New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. WILSON, WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 76 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at its early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $5 per year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rate, or 50 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 first and second pages are charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements published without rule, 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

is the medium which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a Family Paper, it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning, at $2 per, invariably in advance. It has a large and extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wants and accomplishments known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1859.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have either of them regularly mailed for any specified time, by leaving their orders with the clerk at the office.

A "Pome."—We give elsewhere a huge—although gigantic stanzaic—a real behemoth "pome"—on the recent election. It will excite immense sensation. There's no telling what amount of enthusiasm it will give rise to. The author himself, no doubt, expects that the bays of glory will cluster around his brow everlastingly hereafter. The subject and the "pome" are entirely worthy each other.

We understand, however, that all the "poics" in the vicinity are up in arms, and determined to contest desperately for the prize, the possession of which carries with it earthly immortality. We apprehend a Bonnet Carre overflow of sublime and lofty effusions of this sort.

University of Louisiana.—The commencement exercises of the collegiate department of the University of Louisiana, will commence on Monday, July 18th, and conclude on Friday, the 22d inst., with the distribution of diplomas, prizes, etc. We refer to the notice of C. W. Sears, Esq., Dean of the Collegiate Faculty, to above effect, and also to the appended announcement of Prof. Louis Dufau, that classes in various branches will continue through the months of July, August and September, without interruption.

"Behind the Beautiful Queen."—This fine oratorio was again performed last night before a rather numerous auditory in Odd Fellows' Hall. We have heretofore remarked upon the exceeding melody and effectiveness of the music of this composition, as eloquently rendered by the very able and artistic corps of performers, amateur and professional, who have undertaken and so successfully carried out a musical enterprise of no little magnitude. The solo singing was fine in every instance, and the choruses grand, making the hall ring again with the united volume of many tunefully modulated voices. The entertainment was altogether delightful, and we hope that it will be repeated. With tickets at 50 cents, Odd Fellows' Hall could be filled one or more times, we think.

Madison House, Madisonville.—This pleasantly located establishment is to be opened for the season on Sunday with a house-warming jollification, for a bidding to which we are indebted to the courteous proprietor, Mr. Edward Kingston Boyd. Doubtless this auspicious opening will be the inauguration of a most gay and prosperous season for the Madison House, as it happens to be situated exactly where it ought to be to command success.

Circulating Library of the Lyceum and Library Society.—Now, in the recess of business, almost every one has more or less leisure time which cannot be better employed than in reading, and every person can command the resources of a twelve thousand volume library on exceedingly reasonable terms, as is stated in the advertisement of T. K. Wharton, Esq., chairman of the Library and Lyceum Committee, to which we refer all our readers, for the recent action of the Council enlarged the area of the institution's usefulness, and residents of all the Districts of the city can now avail themselves of its valuable privileges. The rates of subscription are exceedingly liberal, and the amount of such an outlay is not to be for a moment considered when weighed against the advantages accruing from its expenditure. We can conceive of no more delightful place of resort than the rooms of the Society, walled in with the treasures of literature, free to the hand of the visitor who is credited with his subscription price.

Southern Pacific Railroad.—The stockholders of this Company should bear in mind that this is the last day for receipt of loan and surrendered stock, by H. B. Fulbertson, Esq., agent, and act accordingly. It may be their last chance. Let them improve it.

Yacht for Sale.—The fine New York built yacht Kosiya, said to be a splendid seaboat, and every way handsomely and thoroughly finished, and completely found in everything, is offered for sale by her owner, who has just completed a pleasure trip to the Spanish main in her. The advertisement states that she may be seen for a few days at the Lake end of the New Canal.

Napoleon's Tent.—The tent intended for the use of the Emperor Napoleon in Italy was sent off to Genoa some weeks back. It is made of strong canvass, striped blue and white, and lined. It is about five metres in hight, supported by two poles only, and decorated outside by two small flags. Inside it is divided into three compartments, a saloon, bed-room and dressing-room. The hangings leave a door for each room, and there are window-like openings for ventilation. An iron bedstead, camp stools, small tables, and a washing-stand, compose the furniture. Its wood work and all the furniture can be readily taken to pieces and packed in cases of small size and very light carriage. The tent was made for the Crimean campaign, but never used. Part of the furniture has memorable historic associations. The iron bed was used by Napoleon I., in nearly all his campaigns. The toilet utensils and dressing-case, all silver, likewise belonged to that great captain.

