New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. DIXON. WILLIAM S. 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 $5 per, (invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of a Rio de Janeiro circular of the 8th July last. As it has already appeared in one of our city journals, it will be useless for us to insert it; moreover, we are very much crowded this morning.

The Crescent's Annual Statements.

The annual statements of the finance and the commerce of New Orleans, which we publish this morning, will commend themselves to the business community. It is not often that we say anything of ourselves which might be construed into boasting, but in justice to the two gentlemen engaged by us to attend to the monetary and commercial departments of the Crescent, we must say, that their daily reports throughout the year's fatiguing round have been characterized by correctness in every particular, and conspicuous for their precision of estimate and justice of general remark. This we state, not so much from our own judgment, as from the testimony of our own merchants here in New Orleans, and the liberal manner in which the reports are *scissored* by leading commercial journals in other parts of the country. A more exciting business year than the last has never transpired in New Orleans, and of that year's business we are sure that a better *expose* could not possibly be offered to the commercial world than by our annual statements.

As to-day's Crescent will be valuable not only for transmission abroad, but for home preservation and as a *book* of reference to our own business community, we print an extra edition in order to accommodate extra calls.

ORLEANS FEMALE ACADEMY.—The sixteenth annual session of this sterling institution is to begin on Monday next. Madame Dimitry is too well known in Louisiana to render any commendation from us necessary. We may state, however, that the school has been moved into that large, and elegant, and comfortable building, known as the "Destan Veranda," at No. 312 Camp street. The building, in its adaptability to educational purposes, as well as in architectural adornment, is really magnificent, and is a fitting place for an academy such as that conducted by Mme Dimitry. In every respect, the Academy is and will be found to be one of the most perfect temples of French and English education for young ladies in the United States. A reference to the card in another column will afford all the necessary particulars to those who have daughters or wards to educate.

"THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK."—From the publisher, F. A. Brady, New York, and through J. C. Morgan & Co., of Exchange Place, we have received a copy of a new novel with the above title. It is by Pierce Egan, author of "The Castle and the Cottage," "Snake in the Grass," etc. It opens with a bright sunny morning in London, and ends with no less than three weddings, and the beautiful peer Apollo of the story turning up a real live lord. This will, of course, ensure it an extensive reading in this republican community.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — This noble band of our young fellow-citizens is now in army shape, and ready at every point for the besiegement of the Malakoff of the yellow pestilence. We call attention to their published programme of operations in another part of our paper.

TAXES.—Those persons who have not paid their taxes in the Fourth District, will do well to notice that to-day is the last day for payment. The Collector's office is in the old Court-House, Rousseau street, above Jackson.

A LIGHTHOUSE BLOWN AWAY.—We have heard a rumor, said to come from passengers by the steamship Chas. Morgan, which arrived on Sunday last from Galveston, that the Lighthouse on Ship Island Shoal had been carried away. The story is that the vessel reached the spot where the Lighthouse had stood in the night, and passed within one hundred feet of its foundation before the locality was known. We find no report of the occurrence in the memoranda furnished by the officers of the vessel, and there may be no truth in the rumor.

☞ The Vicksburg Whig of yesterday reports the river still falling rapidly, and the health of the city good.

ROWDIES COWSKINNED, TARRED AND FEATHERED. Five rowdies and a woman of bad character, went from St. Louis, Mo., a few days ago, to Bloody Island, and while there behaved so badly, that the citizens caught them and gave the male portion a severe cowskinning, after which they tarred and feathered them, and tying them all together with a strong rope, compelled the woman to lead them on board the ferry-boat, amid the laughter and shouts of the assembled crowd.

