New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM A. 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 at 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.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIPS.—Messrs. George Connelly and J. W. Champlin have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a factorage and commission business at 56 Carondelet street.

Messrs. R. McDowell, O. B. Graham and Charles A. Janvier have formed a copartnership under the firm and style of R. McDowell & Co., for the transaction of a general commission business. See notices elsewhere.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—The officers and members of this magnificent Company are requested by the Secretary to attend a regular meeting this evening at the new Arsenal. See notice.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Messrs. E. Roger & Co. inform the public through our columns that the auction and commission business formerly carried on under the firm of H. Peychaud, Hyde & Co., but now dissolved, at 28 Old Levee street, will be continued by them. Their auction days are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. See their card.

The Colorado Expedition.

The report of Lieut. Beale of his recent expedition across the continent to survey the route for a wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado river has been printed. Only forty-eight days were occupied in completing the survey, and the camels were found to be admirably adapted to the journey. In the following paragraphs, Lieut. Beale gives an interesting synopsis of his report:

A year in the wilderness ended. During this time I have conducted my party from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of the Pacific ocean and back again to the eastern terminus of the road, through a country for a great part entirely unknown and inhabited by hostile Indians, without the loss of a man. I have tested the value of the camels, marked a new road to the Pacific, and traveled four thousand miles without an accident. It is the shortest from our western frontier by three hundred miles, being nearly directly west. It is the most level, our wagons only double-fastening once in the entire distance, and that a short hill, and over a surface heretofore unbroken by wheels or hoofs of any kind. It is well-watered; our greatest distance without water at any time being twenty miles. It is well-timbered, and in many places the growth is far beyond that of any part of the world I have ever seen. It is temperate in climate, passing for the most part over an elevated region. It is salubrious, not one of our party requiring the slightest medical attendance from the time of our leaving to our arrival. It is well-grassed, my command never having made a bad grass camp during the entire distance until near the Colorado. It crosses the great desert (which must be crossed by any road to California) at its narrowest point. It passes through a country abounding in game and but little infested with Indians.

On the entire road, until our arrival at the Mohave villages, we did not notice in all over a dozen Indians, and those of a timid and inoffensive character. At the point of the crossing of the Colorado, grain, vegetables, and breadstuffs may be obtained in any quantity from the Indians, who cultivate extensively, though rudely, the fertile bottom lands of the Colorado. It is passable alike in winter and summer. These are the advantages which I claim for the road which we have discovered, marked, and explored from New Mexico to this State.

"From the Colorado and to the settlements the country has been surveyed and mapped by the United States Surveyor of the State, which, apart from the fact that it does not come within my instructions, leaves me but little to say in relation to it. I shall mention, then, only one important fact, that it leaves to the option of the emigrant the choice of entering California either at the city of Los Angeles by the regular traveled road, in the most fertile part of the southern portion of the State, or turning off from that river, and by an easy road frequently traveled, and coming into the heart of the great Tulare valley, and by a good road through settlements all the way, extending to Stockton, Sacramento, and the more northern parts of the State."

Lieut. Beale is preparing to leave with a second party for the opening of the road of which he has surveyed the route.

DISCHARGED.—Green, the young man who killed Carver, of Mobile, in Alexandria, Va., a few days ago, was discharged by the examining magistrate on the ground of excusable homicide.

FREE LOVE INSTITUTIONS.—These institutions, it is said, are rapidly increasing in the city of New York. At present there are two on Thirteenth street, one on Stuyvesant, four on Broadway, one very large one on Second avenue, one at Yorkville, under the supervision of Lola Montez, who introduced the good Bavarians long ago, one on Laight street, and one on Union square, a palatial residence, besides a number of smaller ones. The Stuyvesant street house has about forty inmates.

DISEASE AMONG FOWLS.—The Selma Sentinel of the 17th inst. says a scourge or epidemic has suddenly broken out among the fowls. In many instances the chickens show no signs of disease until they are cleaned, when they are found to be as black as a coal. Those noticed by the Sentinel were purchased in different parts of the surrounding country. The cry we hear, will soon be, what are we to eat? But upon a pinch we can fall back upon ham and sides, though the black tongue has given these articles a decided upward tendency; in fact, prices have run up considerably.

