# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

PRICE 5 CENTS. WEEKLY 5 CENTS. WILLIAM B. 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 unlimited in number, and unchanged, 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 wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.


MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1858.

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

☞ The reader is referred to the inside pages of to-day's paper for several original articles of interest—correspondence, communications, poetry, etc. A variety of selected matter—poetry, tales and miscellany, of no little wit and humor, will also be found, calculated to give "spice and flavor" to our usual mélange of current events—editorial, news, local, telegraphic, etc.

COTTON YIELDS.—*Mr. Henry's Invention.*—We republish elsewhere, in this morning's Crescent, (at the request of a great many gentlemen who were unable to obtain desired numbers of our paper containing it,) an elaborate and able exposé of the merits of the valuable invention of Mr. Geo. G. Henry, which, now that it has been thoroughly tested on a large plantation, and proved successful, is destined to work such a remarkable revolution in the commercial world, besides being productive of astonishing benefits to the cotton States. We will not comment upon the communication, but now only ask for it at the hands of the public that consideration it deserves.

NEW COTTON.—Ten bales cotton of the new crop were received yesterday, of which the steamer Capitol, from Vicksburg, brought eight bales consigned as follows: Messrs. John Watt & Co., 4 bales; Messrs. J. C. A. B. S. Hicks & Co., 3 bales; Messrs. Coleman, Putnam & Co., 1 bale. The steamer C. D. Jr., from Bayou Sara, brought two bales consigned to Messrs. Hughes, Rylleted & Co.

PARAGUAY.—It is said that Paraguay is on the point of evacuating the territory between the Parana and Uraguay rivers, which President Lopez has held without any right ever since his war with Rosas in 1847. Negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the military posts to the Corientino General Silva.

DESPERATE SUICIDE.—On the evening of the 2d inst. a young woman named Charlow killed herself in New York by leaping from a fifth story window. No cause assigned.

RIGHT TO A GUANO ISLAND.—The Emperor of Hayti is said by the New York Times to have granted to a merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, the right to the guano upon the Island of Nevassa. Nevassa, it will be remembered, is a paltry islet to the south of Aux Cayes; which, until quite recently, was uninhabited. Some Americans discovering its value as a guano deposit, resorted thither under the auspices of Baltimore capitalists, and commenced loading the guano. Soulouque, learning this movement, dispatched some war vessels to the island, where were found a dozen Americans, and a score of mulattoes and blacks, busily engaged in removing the deposits to a couple of vessels. The Haytien officers were politely received; and having protested against the American occupation, and run up the Imperial flag, sailed away to Port-au-Prince, leaving the whites to prosecute their labors. It is feared that when the Kingston speculator proceeds to take possession, backed by a Haytien force, trouble may ensue, resulting eventually in diplomatic difficulties with the Government of the United States.

THE OLDEST POSTMASTER.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says, that in 1805 Col. John Billings received his commission as Postmaster of the village of Oldenburnvelt, now Trenton, in the county of Oneida, in the State of New York. The record of his commission was destroyed at the burning of the Post-Office Department at Washington, but his official bond is still in existence.

For a period of fifty-three years he has fulfilled the duties of his office with the most scrupulous honesty and the most unceasing fidelity to its interests; thus himself an honor to the town that still boasts its Vanderkemps and its Peppers of Revolutionary memory.

CHILDREN RESCUED FROM THE INDIANS.—Doctor Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, informs the Interior Department that the fifteen children belonging to the train of emigrants who were murdered at Sweet Water, had been found and ransomed by the whites from the Indians. Early in June four Germans were murdered eighty miles from Salt Lake City, supposed by the Indians, who, it was reported, were creating difficulties on the southern route to California. Dr. F. intended visiting them with a view to their pacification.

☞ THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—In addition to the steamers Water Witch, Fulton and Harriet Lane, the brigs Bainbridge, Perry and Dolphin, the last three mounting sixteen guns each, have been ordered to the Paraguay expedition.

Under date of the 24 inst. the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The naval expedition intended for Paraguay will not be in readiness for a month yet. So Lopez will have ample time to prepare for the reception both of the fleet and of the United States Minister. The expedition will consist of the United States brig of war Perry, the Arctic, the Water Witch, the Fulton, and two store ships. The armament of the squadron will be adapted to the service. The store-ships will each carry an eleven inch gun. The force is deemed sufficient to knock down anything that can be opposed to it in the shape of forts and batteries on the river. The first contest will be with the forts of *Tivas Porcas*, just above the junction of the Paraguay with the Parana. This fort mounts a hundred guns. The works are said to be of earth and brick.