FALL GOODS, LADIES, FALL GOODS!—Don't be flustered at the announcement, fair ladies, but it is a fact, that some boxes of the novel lovely fall goods are in town. "Where? where?" we think we hear a thousand musical voices exclaim at once! But kiss you ladies, give us a chance to speak—let us get in those words edgeways! John Todd is the man. "Yes! Todd! Todd! who's John Todd?" Why ladies, don't you know that John Todd is successor to Semelan, and——. "Oh! sure enough!—Don't you know, ma, that Semelan was in liquidation last Spring, and there was something said about a Mr. Todd being his successor? I thought it hardly possible, but things do change so!" "But is Mr. Todd in Mr. Semelan's old place, Mary?" "Well, I don't know, but I think it looks a look at the Crescent, and see!" "Yes, it is!" "Well, so it is! Let's go round in the morning!" Ah, ladies, you have hit it, and we've nothing more to say.

"TRAPS."—This is the general appellation of such light articles as are of personal use, and are apt to be stowed away in trunks and taken along in traveling. But traps and man traps are not, of course, included in the ordinary list of household and traveling traps; but the other articles that come under the general heading of traps are so numerous, that if the St. Charles Hotel itself were a trap, it would not begin to hold them. There is one class of traps, however, including all the different garments worn by men and boys, outer clothing, under clothing, cravats, gloves, etc., and water-proof clothing for wet weather, and umbrellas for those who don't wear the water-proofs and trunks, and bags, and all the other nice things to travel with, which when aggregated are not to be sneezed at. For a collection of this kind, if anybody wishes to see or select from it, we know of a magnificent spot, and that is the place of L. W. Lyons & Co. The place begins on St. Charles street, at the east corner of Common, and extends toward Canal street as far as you want to go. Just take a hint from the advertisements in another column, and if you want anything in the way of clothing or traveling traps, call upon Messrs. L. W. L. & Co. without loss of time.

NOTICE, GENTLEMEN!—All you who wish to *blaze* next winter—you who intend to go to the balls, and soirees, and concerts, and theaters, and all other places where elegant and stylish raiment is at a premium—should heed the call of Messrs. Norris, Maull & Co. For years they have been noted as the clothiers who never sell anything that isn't the top; and now, they give notice, that all their friends who wish their outfits made to order—who in dressing aim at the climax of the finish—must leave their orders at the store before the 25th inst. The advertisement, in another column, will show the proof of what we here announce.

REMOVAL.—Mr. A. Dubuck has removed his wine and liquor store from No. 77 St. Louis street to No. 148 Gravier street, between St. Charles and Carondelet. See advertisement.

SHOES AND HATS.—A magnificent stock of goods for fall and fall and fall wear—suitable for the retail trade everywhere—is now opening by Messrs. R. W. Boyce & Co., No. 88 Magazine street. This firm has always dealt liberally with its customers, in price and in accommodation. We direct the attention of city and country retailers to the advertisement.

AN UNHAPPY PUBLIC TEMPERAMENT.

We know of no reason why the Northern people should be more excitable over the occurrence of any unusual or extraordinary event than the Southern people, but such really seems to be the case. The news of the success of the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph enterprise was received in the cities and villages throughout the North in a manner which would have justified a stranger in entertaining serious doubts of the sanity of nine-tenths of the people. The Northern papers filled whole pages with accounts of the beginning, progress and close of the work, relating the most trifling circumstances and incidents with a minuteness of detail due to matters of the gravest importance; they published almost nothing else, and they were right, for the people would read nothing else nor talk of anything else; bells were rung, cannons fired, crowds of men and boys shouted and bawled themselves hoarse, and one spontaneous, universal and successful attempt was made to transform the public into a collection of asses.

Nothing of this sort occurred anywhere in the South. The people read the announcement that the great cable had been successfully laid, and felt reasonably gratified at so splendid a triumph of science and energy, but otherwise manifested an indifference which argued a conviction that no public interest of this country was identified with the enterprise. Much the same philosophic indifference was manifested by the English people, who pride themselves upon never being surprised at anything, and we trust that their example may hereafter have some influence in preventing men, otherwise sensible enough, from flying off the handle so readily and cutting antics worthy of a wild aboriginal at a scalp dance.