THE LAST OF A GALLANT BAND.—It is said that Major Izard, of Mississippi, and Francis F. Duffau, of Texas, are the only men left of General Quitman's company of volunteers who went to Texas to assist her in her struggles against Mexico in 1836.

FROM SANTA FE.—We copy the following dispatches from the Washington Union of the 27th:

Independence, Aug. 21, via Boonville, Aug. 25, per U. S. Express Company.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with dates to the 3d inst.

Private letters received at Santa Fe intimate war with the Navajo Indians as inevitable, they having determined not to surrender the murderer of Major Brooks' negro, and even invited the United States troops to fight.

Business at Santa Fe was very brisk. The Gazette states that nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods had been sold there within two months.

An abundant rain had fallen throughout New Mexico, rendering irrigation unnecessary. The crops were in very fine condition.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—The Santa Fe correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that the reason why the Navajo Indians refused to surrender the murderer of Major Brooks' negro was because the Major had positively refused indemnity to them for forty horses killed by the troops for trespassing on the grazing grounds of Fort Defiance.

Major Brooks gives the Indians until the 12th to surrender the murderer.

☞ Messrs. J. A. Board & Co. will sell this day at 10 o'clock, at No. 187 Common street, nearly opposite the Medical College, a lot of good mahogany furniture, etc. See advertisement.

BISULPHITE OF LIME.—Mr. Uiger Lauve, No. 7 Front street, informs the sugar planters and their merchants that he will in future devote all his time and attention to his Carondelet Refinery and Bi-Sulphite of Lime works. We refer all interested to his card in another column.

HARDWARE.—We refer all in want of brasiers' and bolt copper, cast iron pipe, sheet and hoop iron, etc., etc., to the advertisements of Messrs. Priestley & Bein, 80 and 81 Camp street.

REMNANT SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the extensive sale of dry goods to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at E. Roger & Co.'s auction room, No. 28 Old Levee street.

OCEAN HEROISM.

It did not require the strong nervous language and election, as shaggy as an Ukraine steed, of Carlyle, to inform the world that heroic deeds are always deserving of honor, and the heroes who perform them well entitled to praise. The world found that out and practiced on it a very long time ago; before Ossian; before Hector and Achilles; before Bonarges.

He who has courage himself appreciates it so highly and feels its worth so fully, that he is always ready to pay to the "foeman worthy of his steel" those full honors that, under like circumstances, he would consider himself entitled to; and he who has not the ennobling spirit in himself admires those who are possessed of it, for the same reason that man admires in another whatever he may himself be deficient in. It was by the exercise of the first sentiment that Rhoderick Dhu honored Scotland's King while endeavoring to slay him; and it is by the exercise of the latter, that women always love the strong, the brave and valiant, rather than their opposites.

Of the classes of men in which cool, calm courage has its fullest scope and sublimest manifestation, we know of none deserving to take precedence of that whose sons "go down into the sea in great ships" and gather their wealth from the harvestless ocean; men whose life employment is to battle with the breathings of Eolus and defy the stormiest wrath of Neptune; who put their confidence in a few planks and ropes and their own cool heads, against the ire of the sea gods and the surgings of the mighty oceans.

The romantic inspiration of sea and sky which is found in the pages of Byron, of Scott and Dibbin, together with Cooper's and Marryatt's wondrous marine stories, is nothing to the men whose hard hands and weather-beaten faces are characteristic of their life and calling; who see in the sea only so much arable water; in the sky only portents of storms or favoring winds. Beneath the outward roughness of these water-kings there beat such noble and generous hearts as can be found no where else, and by them are performed such heroic deeds as would confer fresh nobility on a crowned head. The whole history of their calling is strewed with wrecks and with the record of their heroic actions. Indeed, the occasions of great peril seem only to have been given in order for heroism to have some opportunity in which to exhibit itself, and even by dying show the world how great and brilliant a light once burned in it, unseen and unacknowledged. A name worthy of eternal embalment has risen from the records of almost every great sea disaster of the present century.

