New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1859.

Anniversary Events—March 23.

1854—Commodore Perry concluded the treaty with the Emperor of Japan.

1850—Execution of John W. Webster, Professor of Chemistry in Cambridge University, for the murder of his friend Benjamin Parkman.

1840—Death of Elizabeth Hughes at Fordon, England, aged 69; long famous as a fortune-teller, and by many believed to be familiar with spirits. Same day—Death of Benjamin Simpson at Saco, Maine, aged 94; one of the Boston tea party.

1828—Death of William McClure, a distinguished naturalist, for twenty years President of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia.

1818—Augustus Frederick von Kotzebue, the celebrated German dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim by a fanatical student named Sandt, who at the same time stabbed himself, but recovered and was beheaded. "Pizarro" and "The Stranger" render Kotzebue familiar to England and America.

1815—The U. S. brig Hornet, 16 guns, captured the British brig Penguin, 19 guns, after a close and hot action of 22 minutes. The British captain, Dickinson, was killed, and his vessel so badly damaged that she had to be sunk. After the surrender, a British soldier shot at the American captain, Biddle, and wounded him in the neck; for which the American marines immediately shot him dead on the spot.

1808—Murat with 40,000 French entered Madrid and took possession of it.

1806—Lewis and Clarke's expedition left their winter quarters at Fort Clatsop, to return via Columbia river to the United States.

"A HOPE LARGE AND IMPORTANT CONCLUSION."—The late Congress came into being with the Administration of James Buchanan, the Senate overwhelmingly friendly to him, and the House of Representatives electing a Democratic Speaker by thirty-one majority. Upon its adjournment, the New York News, the only Buchanan organ in that city, says:

The termination of the session, under all the circumstances, may be considered as one of the most satisfactory events of the day. We hope the next Congress will be a more useful one to the country—it could not well be less so.

Rather stinging language to come from the prominent Administration organ in New York. It is stronger than we should, under all the circumstances feel justified in employing. The last Congress was not a with more worthless than previous Congresses. It deserves no credit for this, however, because if it did not stick below, it did not rise above, its predecessors.

We believe it would be a first rate plan for Congress to meet only once every four years, and then to hold sessions only three months, except when called together by the President on account of extraordinary circumstances, such as war, etc., and the Senate might meet once a year to attend to executive business exclusively. If this could be accomplished the Treasury would be plethoric in two years, instead of being bankrupt, as it is now, and there is hardly a possibility that the public interests would suffer.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—Senator Toombs, of Georgia, with all his errors, is a bold man, and sometimes says what is not agreeable to his political associates. In his late speech on the revenue question, he thus spoke of the wastefulness of the National Administration:

Your appropriations for navy-yards have gone to the building of houses for officers and the making of flower-pots and all that sort of thing, at the cost of $2,000,000; and it will be no less as long as you pay it, but will go up to $4,000,000, if you do not stop it. There are $7,000,000 that you have no need for at all. You have 5,000 sailors to man your navy. You have not increased them of late years, and you have now 8,000 men in your navy-yards to help them—civilians. You have carried their number up from 3,000 to 8,000. You have eight navy-yards. England has 550 ships, and she has two navy-yards. You have eight conveniently located all about the country, and it is a cause of reproach to good Democrats for the enemy to say *you keep people there to cheat you at elections; and, as God is my judge, I am afraid there is something in it.*

Session before the last Toombs declared he verily believed that our Government was the most corrupt on the civilized earth, and gave a few cogent reasons therefor. Several Senators concurred with him in opinion. It is a melancholy reflection; but we apprehend there is altogether too much truth in the statement. But Congress is as much to blame as the Administration. It is wrong to denounce the one and not the other. Both are equally culpable.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—The New York Times of the 14th tells a curious story of an attempt by two women in a carriage to persuade a respectable young lady walking Broadway to enter and ride with them. Frightened by their importunities she finally took refuge in a milliner's store, and it appears that they watched until she came out, when one accused her of intimacy with her (the stranger's) husband, and gave her a terrible beating, tearing off her bonnet, pulling her hair and scratching her face. The aggressor was not arrested. The young lady was engaged to be married, and it is probable that her lover could explain the circumstance if he chose to do so.

A COW STARVED TO DEATH IN A JURY ROOM.—The Vincennes (In.) Gazette says that the Sheriff of that county lost his cow a few weeks ago, and could discover no trace of her anywhere, after a most diligent search. Last Saturday her half putrid remains were found in the jury room of the Court-House, where the poor beast had been somehow locked in. She had starved to death, after eating up all the papers of the late John Ewing, which happened to be in the room. The Court-House must be well cared for when a cow could get into the jury room, and live and die there without anybody knowing it.