Instances of the excitability of the Northern mind are infinite in number. When the mines of California were discovered, the gold-hunting mania assumed in Southern cities a far milder and more reasonable type than in Northern, where people went mad over the extravagant stories told of inexhaustible wealth among the distant wilds of the Pacific coast, of untold treasures hidden away in the dark canons and valleys of the unexplored interior, of rivers rolling over sands of gold, and of solid rocks and mountains of the shining ore. The rush of the Northern multitudes to realize the golden vision that rose up before them like the mirage in the desert before the eyes of the thirsting traveler, was such as the world has seldom seen. Thousands sacrificed their property and comfortable homes to swell the tide of half-crazed humanity which year after year set steadily toward the new El Dorado; and squalid poverty, misery, degradation and crime, often ending in violent or shameful death, which for a long time everywhere abounded in California, were the sad consequences of the frenzy which had turned the heads of half the nation.

A most noteworthy and satisfactory evidence of the popular disposition in the North to work up an excitement to the exploding point, and make a nine days' wonder of everything susceptible of such distinction, is to be found in the extraordinary publicity given in New York to every nasty and scandalous affair that may arise to outrage propriety and decency. In that city it seems necessary to sustain the public taste for newspaper reading by furnishing the particulars—the most circumstantial details—of all shocking murders, rapes, cases of crim. con., and other crimes, and therefore we find very frequently the columns of the Herald, Tribune, Express, Times, etc., almost entirely taken up with the nauseous details of the worst crimes named in the decalogue. We trust that the time may be far in the future when the moral tastes of the Southern public shall become thus vitiated, and, indeed, we know that Southern society, as now constituted, admits of no such possibility.

Anniversary Events.

Just by way of variety, we propose until further notice to jot down such *old* items as may shed interest upon days which may not be remarkable for any new event, as the year rolls round. If not instructive, it will at least be interesting, and will serve to remind people, amid the multifarious excitements of the present, that there were some very considerable people who lived and many thundering things which took place a long time ago. We are all apt to become too much wrapped up in the events of the present, and to fancy, with the existing wonders of steam, and electricity, and telegraph, and so on, that it is not worth while to look back beyond the birth of our generation for anything wonderful to think of or talk about. And so, to show what the 1st of September is noted for and what it has seen on different occasions.

The 1st of September is the beginning of the commercial year in New Orleans; a fact somewhat shadowed forth in publications in another part of to-day's paper. In other large cities, the commercial year begins with the almanac, that is, on the 1st of January. The lapse in the receipts of cotton has fixed the 1st of September as the commercial New Year's day in New Orleans. Fifteen or eighteen years ago, the 1st of October was the day; but the ambition of the planters, in the matter of sending the first bales to market, crowded the 1st of October so much, that the beginning of the year was put back to the 1st of September. Cincinnati, we believe, is the only other city whose commercial year begins to-day, and that is owing to her intimate and extensive relations with New Orleans. To go back, it was the day which in 1851, seven years ago, saw the sad spectacle of Gen. Lopez's execution by the garrote in Havana. The same day saw the inauguration of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad; one of the greatest railroads, if not *the* greatest, in the world. In 1838, twenty years ago, it saw the death of William Clarke, the companion pioneer of Lewis in the Rocky Mountain explorations—a man who was adored by all the Indians, and who at his death was the "oldest inhabitant" of St. Louis. But as we go back we must be brief. On the 1st of September these things took place:

1814—The U. S. sloop-of-war Wasp pitched into a British convoy, carried off and burnt a brig laden with military stores, and sunk the Avon, of 12 guns. Same day, the British took the village of Champlain and Fort Castine, on the Penobscot.

1836—Patrick O'Bryen, an Irishman only 8 feet 5 inches high, died at Bristol, England.

1804—Planet Juno discovered, by Harding, in Germany.

1779—French fleet, under Count d'Estaing, captured the British ship Experiment, of 50 guns, and three frigates, off Charleston.

1774—Seizure of powder in Charleston, by Gen. Gage, and an excitement among the people which compelled several of the King's officers to resign.