Without specifying particular occasions, does not some instance of the bravery, courage and devotion to which we allude, occur to every one? And out of the long records that illustrate the pages of maritime history more gloriously and richly than any other is recorded how few memories have received the monsoleums they deserved. We give a proud column, adorned with reliefs—and it is right that we should do so—to him who fell in the midst of war's blood and carnage; but to him whose courage accomplished as much, yet with no such accompaniments to meet death bravely and fearlessly, we scarcely give even a notice.

The difference between breathing life quietly forth and giving it grandly away, with a conquering shout, amid war's wild din, is worthy of notice, and is it, closely scanned, will be found the best comments of ocean heroism.

Anniversary Events.

September 2d has been the day of the following events:

1813—Death of the famous General, Jean Victor Moreau, of the French army, from wounds received in the Battle of Dresden.

1806—Fall of a very considerable pebble from the summit of Mount Rosenberg, in Switzerland. It partly filled Lake Lauwertz, buried three villages, and destroyed one thousand people.

1792—Massacre of 12,500 of the better population of Paris, including nobles and ecclesiastics, by the Jacobins; among the number, the Italian Princess Marie Therese de Lamballe, who had escaped to London, but returned to Paris through her solicitude for the Queen. The massacre begun on the 2d and was finished on the 3d.

1755—Sir Charles Hardy arrived at New York, as Governor of that town and province. Tar barrels, fireworks, and other New York excitements filled the place with a blaze of glory, as now-a-days, though the place was at quite so large just then.

1701—Organization of the Court of Chancery in New York.

1683—Alicia Lisle had her head chopped off at Winchester, England; all for harboring and concealing a preacher, named Hicks, who did not agree with the ruling powers on some religious matters.

1666—The great fire of London took place; beginning at Pudding Lane and ending at Pie Corner. Four hundred streets were destroyed, including 13,200 houses and 89 churches; and the plague, then terribly raging, was burnt out with the town. The fire began on Sunday morning, the 2d, and continued till the following Wednesday night.

1592—Robert Green, the famous Grub street poet, in London, died. He lived and wrote poetry forty years in his hole, in Grub street, without any one knowing that he was a poet, or what he did for a living.

1519—Battle of Zehuacloge, in Mexico. Cortez, with only 400 Spaniards, fought against the trifling odds of 40,000 Tlascalan Indians. The firearms of the Spaniards compelled the Indians to retreat, whilst they (the Spaniards) were so much reduced as to be unable to pursue them and call it a victory.

1504—Columbus took his last departure from Hispaniola for Spain.

1483—Caxton, the first English printer, issued his book entitled *Confessio Amantis*.

1338—Edward III invested by the Emperor at Coblentz with the title of his Vicar: an event, probably, which would never have been handed down to posterity, but for the King's unheard-of contumacy, in refusing to kiss the Emperor's foot.

B. C. 31—Commodore Marc Antony whipped and all his hopes blasted in the naval battle of Actium.

B. C. 44—Delivery by Counsellor Cicero of the first of his famous Philippics against the aforesaid Antony.

A Democratic Postmaster.

When Judge McLean was Postmaster-General, he was grossly abused by a disappointed applicant for re-appointment as postmaster in one of the small towns. He at length demanded to be informed, in writing, why he was not re-appointed. He was so informed; and it is said that the following is a copy of the letter with which he was favored by the Postmaster-General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1856.

