New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. WILSON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 20 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at six dollars per annum, or half-yearly and quarterly at the same rate, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the end of the term, or $1 per month, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, prepaid—first insertion, in advance, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. AS A FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds 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 $3 per, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 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 and address at the office.

☞ We learn of the decease of John C. Harrison, a native of Baltimore, and for many years a merchant of this city—connected with the firm of Harrison, Brown & Co., and Harrison, Clagg & Co.; which houses, some years ago, held the highest commercial standing in our city. Mr. Harrison died in New York on the 10th inst., after a long illness, aged about 47 years. He married in this city a daughter of our old citizen, Jacob Barker, and leaves a family of several children.

CARR STREET.—The paving of this thoroughfare with square blocks from Canal up to Gravier street, will soon be completed. So far so good. But, we understand it is the intention of the contractors, as soon as they finish to Gravier street, to stop there, then go up to Prytania street, finish a square there, and then over to Magazine street, and complete a square or two there. By the time they get through these isolated jobs, it is quite possible the fall business will have commenced, while our great thoroughfare is hopelessly broken up and obstructed. Should this prove the case great loss and serious inconvenience will assuredly ensue. Against this skipping and hopping, we enter, on behalf of the merchants of Camp street, our solemn protest. Let the contractors, by all means, complete their paving to Poydras street, if no further. If they cannot do this in time to save their other contracts, let them apply to the Council for an extension of one month. It ought to be granted them, and will be granted them, we are fully persuaded, if they ask for it. But, in the name of common sense and wise policy, let not the paving of Camp street be suspended until the main business portion of it is completed.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Considering the vexation which so many who visit it endure, should it not be spelled Pike's Pique—or Pique's Pique?

FOURTH WARD AMERICAN CLUB.—We refer to notice elsewhere published that the Fourth Ward American Club will meet at 44 St. Louis street next Saturday evening.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. J. Y. Lawless, for New York via Key West, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with $40,000 in specie and a large number of passengers.

LORD NAPIER'S OPINION.—Lord and Lady Napier are now in London. His lordship writes that the impression in London is that Germany will soon be involved in the war, and with Germany, all Europe. The German Government are opposed to interference, but the excitement among the people is so wild that they cannot be checked. An army will march to the Rhine, he thinks, at an early day. This necessarily involves England in the fight.

MR. WISE, THE AERONAUT.—Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, was expected to leave Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., for St. Louis, for the purpose of making his grand trip from the latter city to the Atlantic seaboard with his monster balloon and newly invented apparatus. He was to make an ascension from Lancaster before his departure.

MURDER.—The New York Times says that a shocking murder was committed near Fort Hamilton on the night of the 8th inst. A quarrel occurred between two drunken laborers named Quinlan and Kilboy, when the former split the latter's head completely open with an ax. The murderer had eluded the police at last accounts.

JUDGE SWAN AND THE OBERLIN CASE.—Public indignation meetings are being held in different parts of Ohio, to pass opinion upon the repudiation of Chief Justice Swan by the Republican State Convention, on account of his decision in the Oberlin Rescue case. The Columbus Statesman says that, by this attempt to punish a just judge for doing his duty, the Republican party has cut its own throat. It predicts the defeat of the Republican nominee for Judge to fill Judge Swan's place, at the coming election. There is no question but that the action of the convention has the disapproval of a large portion of the Republicans of Ohio, and that sooner than appear to sustain it by voting for its candidate, many of them will cast their ballot for the Democratic nominee.

A WOMAN TARRED AND FEATHERED IN OHIO.—One night recently a party of men and boys made a descent upon a house of ill-repute kept by a Mrs. Gatton, at Mount Liberty, Belmont county, Ohio, and demolished everything in the house. The law less party then emptied the feather beds, and, after thrashing young Gatton severely, tarred and feathered him. After this, Mrs. Gatton and her daughter, the latter of whom is only sixteen years of age, were treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and actually carried through the streets on two rails, together with a man named Bryan and the son, who occupied a similar vehicle.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Miss Eunice Cooper, aged 20 years, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning on the 8th inst., in a field near the residence of her mother, in Clark county, Indiana. The bolt struck her in the forehead and followed the left side into the ground. Her bonnet and clothing were torn into shreds, and a handkerchief around her neck was set on fire.