Manufacture of Sugar.—We refer to the communication of Mr. H. B. Lawrence, setting forth that Robert B. Brashear, deceased, was the original discoverer of the effective process of manufacturing sugar by the use of the fumes of sulphur or sulphurous acid gas. No patent is asked for, it only being the desire of Mr. Brashear's widow that the sugar planting community will acknowledge that to him belongs the renown of being the first to discover and use successfully this great, cheap and valuable improvement in the manufacture of sugar.

Lots and Residences for Sale.—We direct attention to the sale on the 14th inst., by N. Vignie, auctioneer, of fifteen desirable lots, with the elegant and delightful two story brick residence, with wide galleries, kitchen, etc., thereon, forming one half of the square bounded by Annunciation, Melpomene, Thalia and Constance streets, and fronting on Annunciation, Thalia and Melpomene streets. Parties desirous of examining the premises can have the keys by applying at Mr. P. Hotchford's, nearly opposite to the property. The whole belonging to the estate of F. Saulet, and to be sold without reserve; also 256 shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. 7

For Memphis.—The U. S. Mail passenger packet, Alice Vivian, Capt. S. Abele, leaves at 5 o'clock for Memphis, connecting there with packets for Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis; also, with the Charleston Railroad for all Eastern points. A. H. Fraligh, agent for through tickets, Memphis packet office, under the St. Charles Hotel.

Gulf Coast Cottage to Let.—A commodious cottage, pleasantly situated, a few minutes walk distant from the school at Pass Christian, is advertised for rent in another column.

A Card.—The card of Thomas H. Howard, Esq., may be read in another column of this morning's paper.

Lost.—Mr. O. J. Donella cautions all persons against buying a certain lost note drawn by John Rappole, and offers a reward for its recovery. See advertisement.

Piano Forte for Sale.—Mr. Nath. Hamlin, 36 Poydras street, advertises a fine toned piano, nearly new, for sale cheap.

Foundrymen are referred to the advertisement offering for sale the large stock of patterns and drawings lately in use at the Belleville Iron Works, Algiers.

THAT "INDEPENDENCE."

The Delta maintains that it always has been "independent" in regard to municipal politics. That may be so; but in the recent municipal contest it has shown itself "independent" in other respects. It has been "independent" of history, "independent" of well-known facts, and proudly "independent" in the matter of inferences to be drawn legitimately from the language it employed. Oh, we presume there is not a man, woman or youth, in the city of New Orleans, capable of reading and understanding, who does not thoroughly understand and duly appreciate the peculiar nature and character of the Delta's "independence."

In its principal article yesterday morning, mainly addressed to the Crescent, it speaks of our "forgetfulness of the history of this city for the last ten years." Now, we are somewhat noted for a retentive memory; but if this were not the case, the above implied reproach would come with an ill-grace from any one of the three principal present conductors of the Delta. We have been in New Orleans all the time, and have never sought our fortune elsewhere. One of them, within "the last ten years," has edited a paper in Cincinnati, another in New York, and another in Baton Rouge! It strikes us, and we presume it will strike others the same way, that we, as regular stand-by's, as permanent citizens, who cannot be induced to desert New Orleans under any circumstances, ought to be about as well posted as those who flee away whenever it is thought a profitable opportunity presents itself. However, we will cease this mere incidental mention, as it has little to do with the main object of this article.

With the Delta's assumption that it was the first to advocate the Consolidation of the city we have nothing to do. It has no bearing upon the question now at issue. But it seems to us that if the editors of the Bulletin, Bee, Picayune, etc., should look over their old files, the fact would be made apparent that when the Act of Consolidation was passing through the two branches of the Legislature, it received warm and influential support.

With these remarks, we will proceed to correct another material blunder of the Delta. In the article referred to, speaking of its persistent struggles against the practice of partisan municipal contests, it says:

On the organization of the city, under consolidation, we advocated an Independent Citizens' ticket, from which all politics were excluded. That ticket embraced as Aldermen such men as James Robb, William P. Converse, Arnold Harris, E. W. Sewell, and Capt. James Stockton, W. A. Gasquet and Dr. Labatut, W. C. C. Claiborne and J. J. Lugenbuhl—gentlemen of both political parties—and in a vote of ten thousand succeeded over a regular partisan Whig ticket.

