New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, WILLIAM H. ADAMS

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; 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 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.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 year, 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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 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 PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY.—The Administration has decided to send a fleet of six or seven vessels to Paraguay, including the Harriet Lane and Fulton. The former will be the flag ship. Captain Page, who has been selected to command the expedition, will also charter such other steamers as may be deemed necessary and are adapted to the service. Paraguay is supposed to be able to make a vigorous resistance to any outside force. Lopez has several small vessels, mounting six or eight guns, three steamers recently built in England, a standing army of twelve thousand men, a fort mounting a hundred guns of various calibres, and a cargo of arms and ammunition lately received from England.

THE SPANISH NAVY.—The navy of Spain consists at present of 119 vessels, as follows: Four screw frigates, combining 155 guns and 1,080 horse power; nine screw boats, combining 18 guns and 770 horse power; three side wheel frigates, combining 42 guns and 1,500 horse power; seven side wheel corvettes, combining 42 guns and 2,450 horse power; eighteen side wheel advice boats, combining 48 guns and 2,080 horse power; in all, forty-one steamers, with 305 guns and 8,480 horse power. The sailing vessels comprise two ships-of-the-line, of 84 guns each; four frigates of 38 guns each; four corvettes of 25 guns each; nine brigs, seven schooners and ten transport vessels—together, thirty-six vessels, with a total of 607 guns and 5,770 tons register. Besides these, there are sixty-nine vessels of 1 gun each, stationed principally at Cadiz, Ferrol and Carthagena; thirty-five vessels of 1 gun each are in service at the Philippines; three screw frigates and schooner-rigged screw gun-boats are in course of construction. The number of sailors registered in Spain is 60,817; in Cuba and Porto Rico 3,784, and in the Phillipines 28,900. Cadiz and Ferrol are just now the only harbors having navy yards, although there are naval arsenals at Havana, Carthagena and in the Bay of Manilla.

The navy of Spain is considerably larger than our own, but in effective *materiel*, and especially in sailors, we opine it is sadly deficient.

A POLYGLOT FAMILY.—The late Col. Robert Kelly, killed at the taking of Seringapatam, where he commanded the centre division, spoke eleven languages. His eldest son spoke nine modern languages, and it is said that one of their descendants, in this country, speaks six languages.

THE FATE OF GENEVRA.—A boy named George Pickner, 10 years old, son of a German widow living in Brooklyn, disappeared one Friday recently, and was missing until Monday, when his dead body was found in a large chest with a spring lock. While sportively hiding from a companion he had locked himself in, and was suffocated. Such an occurrence in actual life brings to mind the old Venetian story of Genevra, who played hide and seek with her lord on their bridal day, and hid herself so effectually, that nothing was known of her whereabouts until many years afterwards, when the accidental opening of an old chest in a deserted garret, revealed a few crumbling bones and handfulls of dust, in the midst of which glittered certain wedding ornaments—and the story was told.

ACCIDENT ON THE CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD.—Bridge "No. 4," four miles east of Morrow, Ohio, on the above road, gave way as the freight and accommodation train was passing over it on the 24th ult., precipitating the entire train into the creek—the fall being forty feet. The engine had nearly crossed when the bridge gave way. The fireman (John Baughman) and one of the brakesmen (Samuel Slack) were killed. The bridge was a single span of 148 feet, and was what is known as a "Howe Truss."

HIGHLY INGENIOUS AND APPROPRIATE.—The Detroit Board of Education, who must be a little waggishly inclined, have adopted as a device for the seal of that body a handsome young school mistress, with a thriving younker across her lap. The left hand is uplifted, having a stout leather strap in the act of descending upon the younker aforesaid, whose mouth is wide open, from which issues the motto of zeal, "Strike, but hear me."

AN ANCIENT EGG.—The New C[illegible] authority," that some men, recently sinking a well in Plain Grove township, Lawrence county, found a hen's egg firmly embedded in the sand, 33 feet below the surface, in good condition. "It was broken and appeared fresh, but spoiled in a few minutes, after being exposed to the air."

ENGLISH LORDS ON A HUNTING TOUR.—Lord Richard Grosvenor, Lord Henry Cavendish, and the Hon. Mr. Ashley left St. Anthony, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., on a buffalo hunt in the wilds of Dacotah. They went with the same great party which Mohammed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, was to have accompanied. They will be absent in the wilderness some six weeks.

SAVINGS BANKS IN EUROPE.—The number of savings banks in France is 373, having 936,000 depositors and 275,000,000 francs deposites. The number of depositors in France compared with the population is as one to thirty-eight; in the city of Paris, one to seven. In Prussia the proportion is one to thirty-six; in Great Britain, one to fifteen; in Belgium, one to eight; in Saxony, one to four; in the principal towns of Switzerland, one to three. We have no means of arriving at the proportion in the United States.