THE REGINA CŒLIA.—This French vessel, whose officers and crew were massacred by a cargo of blacks off the coast of Africa, was at last accounts in the harbor of Nantes. A correspondent says:

The kitchen in which the fatal affray commenced is spattered with blood, and the door is torn down. The masts and rigging are also stained with blood. In the officers' cabin are blood and marks of a hatchet. The door of the cabin of the surgeon, M. De Beulais, is partly broken in, and frightfully hacked. All the other parts of the ship are just as they were after the massacre. The various handles of the cabin doors, which were in glass, are wrenched off; the blacks, thinking them of value, made necklaces of them.

THE CASS-TRIGARRI TREATY.—A dispatch of the 1st inst. from Washington to the New York Times says:

Mr. Cass has received official notification from Trisarri of the reception of the Nicaraguan treaty, which comes amended in articles 15 and 16. It is generally believed that the Government will not accept these modifications, but will insist upon a prompt ratification of the original treaty. It is announced that Jerez is empowered by the Martinez Government to ratify the first treaty.

MURDER IN NEW YORK.—A number of the "Dead Rabbits" gang attacked a man named Rady, about 50 years of age, in New York, on the 1st instant, and killed him, by striking him on the head with a slung shot.

WATCHED CLOSELY.—A Bostonian, traveling in Europe, was not allowed to visit Naples, because, it is stated, his name was among the subscribers to the cannon presented by citizens of Boston to Sardinia last year. King Bomba keeps close watch, it must be confessed.

## POLICY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The intelligent London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes, in a recent letter:

The real policy of the Government of France for the present, and the policy she is evidently disposed to follow, is that of employing all her force in maintaining the present decisions of the map of Europe. Louis Napoleon could not sustain himself in attempting to make conquests, and conquests would be of no use to him (except as giving *eclat* to his army) if he made them. You may rest assured that the only object of the present immense naval preparations is to bring France up to the standard of the most powerful nation. She believes that she ought at least to occupy a rank of greatness equal to that of England; and as France is essentially a military nation, and estimates greatness by military power, her rank is only to be attained by the mastering of an army and a navy that will at least equal those of the strongest nations. By this display of power, Louis Napoleon will maintain his position of diplomatic mediator in Europe, the most lofty position he can ever acquire, (for if he goes to war he will be undermined by the Republicans,) while at the same time he will be able to preserve France inviolate from attack. His role is thus a grand one without going to war, and he is exactly the man to know it. It is, therefore, perfectly safe to predict that Napoleon is not seeking war, nor does he desire a war, either with England or Central America, or any other country; and I honestly believe, from a close observation of the French Government for many years, that the greatest pacificator in Europe at the present moment is Louis Napoleon himself. Every act of his government attests it, to any one who is not willfully blind. How absurd is it then to constantly put this monarch forward as the world's scarecrow!

That there is reasonable probability in the foregoing, no intelligent man can doubt. The Emperor Napoleon, no matter what his enemies may say against him, is a sensible man—a judicious and safe ruler—and that the prosperity and glory of France are the polar stars he pursues with unvarying exactitude, his past course very fully demonstrates. Call him a despot—a tyrant, if you please—still the great fact cannot be denied that his government is the best government France has enjoyed for a third of a century; and that he has done more than any of his predecessors to improve, develope and stimulate the productive elements of his country and its chief capital is equally clear. His policy and interests, as well as the policy and interests of France, are essentially pacific. Hence, while he commits no overt act calculated to lead to war, he makes ready to keep the peace by preparing for war. And he prepares for it in a double sense. First, by husbanding and developing the resources of his magnificent empire during peace; and, second, by augmenting his army and navy at the same time. He wishes to be strong in home resources, and formidable alike on sea and land, should circumstances force a resort to the alternative of arms.