THE RECENT FROST IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati Gazette says, regarding the effect of the frost upon the crops, the accounts are generally discouraging, but verbal reports obtained from farmers and others satisfy us that the damage has been over-estimated greatly. The injury to the corn can be fully repaired by replanting, and even this will not be necessary to any considerable extent. Wheat, we believe, to have escaped without material damage. Potatoes have suffered to the extent, perhaps, of one-fourth the crop. Smaller vegetables have suffered more. Grapes are safe in this section, and the prospects for an abundant yield continues favorable.

THE AMERICAN LOCK PICKER.—Hobbs, the lock master, is making a fortune in London, manufacturing pickless locks. John Bull is surprised and delighted with his ingenuity and enterprise.

AN ANCIENT RELIC.—A few days ago an old musket was plowed up by a negro boy in Yallobusha county, Miss., which was supposed to have been used by the Indians. It had been in the ground so long that the stock had rotted off.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Thomas Viery, a young man who drowned himself in the river at Memphis on the 6th of May last, in a fit of delirium tremens, was found and identified on the 12th inst., three or four miles below Fort Pickering.

BALING COTTON.—We refer planters and other cotton men to the advertisement of Mr. Henry T. Bartlett at J. E. Matthews & Co.'s, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, who is prepared to furnish McComb's iron tie for baling cotton in any quantity that may be desired. Mr. B. announces that he will supply the tie at a greatly reduced price.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

The Government of the United States has several hundred thousand quasi subjects—subjects, because occupying the nation's territory, not because they are in subjection to its laws and order compelling statutes—who are giving it now much trouble, and are likely to prove quite as disagreeable territorial tenants as the Sepoys of India. The problem, what shall be done with them? is one already seriously demanding the most profound discussion, and as time advances its urgency will be suggested in a constantly increasing ratio! Between the Rocky Mountains and the border lines of the admitted States are several hundred thousand of the most daringly ferocious and untamable of savages, the area of whose wild domain is being regularly and rapidly narrowed by the advancing borders of a migratory civilization. Chafed by this every day more apparent coercion, the Indians are struggling against the invaders who are driving them back from their accustomed haunts, and leave no opportunity unimproved of gratifying their animosity and natural bloodthirstiness.

If things are left to take their own course, the natural consequence will be a war of extermination between the frontiersmen and the Indian tribes, thousands of white men, women and children will be slain, and tens of thousands of Indians. If the problem is left to solve itself, this will be the way of it, and a very melancholy way, not alone because of the slaughter on both sides and the wrong done the Indians, but because the occupation of the West by the whites will be greatly retarded, and the communities of that great country will be founded amid all the demoralizing influences that prevail in a region in a state of warfare, the effects of which generations will not purify away. The problem should not be left to solve itself by the Government, which will, if it pursues such course, after years of distracting warfare pen up the remnants of the tribes into Reserves, the heavy work having been done by the free fighters whom it had brutalized into ruffians, and who, with their immediate descendants, would prove almost as great a curse to the country as the less blameworthy savages whom they displaced.

If there ever was occasion for vigorous and energetic action on the part of the Government, it seems to us that now is the time for its exercise. It will occur to whoever has reflected upon the subject that there is but one course to pursue, and this is the occupation of the Indian territory by an overwhelming force of United States troops, and the establishing of twenty times as many forts as there now are. All irregular fighting by marauding squads of unscrupulous whites, whose acts infuriate the Indians and instigate reprisals, should be checked and the perpetrators punished with the same severity that red offenders would be. The Indians should be compelled to keep within liberal Reserves that would be defined for the abode of each tribe, every one of which has now, and always has had so long as anything has been known of them, a regular allotment of the plain and mountain country of the West, with bounds almost as definite as those of civilized nations. An abundantly sufficient portion of the original territory of each tribe should be reserved to them, their passing beyond it punished and the invasion of lawless whites punished, by the troops who should be stationed in forts throughout the Reserves. By the discreet distribution of bounties, backed by an overpowering force of regular troops, the tribes of the plains could be compelled, in a year or two, to recognize both the irresistible character and the policy of such arrangement of their troubles—an arrangement that constitutes one alternative, the only other being something dreadful to contemplate, for it is nothing less than the annihilation of the Indians. They and their white antagonists in the West must be compelled to preserve peace—be prevented from cutting each other's throats, as much for the sake of one threat as the other, for the subject of a Government is entitled to its protection, whether his skin be red or white.