HON. MILES TAYLOR.—We were pleased to take by the hand yesterday our immediate Representative in Congress, Hon. Miles Taylor. We were happy to see that he was in the enjoyment of exuberant health, which, we trust, may long continue. Mr. T. has proved himself an attentive and talented representative, and, we doubt not, stands higher in the estimation of his constituents than at any previous period of his political life. We take this occasion, also, to return him our sincere thanks for many acceptable favors rendered us during the past session of Congress.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Massachusetts Legislature a few days ago recommended a bill to prevent and punish any attempt to arrest fugitive slaves in that State. A minority report against the bill was also presented. Let them pass the bill if they chose to. As to the rendition of fugitive slaves by the people of Massachusetts, it can make but small practical difference whether such a bill become a law or not.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the night of the 14th instant, in Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Theodosia Smith, a young lady of nineteen, while singing in the basement of St. Paul's Church, suddenly complained that one of her feet was asleep. Her friends told her to stand up, but she replied that she could not, adding, "It is true, although I do laugh." They at once assisted her to rise, when she fell back unconscious, and never revived, dying in the course of a few hours. The physicians attribute her decease to paralysis of the lungs.

A GOOD IDEA.—The English druggists are about adopting a hexangular bottle with deep flutings, to put poisons in which are sold by retail. This is to prevent persons making mistakes by getting hold of the wrong bottle. As an additional security, the neck of the bottle is so contracted that but a drop at a time can be poured out. The very deliberate and cautious action thus produced will, it is believed, deter any one from taking overdoses of medicine; while it is difficult to imagine a case in which a person could pour out and take the whole contents of one of these bottles in mistake for something else.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE BITE OF A HORSE. About six weeks ago Jacob Helsch, who resided in the vicinity of East Walnut Hill, Ohio, was bitten in the shoulder by a vicious horse, and not paying attention to the wound it became incurable, and he died from the effects of it.

TWO MEN AND TWO HORSES DROWNED.—On the 4th inst., two men, named Whitthimore and Petter, while endeavoring to cross the Maquoketa river (Iowa) in a wagon, were drowned, together with the two horses hitched to the wagon. At the latest dates the bodies had not been recovered.

REPORT TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
The 23d March.

The Chamber held a special meeting yesterday to receive the Report of the Committee appointed on the 18th ult. to proceed to Washington City to procure an appropriation from Congress for immediate and future relief, subject to expenditure under a competent engineer, approved by the Chamber and the Board of Undewriters of this city.

The Chamber having been called to order,

Mr. George A. Fosdick presented the Report as Chairman of the Committee, which reads as follows, viz:

To the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce:

Gentlemen—The undersigned, a committee appointed by your body at an adjourned meeting held on the 18th ult., to proceed to Washington for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the unexpended balance of an appropriation to open the Passes at mouth of Mississippi river, having performed the duty assigned to them, beg leave respectfully to report as follows:

That they left the city on the 22d ult., accompanied by Capt. J. E. Duncan, having in the first place sent a dispatch to Hons. Miles Taylor and George Eustis, advising of our departure and requesting their co-operation in the objects of our visit. We arrived in Washington on the 25th ult., at 3½ P. M. We immediately entered on the discharge of our duties by calling on Messrs. Taylor and Eustis to know what had or could be done. Mr. Taylor was engaged on committee business, but we met Mr. Eustis, who at once informed us that it was absolutely necessary to avoid the delay incidental to any action for relief under the existing law, that a resolution must be passed by Congress placing the unexpended balance of the $333,000 appropriation (which amounted to $71,000) at the disposal of either the President or Secretary of War, and that said resolution at this late hour of the session must emanate from the Senate, and assured us that it would meet with no opposition in the House, but on the contrary he would make arrangements to obtain the floor and pass it at once as soon as we could get it through the Senate; and at once accompanied us to see Hon. J. P. Benjamin, who promptly assured us that there would be no difficulty at all as he could pass the resolution in twenty minutes. The resolution was not offered on that night. On the last we found that Mr. Benjamin still did not offer it, and on consultation with Hon. Miles Taylor concluded to call with him on the Secretary of War and explain the object of our visit, which we did on the morning of the 2d, at 10½ o'clock. The Secretary assured us of his interests in the matter, and stated that he was more enlightened on this subject than with any other connected with his Department, and was desirous of granting prompt relief; that if we would state in writing what we desired, he would give us an immediate reply. We at once prepared the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, March 2d, 1859.