We have never believed that Louis Napoleon desired to precipitate a war with England. It is his interest to keep on good terms with the Government of the fast-anchored isle. He has much to risk, and nothing of importance to gain, by breaking the existing alliance between the two countries. Having done what his great uncle could not accomplish—effected an alliance with Great Britain—he will be the last to sever it; and, as England is now situated, with a Chinese war and a rebellion in India on her hands, costing enormous outlays both of treasure and men, it is not likely she will do anything calculated to embarrass the *entente cordiale*. Superficial observers may speculate as they like, but they cannot bring forward a good reason to show that the union of France and England will be broken for a long term of years.

It may be very true, and probably is, that the hereditary enmity of the French towards England has not died out; that they still remember Waterloo; and that they desire to avenge Waterloo. All this is quite probable; but is it not still more probable that the cool-headed, farseeing and sagacious statesman who presides over the destinies of France with consummate ability, has discovered, or thinks he has discovered, a more effective mode of avenging the real or fancied wrongs of England upon France, perpetrated through centuries of the past, than could be attained by the prosecution of a victorious war? We think it quite possible—aye, more than possible. What if he has thought of a peaceable means of sticking England in a vital part—of taking that from her, and transferring it to France, which alone enables her to stand forth the most prominent among the great powers? What if he has pondered deeply upon making France what England now is—*the* manufacturing nation of the earth? The importation of negroes from Africa is evidently made with this view; and a treaty with the cotton States of the South, mutually and vastly advantageous all round, would accomplish the result at once, as it were. Then, if anybody should impudently presume to meddle with the private affairs of their neighbors, with which they have no business, his vast army and formidable navy might be turned to very profitable account! Who knows but what there is something in these random speculations of ours? Stranger things have happened, as the history of the world incontestably demonstrates.

### Labor in the South.

The Philadelphia (Forney's) Press, of a late date says:

A recent visit to the interior of Pennsylvania has convinced us that the worst accounts of destitution among the sons of toil have not been exaggerated. The best hands can be had at fifty cents a day in the harvest field, and those who last year easily earned a dollar and a half per diem are now glad to work for one-third the amount. Meanwhile, in the departments of skilled labor everything is dull. Manufacturers are compelled to reduce their force or to suspend operations entirely. Furnaces are closed, forges stand still, the coal trade is stagnated, and general apathy prevails. Those who have capital refuse to invest it until something is done to stimulate business. Those who have no capital are in the greatest uncertainty as to the future.

The conclusion that the Press appends to these facts is that the General Government should do something for the relief of these people, or in other words, that as the free labor of the North is not equal to its own support, the compulsory labor of the South should contribute from its prosperity for the sake of sustaining hireling servitude in its position of boasted superiority.

We hold it quite likely that "relief measures" will be attempted at the next session of Congress. The protectionists, taking advantage of the embarrassed state of the Treasury, will insist upon a revision of the tariff and an increase of the duties upon imports. They will recommend advanced rates as the only sovereign panacea for existing ills, and contend that the country will go to ruin unless their peculiar views are carried out—which views, when sifted and the chaff separated from the wheat, amount simply and exclusively to further discriminations in favor of Northern industry to the prejudice of Southern industry. For our part we trust that all such movements will be strenuously and perseveringly resisted by Southern Representatives and Senators, and hope that high, bold and successful ground, will be taken in favor of free trade, direct taxation, and the abolition of Custom-Houses. This would place the two sections of the Union upon an equality, so far as the paying of taxes is concerned, and would do away with the unfair discriminations that now exist. Besides, only one Southern product derives any benefit from the revenue laws of the land, and the duty on foreign sugars is threatened to be repealed at every session of Congress, and will, in all human probability, be taken off before the expiration of many years. It has, so far, only been retained on account of the fears of the protectionists, not on account of their desire to do justice and deal fairly.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The Bonham (Texas) Independent tells of a horse which escaped from his owner in May last, and was found *seven* weeks after, a mile and a half from the house. He had about twenty feet of rope tied to his neck when he got away, and this had become fastened to a bush, and kept the horse all that time. The horse had only twelve feet of the lariat to play upon. He had bitten off two elm saplings four inches in diameter, and eaten the stumps to the very ground, and also the trunks and limbs as far as his tether would reach. No rain had fallen during the period to wet the ground, and in the last four weeks it had not even sprinkled. The horse was an "American" horse, of good size, and was fat when he escaped—when found he was a perfect skeleton. Great caution was observed in giving him water and food after he was found, and he rapidly recovered his flesh.

