New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES S. ROSS. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 10 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Daily Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at ten cents per week, (Sundays excepted,) or five dollars per year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates. Country subscriptions payable to the carriers.

Advertisements in, per square—first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the first and second pages are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; an 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 published every Monday morning at 25 per, inevitably in advance. Having a large circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1859.

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

Or we are indebted to the clerk of the steamer John Hancock for Louisville papers.

Monday's Crescent.

The edition of Monday morning's Crescent will be large as usual, and will contain a vast amount of excellent reading matter, including poetry, tales and miscellaneous items generally.

The Enlarged Weekly Crescent.

The enlarged Weekly Crescent is issued this morning, and can be had at the office counter, or at the bookstores of J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange and Commercial Places. It contains an extraordinary amount of readable matter on all subjects and of diversified interest.

Excursions.—The season for Saturday traveling has again come round. There will be hosts of citizens seeking recreation between now and Monday morning next. In addition to the transient trips to the Lake ends of the Jefferson Railroad Company and the Pontchartrain Road, the steam packet Ravenswood leaves to-morrow morning from Port Pontchartrain on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train, for Mandeville, Madisonville, and other lake-shore suburbs. The Mexican Gulf Railroad cars also leave to-morrow morning for Lake Borgne, at half-past 6 and 10 o'clock A. M., furnishing the way of enjoying the sea breezes at a very moderate price. Then the river coast packets departing to-day present opportunities for seeing the banks of the mighty Mississippi. Taking the boats leaving to-day, landing at the capital of the State to-morrow, returning on Monday morning, offers forty-eight hours of recreation and pleasure. The Jackson Railroad train leaving this evening and to-morrow morning also offers chances to take the pine woods air, which is unequalled for freshness and elasticity. Then at 5 o'clock, the steamer Lecomte, Capt. Walker, leaves the levee for Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, and other landings on the Gulf shore. This is another pleasant jaunt, and will, undoubtedly, be well patronized.

Point Clear Hotel.—Watering place habitues may rejoice in the knowledge that the Point Clear Hotel is now open, and that it is in their power to taste the various delights which it affords whenever they choose to take steam and travel thither. A note from that delightful locality informs us that the salt bathing is now glorious, and the fish very fine and very abundant, and in amiable readiness to afford anglers an immensity of sport in catching them. The hotel and grounds have been greatly improved, and Messrs. F. H. Chamberlain & Co.'s accomplished deputies, Col. Hardon, Mr. Webb, Mr. Norris and others, are on hand to do the hospitable to a thousand or so guests, for the accommodations are quite unlimited. By the way, those who intend visiting the Point will be glad to know that a telegraph line is being put up and will soon be in operation.

Lake-Shore Packet Lecomte.—The swift and commodious steamer Lecomte, Capt. Charley Walker, is to be put into the Lake-shore packet business, and to run in accordance with certain arrangements which are published in advertisement, and which are established with a view to affording the greatest convenience to the greatest number of passengers and shippers. Mr. George D. Hite, 10 Canal street, is agent for this favorite boat, which leaves the foot of Bienville street this afternoon, to take her place in her new business. This trip round by the way of the Balize will be a pleasant excursion, as the steamer will touch at many of the Lake coast ports and lend the excursionists at the Lake-end early on Monday morning.

Insurance.—A list of the companies which have complied with the law of the State of Louisiana in relation to agencies of foreign insurance companies, and for which Mr. P. Fairchild, 19 St. Charles street, is agent, is published elsewhere, together with other information relative thereto. We refer business men especially, and readers generally, to the advertisement of Mr. Fairchild.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.—The fifth annual statement of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company is this morning published, and we refer our readers to the favorable exhibit of its affairs.

For Proctorville.—By the early train arrangements of the Mexican Gulf Road a fine chance of enjoying Proctorville sea bathing and fish is afforded, one being enabled to go down, spend a sufficiently long time and return the same day. See the advertisement.

