New Orleans Daily Crescent.

River News.

The Nashville Patriot, of the 26th, says:

River falling, with about five feet water on the shoals.

The Ella left yesterday for the shoals to relieve the James Johnson of a portion of her freight. Both boats will probably be at the levee this morning by 12 o'clock at the farthest.

The Little Rock Gazette and Democrat, of the 23d, says:

The river is falling, with sufficient water for light boats to Fort Smith.

The Louisville Journal, of the 25th, says:

The river was rising pretty fast last evening, with ten feet water on the falls. All the tributaries above are running out freely, and at Pittsburg last evening there were nineteen feet water in the channel and at a stand.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 25th, says:

On Saturday and yesterday the river rose three or four inches, and seemed to be still rising slowly last evening, when we took leave of the levee. The weather is dry, warm and delightful. Business on Saturday was very brisk, and throughout the week it was of an average brskness. The Upper Mississippi, and the Illinois, both rising, and the Missouri also, according to latest accounts.

The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 26th says:

The river at this place rose 2½ inches last night, and two inches the night before—making in the last 36 hours, 4½ inches. It is now 4½ inches below the high water of 1851, and 3½ inches below the high water of last year.

At Vicksburg, on the 28th, the river was rising, but very slowly. The rise during the day being barely perceptible.

The Natchez Courier of the 26th says:

The river at Natchez has been on a stand since Friday night; at least, if there has been any rise, it has been so small as not to need notice.

A break in the levee occurred on Sunday last, 24th inst., at Bongler's plantation, near Black Hawk, in Concordia parish, about thirty miles below Natchez. The plantations of Mr. Ralph P. Miller and Mrs. St. John Elliott will be immediately affected by it. The break is said to be over one hundred yards wide, and some ten or twelve feet deep.

The Free Trader of the 27th says:

On Monday night last, a break occurred in Mills' bayou levee, between Ashley's and Rivers' and Shields' plantations, twenty-five miles below this place. We did not learn the extent of the break.

This portion of the river bottom has not, we believe, been overflows since 1828.

SUICIDE.—On the 22d inst. a carter named Waltham committed suicide in Baltimore by taking arsenic, induced thereto by pecuniary trouble.

ICEBERGS.—Few sights in nature are more imposing than that of the huge, solitary iceberg, as, regardless alike of wind and tide, it steers its course across the face of the deep, far away from land. Like one of the frost giants of Scandinavian mythology, it issues from the portals of the North, armed with great blocks of stone. Proudly it sails on. The waves that dash in foam against its sides, shake not the strength of its crystal walls, nor tarnish the sheen of its emerald caves. Sleet and snow, storm and tempest, are its congenial elements. Night falls around, and the stars are reflected tremulously from a thousand peaks, and from the green depths of "caverns measureless to man."

The visible portion of an iceberg is only about one-ninth part of the real bulk of the whole mass; so that if one be seen 100 feet high, the lowest point may, perhaps, be away down 800 feet below the waves. Now it is easy to see that such a moving island will often grate across the summits and along the sides of submarine hills; and when the lower part of the berg is roughened over with earth stones, the surface of the rock over which it passes will be torn up and dispersed, or smoothed and striated, while the boulders, imbedded in the ice, will be striated in turn.

But some icebergs have been seen rising 300 feet over the sea; and these, if their submarine portions sank to the maximum depth, must have reached the enormous total hight of 2700 feet. By such a mass any rock or mountain top existing 2400 feet below the surface of the ocean, would be polished and grooved, and succeeding bergs depositing mud and boulders upon it, the smoothed surface might be covered up and suffer no change until the ocean bed should be slowly upheaved to the light of day.

In this way submarine rock surfaces, at all depths, from the coast line down to 2000 or 3000 feet, may be scratched and polished and eventually entombed in mud. It is upon this theory only that we are able to account for the many huge boulders that lay scattered about upon the mountain, valley and plain.