DEATH OF A SEA VETERAN.—Edward Crocker, a senior boatswain in the navy, died at Portsmouth, a few days ago, aged 68 years. He was a native of that place, and when very young enlisted for duty on board of the unfortunate Chesapeake, and was in that vessel when the miserable collision with the Leopard took place. Afterwards he served on board the Constitution, under the command of Commodore Hull, and took an active part in the fight which resulted in the capture of the Guerriere—one of the most important naval battles ever fought. He was also one of the crew of old Ironsides when she escaped from the British fleet out of Long Island Sound; and in the same vessel, participated in the fight with the Java, in which she became a prize to the Americans.

THE GOLDEN HARVEST.—The production of gold in Australia for the last year is set down by the best English authorities at $100,000,000. The production in other countries is estimated as follows: California, $65,000,000; Russia and Siberia, $20,000,000; in other parts of the world, $15,000,000—total, $200,000,000. If the increase of gold continues at this rate for many years, the relative value of the heretofore most precious of metals will be materially changed. Should the newly discovered Frazer's river gold fields turn out as richly as is confidently expected, gold will become a very common metal indeed.

MR. BUCHANAN'S BILL OF EXPENSES.

A few days ago we gave some interesting statistics respecting the expenses of the General Government from 1791 up to the present period, or thereabouts, showing that Mr. Buchanan's was, by all odds, the costliest Administration the country had ever been burthened with. We now propose to submit some other data bearing upon the same topic, knowing that if anything can arouse the masses of our people to a proper appreciation of the state of public affairs, and induce them to take a controlling hand in the management of the Government, an appeal to the sensitive pocket nerve, founded on irrefutable facts, will accomplish that desirable object. When that nerve fails to respond sympathetically to such appeals, there is no use arguing the matter. One had better amuse himself by "whistling jigs to a milestone" than attempt to arouse the tax-payers from their torpor. Nothing but a new and extensive levy upon their purses would suffice to awaken them; but as the next Congress will probably be constrained to enforce that levy, or increase the general debt forty or fifty millions more, a little additional information upon the subject may not be out of place.

The reliable Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing under date of the 26th ult., communicates to that journal some important facts and figures, which, although differing immaterially from those previously given in regard to the expenses of the current year, are none the less valuable and interesting. The following is the recapitulation of the *specific* appropriations made by Congress during the last session, prepared under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and may, therefore, be relied on as strictly accurate. The statement referred to is in the subjoined precise words and figures:

Legislative, executive, judicial and miscellaneous	$12,794,545 42
Diplomatic and Consular	9,2[illegible]
Indian department, revolutionary, invalid and other pensions	3,4?7,156 55
Army, fortifications, military academy and military roads	25,183,610 46
Naval service	14,5?8,?58 25
Post-Office Department	10,917,495 [illegible]
Ocean steam mail service	1,?50,?97 [illegible]
Collection of the revenue	3,680,000 00
Treaty with the King of Denmark	408,721 44
Total	$8?,621,825 40

The above figures, continues the correspondent alluded to, represent nothing more than the *specific* appropriations. The *indefinite* appropriations, including claims and the like, are variously estimated, and by a statement put forth by the Treasury Department at $3,500,000, we assume but $2,000,000. The interest on the public debt is provided for in the bills authorizing the loans or notes, and hence no annual appropriation is made. That item belongs to the *permanent* class. At the hazard of repeating some facts, it is desirable to recite the prominent figures, that they may be remembered in the discussions which are to arise in regard to the financial condition of the Government. They are set forth in this wise:

Total of specific appropriations, as shown in Miscellaneous Document, No. 137	$81,621,825 40
Indefinite appropriations, for claims, allowances, etc., estimated	2,000,000 00
Interest on public debt, which existed prior to Acts December 23 and June 14	1,445,314 20
Interest on public debt of $10,000,000 created by Acts December 23 and June 14, say	2,000,000 00
Balance appropriations last year, applicable to present Sec'y Treasury Report, Dec. 8, 1857	16,588,888 35
Total appropriations for fiscal year	$103,8?5,728 1?

Whatever balance of unemployed appropriations may exist at the end of this year, says the authority we have quoted, must be placed to its credit, but no particular balance can be assumed now. This statement is made as fair as possible, and to present the official data wherever they were accessible. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the current fiscal year, was $64,964,755 97, including the balance of the appropriations which lapped over from the preceding year, and $7,165,224 10 for indefinite and permanent appropriations.

The expenses of 1858 will, it is quite clear, overrun the enormous amount of one hundred millions of dollars! If this isn't the antipodes of Republican economy we know not what to make of it. The earlier Presidents, in whose days professions of economy meant something, could they revisit their country, would be astounded, amazed and confounded, and would return whence they came by express train, if they could get one! What would Jefferson or John Quincy Adams think of a hundred millions of annual expenditure? It is quite likely they would find it impossible to tell, owing to the poverty of the language. Hereafter we would suggest that the word "economy" be left out of any National Platform political carpenters may see fit to erect for the occasion.

There is one item in the recapitulation that will excite general astonishment. Nearly $20,000,000 is set down for the support of the Post-Office Department—a sum of such tremendous magnitude as should supply our whole people with the best postal facilities on earth—instead of which we have the meanest, most irregular and most inconvenient. Any of our great express companies would give us infinitely better post-office arrangements at half the cost. At all events we should like to see the experiment tried, for we cannot be made worse off than we now are, or saddled with heavier expense for wretched performances.