Sir—The undersigned committee appointed by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and ratified by the city authorities and Board of Underwriters, for the purpose set forth in the enclosed resolutions, respectfully represent, that, having been informed that an unexpended balance of $71,000 of the appropriation for opening the Passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river by contract, now lies at the disposal of the War Department, are desirous of having some action taken by Congress, so as to remove the delays necessarily acting in performing this work by contract, that you may be enabled to place said sum at the direct disposal of the body we represent, that prompt and immediate relief may be had without the formalities now required under the original law, and we respectfully request that you will forward a communication to Congress on this subject in the furtherance of the object of our mission."

And received for an answer the following 4, rough the hands of Mr. Taylor:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 2, 1859.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, requesting that I recommend to Congress the passage of an act placing at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans the balance of the appropriation for opening the Passes of the Mississippi river; and, in reply, have to say that I have no objection to the passage of such an act by Congress, but I do not feel at liberty to interfere in the matter, and therefore must decline to make the recommendation you desire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Messrs. George A. Fosdick, Thos. L. Wibray, Committee, etc., Washington City.

In the meantime Mr. Benjamin had introduced the resolutions in the Senate, and they had been unanimously passed and sent to the House, who also passed them without objections. We then got Messrs. Eustis and Taylor to draw up a document recommending the Department to disburse the $71,000 under the supervision of the Chamber, which was signed by Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, our Senators, and Messrs. Taylor, Eustis, Sandige and Davidson, our Representatives. On the 3d we called on the Secretary of War, accompanied by Mr. Eustis and Captain A. V. Fraser, who had just arrived from New York, accredited delegate from merchants and underwriters of that city, to aid in securing our objects, and presented the following documents: Copy of Resolution as passed by Congress; Letter from our Senators and Representatives recommending the money disbursed under our supervision; Petition from New York Board of Underwriters, and one from New York Merchants, addressed to the President, requesting a compliance with our wishes. After a full explanation to the Secretary of the whole subject, he requested us to leave the documents with him, as he desired to lay the whole matter before the President, and would give us an answer on the 5th at about 12 M.

On the morning of the 4th we learned that the resolutions would not be approved by the President, although nothing collateral, but, on seeing Mr. Eustis, were satisfied that such was the case, as the President had told him that he would not sign them for the reason that it was not only offering an indignity to but expressed a want of confidence in the Secretary of War, which Mr. Eustis assured him was not the intention of the resolutions, but his.—Purely intended to relieve the Department of the compulsory features of the law now existing so that immediate relief might be obtained.

On the 5th, agreeably to our appointment, accompanied Mr. Taylor to the Secretary of War, and the following is a minute description of our visit from the moment we left our hotel: 10¼—Proceeded to the White House to call on the President in relation to this matter, and was informed by the servant that the President was not [illegible], and would not be in until 12 o'clock. At a quarter of 12 we again accompanied Mr. Taylor to the Secretary of War, agreeably to an appointment with him for to day at that hour. Mr. Taylor saw the messenger and inquired if the Secretary was in. The messenger said he was, and went at once into the Secretary's room to say that we were there. The messenger returned and said that the Secretary was glad that we had come, as he was going to the President's immediately, and that the Secretary would see us now. We went in. Mr. Taylor told the Secretary that he had come with us to receive his reply to the matter in relation to the mouths of the Mississippi. The Secretary said that the matter was in the position that it originally stood, or that no change had taken place in its situation, as the President had declined to sign the joint resolutions which had passed both Houses on the subject of the unexpended appropriation. Mr. Taylor then said that was sings, as the only object of the joint resolutions was to get rid of the delay which resulted from the law in force, which required it to be disposed of in pursuance of contracts after public sale, and then asked the Secretary if he know what were the grounds on which the President withheld his approval. The Secretary said, he did that he did not know. Mr. Taylor then remarked that there was certainly some ground, and asked what it could possibly have been. The Secretary then, after considerable hesitation, said: "Now, that you mention it, I do recollect. The President objected to the resolution; he thinks that the original law was constitutional, but he found it in force when he came in office, and although he was willing to carry it out as it is, and he was unwilling to sign any resolution which made any change, or could affect the appropriation in any other way, as he would not countenance the principle." Mr. Taylor remarked, that it was extraordinary determination, as the resolution was only intended to remove an obstacle which stood in the way of the employment of the money, without delay, for the removal of the obstructions now existing to the entrance of the Mississippi. Mr. Taylor then asked what can be done in the premises? The Secretary said he should proceed to make a contract at once. Mr. Taylor then asked if it would not be necessary, under the law, to advertise proposals, and for how long a time such advertisements would be necessary. The Secretary stated that it would, and he supposed an advertisement of ten days would be sufficient. He remarked that it would not be necessary to make the advertisements for such a length of time as would enable proposals to come from all sections of the United States, and then remarked that the work would necessarily be taken there, meaning New Orleans. Mr. Fosdick then said, "But if this work is again given out by contract, it will result as previous ones, and simply be a waste of the unexpended balance." To which the Secretary replied: "That, sir, is the fault of the law!"—at which point our interview closed, and we then will drew and proceeded to the President's house. The messenger, on being asked by Mr. Taylor if the President was in, replied that he was, but could see no one. Mr. Taylor then said we were desirous of seeing him on public business of importance. The messenger then said that many Senators had called to see the President before us, and that he had refused to receive them, and could not see any one.