A Little School Girl Killed by Another.—At Allegheny City, Pa., on Thursday, 2d inst., a little girl named Elizabeth Jane Bussler, nine years old, was struck by another girl named Elken, twelve years of age, as is supposed with a stone, from the effects of which she died.

Drouth in Mississippi.—Many of our exchanges throughout Mississippi represent that the drouth begins to seriously affect the growing crops in that State.

"Clothing for the Million," and "the million includes everybody, gentlemen of leisure and business, professional men, traders and tradesmen, laborers and idlers, grown men, and little boys and big boys—clothing for all, of any kind and description of make and material, and at any price to suit any purse, no matter how deep or how shallow, and any one, no matter how common or extraordinary—all this great variety of everything in the outer or under clothing line, from a sock to a fine coat as to suits, may be found at the vast "Southern Clothing Establishment" of Mr. L. W. Lyons, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, running down several numbers on the former thoroughfare. Several advertisements, giving a faint idea of the extent and variety of the assortment may be seen in this morning's paper.

Lots and Residences for Sale.—We direct attention to the sale on the 14th inst., by N. Vignie, auctioneer, of sixteen 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. F. Rotchford's, nearly opposite to the property. The whole belonging to the estate of P. Saulet, and to be sold without reserve; also 256 shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of boots, shoes, and brogans, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., No. 28, Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

Bookstore Fixtures at Auction.—At 12 o'clock, to-day, the Sheriff will sell at auction, at 60 Camp street, certain cases, drawers, tables and shelving, being store fixtures surrendered to their creditors by A. Maggatt & Co., insolvents. See advertisement.

Sea-Shore Residence for Sale.—Messrs. Benthuysen, Lewis & Co., advertise for sale a sea-shore residence at Ocean Springs, all ready for occupancy.

Dolbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal Street.—Young men in want of situations are referred to this institution. See advertisement.

FREE NEGROES IN MARYLAND.

A few weeks ago a Slaveholders' Convention was held in the State of Maryland, to take into consideration the best mode of protecting slave property from the depredations of Abolition thieves, as well as to discuss such other matters as were legitimately connected with the subject. Of course, as Maryland has a large free colored population, the free negro question naturally came up in the course of the deliberations. From the accounts published we should judge that the enfranchised blacks of that State are considered a very undesirable class of inhabitants—rather worse than those of any other State with which we are acquainted.

The Convention recommended a very summary measure in reference to this population, which amounts to compelling them to choose between the alternative of leaving the State or becoming slaves. In a pamphlet of about thirty pages, Col. C. A. Jacobs, of St. Martin's, undertakes to sustain the action of the Convention—having himself submitted to that body the resolution referred to. He states:

There is in Maryland one free negro to five whites. Out of the city of Baltimore, the proportion is much greater; the former in some of the counties comprising more than one-third of the entire population; and their relative increase is such as to continually bring them nearer to a numerical equality. By the census it is shown that while in some counties the white population is nearly stationary, the free negroes have increased from seventeen to twenty-six per cent. within a period of ten years. Notwithstanding these facts, the great agricultural interests of the State are represented as suffering from a paucity of labor, as free negroes afford no reliable supply. Though there are many exceptions, the majority are indolent and depraved, and are an incumbrance to the industrial classes.

To show the difficulty encountered in hiring free blacks, Col. Jacobs speaks of having attended last January at the town of Berlin, whither the people of St. Martin's county resort annually to make contracts for labor by the year with some four or five hundred white men and slaves. At the same time and place there were about three hundred free negroes, but not one of them is known to have hired himself. "If, however," says Col. J., "there should be one to do so at all, he generally selects a home where he can do as he pleases and get a large additional bounty in the shape of a corn patch, half of every Saturday, extra fine clothes and horse, and often a carriage at his command."