Pauperism in New York.

The report of the Secretary of State shows that during the year ending December, 1857, there were 173,249 paupers supported, and 118,019 received temporary relief in the State of New York. The expense of supporting these was $1,334,383 90. There remained in the poor houses on the first of the above mentioned month 13,192, of which 7,027 were foreigners. Of the number relieved during the year, 81,826 were foreigners. In regard to the causes of pauperism, it appears that of the number who were relieved during the year, 10,812 were rendered paupers through intemperance, 7,7?? from idleness, 2,300 from lunacy, 15,542 from sickness, 89,967 from indigence and destitution. Of those relieved, 64,270 were natives of the United States, 75,171 of Ireland, 11,913 of Germany, 3,905 of England, 815 of France. The weekly expense of supporting a pauper differs materially in the various counties. While in Kings county it is $2 71, in Oswego it is only 71 cents. The average per week is 95½ cents. New York, of course, supported the greatest number of paupers—91,657, and relieved 74,811. Kings county supported 21,512. Hamilton county relieved 11. The expenses of New York county were $319,701 97, of Kings $238,517 53, and of Hamilton $32.

After such an official *expose* as the foregoing, one would naturally suppose that the "philanthropists" of the Empire State would turn their attention to home ameliorations and domestic reforms, instead of officiously and impudently intermeddling with the local affairs of their more favored neighbors of the Southern States. But will they? No. The Sewards, Greeleys, Beechers, and the balance of that pestilent set, care nothing about the frightful increase of home pauperism, further than it affects their own purses in the way of taxation, and have no bowels of compassion for home white distress, suffering and destitution. But they make a great ado about the alleged fabulous sufferings of negro slaves, who have no more idea of the privations of their white brethren of the North, superinduced by pauperism, than they have of the sublimest mysteries of astronomy. If the faculty of shame was left them they would certainly blush over the appalling statistics furnished by their own Secretary of State.

Nearly 300,000 actual paupers and persons who "receive temporary relief," existed in New York during the year that closed with December, 1857! That is to say, there were about as many white paupers in New York as there are slaves in Louisiana! To take an ultra abolitionist's view, the condition of a pauper is worse than that of a slave, and hence it follows, as a logical deduction, that there are as many people in that State, worse off than negroes, as there are slaves in Louisiana! The number of those that barely escaped a pauper's lot is not given. It must have reached a fearfully high figure.

SUB-AQUEOUS TELEGRAPH CABLES.—On the 23d ult., Mr. W. H. Heiss, Superintendent of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, successfully laid across the Ohio river at Parkersburg, Va., in twenty minutes, a large English three-wire cable, making the sixth cable of the same kind submerged by Mr. H. during the past two years. This completes, in connection with the magnetic lines, a new, short, and the most reliable and direct telegraph route between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—On the evening of the 27th ult., a small boy was attacked in Baltimore by a fierce dog, and instantly fell to the ground. He arose, and the dog ran at him a second time, when he again fell, and on persons hastening to his assistance, it was found that he was quite dead. The police killed the dog and arrested his owner.

Talk on 'Change.

There was a good deal of talk yesterday of this, that and the other. Something was said about cotton, something about sugar, something about stocks, something about exchange, and something about fever. It is hardly necessary to have much talk about sixty or seventy cases of fever in the large and heterogeneous or mixed up population of this great city of ours. For every case of fever now existing, there are about four medical gentlemen or M. D.'s; so the talk is that not one physician in four has a patient or has had one this season.

There was some talk yesterday about the river. It is falling, and before long we shall have to chronicle a great decline. There were some receipts of produce yesterday and the day previous. Cotton and sugar are arriving daily. The accounts from Liverpool brought by the Persia come on a very reduced stock of cotton. It is hardly possible, if the cotton trade of England is legitimately conducted and governed by the immutable laws of supply and demand, that any further decline can be expected in the lower qualities of American cotton—that is, Middling down—as the great deficiency in Surats is to be made up from somewhere. The political intelligence brought by the Persia does not look well. The India war is going to be an affair of which the end is far off, beyond all prediction. The war with China appears to be just commencing; in the meantime, there is trouble brewing about Turkey, which, with the defeat of the Russians by the Circassians, and the dagger feelings existing between Austria and France, serve to keep up some talk on 'change, and gives the Bears in the field of cotton some points in their favor. It is presumed those well informed and sagacious individuals who forwarded to England their estimates that the growing crop of cotton would not be reduced over 100,000, and some wrote 200,000 bales, by overflow and damage, must be satisfied that they were very broad of the mark. We do not intend for the present to intrude the talk of the prospects of the growing crop on our readers. Though the general accounts from the high lands are deemed favorable, yet the most critical time of the growing of the plant has to be met. In the meantime, factors, buyers, brokers, weighers, exchange dealers, one and all, can go fishing, yachting, oystering and hunting, for a few weeks, and let talking on 'change have a brief repose.