(Signed) MILES TAYLOR,
GEO. A. FOSDICK,
THOS. L. WIBRAY.

Thus it will be seen that the commendable promptness of Congress was defeated by the unrugenous and indefensible exercise of the prerogatives of the President, and the commerce of the country left to suffer, while interested contractors must reap the benefit, as their business may be required by the power that be.

On March 5th, your committee, not feeling satisfied with the reasons avowed by the President, and for the purpose of obtaining full information as to the disbursement of the original appropriation of $330,000, obtained the passage by the Senate, through Senator Seward, of New York, of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, and at his earliest convenience, copies of any and all contracts which may have been entered into for the purpose of removing the obstructions to commerce existing, or which have existed, at the mouths of the Mississippi river; with the amount of money already expended for that object, and to whom paid; also, the reports of the persons employed with the disbursements of appropriations recently made of $850,000; whether any applications have been made for the immediate disposal of the unexpended balance, and what measures have been taken for the rescue of the property now represented as at that point." Which was passed on the 7th, and will be acted on at the next session of Congress.

Your committee feel under obligations to Senators Douglas, Houston, Seward and Fessenden, for their earnestness of support and interest manifested in the objects of our mission, and give willing testimony to the constant and untiring efforts of Hons. Miles Taylor and Geo. Eustis, who placed every moment of their unoccupied time at our disposition, not withstanding the fatigue incidental to protracted day and night sessions.

The business in Washington being closed, we proceeded to New York, at the suggestion of Capt. A. Fraser, (who had sailed in every way possible, and who, before leaving Washington, sent a letter to the Secretary of War, a copy of which is annexed, as well as a copy of his report to the New York Underwriters,) to meet the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters of that city. Our reception was of the most cordial character, and we were assured by the officers of both bodies that we could rely on their aid and assistance in carrying out the views of our Chamber, regardless of any expense. Your committee are satisfied, from expressions of opinions by Senators, Representatives and leading men of the North, East and West, not one of whom if not expressed the most favorable opinions as to the chances of obtaining all we desired, could bring the undertaking to a successful light, if we except the Hon. Senators of Louisiana, which we do with regret, both having expressed the opinion that no further aid could be looked for from the General Government, that with proper efforts by our body during the recess of Congress, a permanent appropriation can be obtained, subject to our control; but it will be necessary to get the different cities and States of the Union who have interests at stake to direct their representatives and Senators so to act.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and your committee ask their discharge.

[Signed.] GEO. A. FOSDICK,
THOS. L. WIBRAY.

[Copy.]

KIRKWOOD'S HOTEL, Washington, March 5, 1859.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Sir—In connection with the delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New Orleans, I had the honor to place in your hands on the 2d inst., letters addressed to the President, accrediting me as the representative of the Insurance Companies of New York and of merchants in that city, interested in the commerce of New Orleans, on the subject of the vessels and their cargo now aground at the mouths of the Mississippi river, amounting in value to several millions of dollars, a large portion of which is tendered to imports of dutiable goods, from the duties on which the Government relies for support. The balance of the property thus jeopardized consists of productions of the United States on their transit to foreign markets, and upon which bills have been drawn.

It appears that Congress, viewing the subject in that important light in no jealousy, party, or with great promptitude, passed a joint resolution placing at the disposition of the President, an unexpended balance of $330,000 remaining from an appropriation of $350,000, which was originally designed to remove the obstructions then existing at the mouths of the Mississippi river, but which the operations have been materially increased in the mode in which the greater portion of the money has been applied.