1729—Death of Richard Steele, of "The Spectator."

1715—Death of Louis XIV of France.

1637—The Grand Vizier and 20,000 men killed during a Turkish revolution, in a fight with the Imperialists under Prince Eugene.

1682—Wm. Penn and a hundred other Quakers left England in the ship Welcome, for America.

1675—Deerfield, Mass., burnt down by the Indians under King Philip.

1651—Dundee, Scotland, taken and sacked by Gen. Monk; 1000 men, women, and children, slaughtered.

1641—Slaughter of colonists on Staten Island by the Raritans, in revenge for depredations by the Dutch.

1620—Sailing of the Pilgrims for America, from Plymouth, in the Mayflower.

1611—Henry or Hendrik Hudson's mutinous crew picked up at sea, dying of starvation.

1159—Death of Nicholas Brekespere, Pope Adrian IV, the only Englishman who was ever Pope of Rome.

B. C. 44—Divine honors decreed to the memory of Caesar.

B. C. 5508—This big jump into the past, brings us to the jumping off place; for, according to the Septuagint, and to the learned chronologer Julius Africanus, of the third century, it was on the morning of the 1st of September, of the above year—vulgarly speaking, the Year One—that the earth was created. This, as we look upon it, was all sorts of an event; in fact, we have never heard of anything to equal it since. To-day, then, if there be any truth in chronology, (and we don't intend to argue the question with any one, geology or no geology) is actually Old Mother Earth's birthday. She to-day achieves the very respectable age of seven thousand three hundred and some odd years. This, we think, is honor enough for the 1st of September. We don't wish to dive back further than the Year One.

LONGEVITY.—At Burnside, Pennsylvania, resides the oldest married couple probably alive—a Mr. Snyder and his wife—he being one hundred and eleven years of age, and she one hundred and seven.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamship Borussia of the Hamburg and American mail line arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated by the City of Baltimore.

The American steamship North Star has also arrived. Her news was telegraphed from Cape Race.

Parodi Assassinated.

Madame Casimer Parodi has been assassinated in Switzerland. It is supposed the deed was accomplished at the instigation of the agent of Lasselini.

Gold Mines in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Advices from Leavenworth report that there was considerable excitement at Kansas City and Lawrence, owing to the confirmation of the report that gold mines had been discovered at Pike's Peak.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The weekly bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $284,000; decrease in specie, $532,500; decrease in circulation, $14,000; decrease in deposits, $681,000; amount of undrawn deposits, $1,441,000.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Cotton quiet, sales limited to 500 bales; Flour, dull at $4 85 to $5; Wheat closed with a declining tendency, Southern white is quoted at $1 30 to $1 45; Corn, mixed, 68 to 82c.; Mess Pork, Eastern, $17 40 to $18 50; Whisky, 24¼ to 24½c; Sugar, firm at 7⅞ to 8c.; Linseed Oil, 75 to 76c.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Flour closed buoyant at $4 85 to $5 00. Whisky 21½c. Wheat closed with an advanced tendency, an advance of 3 to 4 cents per bushel is reported. Mess Pork—Western $16. Bulk Sides 8c., Bacon Sides 8½c.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NUMBER IX.

Texas—Horse Raising—Cost of Mexican Mares—The Necessary Preparations for Breeding—The Course to be Pursued during Breeding Season—Separating the Young from the Old—How to obtain a Variety of Breeds—Prices Obtained—Average yearly Yield—The only Disease—The Men Required and Wages Given.

CIDOLO VALLEY, Bexar Co., Texas, July 30, 1858.