FRATRICIDE.—A fatal affray occurred a few nights since near Troy, New York, between two brothers, William Diamond and Henry Diamond, both aged men, one 74 and the other 60. They engaged in a dispute, when one raised a chair to strike the other. The chair he put down; they clinched, when Henry, the oldest, drew his pocket-knife, and stabbed William in the neck and arm. He died in the course of about four hours.

## Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

### FURTHER BY THE PRINCE ALBERT.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

HALIFAX, Aug. 6th.—The Cunard steamer Arabia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening, the 24th ultimo.

Ex-President Pierce had arrived at Cadiz and sailed again for Marseilles.

Mr. Barber, late Consul at Naples, has been appointed British Consul at Richmond, Va., in place of G. P. R. James.

A serious gale on the English coast had caused considerable damage to the shipping.

The June report of the Board of Trade shows a diminution in the exports of Great Britain.

In Parliament, Lord Lyndhurst called for the correspondence of the Government with the United States, on the subject of the right of search.

Lord Malmesbury replied that arrangements were in progress that he confidently believed would settle all difficulties on the subject.

Baron Rothschild had taken his seat in the House of Commons, amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

#### France.

Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, had conference with the Emperor Napoleon on the state of affairs in Italy.

#### China and India.

Later accounts from India and China represent the weather as being unprecedented. The heat was terribly oppressive to the Europeans in their thick clothing.

The allied forces suffered severely in loss of men at the capture of the Peihi forts.

#### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Corn 32s 6d. Lard firm at 57s. Sugar firm at 6d; advance upon the quotations by the Persia.

### TWO DAYS LATER FROM TRINITY BAY.

#### Success of the Trans-Atlantic Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Aug. 7.—Complete success has attended the laying and working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Signals are now being transmitted through the entire length of the cable.

The electricians are now commencing a series of experiments to test the capacity of various telegraphic instruments, and determine upon the best mode of communication. When these experiments are concluded, the line will be open for business.

(NOTE.—Nothing is said about the arrival of the Agamemnon or of the landing of the cable, but we conclude from the positive statement that the line will be opened for business as soon as the best instrument is decided upon, that both ends have been landed.)

#### Troops for Oregon and Washington Territories.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The War Department have issued orders for the immediate movement of two thousand troops to the territories of Washington and Oregon, for the purpose of subduing the Indians. Gen. Harney has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the expedition.

#### Receipts of the Treasury.

The receipts of the Treasury for the last quarter amount to over twenty millions of dollars, nearly one-half of which is from the collection of customs, the remainder from the sale of Treasury Notes.

The expenditures for the same quarter amount to twenty-two millions seven hundred and fifty dollars.

### Corruption in High Places.

The following significant article appeared in the Washington States of the 2d inst. Comment is unnecessary, for, if a mere statement of the facts fails to arrest the attention of the people, nothing else can. It will be recollected that the States is a staunch Democratic journal:

BLACK MAIL IN THE DEPARTMENTS.—Another correspondent comes somewhat in the rescue of the character of the clerks in the matter of the contributions levied on the Departments to distribute the buncombe speeches of members of Congress. This correspondent differs with the views expressed by our correspondent of Saturday, and says the clerks are *not compelled* to pay the tax.

Compulsion may not, in express terms, be used—nothing so impolite, of course, would be; but there are numbers of timid men who probably cannot afford the tax, and would not pay it but through fear of being expelled, or made the object of unfast comment if they protested against it.

This it is that these clerks are made tributary to the great stream which buoys up the Wendell clique, who sail along in careless audacity, even abusive the very Democratic sources which make their strength. Thus it is that these men are made the instruments of discord and disruption in the Democratic party, by the circulation of speeches calculated to lame one portion of the Democracy, and to arouse the rankling jealousy and personality of the other.

ABOLITION OF PRIVATEERING.—The following countries have signified their adhesion to the abolition of privateering, etc., resolved upon at the Paris Conference of April 16, 1856, composed of the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey,

Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Bremen, Brazil, the Duchy of Brunswick, Chile, the Argentine Confederation, the Germanic Confederation, Denmark, the two Sicilies, Ecuador, the Roman States, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Hamburg, Hanover, the two Hesses, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nassau, Oldenburg, Parma, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Saxony, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar, Sweden, Switzerland, Tuscany, Wurtemburg.