SIR: The allegations against you are numerous and strong, and are chiefly these:

That you cannot write or read well enough; are not a safe accountant; have been guilty of the greatest negligence in not delivering letters when called for—a negligence always inconvenient and often attended with injury; delivering letters frequently to persons for whom they were not intended, and suffer them to be taken away; fail to send letters and packages by mail in proper time; sometimes sending off the mail without putting into it any letters or packets that had been lodged at your office; reverse the destination of letters, and send them back to the places whence they came; have not sense enough to discover the error after the letter has been repeatedly returned; made frequent and gross mistakes in the bills forwarded to other offices; open packages addressed to other post-offices; when a mail is called for by a neighboring postmaster, handing out any one, right or wrong; disobey the regulations respecting dead newspapers; appropriate half a dozen of them to your own use for two or three years, and resort to the miserable speculation of selling them for wrapping paper; fill up a circulating library with periodical works obtained in this way; are uncouth in your behavior; odious to the population; heap error upon error, and avail yourself of those errors in order to implant your employer; have been tried by the vicinage and found wanting; and, to sum up, they charge you with want of principle and capacity.

Respectfully, your obedient,
JOHN McLEAN.

FROM DEMARARA.—A letter of the 5th of August from Georgetown, Demarara, says:

The crops this year are beyond all precedent, and the colony is rapidly improving in mining and agricultural enterprises. Upwards of 1,000 persons are now engaged on the banks of the Essequibo river gold washing, and an English company is in the Pacaraima mountains breaking quartz by steam, and are reaping a rich harvest. Cotton, tobacco, rice and corn grow well, and their culture has attracted the attention of capitalists to such an extent that the export of these staples in a few years will quadruple the present yield. Ditching the land along the sea shore is going on extensively, and several charters for railroads in the interior have been granted to companies who possess wealth and enterprise. In my next communication, which will be about the middle of September next, I will be enabled to furnish you with the statistics of the colony. Quiet, health and plenty prevail among us.

MARINE BLANKETS.—A large lot of United States navy marine blankets are for sale by W. H. Leinhard & Co., Canal street. See advertisement.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NUMBER X.

Texas—Indications of Change—Inviting field to Geologists—Drift Agency Indicated—Reflections Suggested—Intellectual Views Presented—Straying from the Object—The Geological Formations within an Area of Ten Miles, etc.

CISCO VALLEY, BEXAR CO., TEXAS, July 31, 1858.

The contemplation of the many indications of continual change which the different geological formations of the earth's surface presents, from the primary up to the alluvium, cannot be otherwise than highly interesting to all intelligent minds. Even the observation of a primary rock on the alluvium surface is sufficient to awaken a rich train of thought, which, as we reflect on its origin and history, expands into a sea of delightful wonder. To those who understand and appreciate these indications, Western Texas is an inviting field. During my residence on the prairie I discovered something new almost every day. My attention was first attracted by the flint stones, which were scattered around in great profusion. "Where did they come from?" was the query. The examinations made by digging wells proved that there was no formation in that locality to the depth of 180 feet, in which they could have originated. They must then have been borne to their present place of rest during the diluvial period, which was before the creation of man, or by the waters, which in all probability receded from the prairies of Western Texas long after the conclusion of the diluvial period. How far they have been drifted from their place of origin is impossible to tell. Any distance from fifty to one thousand miles would be in the range of probability. Thus we see in the present position of these little flint stones, an indication of the operation here, at a remote period, of some powerful drift agency.

This, however, is but a small portion of the field of thought which they suggest. The tracing backward the history of their composition reveals other powerful agencies and wonderful changes. By the first step backward we arrive at the chalk formation, of which these flint stones were a part. The change from chalk to flint was produced by volcanic heat, and by volcanic eruptions they were probably thrown up to the surface. The second step brings us to carbonate of lime, of which chalk is the pulverulent. Of this carbonate of lime, one-seventh of the earth's crust is composed. We trace it through an almost endless variety of rocks. The common limestones, the lithographic stone from which hydraulic cement is made, all the varieties of marble, calcareous spars, etc., are nothing more than carbonate of lime. If we go on, the field widens. We find this carbonate of lime composed of lime, carbon and oxygen. The first of these component parts by a combination with sulphur and oxygen, forms sulphate of lime, or gypsum. To continue on through the phosphate, boate, borate, etc., of lime, and to particularize the various results of the combination of this simple mineral with oxides, gases and material substances, would be tedious; therefore, leaving the reader to follow it in imagination through its various changes, I will pass on to the second and third component parts of the carbonate of lime, viz: carbon and oxygen.