Eds. Crescent: In my last I promised to impart some valuable information which I had obtained from Col. McLelland, relative to horse raising. In compliance with that promise I give it as follows:

The mares used in breeding can be purchased in Mexico at prices ranging from $10 to $15 each, and can be driven to this section at an expense of $10 per head, which will cover the ordinary losses that may occur while on the way, from death, stampede, etc., making the entire cost here from $20 to $25. These mares should be divided into gangs of thirty, and in each gang one stallion should be placed at the proper time; or, if it is the desire to raise mules, one jack should be put in each gang. The stallions used should be of large size, good breed, lively action and high spirits. The cost usually of such stallions is about $500. The prices, however, vary and may be said to range from $250 to $1000. The latter price is probably the most common with good stock-raisers. Nothing is lost by investing liberally in this kind of stock. Common or inferior breeds should be avoided, no matter if they can be obtained at low prices—as a gift, they would be ruinously dear.

The prices of Kentucky jacks, which are said to be the best that can be had, are about the same price as those enumerated above for stallions. One thousand dollars is the standard price for a number one animal.

Those who go into the business on a large scale should at the commencement make the necessary preparations to raise their own breeding studs and jacks. All that would be required for this purpose would be a few blood mares, which would cost from $100 to $200 each, and a few jennies, which would cost, if brought from Mexico, $10 to $15 each. With this addition to his regular stock he could supply the demand on his own farm, and if he pleased, could raise a sufficient number for the home market to pay the original cost of his blood mares and jennies, together with all other expenses which would ordinarily attend the breeding of his stallions and jacks.

The jacks intended for breeders should be allowed to run with the mares as soon as they can safely be taken from their mothers. The object of this is to make the mares and jacks familiar with and accustomed to each other. It often happens that one or two mares in a gang, or *manard* as it is usually called, will not breed to the jack. When such is the case, the mares should be taken out and placed with a stallion.

For several months previous to the breeding season the stallions and jacks should be kept in the stable and well fed, so that they may be in good condition when required.

During the breeding season, which commences about the first of March and continues till June, each manard of mares with their stallion or jack, as the case may be, should be put in pens every alternate day, and left there from two to three hours each time. For this purpose small pens are much better than large ones. While the mares are with foal they should be treated gently, and never be driven (as is the common practice of Mexican borders) at full speed into a *caral* (large cattle yard) and there chased around till a particular animal which is needed can be lassoed. To obviate this, no animal that may be required before the ensuing spring should be allowed to run with the mares. The mares, too, should be often driven up to the caral and salted. This not only improves their physical condition, but it makes them gentle. It should be done twice each week.

When the stallions are put up in the fall to be stabled, their places in the manard should be filled with herding horses which are called here *garrgonnes*. The *garrgonnes* are stallions that have been made incapable of getting mares with foal. They keep the mares together and prevent other horses from mixing with them.

Just before the third breeding season sets in all the two year old fillies, two year old colts and garrgonnes should be taken from the manards which have been bred to the stallion, and all the two year old males from the manards bred to the jacks, leaving the garrgonnes to run with them continually. The fillies thus taken out should be divided into manards of thirty each and an old mare with a bell on placed among them. The two year old colts and males can be divided into manards of one hundred each. By adopting this practice and continuing it from year to year the raising of horses, may be made easy, pleasant and profitable.

When the fillies have passed the age of three years the stallion or jack and garrgonne should be placed with them and the old mare removed. The stallion should never be of the same breed of the fillies, if improvement of stock is desired. A sufficient variety of breeds can easily be obtained by assigning to the blood mares a different stallion every succeeding year and so continuing with their female offspring. By pursuing this course, the inferior Mexican breed will soon run out, and the whole stock will be equal to the best raised on the continent. No person will doubt this who has ever seen a half breed Texas raised horse. If properly bred, it is hard little inferior to 34 size in spirit, and far superior in strength and toughness. They increase in size and intelligence in proportion to their removal from the Mexican breed. It is said that the officers of the 2d Cavalry, who have been stationed here about three years, prefer them for service to the best American horses.

The prices at which these half breeds are now sold are, fifty dollars for those which are three years old, and seventy-five dollars for those which are four years old. The mules are usually sold at the age of one year for $30 and $35. Much better prices could be obtained by driving them to the Eastern markets.

The average yearly yield which may be depended on is 97 colts to every 100 mares. The lowest yield which Col. McLelland has ever known, was in 1851, when the average was 96 colts to each 100 mares.