Now, any stranger to the facts of the case would infer from the foregoing, and very naturally, too, as no other inference could be drawn, that, in March, 1852—the election referred to occurred on the 22d—the Delta had actually advocated an "independent" municipal movement, which had been successful.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Nothing could be wider of the mark. A more wrong impression could not possibly be conveyed. The very reverse of what the Delta would have implied is the case. We will tell the public the naked facts. In March, 1852, instead of the "independents" succeeding, the regular Whig ticket very generally triumphed. A Whig Mayor was elected. So were a Whig Comptroller, a Whig Treasurer, a Whig Surveyor and a Whig Street Commissioner—all regular nominees of the Whig party! A large majority of the gentlemen elected to the Common Council were regularly nominated Whig candidates, which made the Common Council, politically speaking, a Whig Common Council, and which also made the Whig triumph complete. This plain statement of incontrovertible historical truths completely annihilates the inference the Delta would have prevail among the public, that it was ever connected with an "independent" or "reform" municipal movement which *succeeded!*

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The intelligence which we published in our issue yesterday morning, brought by the steamer Argo, was freely talked of in commercial circles, on Poydras, Tchoupitoulas, New Levee, as well as Carondelet street and environs. The good denizens on rue de Carondelet must not think there are no other localities for talk and comment on the great questions now agitating financial, commercial circles, and the political world. The Argo's advices were construed under various forms. Take one dispatch and it reads favorable, look at another and it is dubious, scrutinize a third, and it is almost as blue as a real Rocky Mountain Bear could desire. But there was one point which could not be satisfactorily dissected: What does Austria intend? The marching and countermarching, the retrograde movements and the revolutionary movements cannot be understood at this distance from the field of hostilities. Whether there will be only a two months' war or a war of two years, is a question of time. In the meantime, we hope we shall get along on this side of the Atlantic.

The further talk was of the fine showers of rain we have been favored with the past two days. Yesterday there was nothing more than a sprinkling in the limits of the parish, while a good shower fell at a distance. The crops, so far as we have heard, have been materially served. The accounts at hand from almost every section are highly flattering. In fact, the talk is, what will be done with the expected surplus of cereals? The South will raise a large crop of corn, and in some sections large quantities of wheat have been gathered.

There was some talk of the fire at the Louisiana Manufacturing Company's buildings being caused by combustion. The burning of the ship Pleiades and cargo of 1850 bales of cotton was undoubtedly caused by combustion, the cotton having been stowed while wet and damp.

This is the sixth vessel that has taken fire this season, loaded here with cotton and sailed hence. A cargo of cotton on fire proves as unfortunate as a cargo of lime. The talk was, that the fire at Columbus on Tuesday was not so disastrous as at first reported. We shall have full details to-morrow. In the meantime, there is some talk that these large losses of cotton from the destructive element may be prevented by the use of the iron hoop and tie. Our citizen, Col. Fassman, is prepared to furnish this necessary preventive against the devouring element. It has been fully demonstrated that there is virtue and safety in iron. But while talking of these iron hoops, the inquiry is made, what will become of the rope factories if iron hoops become universal? Why, the materials used for rope can be turned into bagging. The great increase in cotton will prevent any conflict between hemp and iron, so far as bands are concerned—bagging will be wanted at all times.

The arrivals from the West yesterday were free for the season of the year. Western produce stocks are well maintained and likely to be for the present, and although thousands of our population have departed, there are many thousands who do not intend to go, and many thousands that have no desire to exchange the comforts of our suburban precincts for the discomforts and inconveniences of a Northern journey. But the letter-writers are not idle in falsifying and lying (we cannot use any milder language) in regard to the health of our city, as will appear by the following paragraph, which we take from a Boston paper of the 21st inst:

Private letters from New Orleans, from respectable sources, say that several cases of yellow fever have made their appearance there.

The foregoing is one of the many instances of a disregard of truth and facts, which have emanated from ignorance in regard to our city. The "respectable source" had a great aversion to truth and honesty. It is hoped these veracious letter-writers will leave our city at an early day. We should like, however, to have their pretended respectability endorsed, that we may be assured that we have not been noticing or talking of worthless objects.

The Northern mail via Jackson Railroad failed yesterday from beyond the grand junction. This being the first failure for several days, it can be overlooked. The mail via Mobile came through. The next steamer from Europe will probably be the Bohemian, of the Canadian line, which was to leave Liverpool on the 1st inst. The next Cunard steamer will be the Europa for Boston.