The National Intelligencer, referring to the above, says: "It appears from this list that thirty-seven sovereign States have joined in the agreement. The dissentient powers are Spain, Mexico and the United States. We can never safely give up the system except by an increase of our national marine at an immense expense."

THE BENCH ISLAND SPEECH.—We have reason to believe that the report of Senator Hammond's late speech, given in our columns, does not correctly represent his views. As he is expected to speak again sometime during this month, we hope to have an authentic expression of his opinions and positions.

[Charleston Mercury, 3d inst.

It is to be hoped that the foregoing is well-founded, and that the Mercury's report of the Senator's speech was incorrect. That speech, as reported, has only pleased the "Union at any price" gentlemen of the South and the editors of the Freesoil journals of the North.

BAD TASTE.—A person in Mobile has christened his yacht "Delivrero." What for?


☞ **Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters** have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for its remarkable cures, as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; for why should one recommend you something to do a little that has such an army of believers to support it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Physicians prescribe it; why should you Recorders, Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice march your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. Try one dose and realize a blessing. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. aug 9 2p6t&1tW

☞ **Intelligence from Indiana—Abington,** Warren county, Ind., April 21, 1857.

Powell Shale says: "Allow me to say that Hoofland's German Bitters have truly performed miracles in this part of the country, and there are many who can and do speak of its excellent and incredible merits. I need not tell the name of some who have been greatly relieved by it. J. A. Swing, Mrs. D. D. Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hood, Mrs. John Minor, Mr. M. Refalo, Mrs. P. Sally, and many others."

These Bitters are intended for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from a disordered stomach. They will perform what they will.

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.

See that your get Hoofland's German Bitters.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 25 and 151 Chartres street. aug 2 2p1m&W

☞ **Fever and Ague—This trying and provoking disease,** which fears its victims grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and morally useless, can be dislodged and driven from the body by the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Bitters. The great success it has met with, and the testimonial records following in our, have established it as a permanent "institution." We would advise our readers to procure this valuable specific, and if an absent friend is afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other nervous disease, to hasten and procure him such favorable and greatly esteemed article. A trial is all that is needed to prove its many excellent qualities. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere. aug 2 2p6t&1tW

☞ **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. 25 S. Charles street, New Orleans.

Jy31 2p6t&W  BAYNE, HYDE & CO.


## MARRIED:

In Natchez, Miss., on Tuesday, the 3d inst., GEORGE H. BLUST, of New Orleans, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of H. D. Sandeville, Esq., of the former city.

## DIED:

On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., at 5 o'clock, of injuries received by the blowing up of the steamer Virginia, Mr. JOHN McCARTHY, aged 42 years.

The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square.

LOUISIANA GRAYS, ATTENTION!—The members of this Company are hereby ordered to assemble at their Armory this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, John McCarthy, deceased.

H. B. JOHNSTON, Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE COMPANY, No. 14—The members of this Company, and the Department generally, are requested to assemble at the Engine-House, on Common street, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late fellow fireman, John McCarthy.

F. BULBAU, Secretary.

On Sunday night, the 8th inst., at 8½ o'clock, ALFRED S. PETROUS, aged 24 years, son of Sylvan Petrous.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 241 Bayou Road, between Marais and Tonnelier streets, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

On Sunday evening, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, RICHARD, son of Richard and Ann Newman, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 58 Spain street.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., JAS. SMALL, a native of Kilkildie, county Sligo, county Antrim, Ire'and, aged 44 years, and for the last 18 years a resident of this city.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, corner Camp alto and Louisa streets, Third District.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., at half o'clock P. M., after a long and lingering illness, GEORGE JUNIOR SHIELDS, aged 26, eldest son of Chas. A. and H. F. Hubrecht, in the 15th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Royalet and Bound streets, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., at 12½ o'clock A. M., WILLIAM KRUSEN, aged 42 years, a native of Pittsburg, Pa.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Union Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., are particularly requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, this morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late brother, Wm. Milburn.

The members of the Engineers' Association of New Orleans, are also invited to attend the funeral.

On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., at 8½ o'clock, after an illness of four hours, JOHN IGNATIUS, son of Andrew and Ann Doyle, aged 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Felicity street, near Prytania, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Sunday evening, 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, Mrs. BRIDGET MULLER, aged 42 years, a native of the parish of Ghaslow, county of Cork, Ireland.