We learn that the contract for carrying the mail on the Jackson Railroad has not yet been annulled. The telegraph says it was to be carried through in four days to Washington. We learn that it was four days and twelve hours. It is hoped the Post-Office Department will consider twice before the contract is awarded. New contracts, new and distinct regulations, cannot be carried out at once. All new undertakings in their incipiency meet with unforeseen difficulties.

The Northern mail came through yesterday, via Mobile, with dates as late as due. The English mails by the Europa, of the 17th, ought to be here to-day. The next intelligence from Liverpool will probably be by the Canadian steamer, the Nova Scotian, at Quebec, of the 28th July.

The "Little Giant" Excoriated.

The leading Democratic journals of the South are gradually falling in the wake of the Washington Union, and are beginning to pour hot shot into the ranks of the Douglasites. This was to have been expected for divers and sundry good and sufficient reasons. In the first place it was a duty they owed to their immediate constituents, to truth and to fidelity to their section. In the second place, if they "turned up" wanting in the premises, the chances were ten to one that they would lose their influence with the masses; and in the third place, good policy, as well as loyalty to party usages, demand that a refractory individual should be kicked into minding the traces as the majority directed, or kicked away from the traces altogether. There was no other alternative in the case of Douglas, compatible with either precedent or safety.

The following, taken from the Baton Rouge Advocate of the 24th inst., pretty plainly foreshadows the course which will be taken by the Administration press of this State ere long.

DOUGLAS IN CHICAGO.—We purposely delayed publishing the following telegraphic synopsis of the speech delivered by Mr. Douglas in Chicago recently, till we could verify its accuracy by comparison with the speech as published in full with the Senator's sanction. The summary gives a faithful evisceration of the leading points of this celebrated speech. Hopeful friends and charitable opponents had been busy in circulation in advance assurances, which they avowed came direct from the private conversations of Mr. Douglas, that the tone and topics of this very speech would reconcile the estrangement between the Administration and the Senator from Illinois—and the country awaited with considerable anxiety the event which was to bring about such a realization. This report of the speech, however, is a very flat contradiction of the intimations thrown out in the sanguineness of friendship. It rings with the tones of defiance, recrimination and vindictiveness. It foreshadows no retraction of his rebellion against the measures which a sagacious Administration adopted to allay the mischievous policy of sectionalism, and which were cordially ratified by nineteen twentieths of the Democratic party. It does not offer an excuse for his recreancy, even by implication, and cannot be regarded as anything else than a pledge to maintain an opposition to those principles which effected a settlement of the Kansas controversy. He manifests no disposition to regard that adjustment as a bygone question and extinct issue, but revives its discussion with the impertinent readiness of a stickler and offensive display of a braggadocio. Surely the occasion afforded him opportunity to use, without reproach upon his integrity, the olive branch for reconciliation with his party. Friendship had expected it, and policy seemed to dictate it; but he mortified the anticipations of the one and ignored the suggestions of the other by foolishly flourishing the sword of Bombastes Furioso.

We have persistently objected to the overture proffered to Douglas and his followers by some of our Southern cotemporaries. We did not believe it possible to sanction them without consenting to a forfeiture of the moral integrity of the Democratic party, and sacrificing the policy of the South. We are unwilling to compromise with the Douglasites upon any such demoralizing terms as these. Mr. Douglas exults over the labors he performed to prostrate the efforts the Administration put forth to settle the Kansas question in accordance with the principles of the Cincinnati platform and the wishes of the South. He brags about the achievements of his demagogueism. Honest minds scorn the selfsufficiency of his pride, recollecting that the questionable triumphs are but the offsprings of treachery. Lacking the magnanimity or honesty to repudiate his errors and recant his heresies, he must be prepared to receive the odium which will follow his persistency. His blunders merit the condemnation of the entire party, and as he refuses to apologise for the affronts and injuries which attended their commission, we cannot sympathise with his struggles to maintain his position in Illinois.

Southern Manufactures.

We clip the following from the Handsboro' (Miss.) Reformer, of the 31st ultimo:

We learn with pleasure that it is the intention of one of the principal stockholders of the Handsboro' Cotton Factory, to begin the work at as early a day as possible. When this establishment is finished, with its one hundred and fifty operatives, we may look to the future with a certainty, for a large manufacturing and commercial city on our sea shore. Handsboro' will be the location of the manufacturing portion of the future Tyre. Go on, cheerily, with the great work. A cotton factory, with twenty thousand spindles, a railroad one hundred and fifty miles long, and connecting with all the lines in the Union; a shell road from Pass Christian to Biloxi, passing through Handsboro'; a daily line of steamers connecting us with New Orleans and Mobile; a daily line of omnibuses to Biloxi and Pass Christian, and a thousand other adjuncts to a great city are bidding you to "push up the column." Let it not be said that Handsboro' capitalists are wanting in energy and tact.

The Handsboro' people are certainly a very enterprising people, if the Reformer furnishes a correct index of their movements, which it no doubt does. They have built up a lively little town adjacent the sea-shore on a permanent basis; and if they keep on as they have commenced, it is destined to become a point of no small importance.