The steamer Arizona, from Brazos St. Iago, brings a good amount of coin and bullion, which will form a basis for exchange.

A Change for Speculation.—R. B. Sykes, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at the Louisiana Manufactory, Fourth District, 800 coils rope and 795 bales hemp, more or less damaged by water.

MODERN WARFARE.

Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, an English soldier, has been writing a book about naval warfare with steam, in which he pretty conclusively shows that as certainly as England has been forced to convert her sailing navy into steam propelled ships, so certainly will she be forced to protect her steamships by covering them with an invulnerable armor of metal plates. France is building a lot of ships to be clad in impenetrable mail, and one of these, if not combatted with like, armed with the improved artillery, could steam into a fleet of English men-of-war and destroying the whole of them sail away unscathed, to destroy another fleet, or to run boldly into an English naval station, though defended by batteries of a thousand guns, and burn everything combustible within a mile or two by means of the diabolical missiles which have lately been invented. The General thinks that the only way in which the English seaports and dock-yards could be saved in a war with France would be by guarding them with floating batteries of great steam power, and encased in invulnerable cuirasses of metal, so that they could run down, and run over, board or in some way prevent the approach of their pestilent antagonists.

With the present improved artillery it is dangerous for armies or armaments to come within several miles of each other, and, armed with rifles only, opposing forces could annihilate each other at a thousand yards distant; so it would seem that in the present and in future wars the best ingenuity of commanders should be devoted to keeping their armies out of each other's way, as in the attempt to bring them to notion an incredible proportion on both sides would be mowed down after they came within gun shot and before they came to close quarters, so long would be the charge they would have to make under fire. No troops could be brought to advance through such a hail of death, and the problem how to bring modern armies into action is really of a most puzzling description, for as tactics and equipings now are there would be few soldiers of them left by the time they got together. The puzzle is to devise measures of protection until forces arrive within good killing distance that a summary decision might conclude the action, and some sort of solution is afforded by Dr. So ofern, of London, who has just written a book all about "new resources of warfare," etc., which is quoted as authority. His idea is to do away with heavy and compact infantry battalion tactics, and scatter the men about in skirmisher fashion, each one fighting on his own account and shielding himself behind any protection which may offer.

Dr. S. also says something about troops being provided with movable breastworks, to be transported in pieces and immediately set up and combined when the work should be so hot as to render such intrenchment desirable. By such a plan the whole exposed front of an army could in a few seconds fortify itself against rifle shots and cavalry, though artillery would, of course, knock its temporary breastworks to pieces. Still, a sheet of bullet proof breastwork would be a comfortable and confidence-inspiring article of equipment for a soldier to have at command, that he might stand or kneel in safety behind it when those terrible rifles were crack, ing away at him with deadly accuracy, so far off that the report could scarcely reach his ear, though the bullet could his brain. Fire arms drove shields out of fashion, and it is possible that they may bring them into fashion again in some sort of shape. If battles are to be fought at long-taw, in open skirmishing order, it would be feasible for the small squads to carry about with them in their frequent changes of position the pieces of a steel bullet proof breast work, to be pitched in combination, in a few seconds' time, when they had to take an exposed post, and the great number and frequent changes of these little fortifications would give them comparative protection against artillery, which their far shooting rifles would prevent from coming into such proximity that practice range could be readily obtained; when the range was secured the riflemen could pull up stakes, quick step for a little distance and entrench again.

Cavalry will not avail in modern warfare, for in a charge upon rifle armed infantry half the men and horses would be tumbled over before they got within striking distance, so long would be the advance under fire. On this account we rejoice in the improvement of the mechanism for killing, for men may now make war and slay each other without the necessity of involving in the same fate and in great numbers the most noble of beasts. It is, in reality, a horrible thing for thousands of horses to be slaughtered in battle, but the item of brute blood is not considered when placed side by side with the far greater effusion of human blood which always accompanies it.

Sad Result of Ignorance.—At Detroit, recently, an ox was killed because he could not understand the French language. The team, consisting of one English and one French ox, drawing a heavy load, and driven by a French driver, was crossing the track when the express train made its appearance. The driver, in great excitement, immediately ordered his oxen to "chuck," (the French word for "haw.") The French ox understood him, and turning off the track, saved himself; but the English ox, never having studied the languages, pressed further on and was instantly killed.