Instead of the irregular, transient service which these people choose to render, the planter must have constant labor, or he cannot successfully engage in agriculture. Freedom with these negroes is understood to mean cessation from labor and full license to do as they please.

After a somewhat elaborate consideration of such facts as these, Col. J. says, "it is evident we cannot long live in harmony as two distinct races, with members so nearly equal; a rupture must come, and a struggle for the mastery ensue." Therefore, though he believes that a large portion of the people are ready to conceive measures with a view to the expulsion of free negroes, yet he thinks they should have the option of going into slavery, if they prefer it.

The reasons given by Col. Jacobs, as above condensed, are certainly very strong and logical, conclusive and convincing, if we admit the premises upon which they are based, and we imagine few can be found in this latitude who will dispute them. We presume, should the alternative recommended by the Convention be favorably considered by the Legislature of Maryland and enacted into a law, that the free negroes who do not choose to leave will be allowed the privilege of selecting their own owners, in accordance with a statute somewhat similar in its provisions to that which prevails in Louisiana and Texas. This would be no more than equity and justice demands. At all events, such is the deliberate conviction to which our judgment has arrived. It would be altogether too harsh to deprive them of that opportunity.

Commenting upon the argument of Col. Jacobs in favor of the movement recommended by himself, the New York Journal of Commerce speaks as follows:

We cannot approve of this severe alternative, but must condemn it as oppressive and unjust; we can readily believe that such a body of free negroes are a heavy burden upon the State. But they must live somewhere; the Abolitionists won't have them, unless they come as "panting fugitives;" and they may not be disposed to go to Liberia. Suppose every other State should expel its free negroes, what would become of them? And suppose the 3,500,000 slaves should be set free, as demanded by the Abolitionists, and then expelled, what would become of them? Will the Abolitionists receive them? Will the people generally of the North receive them?

It is somewhat questionable whether the Journal of Commerce would be so much opposed to this "severe alternative," if it did not apprehend that its execution would cause a large influx of "such a body of free negroes" from Maryland as would be "a heavy burden upon the State" of New York! There is as much selfishness as kindness in its remarks. It evidently cares more for the welfare of New York than it does for the welfare of the free negroes. Else it would cordially welcome them to the blessings of "freedom" in free States.

If Maryland should inaugurate and consummate the measure spoken of, it is well nigh certain that Virginia would follow the example, and possibly most of the border States and very likely the whole of the slave States. This would cause an exodus of three or four hundred thousands of free persons of color from the South in a Northern direction, which would almost at once double that class of population there! Then the "negro worshippers" of that region would be better enabled than they now are to judge of the peculiarly beautiful traits of the negro character and of his splendid capacity to take care of and govern himself.

Should this policy ever be adopted, much hardship will inevitably ensue, but in that case all will be justly and equitably chargeable to the vile machinations of the Abolitionists—who, under the guise of friendship, are the worst enemies the black race ever has had.

TEXAS WHEAT AND FLOUR.

We clip the following from the Marshall (Texas) Republican of the 27th ult.:

On Friday last we received a sack of flour from Mr. J. C. Colt, the produce of this spring's wheat. This flour is remarkably white and of superior flavor. We have been using lately the finest St. Louis brands, and this Texas flour, in every respect, is fully equal to it. Mr. Coit's steam mill has proved of great advantage to Marshall and the surrounding country. It was established about two years ago as an experiment. Previous to its erection, there was but little wheat grown in Harrison county; now, its production is general, and other mills have been erected in other sections of the country. The wheat crop this year has turned out very well. Mr. Coit informed us in his note that he had a considerable quantity of wheat waiting to be ground. The superiority of Texas over other States consists in the variety and superiority of its products. It would seem rather strange to a citizen of the old States to see a fine cotton field on one side and a luxuriant wheat field on the other. And then to think of harvesting a wheat crop by the 15th of May!