The idea of building a cotton factory is a good one. We hope it will be built, and if well managed, it can not fail to prove successful. There ought to be a sufficient number of looms in Mississippi to weave all the coarse cottons the people of that State need. Such investments would assuredly return munificent dividends. As for spindles, we would discourage large investments in them; for we are persuaded that a great proportion of the cotton of the South will soon be spun into yarns on plantations through the agency of Mr. Henry's invaluable invention. That invention is going to do away with the spinner's vocation as now known and understood, and right glad are we of it. It will enrich the South, while, at the same time, it will make her more independent.

And what is true of Mississippi is true of Louisiana and other cotton States. All should manufacture a sufficient amount of coarse cottons to supply their own wants; and if they did, they would soon reap rich rewards for their industry and enterprise.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Pleasure Excursion.

The trip of the Virginia, on Saturday last, to the lake ports and Point Clear was *the* trip of the season. She cast off her moorings with about four hundred pleasure seekers, and from the general hilarity that prevailed, all seemed to have left the business cares of the city behind them, determined to embrace the present moment for enjoyment. Those who desired to lounge about and inhale the delightful and invigorating breezes of the lake, found in the roomy and luxurious accommodations of the Virginia all that could minister to their comfort, whilst those (and they formed a large portion) who desired to investigate the mysteries of the four kings, retired to the cabin on deck, and so interested did they become, that they kept it up until the "morning cock had thrice told salutation to the morn." The most important personage on board, however, was Tracy, the steward, and so well did he fulfill his functions, that a smile of satisfaction was visible on all faces, as they surveyed the spread that under his skillful hand had drawn large contributions from earth, air and water.

The usual stoppages were made during the night, and at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, she tied up at Chamberlain's Wharf, Point Clear, where she was visited by some two or three hundred of the boarders at the hotel, who all seemed to regret that her visit could not be made an every day affair, as she is decidedly the *people's choice*. After a short stay at the Point, she started homeward bound, and at 2 P. M., when the strong breezes from the Gulf had given all a capacity for enjoying a good dinner, Tracy's tocsin sounded, and on getting their legs under the mahogany, it was found that he had outdone all his former efforts, and many a long-drawn sigh of repletion, at the end of a two hours' siege, showed that full justice had been done to the skill of the *Virginia's caterer*, and her bountiful caterer. After picking up the wayfarers, she made her landing at home with a crowd that importuned Capt. Myers, and Ned Toby, agent, to repeat the trip on Saturday next, when all who expect a stateroom must call at the Company's office, on Camp street, and secure a berth.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE EX PRESIDENTS.—Ex President Tyler is in Norfolk, Va. Ex-President Van Buren remains at his home in Kinderhook. Ex-President Fillmore is at Niagara Falls. Ex-President Pierce is in Europe.

A SERIOUS RIOT AT FORT LEE.—The Baltimore Clipper states that on the 27th ult. a fearful riot occurred at Fort Lee, during which a woman was shot, and several persons seriously injured. A party of New York "short boys" created the muss by attempting to force a passage on the steamer Thos. E. Hulse by the "hurrah game."

NAVAL INSPECTION.—The Secretary of the Navy is about starting in the steamer Water Witch for an inspection of the Navy-yards of the whole seaboard. A very good idea. Hope he will not neglect the whole Southern seaboard, including Pensacola.

AN INCORRIGIBLE OFFENDER.—The Danbury (Ct.) Times says that a woman who has been divorced from her husband on account of his drinking propensities and consequent cruelty, married him again on his reformation during the great revival. But the husband fell into his old habits, and, a short time ago, in a fit of intoxication, returned to the house of the woman he had twice married, and committed to the flames every article of her wearing apparel upon which he could lay his hands. For the betrayal of her trust in this and other acts, she now positively declares that she will *never marry him again*.

SUFFOCATED.—In Somerville, Mass., two men lost their lives on the 27th ult., by suffocation in a well into which they had descended to blast a rock.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The regular passenger steamer [illegible] [illegible]

Intelligence from Indiana—Abington. [illegible]

Fever and Ague—This trying and prostrating [illegible]

A Card—To Cotton Factors and Planters.—The undersigned, [illegible] IMPROVED CAROLINA [illegible] COTTON GIN, [illegible] GREAT DEMAND which [illegible] TWENTY THOUSAND [illegible] ALL SIZES [illegible] HAND MOTION of the Gin they require. [illegible] BATES, HYDE & CO.

Southern Furniture Warerooms

WILLIAM H. STEWART,

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

Has just received from the manufactory a beautiful stock [illegible] MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD [illegible]

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,
171 and 173 Canal 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.,
[illegible] Chartres and [illegible] Common street.

Just Received.

A supply of ENGRAVED PROFILE AND CROSS SECTION PAPERS, suitable for Draftsmen, Engineers, etc.

WM. H. SLACK & CO., Stationers,
[illegible] Camp street.

Offices to Rent.