It is now understood that those resolutions, so promptly passed, have been disapproved by the President, and that the commerce of the country is to remain thus arrested, without a cause being publicly assigned for his decision.

All that is asked by the delegation at present is, that the unappropriated balance may be placed at the disposition of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, to be by them disbursed, and for the faithful application of which they are presumed to be prepared to furnish the requisite security, in order that the property at present jeopardized may be brought forward.

Being required to report the result of my mission to the seat of Government, and I authorized to say that Congress, having done all in its power at the last period of the session to afford the relief demanded by the first and paramount interest of the country, has been foiled by what common report regards as the question of particular interests?

That the largest portion of the appropriation before referred to has been expended upon ridiculous experiments and misrepresentations, appears to be an undeniable fact, and it only remains to be seen whether the proper department of the Government will, under the sanction of Congress, apply the only effectual remedy, by placing the small amount remaining in the only hands having an interest in its economical and faithful disbursement.

With great respect, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. V. FRASER.

NEW YORK, March 7, 18-9.

F. S. LATHROP, Esq., Prest. Union Mut. Ins. Co., New York:

DEAR SIR—Having returned from my mission to Washington City, it becomes my duty to report the results.

In connection with the delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, I placed the letters of the Underwriters of this city, accrediting me to the President in the hands of the Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War; and an engagement was made with that gentleman to meet him at the War Department on the next day. The appeal to Congress to relieve commerce now arrested at the mouths of the Mississippi river had been promptly responded to by both Houses of Congress, and it only remained for the President to execute the law.

The delegation from New Orleans met with the prompt and earnest co-operation of the Hons. Miles Taylor and Geo. Eustis, Representatives from Louisiana. The result of their interviews with the President and Secretary of War having been recorded verbatim by the New Orleans delegation, with the view of giving to them the publicity demanded by the interests of commerce, it is unnecessary for me to make further comment on the subject than to convey our unanimous conviction that particular and private interests have had their influence with persons holding high legislative positions, in the misapplication of the original appropriation, and will successfully frustrate the commendable designs of Congress at the present time.

Measures have been taken, and will every assurance of success, to lay upon the proper parties the stigma of legislative and official corruption, and any developments which may transpire shall be promptly communicated.

In the meantime, the commerce of the country now jeopardized at the mouths of the Mississippi river, must continue to be held under arrest until such time as the small remaining balance of the appropriation of $300,000 shall have been absorbed before further action can be had.

So far as I am individually concerned, and as the representative of the interests of those by whom I was delegated to meet the committee from New Orleans, I can only say that anything but frankness and a desire to promote the important commercial interests of the country characterized those high officials with whom we came in contact; and I would remark, that in order to secure success in any operations, those interests must be abandoned to political expediencies and the consequent partisan participation in the disbursement of the public funds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. V. FRASER.

The report having been, on motion, received, the following resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the committee to Washington, and letter and report of delegate from New York, be published in each of the city papers as will publish the same free of charge.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hons. Miles Taylor and George Eustis for their untiring efforts in endeavoring to have efficient measures taken by the Government to have the obstructions at the mouths of the Mississippi river removed.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to forward a copy of the last preceding resolution to each of the above named gentlemen, and that it be published in the city papers of New Orleans.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, authorized to make a contract with the Towboat Association for the purpose of opening the bar at Pass-a-l'Outre, in conformity with the subscription list opened by this Chamber, as soon as a sufficient amount is subscribed—said work to be done under the supervision of an engineer to be appointed by this Chamber.

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber be added to the committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber are due, and are hereby tendered, to the committee representing the Chamber in the mission to Washington to relieve the necessities so pressing on the commerce of our country.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber are alike due to the Board of Underwriters and Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York for their co-operation in our efforts to relieve the necessities of commerce in connection with the bar at the mouths of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That the President of this Chamber be, and is hereby authorized to have the printing of this report and documents submitted by the committee in such a manner as he may deem judicious, having in view the utmost publicity possible.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN.

AXES—SPADES—SHOVELS.
Landing and in store, the following, viz—
100 doz. S. W. Collins', Yankee and Kentucky Patterns.
100 .. Leverett's .. ..
100 .. Hunt's .. ..
100 .. Imitation Collins'.
100 .. O. Ames & Co.'s best SHOVELS and SPADES—2 to 6.
100 .. Rowland's—2 to 4.
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Cane-Carrier Chains.
50 racks best CANE-CARRIER CHAINS.