To carry out this policy of conquering a peace would cost money, but it could not be better expended. The army would have to be greatly increased, but the cause is good and sufficient reason. There would be no such difficulties to contend against as those which so tediously prolonged the Seminole war, and the Indians of the West are much more tractable and amenable to reason than those stubbornly malignant Florida patriots. That the West needs attending to is a fact alarmingly patent, and every week that the inauguration of commandingly energetic measures is delayed, the more difficult will be their carrying out—the greater the quantity of blood to be shed. There are thousands of lives of white men and Indians to be saved. The Pike's Peak delusion has introduced into the Indian country a horde of men who are reckless and desperate, and whose conduct will exasperate the difficulties of which every mail brings accounts. The Indians of Western Texas and New Mexico need attending to, and the inoffensive occupants of the Lower Reserve need defending in their lives and rights assured to them when they agreed to the conditions that Government prescribed. They have suffered many outrages at the hands of lawless whites, and are threatened with others more disastrous. The Army of the West, from North Nebraska to Mesilla Valley, should be increased to competent strength, no matter at what cost, for the outlay will be but as an ounce of preventive to the pound of cure which will be requisite ere long, when a hundred thousand or so of united savages, feeling that they are being driven to the wall, may burst in an avalanche of destruction on thousands of unprotected whites along the frontiers. Each tribe should be circumscribed by the bounds of separate reserved lands without delay, and then they will be under control as well as under protection. To get them in this position is, of course, the difficulty; but it should be met and conquered promptly, without consulting the cost.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The health of the city of New Orleans continue extraordinarily excellent for any season of the years There is, comparatively speaking, no sickness at all. Indeed, the average health is about as good as during the winter months; and so far as our experience enables us to judge, as well as from what the physicians say, the prospects ahead are exceedingly favorable. We have now passed the middle of June in perfect safety, and no signs have yet manifested themselves giving ominous token that we are to be afflicted with another epidemic. We don't predict, as a matter of course, that we shall be entirely exempted, for it is impossible, owing to the treacherous nature of the disease, to make a safe calculation in the premises. The yellow fever sets at naught, of late years, the experience and wisdom of our oldest and most learned physicians, and baffles the teachings of years. Hence, it would not look well for us to enter upon prophesies, or put forth bold speculations, and assert that our present happy immunity was destined to last throughout the season. We know nothing of that; but we do know, and assert unqualifiedly, that the city is enjoying a remarkable measure of health, and that the future, judging from the present, appears as full of auspicious promise as could be desired.

Notwithstanding these present, well-known facts—facts corroborated and sustained by the whole city press and people—rumors are continually sent abroad by designing or ignorant persons to the effect that the yellow fever is prevailing here to a lamentable extent. These false and injurious reports have been in circulation for weeks; and now, when we look over our exchanges from the North, South, East and West, we find them growing thicker and thicker, and more and more plausibly set forth as the season advances. So far as many Northern papers are concerned, we believe the rumors are manufactured for the occasion out of whole cloth, in order to precipitate Southern travel Northward at as early a day as practicable.

The people of the country and of the adjacent States should repose no faith in these lying fabrications. They may rely implicitly upon the press of New Orleans. That press will inform them of the first well-defined case that occurs; and should we be unfortunately afflicted with an epidemic, will keep them thoroughly posted from its commencement until its disappearance. Reports that come from any other quarter are not entitled to the smallest scintilla of belief, for they always emanate from prejudiced or ignorant sources. For many years the city press has not failed in the premises; and there is no likelihood it will prove recreant to its plain, unmistakable duty now. Look to, and rely upon, the city press!

THE RECENT VIRGINIA ELECTION.—More than half the counties in Virginia have given majorities for Goggin. In 1856, Buchanan had majorities in about three-fourths of the counties of that State.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Nothing of an important character transpired yesterday, unless the free sales in cotton at good prices came within that category of events. The staple was in good demand, and with another advance in Liverpool, it is believed that many thousands of bales en route will bring cost, and, possibly, a dollar per bale profit on certain and well defined grades. The talk is that the difference in the assimilation of many grades between this market and Liverpool is not so great as has been believed. The further talk is that cotton purchased in last January and February within the range of 11 cents; that is, cotton which could be said to have pretensions to cleanliness, has paid at least a commission, while there are thousands of bales that will turn out great losses—as witness the operations of Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Charleston and New York.