THE RUBY.—The ruby is a gem, which, when of the kind called oriental, is of great beauty and value. The true or oriental ruby, when perfect, is the most valuable of the gems next to the diamond; the color is a fine, deep cochineal red, having a richness of hue unrivaled, and occasionally it is rose red, or has a tinge of violet. The principal mines of Pegu, Siam and Ava, possess rubies of the greatest beauty, as the sovereigns of India had the largest diamonds. It is said that none equal to these are in the possession of European princes. Rubies of ten carats are extremely rare. A perfect stone of six grains is rare, and falls little short of the value of the diamond; indeed if some small rubies are very fine, they are of greater value than diamonds of the same weight. The natural crystal is in the form of a six-sided prism; it cleaves more readily than the sapphire, and is not so hard. But there is another stone, also sometimes called ruby, which belongs to a different species, and is inferior in value and hardness. This is the spinelle or Balais ruby, which, when red or violet, has been called ruby. It may be distinguished from the oriental ruby by its inferior hardness and specific gravity. Its color is usually some shade of red as scarlet, cochineal, rose, violet, cherry or yellowish red.

RAGS.—The importation of rags for the purpose of paper making is a great and more extensive than most persons would imagine. During the year 1857 we imported 44,582,080 pounds, valued at $1,458,125, and making 60,401 bales; 36,591 bales were from Italy, and more than one-third are entirely linen, the rest being a mixture of linen and cotton. About 2000 bales were also imported from the free cities of Hamburg and Bremen. France prohibits the exportation of rags, and so does Rome; the few which we get from Ancona (a Roman province) being by special permission on payment of large fees. Prussia and Germany generally impose so high an export duty on rags as to stop the trade entirely. The exports from Alexandria and Smyrna are chiefly collected in Asia Minor by agents having rights from the government, and the domestic demand must be supplied before any can be exported. It is the same with Trieste, where only the surplus is allowed to come away. The Trieste rags are collected all over Hungry. We are informed that New York and Boston receive the largest quantity, and the place that ships the most is Leghorn, in Italy.

Said Ike, as he read the fust in the papers "Here's O'Regun admitted to the Union." "A furriner, I should judge," remarked Mrs. Partington, looking very wisely at the steam that rose from the teacups, and formed in one cloud near the ceiling, "but I'm glad they've let him come in to enjoy our political rights and lefts, and other prerogatives. There's room enough, and the more of our institutions should be extended. I don't believe a man should be cut off because he wasn't born in this country for twenty one years, which of course wasn't any fault of his, for everybody would be born here if they could have their own auction consulted." "It means," said Ike, "a new State." "Well, my child," replied she, "the odds is only the difference—States or men, 'tis all the same. Let 'em come into our grand consternation, where the eagle shall spread its broad opinions over 'em, and make hayzy in an unlimited bondage of brotherhood, like the Siamese twins."

IMMENSE SIZE OF THE PYRAMIDS.—A United States naval chaplain who has recently visited the grand pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt, wading in the deep sand fourteen hundred feet before he had passed one of its sides, and between five and six thousand feet before he had made the circuit, says, that taking a hundred New York churches of the ordinary width, and arranging them in a hollow square, twenty-five in a side, you would have scarcely the basement of this pyramid. He also bundled and threw in their material into the hollow square, and it would not be full. Pile on all the stone and brick of Philadelphia and Boston, and the structure would not be as high and solid as this greatest work of man. One layer of block was long since removed to Cairo for building purposes, and enough remains to supply the demands of a city of half a million of people for a century, if they were permitted freely to use it.

A YANKEE GRASER.—A letter writer from the interior of Cuba says that he recently met "two individuals who, if not fellow countrymen, were the next thing to it. By the facial angle, and that sort of thing, I knew them for Irishmen; and by the same token they knew me for an American, for one of them stepped up and asked me in very confident English for a light, to which, in the same vernacular, I replied, '*se agnap.*' 'Whom do you grease for in these parts?' was the next lubricous, but not very intelligible inquiry, to which the court answered that if the court knew itself, and the court thought it did, the court was not a greaser. They had supposed me a machinist or an engineer, from the fact of my being an American—a very natural mistake, and one which is almost invariably committed here, as the only Americans they ever see are engineers.