Agricultural Implements.
Hall's Peacock PLOWS.
.. Wrought Mould BLOWS.
.. Valley Moldboards, with Extra Points.
.. Cotton and Sugar PLOWS, Mayeville Pattern.
John King PLOWS, Plain and Extended Bars.
Garrett & Cottman's PLOWS, with and without Cutters.
Bailey-ger's PLOWS, without Cutters.
CORN SHELLERS.
STRAW CUTTERS.
COTTON and ROAD SCRAPERS.

Tennessee Iron.
PREMIUM TENNESSEE IRON—
We have on hand and are receiving regularly, a full stock—comprising the following, viz—
200 tons FLAT, from 1 to 4½ inch. X⅛ to 1 inch.
100 .. ROUND and SQUARE, ⅜ to 3 inch.
20 .. HORSE-SHOE, ⅜, ⅞, 1, 1¼, and 1¼X⅝ inch.
50 .. PLOW PLATE, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in X¼, ⅜ and ½.
50 .. BOILER PLATES, 3-16, ¼ and 5-16.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Bells.
BELLS from 50lb to 1500lb.
Orders received for any weight to 4000lb, and warranted as to sound and quality.

Rivets—Pressed Spikes.
50 kegs BOILER RIVETS—1¼ and 1½X⅝.
50 .. RIVETS, for Sheet Iron Workers.
50 .. .. for Iron Shutters.
150 .. PRESSED SPIKES, 4 to 8 inch.
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Chain Cables.
2 CHAIN CABLES, proved—⅝, 75 fathoms.
2 .. .. .. ¾, 75 ..
2 .. .. .. ⅞, 75 ..
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Braziers' and Bolt Copper.
Landing ex J. W. Hallman and in store, a full stock of BRAZIERS' and BOLT COPPER, comprising the following—
1000 sheets 20X48 and 30 inch, 10, 11 and 12 lbs.
500 .. 20X60 .. 14, 15 and 16 lbs.
500 .. 20X60 .. 20 to 128 lbs.
10,000 lbs. BOLT COPPER, ⅜ to 1½ inch.
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

India Rubber Belting, etc.
MACHINE BELTING, 2 to 14 inch, 3 and 4 ply.
MIXED, PLAIN and PURR PACKING HOSE, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Iron.
ENGLISH, BAR, HOOP, SHEET, ANGLE, SCROLL, OVAL, HALF OVAL and HALF ROUND.
Landing ex Chimborazo, from Liverpool, and in store, for sale by the subscribers, viz—
300 tons ENGLISH BAR IRON—Asst'd, Round, Square and Flat.
50 tons .. Refined—Asst'd, Round, Square and Flat.
1000 bundles HOOP IRON—⅝ to 5 inch.
500 .. SHEET IRON—No. 10 to 27.
500 bars ANGLE IRON—1¼ to 2 inch.
500 bdls SCROLL IRON—⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, 1 inch, by ⅛ to ¼.
500 .. Half Round, Oval and Half Oval IRON.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN.
m21 4MoWeSa3Mo 89 and 91 Camp street.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF MACHINERY now in store and ready for delivery, at the shortest notice, comprising Eighty Steam Engines, with their Boilers and Gearing.
Twenty-Five SAW MILLS, including Single and Double Circular Saw Mills, with both Iron and Wooden Frames, of Narcross & Stone's Patents.
Fifty Straub's Iron Frame CORN AND FLOUR MILLS.
Twenty-Four Newell's COTTON SCREWS, of 6, 8, 9 and 11 inches diameter, by 12 feet long.
One Thousand feet TURNED and POLISHED WROUGHT IRON SHAFTING, with corresponding pillows, blocks, hangers, couplings and pulleys, from 12 to 3½ inches in diameter and 12 feet face.
Ten DOUGLAS ENGINES of different sizes.
Six STEAM BATTERIES, with tanks, pipes, rocks, &c., &c.
CIRCULAR SAWS, of all sizes, from 48 to 72 inches in diameter.
Six DRAINING MACHINES, of different sizes.
For sale on the most favorable terms.
S. H. GILMAN,
d27 3mAW 70 Gravier street New Orleans.