Her friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the corner of Prytania and Liberty (late St. Mary) streets.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.


**Gentlemen,**

GIVE YOUR ORDERS FOR SHIRTS

**Made to Measure,**

S. N. MOODY,

**Corner of Canal and Royal streets,**

Will leave for the Northern cities, No. 232 Broadway, New York, in a few days, and have orders and measure shirts with him. aug 5 3m&W&F&Tu

***Selling Off at Moody's.***

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF

**S. N. MOODY'S SHIRTS**

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Prior to taking stock and his departure for the North.

**Two Weeks Sale at Cost!**

$3 00 FINE LINEN SHIRTS FOR $2 50.
$3 50 EXTRA FINE LINEN SHIRTS FOR $2 50.
$1 50 LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, six for $5 00.
$2 50 MARSEILLES VESTS FOR $1 50.
75c TWILLED DRAWERS FOR 50c.
50c LINEN UNDERCHIEFS FOR 25c.
$2 00 a dozen SHIRT COLLARS for $1 00 a dozen.

And everywhere else GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS at the same liberal reduction.

☞ Observe the place—CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS. aug 2 2p6t&1w&Sa

***Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!***

FROM AUCTION—BOUGHT AT GREAT SACRIFICES

LADIES' CREOLE GAITERS at $1.
BEEL GAITERS at $1 50.
CHILDREN'S SHOES at 50 cents a pair.
ANKLE TIES at 50 cents a pair.

Just received at

S. B. CHURCHILL'S,

aug 2 2p2t  corner Apollo and Bienville.

***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, Tassels, Tables, Carpet Bags, etc., etc.

R. SPROULE & CO.,

aug 2 2p2t  34 Chartres and 31 Commons streets.

***Printing! Printing!***

NEAT! CHEAP! QUICK!!!

CLARK & BRISBIN,

No. 70 CAMP STREET, over the Crescent Office,

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are fully prepared to execute any and every description of PLAIN, FANCY and ORNAMENTAL

**Job Printing,**

Such as Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Receipts, Law Blanks, Briefs, Handbills, Labels, Bill Tickets, etc., etc., in the most accurate manner and terms.

With their experience, and being Practical Printers, and devoting their personal attention to all orders entrusted to their care, and their facilities, they hope themselves that their work cannot be excelled in any respect, by any office in the city.

BOOK BINDING and RULING in connection with Printing easily executed. aug 2 2p1y No.

***Just Received,***

By ship Euclid, from Havre, a fresh assortment of—

UNDER SHIRTS,
SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PERFUMERY,
etc., etc., etc.

LION & PINSARD,

aug 2 2p6t  66 and 68 Royal street, corner Dauphine.

***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 ARMOIRES and BEDSTEADS, in addition to his usual 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,

aug 2 2p6t&1tW  171 and 173 Canal street.

***Summer Clothing,***

FOR MEN,
BOYS AND CHILDREN,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

—AT—

FURNISHING GOODS,

Constituting a part of

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS,
LISLE THREAD SHIRTS,
LINEN DRAWERS,
HALF-HOSE—All kinds,

**At near Cost!**

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

*INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING*

IN NEW ORLEANS,

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

aug 7 2p6t  34 Muniroe street.

***The Rational***

GUIDE TO SPELLING.

(AMERICAN SCHOOL METHOD.)

BY J. B. MENNY.

Words of the form proves those more complex;
As are best taught begin with simplest parts.

For sale at

No. 62 Canal street,

Jy28 2p1m  corner Dorsiere street.

***Show Window for Sale.***

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

PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.,

Jy19 2p6t  n.r. Magazine and Canal streets.

***French Perfumery.***

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

LION & PINSARD,

Jy28 2p6t  66 and 68 Royal street.

***Hope Insurance Company***

OF NEW ORLEANS.

**Office, corner Canal st. and Exchange Place.**

NEW ORLEANS, August 5, 1858.

At a general meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

*Resolved*, That, from and after this date, A RETURN OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. be made on all premiums to parties insuring in this Company.

The above RETURN PREMIUM OF 15 PER CENT. will be paid IN CASH, this Company issuing no Scrip.