Texas is bound to become a bountiful wheat producing country. Nothing but the lack of means of communication with a suitable market has hitherto prevented it. This want will soon be supplied by the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is to traverse one of the finest wheat growing countries on the surface of the globe. In two or three years we expect to be shipping large quantities of new flour to the Northern and Western markets. Indeed, we anticipate a very considerable revulsion in the current of that trade. Instead of being buyers of the "staff of life," in all probability we shall become sellers. This will be good for us although it may not be very agreeable to our Western friends.

Match-Making.—The Utica Herald says that Mr. Gates, of Frankfort, Herkimer county, has made during the last eighteen years, about 6,455,000,000 of matches, using 1,250,000 feet of lumber. He now makes 2,750,000 matches daily, making use of 500 feet of lumber. He uses five pounds of phosphorus daily, which is about the amount found in the bones of a single horse. He has thus used up the skeleton of about 2,000 horses—a host of "matched" teams. No wonder that a horse starts at "the fizz which follows the primitive scratch."

History of Lager Beer in the United States.—Lager beer was first introduced into this country by Mr. Wagner, at Philadelphia, in 1840. New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee manufactured a large amount of this beverage. The latter city contains twenty lager beer breweries, employing nearly a million of dollars in capital, which during the past year produced over seventy thousand barrels of that beverage. About two-thirds of the amount was drank by the Milwaukeeans themselves, while the balance was shipped to Chicago, New Orleans, Minnesota and Iowa.

Pontchartrain Railroad, Citizens' Bank, Gas Light and other stocks at auction. The attention of capitalists is requested to the large sales to be made at the Arcade by Messrs. Palfrey & Co., to-day.

A NEW CHANNEL FOR COMMERCE.

Within a short time one of the leading New York dailies has published certain accounts of that country of Eastern Asia called Manichuria, lying north of China, and variously set down on the maps as a portion of Siberia, and of the Chinese Empire, though not properly of either of those great divisions of the Asiatic continent. These accounts have been received from an exploring party, despatched by certain men of commerce and acting under the auspices of government, we believe, and in fulfilling their mission the first steamer has ascended over two thousand miles up the Amoor, a mighty river, hardly inferior to the Mississippi, and with a tributary, the Songari, only inferior to the Missouri. Up the Amoor, the explorers sailed into the heart of Asia, leaving the outside world when they entered its mouth in the southern part of the Sea of Ochotsk, just north of the northerly island of the Japan group, navigating through an almost unknown region, and finally reaching, in their southwesterly progress, a beautiful country, fertile, genial, and thickly populated by a semi-civilized people, to whom the faces of Russians were almost as strange as those of Americans. There they found Manitchu cities of from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand inhabitants, the places of few of which are marked on any map. The amazing fertility of the country supports a vast population, heretofore more secluded from intercourse than the Japanese, though not because of hostility to communication with the other nations of the world. This nation confesses some sort of traditional allegiance to the Russian Government, but its control practically amounts to little or nothing, and being a well-disposed, peaceably-inclined people, satisfied with their condition and not angered by tyranny, they get along really very well with but little governing; there are few law-breakers because there are few laws to break.

The accounts of these explorations have not received general notice from the press of the country, and the unreflecting reader will be apt to glance at the matter and dismiss it along with the many items of passing interest which daily attract a momentary interest amid the mass of newspaper literature. But, if properly looked into, the conclusion must be suggested that these explorations are among the most important of the age, for they are pointing out to the world, the world of commerce and industrial enterprise, what it has been loudly demanding for many years past. It is pointing out the true and only gateway into central Asia, the means of communicating with the innumbered millions who inhabit that vast and peculiar *terra incognita*, with its abundant mineral and other valuable products, wherewith to purchase the manufactures of the enlightened world, from which they have ever been shut out; it shows the way of opening a new and great market, of tapping this mine of wealth to trade and commerce, which has never been worked, its undeveloped richness only partially dribbling through the broad belt of Chinese and Indian territory on the East, and through Tartary and Russian Siberia on the West. But now it is shown that the enlightened world need no longer trade through such exacting agencies, but can go direct to fountain heads and cull there the rich fruits of enterprise.