The only disease which has ever appeared among those raised here is distemper, and that is of rare occurrence. It generally attacks young colts, and if neglected, it proves very destructive; but if taken hold of in time and treated properly, can be eradicated before it does much injury.

One man can take proper care of three menards numbering in all about one hundred. He should keep each menard separate; should be with them from daylight till dark, and should report to the proprietor or overseer of the "rancho" every night. For this service good men can be obtained at $15 per month, which is the highest price given.

ONACLOV.

DIED:

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., at 8½ o'clock, CLAES FALKENGREN, aged 35 years, a native of Sweden.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral this morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, on Camp street, between St. Joseph and Delord streets.

On Tuesday morning, the 31st ult., at 6½ o'clock, PAULINE HUCHET, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. Alfred H. Kernion.

☞ **We are always pleased to record a decrease in the afflictions to which humanity is heir. And we do so now, in bearing testimony to the wonder-working powers of Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Bitters, for diseases of the bowels and stomach. As a specific, it is perhaps without a rival, and the people whom it has benefited, over, within a limited period, are to be counted by thousands. The Bitters have its reputation more on what it has itself done, than on what it gives convenient friends to say for it. For dyspepsia, flatulence, constipation, etc., etc., it cannot be surpassed in speediness of cure. Try them, and our word for it, they will give satisfaction. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.**

m30 2;6&1tW.

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

Powell Slade 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 excellency and intrinsic merits. I send you the names of some who have been greatly relieved by it: J. J. Sedge, Mrs. D. D. Carson, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, Mrs. John Minor, Mr. M. Reigle, Mrs. F. Sell, and many others."

These Bitters are intended for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from a disordered stomach. They will perform what it is still 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 you get Hoofland's German Bitters.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. m31 2t1m&W

Notice!

CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS

Wishing to have their

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER,

Will please call and have their orders and measures for the same before SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

—AT—

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.'S,

CLOTHIERS,

AT THE CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

Under the City Hotel.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A VERY LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING

—And—

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Embracing every article

APPERTAINING TO A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE!

se1 2p2

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,

UMBRELLAS,

—AND—

WATER-PROOF CLOTHING,

OF THE VERY BEST STYLES AND QUALITIES.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles,

corner Common st.

Clothing! Clothing!

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles, corner Common street.

A large and Fashionable stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS suitable for the season, just received.

se1 2p3

Boys' Clothing Emporium,

No. 26 ST. CHARLES STREET.

We have just fitted up this Store exclusively for BOYS', YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS, where will be found at all times, a large and Fashionable Stock, on reasonable terms.

L. W. LYONS & CO.

se1 2p3

John Todd,

(SUCCESSOR TO D. P. SCANLAN & CO.)

Having completed the ENLARGEMENT OF HIS STORES,

12 and 14 Chartres street,

Will, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., open with a fresh stock of

FALL GOODS,

—Comprising in part—

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, in prices and in styles, such as Cessars and Ducoals Brocha, Royaline Lance, Velours Brance, Bagadore Velours, Doucet Noir, Black Gros de Rhin,

TRAVERS CHALLIS,

MOHAIR CROSS,

DELAINE EGINS ARAMIS,

POIL DE CHEVRE,

BLACK BOMBAZINES,

FRENCH CALICOES,

COTTELINE AND BARBOUR.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of EMBROIDERIES AND LACES

—Also—

A choice selection of MILLINERY,

To all of which he respectfully calls the attention of the Ladies. se1 2p3

Important to State Tax Payers

IN DEFAULT

Having received the list of property delinquent to the State for unpaid State taxes since 1852, all delinquent State tax payers are hereby notified to come forward and satisfy such taxes, damages, etc., otherwise their property will be subject to the summary proceedings of Act No. 256 of the last Legislature.

☞ Office—No. 42 Royal street.

W. W. HANDLIN,

Attorney for the Collector of back State Taxes.

se31 2p3m 1 of the Parish of Orleans.