It is said that on a recent occasion Prince Jerome called upon his imperial nephew at the Tuileries, and commenced a tirade of violent remonstrance, leveled mainly against the reluctance of the latter to set the army on the march for Italy. Amongst other things, the old Prince is said to have exclaimed, "You have not a drop of the great Napoleon's blood in your veins." "Well," replied the immovable Emperor, "at all events I have his whole family on my shoulders."

Prisoners' Pastimes.

After having gained the love of a spy, Pellisson found it easier to tame a spider. This insect had drawn its web over the bars of the grating which allowed light and air to enter the cell; he spared it the trouble of watching for its prey by placing half-dead flies on the edge of the grating, which the spider came down to fetch. It soon grew accustomed to this system, and soon ventured to come and take its prey out of Pellisson's hand. He continued his experiments in spider education, and it soon came to its master's hand, not merely at his voice, but at the sound of a fife, played by a Basque who watched him. It would walk familiarly on Pellisson's knees, and seemed to be grateful to the man who treated it with so much kindness. It was no longer a spider in Pellisson's eyes; it was a friend, a companion in misfortune, a State prisoner. We cannot believe that a Governor of the Bastile, M. de Besemaux, had the barbarity to trample under foot this companion of an unhappy man. It would be almost a crime, the more odious as it could only be suggested by base and stupid cruelty; but a brutal and half-intoxicated turnkey was probably the perpetrator of this murder, which drew from the prisoner this mournful exclamation, "Ah, sir, you have caused me greater pain than you could produce by all the tortures in the world. I would rather you had killed me!"

A prisoner named Liard, whom Constantin de Rennaville had as his companion in his room and cell, had turned rats, which eat and slept with him. This man, who was pursued of having published libels against the King and Court, had not a friend in the world, and had become attached to his prison by the affection which he had inspired among these vile animals; he even curses any one who was sent to share the "stone jerkin" in which he was rotting on his straw. He knew them all by the names he had given them, and could distinguish them one from the other. One was called Rabigan, another Le Grand, a third Le Friand, and so on. When he dined, you might see all these rats come round his dish and make a horrible disturbance, while he tried to keep them on friendly terms. "Come Goulu," he would say to one, "you eat too fast. Let Le Friand come up to have his share. Why didst thou bite Ratapan?" And he tried to lecture these indocile brutes as if they had been gifted with intelligence. "If I had killed one of these villanous animals," adds the eye-witness, "he would have flown at my throat." It was a pleasure which diverted me many times, to see him call these brutes by their names. You might see them come out of their holes as if to receive orders; he gave them a little piece of bread, after which he sent them back to their holes by giving them a gentle tap on the tail.

After having been separated from his friend, D'Alligre, who had shared the wondrous toils and fortunate issue of his first escape, he sought among abject animals for another sort of friendship, which would, at least, enable him to endure the burden of solitude. His new friends were rats that he had tamed. "To them," he writes, "I owed the only fortunate distraction I found during my long wretchedness." These rats disturbed him greatly, by coming to eat his straw, and even biting him in the face; he resolved, therefore, that as he was forced to live with them he would try to inspire them with some degree of affection. One day a huge rat having made its appearance he called it gently, and threw it some crumbs of bread, which it took after some hesitation, and carried off to its hole. The next day the rat reappeared, and required less pressing to come and take the bread. On the third day the rat became more familiar and more voracious, because Latude deprived himself of a portion of his daily ration of meat to attract this hungry guest; on the ensuing days the rat, whose confidence increased with each repast, came up at a full trot to take its meal from the prisoner's hand.

This was not all—example is as contagious among rats as among men. The rat took new lodgings, and summoned its wife and six young ones; they took up their quarters around Latude, who gave them names, and taught them to walk on their hind legs, and to reach their food, which was hung so about two feet from the ground. This society of rats found themselves so comfortable that they showed their teeth to any intruder who tried to enter their ranks; they multiplied patriarchally up to the number of twenty-six, great and small, who lived, like Latude, on the King's bread. The spiders were, doubtlessly, of a more savage character than the rats, for Latude never succeeded in taming a single one. Although he offered them flies and insects; although he seduced them by whistling and playing the flageolet, (which he had formed by taking a wheat-stalk out of his palliasse,) the spiders would not yield to the soft impeachment, and hence he concluded that Pellisson's spider was only a myth. Still, the Baron de Trenck, confined during the same period at Magdeburg, found his spiders much tamer; he had even promised to render a brilliant homage to the marvellous instincts of these insects, and he would have furnished some powerful arguments in favor of animals possessing a soul.