Taken together, as carbonic acid, these agents, in combination with the bases of earths, alkalies, and metals, occupy a very prominent position in the science of geology. They lead us, also, into chemistry, philosophy, and other intellectual fields; but, when taken separately, the views which each present are more expansive and magnificent. The first enters largely into the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. It is contained in everything capable of yielding artificial light or heat. It cooks our food, warms our dwellings, propels steam vessels over rivers, lakes and oceans, drives the railroad locomotive, and furnishes a world of motive power to the various industrial pursuits of the age. It is felt in the food which nourishes, and in the burning woods and coals which warm our bodies. It is the same in the tallow candle which glimmers at midnight by the side of the poor seamstress, in the gas which illumines the streets of our cities, and in the diamond which flashes on the neck of the high born dame, or in the crown of the monarch.

Of the third component part of the carbonate of lime, viz: oxygen, it is hardly necessary to speak at much length; for it is well known to every person of ordinary intelligence that it encompasses and enters into everything animate, and almost everything inanimate, on the surface of the earth. It comprises one-fifth of the atmosphere which we breathe, and one-third by measure, and eight-ninths by weight, of the water which we drink. It enters extensively into the primary and secondary rocks, and constitutes fifty per cent. of the ponderable matter of the globe. I will not attempt to dilate on this vitalizing and life sustaining agency, inasmuch as the intelligent reader will be able, without such assistance, to comprehend the vastness and magnificence of the field of thought which it presents.

Upon my word, I've strayed widely from the object had in view when this letter was commenced. It was my intention to give some idea of the geological formations of this section. That I have succeeded in doing it so far as flint stones are concerned is probable; but, in regard to the existence of anything else in this region, the reader is as wise as he was before I wrote. There is, however, a small space left, and, hoping that it may be sufficient to afford the reader a limited view of the geological formations hereabouts, I fill it up as follows:

The loose surface rocks which I have observed comprise many of the varieties of quartz and limestone. Occasionally small pieces of talcose slate, green stone, and granite, worn smooth as if by water, are met with. In the banks and on the bottoms of the water courses, ledges and boulders of new red sandstone and argillaceous limestone are very common. The following are the formations which have been penetrated in digging wells in different localities within an area of ten miles:

First well, ten miles south-east of San Antonio: Sandy loam two feet; black mould one foot; hard yellow clay, mixed with boulders of red sandstone, and coarse white sand, fourteen feet; blue limestone, with crystallized veins, one foot; white sand, one inch; yellow clay, containing boulders of sandstone same as above, five feet; blue marl, with boulders and small flakes of red sandstone and occasional vertical seams of sand, fifty-eight feet. Total, eighty-one feet. This well was abandoned in consequence of the danger of its caving in. It was dug about six months ago, and as yet no water has appeared in it. The one foot of blue limestone and the one inch of white sand, mentioned above, were very stratified. They undoubtedly occupy the same position as the sandstone boulders and should be included in the yellow clay formation.

Second well, 6 miles south east of San Antonio: I did not see material taken from this well; but from information obtained, I should say that it was much like the first. The depth reached was 130 feet, of which 100 feet was through the blue marl. In this latter formation, the work was suspended, without water being obtained.

Third well, 16 miles east of San Antonio: Yellow clay with sand stone, slate stone and sand intermixed 40 feet; blue marl with sand stone 80 feet; total, 120 feet. The digging was stopped at this depth, and the blue marl was penetrated by boring to the further depth of 60 feet, making altogether 180 feet without passing through the marl or obtaining water.

Fourth well, 20 miles north east of San Antonio: Yellow clay mixed with marine shells, 20 feet; black marl, yielding a sulphurous odor, and containing boulders of rotten limestone, 100 feet.

By the above the reader will see that the geological formations of this locality, which are below the alluvium, belong to the secondary and tertiary series, and were mixed together and deposited during the diluvial period.

ONACLOY.