Young Men's

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Applications for relief in cases of yellow fever, may be left at the Rooms in the Bible House, 137 Carondelet, or at the following Drug Stores:

Dr. MOSSEL, corner Tchoupitoulas and Cadiz streets, Jefferson City.

Dr. JOHN ROBERT, corner Washington and Magnolia streets.

Dr. JOHN H. POPE, corner Prytania and Jackson streets.

Dr. R. TURNEY, Telegraphic office, between Phillip and Sycamore.

Dr. S. HASTINGS, corner Magazine and Felicity streets.

Dr. SNEIDMAN, 395 Dryades street.

Dr. G. HERSWALD, corner Race and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Dr. SOMERS, corner Triton Walk and Third Circle.

Dr. BIRD, corner Magazine and Peoyfare streets.

Dr. THOMAS CLARK, corner Magazine and Thalia streets.

Dr. THOS. E. FINLEY, corner Camp and Julia streets.

Dr. J. GROSART, corner Marais and Gerkport streets.

SYME & PROVAN, 138 Canal street.

Dr. A. A. PETCHAUD, 168 Royal street.

Dr. C. ROBIN, corner St. Ann and Villere streets.

Dr. P. CUSACKS, corner Chartres and St. Philip streets.

Dr. A. GOLDMAN, corner Royal and Bandelet Turn streets.

Dr. AMON, corner Carondelet and English streets.

Dr. A. GOLDMAN, corner Louisa and Gentilly streets.

R. G. LATTING,

Chairman Relief Committee.

19 Camp street.

se31 2p1f

Electricity.

The rubbing together of two non-electric bodies produces electricity, and an electrifying machine may be loaded strong enough to knock down an ox; but with all its strength it is but a pleasantness in comparison to the knock-down blows given to Rats and Roaches, when they come in contact with

WILSON'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR.

Then you see the fur fly; and instant death to all vermin, Flealice Bedbugs's fleas, etc. the community of a vermicious tribe.

For sale, wholesale and retail, in New Orleans, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

21 and 151 Chartres street.

General Agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed. m30 2t6&1tW

C. P. Crane, M. D.,

—OF THE—

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INSTITUTE,

146 St. Joseph street,

Having left the city for a few weeks, has entrusted the management of the financial business of the establishment to

FRANK A. BARTLETT,

70 Camp street.

au28 2p1m

Singer's Sewing Machines.

These celebrated Machines are continually arriving from New York, and being sent to all parts of the South to supply the demands for them.

Many that have tried all other kinds of sewing Machines are now using Singer's, and buying others aside as useless.

The attachments for turning Hems beautifully, of any width required, can now be applied to all Singer's Sewing Machines. They, like the Machines, are very simple in construction, easily managed, and not liable to get out of order.

The superiority of Singer's Sewing Machines over all others, is a great annoyance to many that have other kinds to sell.

WALTER BENNETT, Agent,

se31 2p3cod&1tW 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

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.,

24 St. Charles and 94 Common street.

Removal.

We have removed to No. 122 CANAL STREET—TOURO BUILDINGS.

HAGGERTY BROTHERS.

au30 2p6

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.

A fresh assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, just receiv'd and for sale by

LION & PINSARD,

65 and 68 Royal street.

au22 2m

Lefaucheux's Pistols.

An invoice of LEFAUCHEUX'S REVOLVERS, received by ship Roger Stewart, from Havre.

LION & PINSARD,

65 and 68 Royal street,

corner of Bienville.

Curtis House.

CHARLEY CURTIS has opened again at the corner of Crossman street and Front Levee. The choicest LIQUORS and WINES, as usual, and an elaborate LUNCH set from 10 o'clock until 1. His old friends are requested to call.

se27 2p6

Southern Furniture Warerooms

WILLIAM H. STEWART,

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

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRS and BEDSTEADS, in addition to his hitherto large stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

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

WILLIAM H. STEWART,

171 and 173 Canal street.

au30 2p&3i1W

Lea & Perrins'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

—To be—

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,

AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a letter from a Medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, under date of May, 1851:

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Extensive Frauds!