This Amoor river is the only gateway of approach to Central Asia, for it is the only navigable river, the mouth of which is attainable, that extends far into the interior. It is as readily navigable as the Mississippi, for though the pilots of the steamer were entirely unlnformed, she ran fifteen hundred miles up the river in twenty-two days only, frequent and lengthy stoppages being made. The explorers found at the large Manitchu cities thousands of traders who had come with merchandise-laden horse and camel trains one, two, three thousand miles, thinking the longest of the journeys well done if they reached their homes again in a year's time, with the dear-bought fruit of their adventure. The Manitchu country is the great mart of interior Asia, and should be the depot for that with the rest of the world, as it will be when commodious steamers are put on the river to bridge across the less productive and inhospitable sea border of near a thousand miles in width which the lower portion of the stream traverses.

That portion of the world most interested in this new trade development, the establishment of social commercial relations with a new country, more extensive and populous than the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, is California, and to her its benefits will enure. The trade of Eastern Asia will naturally go to the Pacific States, and upon it they must chiefly rely for the building up of the commercial, and perhaps political, empire of the West, which will one day crown the coasts of that great ocean. It will naturally belong to the Anglo-American country of the Pacific coast, for it is the nearest, or most attainable portion of the manufacturing, Anglo-American world, whence the markets of the civilized and semi civilized nations of Asia can be supplied. Already the trade is heavy and it is constantly enlarging, and we expect that, ere many years, lines of steamers between the occidental and oriental worlds will traverse the Pacific as they now do the Atlantic between Europe and America, while the sailing fleet will be many fold increased. The opening of this trade with Central Asia, via the Amoor river avenue of access, will be just into the Pacific country's hand and would stimulate it considerably and employ a fleet of ships. The distance from San Francisco to the mouth of the Amoor is only about a third greater than from New York to Liverpool.

A Remarkable Property of Iron.—In the year 1856, says an English paper, Mr. March, an able chemist connected with the Royal Arsenal, discovered that it is an invariable rule with iron which has remained a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains or an impalpable powder, to become red hot, and ignite any substances with which it comes into contact. This be found by scraping some corroded metal from a gun, which ignited the paper containing it, and burnt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact is of immense importance, as it may account for many spontaneous fires and explosions, the origin of which has not been traced. A piece of rusty iron brought in contact with a bale of cotton in a warehouse, or on shipboard, may occasion extensive conflagrations, and the loss of many lives. It ought to be added, that the tendency of moistened particles of iron to ignite was discovered by the great French chemist, Lemary, as far back as the year 1670.

Gibraltar and Ceuta.—A great deal has been said about the absurdity of attempting to purchase Cuba, but it seems that the Spaniards themselves have in their heads a still more impracticable bargain. The Madrid journals state that the English are repairing and strengthening the fortifications at Gibraltar, and arming batteries; also that troops, heavy guns, and large stores are being collected there. The *Espano*, in giving this news, exclaims, "Gibraltar! There is no veritable Spaniard, who loves the glory and dignity of his country, who does not thrill with emotion at the idea of seeing this rock in the hands of foreigners!" and the *Discusion* gravely recommends the Government "not to abandon the idea" of exchanging Ceuta for it.

☞ **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 are at 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 Pittsburg, 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 respectable 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.

jo6 2p6t&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 enjoyment which the afflicted experience when using 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 every where. jo6 2p6t&W

☞ **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.

jo10 2p1m&W CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

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

By order of the President.

my19 2ptf C. P. 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 2ptf T. A. BOULET, Secretary.

