dishes served as you wish them, and meals at almost any time—the whole presided over by the model Warden and his competent supporters. The most favorable comparison I can make of all its appointments is to say, that it is kept in the same style of the renowned and well-known Battle House of Mobile—and, saying this much in verity, should satisfy the most fastidious.

A large party have sailed this morning on a fishing excursion to Dauphin Island, to be absent several days. To their kind invitation I could not consent for want of time, although it would have given me much pleasure to have kept their log-book. I have conversed with several gentlemen and their families who have been in the habit of spending their seasons at Newport, Long Branch and other Northern watering places, who assert Point Clear to be the best of all of them, and far above comparison with them; therefore it should be, as it is, well patronized by those of our population seeking salt-air and recreation.

I would ask, for the benefit of all concerned, a small favor of those ladies who, after the last dinner gong has sounded, to defer their gossip until after meals, and not keep in waiting a large number of people, (many, no doubt, very hungry ones,) for sometimes over twenty minutes, before they take their seats. I do not like to see indecorous haste—rushing to table; but still, the other extreme is just as bad.

A billiard saloon, ten-pin alley, pistol and "red-eye" gallery are attached to the premises. There are many beautiful residences in the vicinity of the hotel, pleasant rides in the country back, and, for a moonlight walk, an excellent plank-road for a long distance on the beach. It is so pleasant to be rocked to sleep by the ever-ceaseless rolling surf! Music and dancing enliven the evening, but I am sorry to see no polkas or other lively dances indulged in; they may be, however, too fatiguing to the dear creatures.

I had a pleasant ride from my friend's house in Perry county, Ala., to Marion, from thence took cars to Selma, but found on my arrival the boat did not wait for the coming of the train, therefore I was compelled to lay over. Pleasant, indeed, as I got into the wrong omnibus, and was carried to Stone's Hotel instead of Gee's. I can only say it was a good thing for me that I had made up my mind before I arrived to diet that day, for, even with my strong alimentary powers, I could not have stood the dirt and grease attached to table cloth, plates, knives and forks and glasses. Heaven protect me from such a place again!

Selma is fast improving; the Commercial Bank is erecting a very superior fire-proof building for its business, and several stores and dwellings are now going up.

The next day I took passage on the Eclipse, but being rather slow, did not reach Mobile until late next evening, and then flew for refuge to the Battle House. I had, however, hardly tasted gentle sleep, before I was aroused by the alarm of fire; and, looking out, found a blaze opposite to the hotel, proceeding from Kelly's stables, next to the new Custom-House; the granite on the side next to the fire was somewhat damaged. At one time the walls of the Battle House were quite warm, but the proprietors, with their force, were "on hand," ready, as they always are, for any emergency.

In a few days I leave for home, (sweet, sweet word!) when I hope to have the pleasure of a hearty shake of your generous hands. Until then, good by.

NUX.

Matter of Fact—Pathetic.

Our exchanges were exceedingly dull yesterday. In fact, there was nothing in them calculated to excite, interest or stimulate. The awful, "orrid 'ot" weather, that prevails everywhere, seems to have dulled the energies, wits and intellects of our cotemporaries to such an extent that they have thrown down the steel pen editorial in utter disgust, and concluded to rely upon "scissors" to get out their respective sheets until a cooler season sets in. If this latter supposition be well founded, of which there is little doubt, we applaud the determination which has been arrived at; for who would undertake intellectual labor during this sweltering, blistering weather, if he could possibly avoid it? For us of New Orleans, alas! there is no such partial relief from daily duty. We are obliged to toil on. Nevertheless, we don't envy our more fortunate cotemporaries. Instead of that, we wish them a jolly good and pleasant time.

Wading through a huge pile of exchanges yesterday, we came across the Bellevue (Bossier Parish) Times, of the 17th inst. We opened it mechanically, expecting to find it, like some scores of its cotemporaries which had been unfolded and thrown upon the floor—devoid of interest—when the subjoined matter of fact and pathetic paragraph met our eye:

THE WEATHER.—During the past week the weather has been almost insufferably hot. However, the rains of late have done a great deal towards bringing out the crops. Corn seems to be in a much healthier condition than cotton. The thermometer stood at 95 degrees in the shade yesterday—not a breath of air stirring—indeed, the excessive warm weather, together with several of the b'hoys being out of town for the purpose of splitting rails, or what is equally as hard—trying to collect money—seems to cast a silence over all nature. Birds in mid-day cease their warbling—and naught is heard save the lamentations of some solitary cow-bell attached to a lonely member of the bovine species, browsing in the shade upon the distant hill, or the plaintive bleat of some William Goat, as he rushes past our office in quest of some neighboring grove to shelter him from the hot, hot rays of old Sol! We hain't got no ice juleps in town!

Alas, for the "lonely member of the bovine species," and her numerous relations and friends! There are "no ice-juleps in town!" Alas, for the heat afflicted "William Goats" in and about Bellevue! There are "no ice juleps in town." Alas, for the fated inhabitants who are compelled to pass their days in a section of country where—"we hain't got no ice-juleps in town!"—and the thermometer standing 95 degrees in the shade!

Matter of fact and deep pathos are here mellingly mingled; and we assure our friends that if the Times office was within sending distance, there should be "ice juleps" in its sanctum "immediately, if not a great deal sooner."

FICTION AND REALITY.—We read in the telegraphic dispatches that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Colonial Secretary of England, has instructed the representative of British authority at the Frazer river mines, not to discriminate against American emigrants. It almost passes belief that Bulwer, the author of "Zanoni," of the "Last Days of Pompeii," the "Caxtons," and forty other wonderful works of fiction, the exquisite "Pelham," is the practical man thus dealing with the big facts of current history.