He merely relates, however, in his memoirs, the touching history of the mouse, which he tamed to such a degree, that it came to eat out of his mouth. "I could not," he says, "trace all the reflections which the astonishing intelligence of this animal produced in me." One night the mouse, by leaping, scratching, and knawing, caused such a disturbance that the major, summoned by the sentinels, commanded a round of the prison, and himself examined the locks and bolts, to assure himself that no attempt at escape was being made. The Baron de Trenck confessed that all the noise was produced by the mouse, which could not sleep, and demanded its master's liberty. The major seized the mouse, and carried it off to the guard-room. On the next day, the poor mouse, which had tried with great courage to gnaw its way through the door, waited for the dinner hour to return to its master at the heels of the gaoler. Trenck was greatly surprised to find it climbing up his legs, and giving him manifold caresses. The major seized the poor animal a second time, refusing to restore it to the prisoner; but he made it a present to the gaoler's wife, who put it in a cage, hoping to bring it round by kind treatment and good food. Two days later, the mouse, which would take no food, was found dead. Grief had killed it. [New Monthly.

GIANT SKELETON.—The skeleton of a giant, eight feet high, has been exhumed from the farm of Mr. Colvin, near Monongahela City, Pa. The Pittsburg Chronicle says:

From the position of the bones in the vault under the stone, it is supposed that the bodies were buried in a sitting position, the skull bones and those of the trunk being all in a heap, while those of the legs were scattered along towards the foot of the vault. At the foot, also, of many of these graves were found various articles of ornament of exquisite workmanship, denoting a greater skill than usually belonged to the Indians, together with crockery and warlike implements. The graves in the vicinity number several hundred, and go to show that the field was at one time an extensive burying-ground.

FRANKLIN'S MODE OF LENDING MONEY.—"I send you, herewith, a bill of ten louis-d'ors. I do not pretend to give much, I only lend it to you. When you return to your country you cannot fail of getting into some business that will, in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In this case, when you meet another honest man, in similar distress, you will pay me by lending this money to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall be able, and meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may pass through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This his trick of mine to do a great deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to spend much in good works, and am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little."

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the course of a recent lecture on "Clubs," related his experience in a club of fasters and feasters, who styled themselves the "Pot-House Society," who, in the midst of their instructive and witty discussions, would suddenly and unwittingly offer many a bright gem. The subject once turning upon anecdotes of horses, one of the company, an Orientalist, wishing not to be outdone by his fellow-members in wonderful stories, affirmed that he had heard of a horse running so rapidly in a ring as to present one continuous horse in every part of it!

A man having hurt his forehead, was advised to rub it with brandy. Some days after, being asked if he had done so, he promptly replied, "Yes."

"Well, I have tried several times, but can never get the glass higher than my mouth!"

Singular failure—very. There are some things in this funny world we cannot account for.

Not long since a religious society in Connecticut met to decide what color they should paint their meeting-house. Some proposed one color and some another. At last said one:

"I move we paint it rum-color, for Deacon Smith has had his face painted that color for a number of years, and it grows brighter and brighter every year."

Fifty editors, in Maine, recently went on an excursion; they made a common purse and bought a box of sardines for dinner. In consequence of that reckless extravagance forty-nine of them have since taken the benefit of the bankrupt act.

Benjamin Franklin gave this advice: "I would advise you to read with a pen in your hand, and enter in a little book, short hints of what you find that is curious or may be useful."

"So," said a young gentleman, to a beautiful young lady, at a party in Arkansas, "you won't take any of the sardines?" "No," said she, "but I'll take some of the greased minnows."

Two distinguished philosophers took shelter under one tree, during a heavy shower. After some time, one of them complained that he felt the rain. "Never mind," replied the other, "there are plenty of trees; when this one is wet through, we will go to another."