Second story, 6? Camp street, suitable for Lawyers, Notaries, etc., etc. For terms apply to

WM. H. SLACK & CO., Stationers,
6? Camp street.

The Rational

GUIDE TO SPELLING:

(AMERICAN SCHOOL METHOD.)

BY J. B. MENNY.

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

For sale at No. 62 Canal street,
corner Dorsiere street.

Show Window for Sale.

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

PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.,
cor. Magazine and Canal streets.

Iron Furniture.

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

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

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 DUDAI, SZEKSZARDI, EGRI, VISONTAI; of the White Wines, KOMENYAI, SOMLOI. They especially call attention to the brand of Hungarian Champagne, MAGYAR PESCO.

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

CONVERSE & CO.,
72 Gravier street.

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 unsurpassed in the South.

He has obtained facilities for doing every description of work in 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, Show Labels, etc., etc., etc.

Being the only Engraver of Portraits, subjects in steel, or copper in the South, publishers or others requiring Portraits, Landscapes, Book Illustrations, etc., etc., are requested to examine his specimens, and will find that orders in the finer and more difficult kind of Engraving will be EXECUTED BY HIMSELF and not sent to the North, as is the custom in general.

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 furnished with press, counter die, etc.

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 crank, with the foot and fed with the hands, thus husking from 600 to 800 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 finest state for converting to mattresses, which are worth from $20 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.,
Owner of the Patent for the United States.

Saloon Pistols.

A fresh invoice of

SALOON PISTOLS,
CARTRIDGES,
CAPS, etc.

Also, an assortment of

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

Just received by

LION & PINSARD,
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 proved value for a variety of very troublesome and dangerous diseases, after twenty-five years' experience in its use.

He can safely recommend it in all Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, for Boldness, Dandruff in the Hair, Disorganization of the Digestive Organs, Chills and Fever, Rheumatic Chronic and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Female Complaints, etc., etc., and is prepared 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 plantation August last, I had a severe attack of Chronic 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 never [illegible] I have not been troubled with it [illegible] I have every reason to believe that you have cured me [illegible] an entire removal of the disease from my system. It therefore affords me pleasure to recommend it as a most valuable medicine.

Respectfully yours,
L. A. SLARK,
[illegible]
New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, January 20, 1858.

N. B. Goins—Dear Sir: I have 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 bottle of your "Kaperlapeum," but 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 I have not since returned. I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health, never having experimented any in 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 20, 1858.

Mr. Goins—Dear Sir: I know not how to return you full of the wonderful change your "Kaperlapeum" has made in me. For eight years and four months I suffered with the failing of the womb, and had several [illegible] the most eminent physicians of this city, who finally [illegible] my case hopeless and referred me to my dying [illegible] I was sent to the Northern [illegible] to be purely [illegible] I am now, I really seem to me that it must be all a dream [illegible] 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 cure, is my most fervent prayer.

MARY SIMS,
[illegible] 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 almost everything else [illegible].

A. W. SMITH,
New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 15, 1858.

Mr. Goins: I have been using your "Kaperlapeum" for a dreadful [illegible] I have suffered for the last fourteen 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 immediate results, I write to you as speedy cure.

AMOS H. STOWER,
Canal street, near Robinson street,
New Orleans.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

AT WHOLESALE.

Planters supplied with prime Duchess BOOTS, Russet BROGANS, Wool, Moleskin, Palm Leaf, Straw and Canpeachy 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, Moleskin and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices by

FROST & CO.,
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, SHERRY, [illegible] GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, AMONTILLADO 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,
No. 17 Royal street.

For Sale.

On account of our intention to remove to No. 108 Canal street, we offer for sale the fixtures in Store 54 Common street, consisting of SHELVES, GAS FIXTURES, DRAWERS, COUNTERS, etc. They will be sold low. Apply to

READ, HEDGES & DREW,
Druggists, 54 Common street.

Palm Leaf Fans.

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

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

French Perfumery.

Just received, a fresh assortment of PERFUMERY, from all the best Paris manufactories.

LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal 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. 217 Tchoupitoulas street.

WOOD & PEROT, Philadelphia.
WOOD, MILTENBERGER & CO., 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. This improvement makes perfect the economy of wear and tear in regard to stock, as well as the roughest pavements or cobble-stone pavements with square stones. To all interested, I cordially invite to call at the office of BOLTZNAP & SEARS, No. 200 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.

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. Wederstrandt, ..
Dr. J. P. Barnes, .. Dr. Beaton, ..
Dr. L. Le Fearn, .. Dr. Lambert, ..
Dr. J. R. Coit, .. 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.

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 Vapors 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.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

A good selection of Fine, Medium and Low Priced Papers, just received. A great assortment of CABINET HARDWARE and UPHOLSTERERS' TRIMMINGS, CAMPHENE, SPIRIT GAS OR BURNING FLUID, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, etc., etc., at Lowest Cash Prices, by

HEATH & MILLER, 75 Camp st.,
Agents for W. T. [illegible] & Nephew's celebrated Copal Varnish.

Henry Leith,

GILDER,
No. 170 CAMP STREET.

PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES made to order. OLD FRAMES RE-GILT. All kinds of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL GILDING done in the best style.

Lillie's Patent

WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

—AND—

BANK LOCKS.

J. G. NEWCOMB, Agent,
No. 90 Camp street.

Read This!

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1857.

W. P. COLEMAN, Esq.:

Dear Sir—The twenty-four inch Mill which I purchased from you for Mr. T. J. Pearwood's plantation, has been attached to the sugar mill engine, and put in operation last week. I am much pleased with it in every respect, both in regard to its simplicity, durability, and quantity it grinds. I timed the mill when in operation several times, and found to my surprise that the mill was grinding one bushel per minute; I therefore expect the mill to grind regularly thirty bushels per hour with ease. To Sugar Planters I would especially recommend your Mills believing them to be superior to any mill ever manufactured.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN S. McDONALD, Engineer.

E. Carver Company's

PATENT IMPROVED COTTON GINS.

The undersigned, sole manufacturers under E. CARVER'S patents of 1839, 1846 and 1858, have permanently established an Office and Wareroom at No. 70 GRAVIER STREET, and are now prepared to furnish to Planters and Merchants any size of this celebrated GIN.

They deem it unnecessary to detail its advantages over other gins, as its numberless recommendations by practical authorities now using it, are sufficient to confirm its high reputation, and to make its adoption still more general.

E. CARVER COMPANY.

New Shaving Saloon.

N. B. GOINS,

Who, for the past twenty-five years, has been at the head of the profession in this city, would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has opened a New Establishment

—AT—

No. 14 Exchange Place,
Opposite the Post Office,

Which, he assures them, will in every way be worthy of their patronage. From his long experience in this city, he flatters himself that he thoroughly understands the requirements of the public, and will use his best endeavors to merit the approbation of all who favor him with their custom. As he has made arrangements with a number of the very best barbers in the South-west, customers may rest assured that they will be attended to with skill, promptness and dispatch, at all times and at all hours.

N. B. GOINS,
No. 14 Exchange Place,
Opposite the Post-Office.

Venus Cigar Store,

Corner of St. Charles street and Commercial Place

No. 88.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

P. PRATS

Has always on hand a large assortment of the most favorite brands of HAVANA CIGARS, as well as Virginia, Havana and Turkish SMOKING TOBACCO.

—ALSO—

All kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO. Prices moderate.

T. F. Murray, Agent,

—Dealer in—

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER, BOTTLES, CORKS AND CIDER VINEGAR,

Removed from 19 and 21 Bienville street to 22 and 24 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.

All orders for the above articles promptly filled at the shortest notice, by wholesale and retail.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

BAUMBACH & EVERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

French and American Paper Hangings,

BORDERS, CORNERS, OAKS AND MARBLES, in every variety,

No. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE, opposite the Post-Office.

Particular attention paid to all work in their line.

The Eastern Clarion,

PAULDING, MISS.,

S. R. ADAMS……………………EDITOR.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, having the largest circulation of any Country Newspaper in the South, is very respectfully offered as an advertising medium to the Merchants of New Orleans.

Orders for advertising left at the CRESCENT OFFICE, will be punctually attended to.

FRANK A. BARTLETT, agent for New Orleans.

Selling off at Cost!

Ladies who have not yet supplied themselves with a pretty SUMMER BONNET, will find it to their advantage to call at

MRS. NORTON'S,

On Poydras street,

where they can obtain a very desirable one at COST PRICE.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

Swan & Co.'s Lotteries

TRIUMPHANT!!

SWAN & CO. CONTINUE TO DRAW AS USUAL, WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

Swan & Co.'s Lotteries are Legal,

AND AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA

The late attempt to injure our firm has shown that our Lotteries are DRAWN FAIRLY, that our Prizes are PAID PUNCTUALLY, and that our Schemes are MORE LIBERAL than any other Lottery in the world!

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. SWAN & CO., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, of Georgia, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for August, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners:

Class 27 will be drawn on SATURDAY, August 7, 1858.
Class 28 " " " 14, 1858.
Class 29 " " " 21, 1858.
Class 30 " " " 28, 1858.

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

Fifty Thousand Tickets.

FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE PRIZES!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

To be Drawn each Saturday in August!!

1 prize of	$70,000
1 ..	30,000
1 ..	10,000
1 ..	5,000
1 ..	4,000
1 ..	3,000
1 ..	1,500
1 ..	1,000
4 ..	900
4 ..	800
4 ..	700
4 ..	600
4 ..	500
50 ..	300
50 ..	200
100 ..	125
230 ..	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $400 approximating to $70,000 prize are	$1,600
4 prizes of 300 approximating to 30,000 prize are	1,200
4 prizes of 200 approximating to 10,000 prize are	800
4 prizes of 125 approximating to 5,000 prize are	500
4 prizes of 100 approximating to 4,000 prize are	400
4 prizes of 75 approximating to 3,000 prize are	300
4 prizes of 50 approximating to 1,500 prize are	200
5,000 prizes of 20 are	100,000
5,485 prizes amounting to	$320,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

A Circular showing the Plan of the Lotteries will be sent to any one desirous of receiving it.