DIRECT TRADE.....BAYLOR & CO.
Notice is hereby given, that all claims which may appear upon proper examination to be due from the books of Baylor & Co., and all claims which may be established by due process of law, will be promptly paid, with interest, in full.
This occasion is taken to inform the friends of DIRECT TRADE and the correspondents of Baylor & Co. throughout the Cotton Districts, that during the coming business season advances will be made as usual in New Orleans on Cotton for direct shipment to Europe, accompanied in all cases by guarantees for the balances due on each shipment.
Orders for Cotton Bagging will be filled by direct importation from Calcutta into the port of New Orleans.
So soon as the Cotton already sold can be identified, duplicate account sales will in every instance be made out in LONDON by a Public Accountant and sent to those interested. To save delay, PLANTERS who have shipped will send forward the marks and weight of their Cotton and such other information as will facilitate the matter.
All letters, private as well as on business, relating to the firm of Baylor & Co., and "direct trade," will be addressed as "C. G. BAYLOR, 45 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON."
Notice of Dissolution.
Notice is hereby given that, at the termination of the copartnership now existing, according to written articles of agreement, between the members of the firm of Baylor & Co., the same will be dissolved and the unfinished business placed in liquidation.
C. G. BAYLOR,
Manchester, March, 1858. 26 SAW

HENRY M. FAIRCHILD & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Wholesale Grocers and dealers in Northern and Western Produce, Naval Stores, etc., etc.,
No. 68 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
Mobile, Ala.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments to us or our friends in New Orleans. 1d15 3m

CONFECTIONERY....CONFECTIONERY.
WM. H. LINDO, CONFECTIONER,
No. 134 Carondelet street, three doors above Poydras st.,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above store, where he will keep constantly on hand CAKES, of every kind; Pastry, Sugar Plums, Candy, Calves's Feet Jelly, Blanc Mange, Charlotte Brousse and Ice Cream, Nougat and other Pyramids. Wedding and city orders particularly attended to. d23 6m

PARTNERSHIP.—Mr. GEORGE W. WARD THIS day becomes a partner in our house. The name of the firm will not be changed.
WARD, HUNT & CO.
New Orleans, January 1, 1859. 1m 17

R. A. PEEBLES, GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR, office 37 Camp street, with Messrs Woolsey & Etheridge.
☞ REFERENCES—Messrs. C. C. Miller & Co.; Woolsey & Etheridge; Lane, Mayfield & Co.; Farrington & Hodgson, of Memphis. 1e28 tf

CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO.
CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO., GENERAL GROCERS
—And Dealers in—
LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 17 Tchoupitoulas and
No. 24 Gravier street,
Offer for sale, on reasonable terms, the following articles:
Brandy—
200 packages, various qualities.
Whisky—
250 packages OLD BOURBON,
MONONGAHELA,
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
RECTIFIED,
Gin—
HOLLAND,
AMERICAN.
Wines in Wood—
MADEIRA,
PORT,
SHERRY,
SWEET and DRY MALAGA.
Wines in Glass—
CLARET,
WHITE WINES,
SAUTERNE,
BARSAC, etc., etc.
Champagne—
200 baskets assorted.
Sundries—
BRANDY CHERRIES—Glass and cork stops.
BRANDY FRUITS—Assorted.
ABSYNTHE—Various brands.
ANISETTE—All qualities.
CHERRY BRANDY and CHERRY BOUNCE.
CURACOA.
CORDIALS—Assorted, all kinds.
KIRSCH.
MARASCHINO.
PEPPERMINT.
ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
RASPBERRY BRANDY.
APPLE BRANDY—Old and fine.
PEACH BRANDY.
CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
LONDON PORTER—Quarts and pints.
SCOTCH AND INDIA ALE—Quarts and pints.
PORTER AND ALE—In boxes, qts. and pts., Amar
Tobacco—
530 boxes, of all styles.
Pounds, half pounds, ⅛s, 10s, TWIST.
POCKET LUMP, etc., from the lowest grade to the highest quality and price.
Cigars—
All the approved brands of fine Havana CIGARS.
An assortment of German CIGARS.
Cuba Sixes, etc., etc.
Snuff—
Lorillard's, Garrett's, Goodwin's, Rooms's, etc., etc., etc.
Pipes—
PIPES of every description.
PIPE HEADS of assorted qualities.
Goodwin's Smoking and Yellow Bank TOBACCO,
Gail's .. ..
Tea—Tea—Tea—
IMPERIAL, in half chests, of every quality—100 pkgs
.. in 6, 12 and 17 lb. boxes .. 200 ..
.. in canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each. 100 ..
GUNPOWDER, in hf. chests, of every quality, 50 ..
.. in 5 lb., 12 lb. and canisters, 100 ..
YOUNG HYSON, hf. chests, ass'd quality, 50 ..
OOLONG POUCHONG, ... 100 ..
.. .. .. in 15, 15 and 20 lb., 100 ..
POUCHONG, in 5 and 8 oz. papers, 100 ..
Pickles, Preserves, Ketchups, etc.
Ground Spices.
Wood and Willow Ware.
Spices—
100 bags PEPPER.
20 bales and half bales CLOVES.
50 bags ALLSPICE.
500 mats CASSIA.
1000 pounds NUTMEGS.
200 .. MACE.
Paper—
Hardware, Straw,
Cap and Letter,
Tea, News, etc., etc.
Playing Cards—
American and Spanish, every variety.
Oils—
Lard, Sperm, Whale, Cotton Seed.
Sweet Oil—
Quarts and pints—300 baskets.
Soap—
Magnolia, Colgate, Winchester, Western, etc.
Coffee—
RIO, JAVA,
WHITE AND BROWN,
MOCHA, LAGUAYRA.
Candles—
STAR—1500 boxes.
SPERM,
CHEMICAL SPERM, etc.,
Butter—
GOSHEN—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers and sail vessels, from the best Eastern Dairies,
WESTERN—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers.
Cheese—
250 boxes now in store—
Western, English Dairy,
Durham Farm,
Gloucester,
Stilton, etc.
Sugar—Loving's Refined—
.. .. .. 200 bbls. Crushed.
.. .. .. 50 .. Pulverized.
.. .. .. 50 .. Coarse Pulverized
.. .. .. 50 half boxes Loaf.
.. LOUISIANA, in hhds. and bbls.
.. .. Crushed, Powdered and Lo
Molasses—
New Orleans Refinery Rebolled.
Fruits—
RAISINS, MR and Layers, in boxes, halves and qrs.
CURRANTS—18 casks.
SEEDLESS RAISINS—In Mats.
DATES.
CITRONS.
PRUNES—Dry, etc.
Nuts—
PECANS, Texas.
ALMONDS,
BRAZIL NUTS, etc., etc.
Hams—
Sugar Cured, choice brands.
Plain .. .. ..
SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, etc.
Beef—
Mess and Prime, bbls. and half bbls.
Dried Beef, Plain and Sugar Cured.
Lard—
Kegs and barrels.
Flour and Salt.
—Together with—
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL ARTICLES
—In the—
GROCERY LINE,
For sale by
CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO.,
No. 17 Tchoupitoulas and
24 Gravier street.