Ex-President Pierce Snubbed Again.—It is said they were not polite to Ex-President Pierce when he was at Rome, and went to St. Peter's of a Sunday. Although seats were secured for the ex-King of Prussia, the ex-Queen of Spain, the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished strangers, there was none for the ex-President, and no one paid him the least attention except the courier of Mr. Wm. Beach Lawrence, who succeeded in getting him a place somewhere among the crowd.

A Tragedy in the Pine Woods.—A correspondent of the Camden (Ala.) Republic relates the following melancholy and shocking story:

I learned from a source perfectly reliable, (on Saturday last) while on a visit to the Southwest of the county of Wilcox, that Mr. Davis, a very poor man who resided with his wife and four children in a sparsely settled piney-wood neighborhood in this county, was confined to his bed by a disease threatening his life, when his two oldest children, (sons) who assisted him in the cultivation of his farm after completing their tasks on Monday last, went in search of *angelica* commonly called *Earl-root*. Procuring a large quantity as they supposed, of the root sought, they ate freely of it, and took with them some for the children who remained at home. They also partook of it. The roots proved to be the *deadly hemlock*. In a few hours the two first-named children were taken with convulsion and died. The remaining two who had not eaten so much of the poison, were also seized with convulsion, and became blind and deaf. To add to the horror of the scene, the mother was taken in labor, and gave birth to a fifth child. In this situation the family remained until the following Wednesday, no one of the family being able to leave the house, and no neighbor calling. On Wednesday a passing neighbor called, and found the dead children still in their clothes in which they died and in a state of decomposition. Their condition was soon made known to all in reach. The dead were buried, and the living have been since properly cared for. The two children who ate the hemlock brought home are still expected to die. The kindness and attention of Mr. J. R. Hawthorn to this distressed family deserves particular notice and commendation. It is to be hoped that this woful providence will teach parents greater care and watchfulness in the management of their children.

The Wrong Man Killed.—A singular affair occurred recently in Green county, Indiana. The Sheriff of that county, Mr. Moss, received information that a party of ruffians intended to rob the house of an old German named Deppa, on a certain night. With four or five men he watched the house, and saw two robbers enter. The posse followed, and arrived just as the villians were demanding the old man's money and threatening his life. A terrible melee followed, the robbers making vigorous efforts to escape, and a number of shots were fired. After it was over, and the men had been secured, Deppa was found outside the house dead, shot through the body, most likely by one of the Sheriff's party in mistake.

Death of James T. Archer, Esq., of Florida.—On the 1st inst. James T. Archer, Esq., a gentleman of great legal acquirements, and abilities of the highest order, and one of the first lawyers of the State of Florida, died in Tallahasse, of disease of the heart, at the age of about 40 years.

Juvenile Incendiaries.—The police of Augusta, Georgia, have arrested three boys, who are said to have been the cause of the numerous fires that have recently occurred in that city. One of them has been lodged in jail, and the other two sent to their homes, in Charleston.

Happiness is a pig with a greasy tail which every one runs after but nobody can hold.

Department News.

From the Washington Constitution of the 4th inst. we extract the following official intelligence:

The Post-Office Department, with a view of ascertaining the exact amount which would accrue to the revenues of the General Post Office if the matter now transmitted through the mails free were paid for, has prepared a circular directing postmasters to keep a daily account of the additional revenue which would accrue to their respective post-offices if postage was paid upon the letters, etc., now transmitted free through the mails. These accounts to commence with the 1st day of July next, to continue for five quarters, and returns thereof to be transmitted quarterly to the Post-Office Department.

The United States Indian Bureau is in receipt of a letter from Indian Superintendent Collins, of New Mexico. The Superintendent announces the perfect safety of the Southern overland mail route, and says that the rumors of danger coming from letter-writers in that country owe their origin to misapprehensions. The well-informed know that no fear of attack need be entertained in that quarter; and Agent Steck, who proposes to meet some fifteen hundred Indians upon the Gila, to distribute the usual quota of agricultural implements, writes that his guard upon the occasion will consist of ten Mexicans, armed only with hoes and ox whips.

Treasurer's weekly statement by returns received to May 30th, 1859:

Receipts	$2,094,153 33
Dra'ts issued	3,159,414 94
Redemption	1,015,271 61
Amount subject to draft	4,029,279 88

Relic of an Ancient Tea Table.—A teaspoon was recently plowed up in Stockbridge. The field had not been plowed for one hundred years, but the spoon was silver, and as "good as new."

The Sugar Question.

[Communicated.]