If a man is happily married, his "rib" is worth all the other bones in his body.

Make not mischief by meddling with other folks' business.

Loquacious mouths are like badly managed banks. They make large issues on no solid capital.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS,

Has, for its medical and tonic virtues, and as a preventive and cure for all stomach diseases so prevalent, especially in seasons of epidemic in our South-western country, become a standard family and plantation medicine, and, therefore, has assumed a celebrity and sale throughout the land heretofore unknown to any medical preparation, and in consequence of which unprincipled parties here and in other cities have counterfeited, and are selling their vile mixtures in our bottles and name, through unprincipled street brokers or at auction, upon the representation of the genuine HOSTETTER STOMACH BITTERS. We also hear of travelers in the country offering to sell Bitters cheap, who are also no doubt engaged in the same nefarious business. Druggists and grocers should look out for these fellows, and scrutinize all persons offering HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for sale at a reduced price, as no reduction has been made by the proprietors. Purchase of no one but responsible parties or their authorized agents, who would be above any such mean consideration. Hostetter's genuine Stomach Bitters are never sold at auction or by street drug brokers, or any irresponsible parties whatever. It is one of any of the leading druggists and grocers of New Orleans, the names of, which are hereunto annexed, and can be depended upon as not only selling a genuine article of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, but every other article they may keep for sale. We congratulate our friends and the honest public in being able to inform them that we have succeeded in ferreting out the guilty parties who have been for some time manufacturing and selling a counterfeit article of our Hostetter Stomach Bitters. His Honor Judge Howell, of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, has granted an injunction to stop the manufacture and sale of the said counterfeit article. The parties thus far discovered as being engaged in the manufacture of the counterfeit article are Dan'l M. Elmore and Benjamin A. Johnston, and D. R. Murphy, auctioneer, in the sale of it.

Caution should be exercised by purchasers in buying our Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to see that the fac simile of our written signature is on the label of every bottle, which, no doubt, the fear of imprisonment has prevented being put on any of the counterfeits thus far brought to our notice. Also notice the name, Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, to blown on the side of the bottles, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.

All orders for the genuine article of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters must be addressed to the proprietors,

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. WRIGHT & SO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by E. J. HART & CO.,
Nos. 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by O. O. WOODMAN,
Cor. Common and Magazine sts.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by EATON & HENDERSON,
Corner New Levee, Common and Fulton sts.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by X. LAMBERT,
82 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by ALEX. NORTON & CO.,
2 and 4 Poydras street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. H. & I. N. MARKS,
43, 45 and 47 New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by ARTHUR & CO.,
Cor. Canal and New Levee sts.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by DYASE & CO.,
Cor. Gravier, Fulton and New Levee streets.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by HOLMES & SPENCER,
7 Gravier street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by G. N. MORRISON & CO.,
12 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BISCOE & SIMMS,
14, 17 and 19 New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by JOHN T. MOORE,
7 and 9 Poydras street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
13 and 15 Royal street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. L. JOHNSON & CO.,
93 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by JOSEPH SMALLEY,
12 Crossman street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by SCOVIL & MEAD,
111 Chartres street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by W. A. VIOLET & CO.,
39, 41, 43 and 45 New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
13 and 15 St. Louis street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
43 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by PETERS, MAILLARD & CO.,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by HALL, KEMP & CO.,
20 Common street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
4 Old Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by READ, HODGES & CO.,
108 Canal street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by D. H. MARKS & CO.,
Corner Gravier and New Levee streets.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by JAMES SYME,
184 Canal street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by W. R. PEPIN & SO.,
33 Common street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by KARSTENDIEK & CO.,
103 Tchoupitoulas street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by THOMPSON & BARGER,
23 and 25 Common street.

OSNABURGS:.....OSNABURGS
Of the LAUDERDALE,
QUINCY,
MARTIN WEUSLY & CO.,
CRESSENT and
CROWELL MANUFACTORIES.
Constantly on hand and for sale on Consignment by
n15 tf J. R. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common st.