HENRY PEYCHAUD, President.
S. PLASSAN, Vice President.
LOUIS SAGNETT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

S. Plassan,  Thomas N. Blake,
C. H. Kernion,  R. Nostrc,
A. Laferon,  A. Xiquez,
P. Maloney,  Geo. Hoefner,
au 7 2p6t  H. Peychaud.

***Hungarian Wines.***

CONVERSE & CO.,

**72 Gravier Street,**

Have just received from

FREUND & GROSSINGER,

Importers of the

**PURE WINES OF HUNGARY,**

**100 Cases**

CHARRT,
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 already making 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, as the table of all lovers of the juice of the grape. The recognized have tasters of Claret, the celebrated brands BUDAI SZEKSZARDI EGRI, VISONTAI and the White Wines, KORUNYAI, SOMLOI. They especially call attention to the brand of Hungarian Champagne, MAGYAR PESGO.

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

CONVERSE & CO.,

Jy28 2p6MoWeFr  72 Gravier street.

***Southern Enterprise Ahead!***

EMERY'S

PATENT CORN HUSKING MACHINE,

Now on Exhibition at No. 10 CAMP STREET.

This machine, for simplicity, utility and durability, surpasses anything for that purpose ever brought before the public. It is worked by a treadle, with the foot, and leaves the hands free, husking from 300 to 600 bushels per day, against the old fashioned way by hand, of which 40 bushels is a large day's work.

Another advantage, besides the saving of time in the husking, is that this machine prepares the husk in the most perfect manner for mattresses, which are worth from $30 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.,

au7 2p6t  Owner of the Patent for the United States.

***Great Louisiana Remedy.***

GOINS' KAPERLAPEUM.

**Office, No. 14 Exchange Place.**

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

Its particularly recommended in all Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, for Salt Rheum, Dandruff in the Hair, Disorganization of the Digestive Organs, Chills and Fever, Bilious Changes and Intermittent Fever, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Female Complaints, etc., etc. And in proof of the foregoing, 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 Arpinwah in July last, I had a severe attack of Chills and Fever, and after trying every imaginable remedy without effect, I was induced to try your "Kaperlapeum." It Fevered and Aged Force, and am happy to say that, although it is over two months since I took the first dose, I have not been troubled with a chill since, and I have every reason to believe that your medicine has had the effect of entirely removing the disease from my system. It therefore affords me pleasure to recommend it as a most valuable medicine.

Respectfully yours,

L. A. CLARK,

74 Hagman 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." I put down a dose, it acted, 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 experienced any of the effects of quinine or other drug usually put in medicines for such diseases, and is 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 chills of the south, and had several of the most eminent physicians of this city, who really thought my case hopeless, and refused to do anything more for me, when my husband found you on the old Metairie Road. Before that time I had tried a bottle of your medicine, so justly celebrated as a valuable one, among the most relief of the city. It really seems to me that it must be of divine origin. I can hardly realize my own 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 medicine, is my most fervent prayer.

MARY STOE.

56 Hevia street,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1856.

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

A. W. SMITH,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1856.

Mr. Goins: I have been using your "Kaperlapeum" for a fever that I have suffered with for the last eighteen years, having during that time been operated upon by Dr. Jeanson 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 intend use it for some time.

AMOS HUTCHOWER,

Cotti street, near Rocheman street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Jy25 2p6t

***Boots, Shoes and Brogans.***

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Negro BOOTS, Russia BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Panama HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,

No. 10 Magazine street.

HATS, CAPS, etc.,

AT WHOLESALE.

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

FROST & CO.,

Jy13 2p&W  No. 10 Magazine street.

***The Best American Pianos***

EVER PRODUCED IN THIS CITY,

—From the Manufactory of—

STEINWAY & SONS, N. Y.

These Pianos are celebrated for a quality of tone, elegant finish and solidity—standing in tune at half a tone higher than the pitch.

In fact they are considered by the most eminent Pianists to be superior to any other made in this country.

The undersigned offers for sale, the same at the Piano Manufactories in the Northern cities, and selected STEINWAY & SONS' INSTRUMENTS as the best adapted to the Southern climate. He has them for sale, and amateurs and artists are invited to call and examine them.

—ALSO—

The best MELODEONS, from the manufactory of MASON & HANELIN, Boston.

L. GABICI,

au7 2p&eof  Cam