Messrs. Editors—In the autumn and winter of the years 1850 and 1851, Robert B. Brashear did invent and put into successful operation, upon the Tiger Island sugar plantation, in the parish of St. Mary's, a new and most novel process for the manufacture of sugar from cane juice, or other liquids containing the saccharine principle, by the use of the fumes of sulphur, or sulphurous acid gas forced into the cold cane juice, by means of a common force pump through leaden or other pipes, by which the quality of sugar, manufactured under that process, was improved to a most extraordinary degree.

A caveat was applied for—a petition to the commissioner of patents was forwarded to the patent office, setting forth his improvement in the manner of clarifying and defecating the cane juice, and asking that letters patent be granted to him, R. B. Brashear, for the discovery of this most useful process in the manufacture of sugar.

In the early part of the year 1851, R. B. Brashear visited Washington City, in person, for the purpose of having letters patent issued in his name, to secure to him the advantages that this great discovery and improvement so justly entitled him to receive. All efforts were made by Mr. R. B. Brashear to induce the Commissioner of the Patent office, in Washington City, to favorably consider the merits and advantages of his discovery, for the use of the fumes of sulphur or sulphurous acid gas applied directly to the cold cane juice, in the manufacture of sugar; and to cause letters patent to issue to him in consideration thereof; but from some frivolous pretext or reason, a patent was refused to him.

The specifications and manner of using this great discovery of R. B. Brashear, would have been published to the world long since, had he lived. Mrs. Nancy P. Brashear has died me the enclosed four original papers, marked A No. 1. Caveat; B No. 2. the Petition; C No. 3. the Specifications; D No. 4. the oath of Mr. R. B. Brashear, before Samuel G. Ibb, a Justice of the Peace in Washington City, which she requests you will have published in your paper, she only asking from the sugar planters that the renown of being the first to discover and to use successfully this great, cheap and valuable improvement in the manufacture of sugar, may be given to the original inventor, R. B. BRASHEAR, of St. Mary's, La.

H. E. LAWRENCE.

(A No. 1.)

Patent Office, Dec. 26, 1850.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of R. B. Brashear's "Caveat" on an alleged improvement in manufacture of sugar from the cane, with certificate for Twenty Dollars as the fee payable thereon.

Said Caveat is duly filed in the confidential archives of this office.

I am, sir, respectfully, etc.,

THOS. EWBANKS, Commissioner.

To H. E. Lawrence, Esq., New Orleans, La.

(B No. 2.)

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The petition of Robt. B. Brashear, of the Parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, respectfully represents:

That your petitioner has invented a new and improved manner of defecating and clarifying cane juice, or other liquids containing the saccharine principle, which he verily believes to be the most perfect and valuable process ever discovered by your petitioner. He therefore prays that letters patent of the United States may be granted to him (for 5y, vesting in him and his heirs and legal representatives the exclusive right to the same upon the terms and conditions expressed in the acts of Congress in that case made and provided; he having paid into the Treasury thirty dollars and complied with the other provisions of the said act.

ROBT. B. BRASHEAR.

(C No. 3.)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that I, ROBERT B. BRASHEAR, of the parish of St. Mary, in the State of Louisiana, have invented a new and improved mode of defecating and clarifying cane juice or other liquids containing the saccharine principle, and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof.

The nature of my invention is the applying directly the fumes of sulphur to the cane juice, or other liquids containing the saccharine principle, by means of which, a clean, perfect, and expeditious manner, the defecation and clarification, by precipitation, filtration, or skimming of the cane juice, or other substance containing the saccharine principle may be effected. No description of the mechanical means of applying the fumes of necessary, since it must be apparent they may be infinitely diversified; suffice it to say that the juice, or other liquid, may be impregnated to the desired extent with the fumes, by being made to fall through a space filled with the fumes of a few feet in minute particles; or the fumes may be driven into the liquid by the agency of a force pump, or other mechanical means.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent is, the direct application of the fumes of sulphur to the cane juice, or other liquid containing the saccharine principle, by means of which, that medium of the juice or other liquid, is purified, rendering its subsequent clarification and defecation, easy by the addition of any of the salts, acids, or alkalies, or acids, hitherto known in the manufacture of sugar.

ROBERT B. BRASHEAR.

(D No. 4.)