THOS. MURRAY & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO Moses, Foley, Nolan & Co.) Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard, corner of Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin, Hunt's old Yard.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of every description of Dressed Flooring and Ceiling, and every description of Scantling, Timber, Shingles, Laths, etc., and every quality of Lumber necessary for building purposes.
feb26 tf THOS. MURRAY & CO.

DYEING.....DYEING.....DYEING.

J. BONIEMPS, DYER AND SCOURER,
No. 62 Bourbon street.
Has the honor to inform the public that he has just assumed the business of the Dyeing Establishment No. 73 Royal street, and that he will continue, as heretofore, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.

The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has satisfied the numerous customers of his extensive establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may favor him with their patronage.
d7 1y

THE PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE.—Those desiring information on WHAT HAS BEEN, IS NOW, or may HEREAFTER BE THE PLACE, may be enlightened on application to MADAM SCHNEIDER, the World Renowned Fortune Teller, at

No. 36 Hospital street, New Orleans.

She will give information of Absent Friends or Relatives, their Sale, etc.; will tell whether you are Married or Single, and if Single, will describe your future Husband or Wife.

Her revelations are guaranteed to give satisfaction, or no remuneration will be demanded.
m5 1m*

JULIAN NEVILLE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Appraisers, and General Agents for the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Bank Stocks, Pew Warden and Succession Sales, Cargoes, Stocks of Merchandise, etc.

Particular attention paid to the purchasing and selling of Plantations.

Office, No. 11 Commercial Place. ja7 tf

VARIETIES STABLES

No. 164 GRAVIER ST.

Next the Varieties Theater.

The undersigned respectfully gives notice that, having purchased this well known stable, he will keep at all times and times to furnish HORSES and BUGGIES for HIRE, at the usual rates.

He also has now on hand, and will continue to receive, and offer FOR SALE, a stock of SINGLE and MATCH HORSES, comprising the best selections of the Northern market. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and invites all who fancy fine stock, to call and inspect the animals now on hand.

feb5 tf J. M. FRENCH.

LUMBER—LUMBER—LUMBER—

400,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
150,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet ¾ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
100,000 feet ¾ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet 1½ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, square edged.
100,000 feet dressed WEATHERBOARDS.
1,600,000 feet tough Yellow Pine LUMBER, consisting of inch Boards, Weatherboards, Scantling, Joists, etc.
250,000 feet assorted Cypress Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

ALSO:
Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., etc.

For sale at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit purchasers, by SIMPSON & DORR,
feb 19 tf New Basin.

CHANGE OF NUMBER, BUT NOT OF LOCATION.

Drs. CLARK & FRIEDRICHS,
Dentists,
No. 124 (formerly 121½) CANAL STREET,
ja8 tf Union Bank Building.

BUTTER—32 firkins Choice Selected Goshen, landing ex Empire City, for sale by S. WOLFF,
a15 Corner Gravier and New Levee streets.

N. F. HYER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, has removed his office to 4 MYTE CIT, where he will attend to locating and surveying land, and will act as GENERAL LAND AGENT in the parishes of St. Helena, St. Tammany, Washington and Livingston.

Price of Government lands, under the graduation law—25 cents per acre. m12 1tm3d

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of planters, in ordering their supplies of our

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE,

Has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South has induced the venders of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived!

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS

Are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Below we give a list of some of the principal wholesale druggists and dealers in patent medicines in this city, and from whom the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can always be obtained. They are also sold by all respectable druggists.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

175 gross in store and to arrive.

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

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

200 gross to arrive and in store.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
111 and 113 Chartres street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

180 gross to arrive and in store.

G. N. MORISON & CO.,
12 Magazine street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

125 gross to arrive and in store.

E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
43 Magazine street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

A constant supply always in store and for sale by

JAMES SYME,
184 Canal street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

A constant supply in store and for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

A constant supply always in store and for sale by

READ, HODGES & CO.,
108 Canal street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

A constant supply always in store and for sale by

P. P. DUCONGE,
39 Chartres street.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, FOR THE SPEEDY cure of Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Resittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is loader called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with a clearness founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the countries where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient assumes the risk whilst he remains in violent attack of this baleful disemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of all classes, and in all sections, where Fever and Ague prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinisism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its fertile ice, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement in the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons traveling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be extracted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search out the disease, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action and restoring to healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the result will be a speedy and permanent cure. Debility is astonished to find its health or energy restored by a remedy so once so simple and invigorating.

Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of the cures and testimonials of them, their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Dysentery, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the conversion of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of this country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote is employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies threat upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, continued benefits to the afflicted they one, never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. For sale by J. WRIGHT,
Nos. 21 & 151 Chartres street, N. O.

Also by HAVILAND, CLARK & GEORGE, Mobile, and by all Dealers.
d22 6m

MEDICAL HOUSE, No. 32 Customhouse street, near Royal street—For the Cure of Old Chronic, Secondary, Syphilitic and all Private Diseases, without Mercury, hindrance from business, or exposure to friends, and a cure guaranteed in all cases.

The unparalleled success which has attended Dr. James' practice in all parts of the United States and Europe—the many remarkable cures he has effected, when were pronounced incurable by the most eminent physicians, justifies him in offering his services to the confidence of the unfortunate. The following are some of the diseases termed "Private," and of which, in conjunction with newly discovered Remedies, Dr. James performs wonderful cures, namely: Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary, Strictures, Urethral Discharges, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Nocturnal Emissions, Periodical Affections of females, known complaints which they may be, Diseases of the Skin and Lobe, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Rheumatism, Hydrocele, Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors and all Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. James would also call the attention especially of those who have privately and improperly injured themselves in the secret and solitary habit which ruins the body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society, viz: Constitutional Debility or Impotency. The sad results are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Irritability, Symptoms of Consumption, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

All persons affigted with any of the above symptoms should not fail to call on Dr. James and be at once restored to perfect health; let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply at once and save yourself from the awful and dreadful consequence of this terrible malady.

Weakness of the organs immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

Remember, "The Medical House of Dr. James" is 32 Customhouse street.

Private and separate rooms reserved. Hours of attendance from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Consultations strictly confidential.

P. S.—Gleet or Gonorrhea cured in twenty-four hours, or no pay. DR. JAMES,
d7 1y 32 Customhouse street.

PROCLAMATION—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee. To all who shall see these presents—Greeting: Whereas it has been made known to me that some person to me unknown, did commit a foul and atrocious murder on the 3d day of February, 1859, upon the body of George Miller, in the Banking House of the Branch of the Union Bank of Tennessee, at Jackson, in our county of Madison, and robbed said Bank of $25,000 in notes and coin.

Now, therefore, I, Isham G. Harris, Governor as aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons for the apprehension of said murderer, and the delivery of him to the Sheriff or Jailor of our county of Madison, in order that justice in that behalf be done.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and cause the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at [Seal] Nashville, on this 15th day of February, A. D., 1859.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:
J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State. feb17 tf

FOUND AS STRAY AT THE LAKE end of Bayou St. John, the 26th inst., by Erasme Roth, a White COW with black spots, and her calf. Said cow is in possession of E. ROTH, at said place. She will be delivered to owner by his proving property and paying expenses. m30 3tim3d

COPARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co-partnership under the firm of BETTS & NAIRNE, for the transaction of the Carpet business in all its branches, at No. 124 Canal street, and have purchased the entire interest of the late firm of TODD & CO. in the business heretofore carried on by them. WM. M. BETTS,
GEO. L. NAIRNE.

New Orleans, April 15, 1859.

HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUT OUR ENTIRE INterest in the Carpet business at No. 120 Canal street, we recommend our successors, Messrs. BETTS & NAIRNE, to our friends and the public, and trust that the favors heretofore enjoyed by us may be extended to them. TODD & CO.

New Orleans, April 15, 1859. a16 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE, THE UNdersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of PETER HAWES & CO., as General Blacksmiths and Black Book Manufacturers.

PETER HAWES,
NUMA BOULET.

New Orleans, April 1, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL FOR PAST favors, hoping to merit by superior workmanship and strict attention to business a continuance of the same.

PETER HAWES.

New Orleans, April 1, 1859. a6 1m

MESSRS. M.