The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition of Foreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The world-wide fame of which having led to numerous FORGERIES, purchasers are requested to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

LEA & PERRINS will proceed against any one infringing, either by manufacturing or vending spurious Sauce, and have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world to advise them of any infringements. Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

93 Broadway, New York.

A stock always in store. Also, orders received for direct shipment from England. au16 2p1y

Just Received,

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

UNDER SHIRTS,

SUSPENDERS,

COLLARS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

PERFUMERY,

etc. etc. etc.

LION & PINSARD,

65 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

A Card.

Having heard many officers express an opinion of the absolute necessity of having a COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in the city of New Orleans, the subscriber, being desirous of accommodating the public, will, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses, open the rooms at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, for that purpose, from the 15th of October next, and guarantee to the public that such establishment will be kept open for one year.

Mr. CHARLES NIFFLIN, late proprietor of the above named rooms, will superintend the establishment, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions for the same.

F. W. COELER.

au30 2p1m

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 of experience in its efficacy.

He can safely recommend it in all Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, for Bad Hair, Dandruff in the Hair, Blotches, Eruptions of the Digestive Organs, Chills and Fever, Bilious, Chronic and Intermittent Fever; Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Female Complaints, etc., etc. And in proof that he does so upon good grounds, he would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following certificates from persons living in the city:

New Orleans, January 29, 1858.

N. B. Goins—Dear Sir: On my return from Aspinwall in July last, I had a severe attack of Chagres fever, and after trying every imaginable remedy without effect, I was induced to try your "Kaperlapeum," or Fever and Ague Tonic, and am happy to say that, although it is over two months since I took the last dose, I have not seen the trouble 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 safe and reliable medicine.

Respectfully yours,

L. A. CLARK,

14 Dryades street,

New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, January 20, 1858.

N. B. Goins—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying that, some few months ago, when suffering with Chills and Fever, which had stuck to me for several months, I was induced to try a dose of your "Kaperlapeum" just before a chill was expected, and such was the effect it had upon me that I determined upon giving it a fair trial, and bought a bottle and took it according to directions. The result was, that before I had had finished the bottle, my chills had left me, and have not since returned. I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health, never having experienced any of the effects of sulphur 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 inform you of the wonderful character your "Kaperlapeum" has done in me. For eight years and four months I suffered with the failing of the stomach and the reward of the most cruel and painful pieces of this city, who finally thought my case hopeless and refused to do anything more for me, when my business found you on the old steamboat Southern Belle and purchased a bottle of your tonic, to justify celebrated as it is for little being the most remedy of the city. It really seems to me that it is of divine origin. I can hardly realize my great change. I have full before to my life that I do not remember the character of your woman, afflicted as I was my age and your good tonic, is my most fervent prayer.

MARY SIMS,

55 Levee street,

New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 15, 1858.

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

A. W. SMITH,

New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 15, 1858.

Mr. Goins: I have been using your "Kaperlapeum" for a fistula that I have suffered with for the last eighteen years, having during that time been operated upon by Dr. Johnson of St. Louis, without success. I have been using it to my year "Kaperlapeum," and I feel confident, with perfect satisfaction, and from its beneficial results, I anticipate a speedy cure.

AMOS HIGHTOWER,

Cotton street, near Robinson street.

New Orleans.

m28 2p1f

J. T. Hammond,

ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER AND PRINTER,

No. 9 Camp street, second floor,

Respectfully solicits orders in the above named departments of art.

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

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

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

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

COURT, LODGE and NOTARIAL SEALS, Designed, Engraved and and furnished with press, counter-die, etc.

jel 2p3MoWF&Sly

Henry Leith,

GILDER,

No. 179 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. my15 2p1y

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

ly13 2p5f

Wood, Miltenberger & Co.,

SOUTHERN

ORNAMENTAL I