JOHNSTON & TURNER.
GREAT EMPORIUM!
HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
—AND—
CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!
FOR THE MILLION!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHNSTON & TURNER,
UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
On St. Charles Street,
Near the FRONT ENTRANCE,
—Have just opened—
THE GREATEST STOCK
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY!
They have, something in that line to suit the taste of
EVERYBODY,
MAN, BOY OR CHILD;
Whether it be to Work or to Visit in—for Fair Weather or Foul—for Peace or for War—for
HUNTING, BATHING, OR COURTING!!
All demands made upon their Stock is sure to meet with a ready response.
To show their customers the great variety kept, they will enumerate to a moderate extent. They will first call attention to their stock of
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
Consisting of the different varieties of
FRENCH CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
AMERICAN CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
FRENCH FUR—Latest Style.
AMERICAN FUR—Latest Style.
FRENCH SILK—Latest Style.
AMERICAN SILK—Latest Style.
—ALSO—
AN of the above-named qualities of the
NEW ORLEANS CREOLE STYLE!
which is not to be SURPASSED by anything ever produced
They have on hand also a very large stock of
FELT HATS,
being all the varieties of—
SOFT BEAVER HATS, with Low Crown or High, to suit the taste.
Fine French Fur MALAKOFFS and BEDANS, with Broad or Narrow Brim.
Fine Black and Colored French, English and American FUR HATS—Broad or Narrow Brim—High or Low Crown.
BENGAL PLAIDS of French, English or American manufacture.
AMERICAN FUR HATS of all qualities.
WOOL HATS at all prices.
They also have the following described kinds of
GENTLEMEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS
CAPS:
SCOTCH BONNETS, YORKSHIRE CASSIMERE, French Cassimere and Cloth, English and American do.
Oil Silk CAPS and CAP COVERS—Plaid, Black and Colored Silk.
Black, Blue and Brown Silk Velvet CAPS—All patterns.
United States Army and Regulation CAPS.
FANCY CAPS, with Plumes—for Children.
Common Cloth and Cassimere CAPS, for Servants, etc., etc
FOR THE LADIES
—They have—
RIDING HATS
In the following variety:
EMPRESS EUGENIA BEAVER, with Magnificent Ostrich Plumes.
Rich