A MURDEROUS FIGHT.—A bloody affray occurred a few days ago at Vinegar Hill, near Galena, in which a man named Skehan was shot twice and dangerously wounded, and another man named Ryan was killed by a pistol bullet.

DROWNED.—From the St. Louis Republican, of the 26th, we learn that Mr. J. A. Silver, one of the clerks of the St. Louis and Memphis packet J. H. Lucas, was accidentally knocked overboard on the 21st, at Hickman, Ky., and drowned.

Talk on 'Change.

There was not much talk yesterday. There was some business doing on the levee, and the talk is there will be more to-day, being the last of the week. There was not much talk about cotton yesterday. The letters by the America, of the 10th inst., do not read so hopeful as desired. The question of cotton of the growth of 1857 is nearly settled. Of course, unless there should be large receipts of the new crop, the 21st of August will unfold the fact that 3,100,000 bales were not produced in 1857.

It is believed that the speculators missed the Vanderbilt of the 21st, off Cape Race. The intelligence by this steamer on the last trip was delivered in a little over seven days at St. John's. There is not much anxiety for later accounts just at this moment. Stocks of produce are reduced low, and it is too early or too late for speculators to attempt to move. Cotton factors and planters have not yet reached the *ne plus ultra* of trade by selling cotton to be grown or to arrive, though they assume responsibilities in advance. The water above is falling, and ere long we hope to learn of the overflowed districts being relieved.

A Card—To Cotton Factors and Planters—The undersigned Manufacturers of the IMPROVED EAGLE COTTON GIN, take this method of correcting the general impression among Planters, that we are not able to keep a supply of our STANDS to meet the GREAT DEMAND which has existed.

It is true that, in October last, the demand FAR EXCEEDED our supply, and we lost the sale of some TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GINS, but we are now prepared with A STOCK OF ALL SIZES, TO FILL ALL ORDERS AT ONCE.

Planters, in ordering, should be very particular to give THE HAND MOTION of the Gins they require.

All orders should be addressed to our Agent, WM. L. CUSHING, No. 3 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

jy31 2p6AW BATES, HYDE & CO.

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. jy25 2p6;2tW

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

Dr. C. McJunkin—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. QUENNES.

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 2p1m4W

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. jy31 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. jy31 2p3t

Boys' Clothing Emporium, No. 26 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. L. W. LYONS & CO. jy31 2p3t

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. jy31 2p3t

Just Received. A supply of ENGRAVED PROFILE AND CROSS SECTION PAPERS, suitable for Draftsmen, Engineers, and other purposes. WM. H. SLACK & CO., Stationers, jy28 2p6 68 Camp street.

Offices to Rent. Second story, 68 Camp street, suitable for Lawyers, Notaries, etc., etc. For terms apply to WM. H. SLACK & CO., Stationers, jy28 2p6t 68 Camp street.

The Rational GUIDE TO SPELLING. (AMERICAN SCHOOL METHOD.) BY J. B. MENNY. Words of like form precede those more complex; As one best taught begin with simplest parts. For sale at No. 62 Canal street, jy28 2p1m corner Bienville 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., jy28 2p6 24 St. Charles and 21 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. jy25 2p6t;1tW

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 ARMOIRE 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, jy25 2p6;4tW 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, Office Verandas, etc., etc., from the lightest and most graceful, to the heaviest and most plain work to design. IRON FOUNTAINS, VASES, STATUARY, LIONS, DOGS, Deagons, 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 200 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 & PEROT, 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 block, 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. HARRISSON. New Orleans, July 21, 1858. jy22 3p6t

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.

Show Window for Sale. A SPLENDID FRENCH PLATE GLASS SHOW WINDOW complete, for sale cheap. PIERSON, HARRISON & CO., jy19 2p6t 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 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. Bernas, " Dr. Rushton, " Dr. L. Le Fevre, " Dr. Lambert, " Dr. J. R. Orff, " Dr. Graham, " Further information can be obtained from our Agents, SYME & PROVAN, Druggists, No. 134 Canal street, At whose establishment a constant supply of the water can always be had in quantities to suit purchasers. jy7 2p3m

Southern Enterprise Ahead! EMERY'S PATENT CORN HUSKING MACHINE, Now on Exhibition at No. 30 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 600 bushels per day, and at 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 $80 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, 30 Camp st., Owner of the Patent for the United States. a27 2p6t

Saloon Pistols. A fresh invoice of SALOON PISTOLS, CARBINES, CAPS, etc. Also, an assortment of COLTS AND ADAMS' REVOLVERS, of various sizes. Just received by LION & PINSARD, jy19 2p6t 66 and 68 Royal street, 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, 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 Arpilumai in July last, I had a severe attack of Congres fever, and after trying every imaginable remedy without effect, I was induced to try your "Kaperlapeum" on Fever and Ague Tonic, and am happy to say that, although it is over two months since I took its last 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 Bayadas 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 hopless 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 I was delicately situated as 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. Your every poor woman afflicted as I was may get your great tonic, is my most fervent prayer. MARY SIMS, 56 Levia 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 do as much for 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 HIGHTOWER, Conti street, near Robinson street, New Orleans. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Office, No. 14 Exchange Place, Opposite the Post-Office. jy28 2p6t

Boots, Shoes and Brogans. AT WHOLESALE. Plantations supplied with prime Dinkins BOOTS, Hemel BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Gas peachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by FROST & CO., jy28 2p6t No. 10 Magazine street.

HATS, CAPS, etc., AT WHOLESALE. We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk, Fur, Cassimere, Palmetto, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by FROST & CO., jy18 2p;4W No. 10 Magazine street.

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