5,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $70,000 prize. For example: If the number drawing the $70,000 prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificate of Package of	10 Whole Tickets	$80
..	10 Half ..	40
..	10 Quarter ..	20
..	10 Eighth ..	10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give their Post-Office, County and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full, without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates either to Samuel Swan & Co., Augusta, Ga., or to

SAM'L SWAN & CO., Box 36 S, Post-Office,
New Orleans, La.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the Blood.

In this purely vegetable preparation, the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic, and a tonic medicine are combined. It quickly removes from the blood the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. It acts with

EXTRAORDINARY POTENCY

and precision upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease. It is highly recommended by many

Eminent Physicians,

who have proved its efficacy by many years' experience, and admit it to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. The happy results produced by its use, inspires every one with confidence that in this Compound the genuine virtues of the best Sarsaparilla will be obtained, and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its effects, to convince incredulity itself of its real value.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.
SICKLES & CO., 40 and 42 Canal street.
H. KENNEDY, Chartres street.
F. F. DUCONGE, New Orleans.

INSURANCE AND COLLECTING AGENCY

New York Life Insurance Company.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Actual Capital, $1,432,906 35, and rapidly accumulating—on the Mutual Plan. DIVIDENDS 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Interest payable thereon in cash.

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Capital Stock……………………$500,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Secretary.

Risks taken on both WHITE and SLAVE LIVES, on the most favorable terms.

N. B. BENEDICT, M. D.,
E. J. COXE, M. D.,
Medical Examiners.

Agency, No. 51 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
J. S. COPES, Agent.

Speer's Patent Clasp and Hoop Iron Bands,

FOR BALING COTTON.

For samples of this very convenient and cheap fastening which has been tested at the U. S. Arsenal and found to be much stronger than is required for cotton bales; and for all information concerning it, apply to the undersigned, agent of the patentee for the Southwestern States.

J. S. COPES,
51 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE WATER-PIPES.

CHARLES C. BIER. WM. G. STEPHENS.

C. C. BIER & CO.,

No. 95 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

—Manufacturers of—

The Patent Indestructible Water-Pipes,

PLUMBERS,

TIN, COPPER, ZINK AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Plumbing, Copper, Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Work done in all their various branches.

Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipes, all sizes; Shower Baths, Bath Tubs, Wash-hand Basins and Stands, Hip and Sponge Baths, Water Closets, Lead and Cast Iron Sinks; Pumps, both Lift and Force, various patterns, Beer Pumps, etc. VICTORIA, GRECIAN and DEAL WASHSTANDS, suitable for water-works or without, a beautiful article for bed-rooms.

We have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

BRASS METALS, COCKS, etc.

Such as Bibb Cocks, Stop, Upright and Bracket Cocks, of all sizes; Washstand, Sink, Bathers', Shampooing, Compression, for hot or cold water; Lager Beer and Cistern Cocks, all sizes. Also, Plated Cocks, of all kinds; Brass, Hose and Plain Couplings, and Hose Pipes from ½ to 2 inches; and all Brass Ware usually found in a similar establishment.

We have the celebrated METROPOLITAN RANGE, which has proven to be the very best article of the kind now in use. Also, the celebrated Charter Oak and Amazon Cook Stoves, all sizes, to cook for families of from one to five persons, up to sizes that will cook for six hundred.

Are also Agents for the celebrated JEFFREY'S DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMP, with solid India Rubber Balls for valves. Three sizes, Nos. 2, 3 and 4; prices $20, $35 and $50. To raise water from 2 to 31 feet perpendicular, and force the same from 20 to 110 feet clear of the nozzle with only one man at the brake. They are far superior to any other Pump yet invented.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES of all sizes, patterns and prices, always on hand, either wholesale or retail. Also, Parlor, Office, Church, Bed-room and Steamboat HEATING STOVES. Steamboats, Hotels or Plantations supplied.

All work done by us warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited from the country.

C. C. BIER & CO.,
No. 95 Camp street, New Orleans.

DISSOLUTION…………DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. C. BIER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. G. STEPHENS retiring, the remaining partner, CHARLES C. BIER, will continue the business under the style of C. C. BIER & CO., for his own account, and is alone charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

WM. G. STEPHENS,
C. C. BIER.

New Orleans, July 15, 1858.

NOTICE.

In referring to the above dissolution, having sold my entire interest in the business lately conducted by C. C. BIER & CO., at No. 95 Camp street, to CHARLES C. BIER, I would solicit a continuance of their favors from my friends to the remaining partner, who will continue the business under the same style as heretofore, at the same place, and for his own account.

Respectfully,
WM. G. STEPHENS.

New Orleans, July 15, 1858.

C. C. BIER & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

Dealers in Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Ranges, Brass Cocks, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Pumps, etc. Agent for the Maryland Gas Co.'s Apparatus, also the Jeffery Pumps.

No. 95 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans.

W. S. CHANDLER,

DENTIST,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE,

176 Carondelet street,
corner of Lafayette.