☞ **Ninth Ward American Club—A meeting** of this Club is to be held on SUNDAY NEXT, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at their 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 2ptf BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

☞ **Board of Public Works—We are au**thorised to announce AUGUSTIN DUPLANTIER as a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works for the First District, subject to the decision of the District Convention.

my21 2ptd

☞ **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 5 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over fifty pills, by return of mail.

General Agent for the United States JOB MOSES, Rochester N.Y. J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all respectable Druggists. fe8 2p1y&W

Spring and Summer Clothing!

SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

Corner of Common Street.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

NEW STORES! NEW GOODS!

LOW PRICES!

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHIONS!

L. W. LYONS,

Has just received, per late steamers, one of the largest and most magnificent stocks of

FASHIONABLE

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

EVER BROUGHT TO THE SOUTH!

Which, for Style, Material, Workmanship and Cheapness, not surpassed!

His Goods are divided into three Departments, but all under one general view:

STORE No. 26 ST. CHARLES STREET—For

Boys' Clothing.

STORE No. 28 ST. CHARLES STREET—For

Men's Clothing.

STORE No. 30 ST. CHARLES STREET—For

Furnishing Goods and Shirts.

☞ Salesmen speak French, Spanish and English.

L. W. LYONS,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

jy11 2p1t corner of Common street.

Linen Shirts! Linen Shirts!

—Just opened, 200 dozen—

ALL LINEN SHIRTS!

Various Styles.

FOR SALE AT $2 50 AND $2 75 EACH!

—Also, a superior lot of—

Real Seersucker Suits.

L. W. LYONS,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

jy11 2p1t Corner of Common.

Shirts! Shirts!

Just received by late steamers, a large assortment of

SHIRTS, OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,

of all the various qualities and sizes, White and Colored,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY

for the New Orleans city trade, to fit Men, Youth, Boys and Children.

L. W. LYONS,

Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

jo11 2p1t corner of Common street.

Trunks, Traveling-Bags,

VALISES, UMBRELLAS AND WATER-PROOF

CLOTHING,

Of the very best styles and qualities, made to order, and warranted.

L. W. LYONS,

26, 28 and 30 St. Charles st.,

jo11 2p1t corner of Common street.

Good Situations.

All who are qualified before the 1st of September can always find good business positions.

The young men of New Orleans, who are identified with the city and the South, are preferred by business houses, if they have the needful qualifications.

DOLBEAR'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

106 CANAL STREET,

Is designed especially to impart practical business education in

BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS,

PENMANSHIP, FRENCH, SPANISH,

GERMAN, ENGLISH, etc.

☞ The city is healthy at present.

jo11 2p2t&W* RUFUS DOLBEAR.

B. Piffet & Sons,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

FANCY GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND TOYS,

No. 122 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Country Merchants will find in our house the largest selection of goods in the line kept, and as we have peculiar facilities for purchasing, we can sell at much lower prices than Northern houses.

B. PIFFET & SONS,

jo6 2pMo&Sa6m 122 Canal street.

George H. Vinten,

TYPE FOUNDRY

—AND—

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

105 Poydras st., between Camp and St. Charles sts., N. Orleans.

PRESSES, TYPE, INK, PAPER, CARDS, and Furnishing of every description, at manufacturers' prices.

Agent for the sale of R. HOE & CO.'S PRESSES, and JAS. CONNER & SONS' TYPES.

☞ Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per lb. Second-hand Presses bought and sold. a18 2pMo&Wly

Boys' Clothing Emporium,

No. 26 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Between Canal and Common streets.

This Store is exclusively for

YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING, SHIRTS,

—And—

FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have just opened a LARGE STOCK of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS AND SCHOOL CLOTHING,

Embracing every Style and Quality.

All of which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

☞ Salesmen speak French, Spanish and English.

L. W. LYONS,

Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,

jo11 2p1t corner of Common street.

For Sale,

A SEA SHORE RESIDENCE, at Ocean Springs, Miss., in complete order. Inquire of

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,

jo11 2p3t 116 Canal street.

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