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

aug26 2p6 &1W

☞ 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. Swing, Mrs. D. D. Carson, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, Mrs. John Miner, Mr. M. Reigle, Mrs. F. Sell, and many others."

These Bitters are introduced for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from a disordered stomach. They will perform what it is said 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. sel 2plm&W

DIED:

On Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, M., JNO. C. GREEN, aged 35 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of Peter Purdue, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral Thursday morning, Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock, corner Washington and Fulton streets, Fourth District.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., of the prevailing epidemic, THOMAS SPLAINE, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, J. M. Johnston, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, on Thalia street, near Bacchus.

Bi-Sulphite of Lime.

The undersigned has taken the store No. 7 Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he has removed his office.

He will in future devote all his time, attention and energy to the business of his CARONDELET REFINERY AND BI-SULPHITE OF LIME WORKS.

In connection with the above, he begs to inform the sugar planters and their merchants that he has fixed upon the following schedule of prices for his BI-SULPHITE OF LIME, guaranteed perfectly pure:

From 9 to 10 degrees Baume.....$6 per barrel.
At 8 degrees Baume.....$5 per barrel.

Every barrel will bear upon its face the number of lbs density therein contained. Planters will please designate the DEGREE they prefer, otherwise the strongest will be sent.

The highest market price will be paid for the barrels returned to be refilled at his Works.

N. B.—He is now prepared to supply largely at the shortest given notice, and he would respectfully advise those planters living in the interior and their merchants to send in their orders early, for fear of too low water in the tributary streams.

ULGER LAUVE,
No. 7 Front Levee street,
aug2 2p&Wtf between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

Notice!

CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS

Wishing to have their

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER,

Will please call and leave 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!

sel 2tf

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.

aug 2 2p2

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.

aug 2 2p2

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.

aug 2 2p2 L. W. LYONS & CO.

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 copious stock of

FALL GOODS,

—Comprising in part—

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, in pieces and in robes, such as Corsaes And Rossacs Brocha, Bayadere Lance, Velours Rayes, Bayadere Velours, Donnept Noir, Black Gros de Rhin.

BRAVERS CHALLIS.

MOHAIR CROSS,

DELAINE ROBES ARAMIS,

POIL DE CHEVRE,

BLACK BOMBAZINE,

FRENCH CALICOES,

COTTELINE AND BARPOUR,

—Also—

A splendid assortment of EMBROIDERIES AND LACES

—And—

A choice selection of MILLINERY,

To all of which he respectfully calls the attention of the Ladies.

sel 2p3t

Important to State Tax Payers

IN DEFAULT.

Having received the list of property forfeited to the State for unpaid State taxes since 1841, all delinquent State tax payers are hereby notified to come forward and settle their back taxes, damages, etc.; otherwise their property will be subject to the compulsory provisions of Act No. 285 of the last Legislature.

☞ Office—No. 42 Royal street.

W. W. HANDLIN,
Attorney for the Collection of back State Taxes
in the Parish of Orleans.

aug31 2p1m

Young Men's

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Applications for relief in case of yellow fever, may be left at the Rooms in the Bible House, 127 Camp street, or at the following Drug Stores:

Dr. Mokish, 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, Tchoupitoulas street, between Philip and Sarapiqua.

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

Dr. ENGELMAN, 346 Dryades street.

Dr. GLAUBERWALD, corner Race and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Dr. SOMERS, corner Felicity Walk and Tivoli Circle.

Dr. HIRZ, corner Magnolia and Prospect streets.

Dr. THOMAS CLARK, corner Magnolia and Thalia streets.

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

Dr. J. GEISSART, corner Marais and Gironde streets.

SYME & PROVAN, 191 Canal street.

Dr. A. A. PETCHAUD, 146 Royal street.

Dr. G. ROGIN, corner St. Anna and Villere streets.

Dr. P. CUSACHS, corner Clarissa and St. Paul streets.

Dr. A. GOLDMAN, corner Elysian and Moreleidon streets.

Dr. AMOS, corner Gasquet and Eighth streets.