City and County of Washington, } District of Columbia, }

On this 26th day of February, 1851, personally appeared before the undersigned, a duly commissioned and appointed Justice of the Peace for the aforesaid city and county of Washington, the within named ROBERT B. BRASHEAR, and made solemn oath that he verily believed himself to be the original and first inventor, or discoverer, of the mode herein described, of defecating and clarifying cane juice, or other liquid containing the saccharine principle, and that he does not know, or believe, the same was ever before known, or used, and that he is a citizen of the United States. ROBT. B. BRASHEAR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1851. SEAL.

SAM'L GRUBB, J. P.

Jel0 1t&W

☞ McLane's celebrated Vermifuge in Missouri.

Job P. O., Oregon county, Missouri, July 22, 1855.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.—Dear Sirs: I have used Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE, prepared by you, in my family, and I do think it the best preparation now in use for expelling worms from the human system. My neighbors have also used it with the same success. You send liberty to use this as you see fit. Yours, etc., WM. O. NETTLE.

The above is a sample of certificates daily received by the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of M'Lane's celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS. We think we are safe in saying they are the most reliable and popular remedies of the day.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by the FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all reputable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Sold by SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 and 113 Chartres street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents for the South. j 6 2p6&W

☞ Dr. Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation and General Nervous Debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the experiment which the traveller and sojourner have found in this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the sceptical of its healthy effects, is to purchase a bottle and be satisfied.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jo6 2p6&W

☞ Seventh Ward American Club—This Club meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall on Victory street, below Frenchmen, next to Mecca Confectionery. A full attendance of the members is requested.

By order of the President.

my19 2pif C. F. WHITE, Secretary.

☞ Eighth Ward American Club—The meetings of this Club take place every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the United States Hotel. Members will please attend punctually, as important business is to come up. By order.

my19 2pif T. A. BOULET, Secretary.

☞ Ninth Ward American Club—A meeting of this Club is to be held on SUNDAY NEXT, at 4½ o'clock A. M., at the hall on St. Ferdinand street, opposite Victory, and every following Sunday at the same hour. A full attendance is desired at the next meeting.

my19 2pif BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

☞ Board of Public Works—We are authorized to announce AUGUSTIN DUPLANTIER as municipal Sole for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works for the First District, subject to the decision of the District Convention. my21 2pif

☞ The Great English Remedy—Sir James Clarke's celebrated Female Pills—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 60 pills, by return of mail.

General Agent for the United States, JOB MONES, Rochester, N.Y. J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all respectable Druggists. jo8 2p3y&W

MARRIED:

On the 4th inst., at the Church of St. Maurice, by the Rev. Mr. Perche, Mr. PHILIP POWER, Jr., to Miss MATHILDE, daughter of Mr. Eugene Dupre, Sr., all of this city.

☞ Private and Confidential—The agents for that wonderful toilet article, known throughout America as CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, are instructed never to reveal to any third party the name of any person purchasing it. No suspicion therefore can alight on those who use it; for the dark and glossy shade—or rather varieties of shade—which it is capable of imparting, cannot by any possibility be detected as artificial. Free from caustic, it may be applied without fear, to the weakest hair, nor will it irritate or blemish the most sensitive scalp.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

jel0 2p1m&W CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

☞ Look out for Imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Dunn & Sons. au16 2p1tawly

A Public Card.

A flagitious and ridiculous handbill, printed over the assumed name of ANSON P. STEWART, was, on yesterday, circulated I brought the Post-Office by a well known individual, proprietor of an establishment on St. Charles street. It is directed against myself, and two gentlemen besides—one residing in Wisconsin, is not the other now absent from the State—who, by their testimony in a suit in which they had no interest or concern, aided in exposing the perjuries and projected frauds of this unprecedented charlatan.

The handbill was printed out of the city, probably at the North, with a view to conceal its source—of which, however, it presents in itself the best possible proof. It is, to me, equally clear that its paternity is triumvirate. To this, with his judicial acts, he has been aided and comforted by two individuals equally inspired with malignity, with whom *villainy* is a rule of into Heathen life, as with him it is an animal instinct.

It is needless to brand this insane ebullition as malicious, cowardly and false, for it does that for itself. It is the device of a convicted perjurer, and is designed not only for revenge, but as a desperate means of escape from the penalties legally consequent upon his false oath and detected frauds in the Third and Fifth District Courts.

I will pay a reasonable reward for the production of this Anson P. Stewart, or authentic information, given to the Chief of Police, of the place where any such person may be found.

THOMAS H. HOWARD.