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

R. G. LATTING,
Chairman Relief Committee.
26 Camp street.

aug31 2p1

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 pitiful shot 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, like the lightning's flash, rids the community of a vexatious tribe.

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

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

General Agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

aug31 2p6&1W

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.

aug28 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 laying others aside as useless.

The statements for turning Hems beautifully, of ANY WIFE'S GRANDMA, 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,
38 Camp street, New Orleans.

aug30 2p6&1W

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.

aug30 2p6t

Removal.

We have removed to No. 128 CANAL STREET—TOURO BUILDINGS.

HAGGERTY BROTHERS.

aug26 2p6t

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.

A fresh assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, just received and for sale by

LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal street.

aug30 2p6t

Lefaucheux's Pistols.

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

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

aug31 2p6t

Curtis House.

CHARLEY CURTIS has opened again, at the corner of Conseamus 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.

aug27 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.

aug30 1p&A1W

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 for Foreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The well-known 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 AT ONCE to prosecute any infringing, either by manufacturing or vending spurious Sauce, and have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world to advise them of any such elements. Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
65 Broadway, New York.

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

aug31 2p6t

Just Received,

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

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

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

aug 2 2p6t

A Card.

Having heard many citizens express an opinion of the absolute necessity of having a COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in the city of New Orleans, the undersigned, 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 the purpose, from the 15th of October next, and guarantees to the public that said rooms will be kept open for one year.

W. CHARLES MEFFLIN, late proprietor of the above named rooms, will superintend the establishment, and is authorized to solicit subscribers for the same.

aug30 2p1m P. W. COELEN.

Great Louisiana Remedy.

GOINS' KAPERLEPEUM.

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 nearly five years of experience in its efficacy.

He can safely recommend it in all Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, for Baldness, Dandruff in the Hair, Disorganization of the Digestive Organs, Chills and Fever, Bilious, Chagres and Intermittent Fever, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Female Complaints, etc., etc. And in proof that he does so upon good grounds, he would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following certificates from persons living in 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 thing known to medical skill, I was induced to try your "Kaperlepeum" or Fever and Ague Tonic, and can truly say that, although it is now 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. LARE,
74 Dryades street.

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 "Kaperlepeum" just before a chill was expected, and such was the effect it had upon me that I determined upon giving it a fair trial, and bought a bottle and took it according to directions. The result was, that before I had half finished the bottle, my chills had left me, and have not since returned. I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health, never having experienced any of the effects of quinine or other drug usually put in medicine for such diseases, and do cheerfully recommend the "Kaperlepeum" to all who are afflicted as I was.

Your friend,
WILLIAM A. GIBSON.

New Orleans, January 30, 1858.

Mr. Goins—Dear Sir: I know not how to express my for the wonderful change your "Kaperlepeum" has made in me. For eight years and four months I suffered with the falling of the womb, and had several of the ablest physicians of this city, who finally thought my case hopeless and refused to do anything more for me, when my husband found you on the old steamboat Southern Belle and purchased a bottle of your tonic, so highly celebrated as a hair tonic among the most refined of the city. It really seems to me that it must be of divine origin. I can hardly realize my great change. I never felt better in my life than I do at this moment. That every part was miraculous I am sure you may get your given name, Mary, from every fervent prayer.

MARY SMITH,
26 Bienville street,
New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 15, 1858.

I have used "Goins' Kaperlepeum" 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 "Kaperlepeum" for a fistula 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 "Kaperlepeum," and, I must confess, with perfect satisfaction, and from its beneficial results, I intend to use it exclusively.

AMOS HILDEBRER,
Canal street, near Robinson street,
New Orleans.

aug28 2p3t

J. T. Raymond,

ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER AND PRINTER,

No. 9 Camp street, second floor,

Respectfully solicits orders for the above named departments of art.

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

He has doubled 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, Box Labels, etc., etc., etc.

Being the only Engraver of Pictorial subjects on steel or copper in the South, public favors or others requiring Portraits, Landscapes, Book Illustrations, etc.,