New Orleans, June 8, 1859. jel0 2p1t

Great Reduction.

From this date we will offer all our stock of

PRINTED LAWNS AND JACONETS,

—At a—

LARGE REDUCTION

From former prices—

Beautiful FAST COLOR LAWNS at 10c., formerly 15c.

" " JACONETS at 12½c., .. 20c.

" FRENCH JACONETS at 30c., .. 40c.

And all our remaining stock of SUMMER GOODS equally cheap.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,

130 Canal street,

Touro Buildings.

Great Opportunity

—FOR—

CHEAP GOODS,

—AT—

THEO. FROIS',

No. 132 Canal Street, Touro Buildings.

From this day all the goods contained in my retail establishment will positively be sold at the most REDUCED PRICES, until my departure for Europe, as within a short time I intend transferring my wholesale business in that store until my other one be rebuilt. I offer a superior assortment, as follows:

FAST COLORED JACONETS at 10, 12½, 15 and 20c a yard.

.. .. .. extra rich, at 25c a yard.

PRINTED ORGANDIES, from 15c a yd.

FINE PLAIN GINGHAMS at 12½c and 15c a yard.

FIGURED BAREGES at 15c a yard.

.. .. .. very rich, from 25 to 35c a yard.

FINE PLAIN .. of all colors, at 20 to 25c a yard.

FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES at $5 50.

RICH SLOUNCED BAREGES at $2 50.

.. Extra .. worth $12 00 for $6 50.

DOUBLE SKIRT .. .. $40 00 .. $5 00.

—Also—

Robes a Tres, Marquise Robes, Double Skirt in Muslins, Tissues and others, which will be sold in same proportion.

All my fancy Silks, Swiss Muslins, plain and figured, English Bareges per yard and in Robes, Parasols, Umbrellas, plain and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs and Collars, Veils, Linens, Curtain Goods of every description, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Robes and Mantillas, Silk Mantillas, Burnous and Bazoulines, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Gloves, Hosiery, Mitts, Fans, and a full assortment of Desirable Goods, all to be sold at the most reduced prices.

THEO. FROIS,

jo9 2p8t No. 132 Canal street, Touro Block.

Bespoke

CLOTHING AND SHIRTS.

MR. CHAS. LEIGHTON,

The practical mechanic of the well known establishment of LEIGHTON & BARBOT, will soon depart for New York prior to which he will be happy to take the measure of those gentlemen so long patrons of the establishment, and any other gentlemen who may be desirous of getting good goods and good fitting

CLOTHING AND SHIRTS,

Mr. Leighton's artistic method of balance measuring, and his long experience in the manufacturing department, is a good guarantee. However, only try an order, and if not fully satisfactory you need not take it.

N. B.—On hand now, and to arrive in a few days, a choice lot of PUFF BOSOM SHIRTS, FLOWING BOSOM, HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL and DIAGONAL. Also, a few Embroidered WEDDING SHIRTS. jo8 2p3t

Fishing Tackle.

Amateurs and Professional Fishermen will find at my Store,

No. 88 CANAL STREET,

FISHING TACKLE,

—OF—

Every Description and Quality.

W. A. WILSON,

jo6 2p1m 88 Canal street.

Paul Morphy Hats!

FISHING HATS!

YACHTMEN'S HATS!

STRAW HATS OF ALL KINDS!!!

And a most magnificent assortment of

FINE SILK AND CASSIMERE DRESS HATS,

Of all the most approved styles.

For sale by

JOHNSTON & TURNER,

Under the St. Charles Hotel,

—AND—

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 14 Camp street,

jo6 2p7t Under City Hotel.

E. A. Tyler,

110 CANAL ST.....NEW ORLEANS,

—Dealer In—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, *SILVER AND PLATED WARE.*

—Manufacturer to Order—

Silverware and Jewelry.

DIAMONDS RESET, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED. jo6 2p1f

Reptiles in the Intestines.

Worms are a revolting subject, but as they are all but universal among children, and the source of more evils than were contained in Pandora's box, we shall be excused for bringing to the notice of mothers a preparation which extirpates every variety of these disgusting creatures. The preparation referred to is

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge,

which invariably accomplishes its object and may be administered to the feeblest child with safety.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

21 and 151 Chartres street,

jo6 2p8tcodd1tW Sole Proprietors.

Meerschaum Pipes.

Just received, a fresh assortment of Genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

LION & P