We are receiving favorable accounts of the growing crops, universal. It is, however, premature to talk of the crop not yet in bloom. The overflowed lands are relieved of water, and some kind of crops, either cotton or corn, will be raised. Cotton planted in June has been known to turn out well. The talk is that the present prices of corn—say $1 10 to $1 25 per bushel—is a most extraordinary price for an article that can be raised with so little trouble throughout the broad domain of this confederacy, and in some sections two crops per annum. It is astonishing to some folks—practical agriculturists—thinkers on political economy—that cotton and sugar planters, with the richest and most productive soil known in God's creation, should be buying corn at $1 25 per 56 pounds. Possibly an average price of 11 cents for cotton, and 5½ cents for sugar, will meet the extraordinary price; but the talk is these figures will not, and our ideas are in unison.

There was some talk about tobacco. There is no doubt but that some three or four foreign agents have the market under control. They are flush in resources, and, of course, they can move at the proper moment. The weed is a safe article at all times at certain prices, and the theory of managing the markets is well understood by the buyers now in our midst.

There was some talk of closing up for the season. In our view, there will be no change this season, so long as there are a hundred hogsheads of tobacco, a thousand bales of cotton, or a half of a crop of sugar, or a few notes and acceptances to be found on the market.

Of course many thousands of dealers, traders and cosmopolites in general, have taken their departure; not one of the many but what will return again, if financial affairs will permit. This leaves a fair field for the wont-go-aways, who begin to talk of local recreations, our sea-shore suburbs, pleasure parties, and so on; yachting, fishing, sailing, and so on. This brings us to talk of the many fine yachts now owned in our city, which will make their appearance on the placid waters of the lakes this summer. Commodore Robinson's yacht Gipsey, will, it is presumed, have a trial with the New York built yacht Corypheus, belonging to Messrs. Story & Milliken, which cleared at New York on the 2d inst. for our waters, and will be due in a few days. If Commodore Story arrives with her safe, it is supposed he will be entitled to the appellation of flag officer of the lake fleet; that is, if the Corypheus should prove in her sailing qualities superior to the Gipsey. For it must be duly remembered that the Gipsey is of the manor born, which entitles her to precedence. So, after talking of cotton, tobacco, exchange, document bills, freights, yesterday the talk ranged outside and brought up the yacht fleet of the Crescent City and the Lakes.

The mails came through yesterday as late as due, without, however, bringing the English papers by the Africa, due on Saturday; they will be along when they are of no use.

The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, has been delayed much beyond the usual time. She was due here on Saturday last.

There was a meeting of the Stockholders of Tehuantepec Company yesterday, in conformity to public notice, which resulted only in some measures, subject to contingencies, to continue the mail service, so that the contract shall not be forfeited before the 1st of October next.

AMALGAMATION IN OREGON.—The scarcity of wives is severely felt in the flourishing Pacific State of Oregon, which has lately authorized the addition of another star to the glittering constellation of American commonwealths, and the lack is a great check upon the progress of the young and growing State. Unable to obtain help-mates of their own color the spouseless masculines are taking to their bosoms Walla-Wallas, Shoshones, Flat Heads and Nez Perces, and other Indians of the female persuasion, and making them Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. anybody else by the rites of lawful wedlock. A newspaper correspondent witnessed three weddings of this sort in one day not long ago, and if he experienced any emotion unusual at ordinary weddings he says nothing about it. Hence he concludes that the Orgonian sense of propriety has been dulled by much usage in such exercise into indifference to the rather striking exhibition of a white skinned (at all events) man taking for better or for worse, swearing to love, honor and cherish as the wife of his bosom, one of the marvellously filthy, greasy, copper colored squaws of the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. If such candidates for matrimony succeed, we think all the old maids of the country whose hope has been deferred should take ship "for Oregon and a market."

DE RIVIERE AND THE BOSTON LADIES.—The last performances of the adventurer De Riviere are noticed by the Boston Atlas in reference to the alleged scandal concerning the "Captain" and two ladies from Boston:

We are informed by letters from the South that the ladies referred to are very respectably connected, and have always moved in good society in this city. One of them is the wife of a gentleman who does business in Boston; she is represented as being a lady of tall figure and prepossessing appearance, and who had been recommended to try the dry climate of Aiken on account of ill-health. The other is a single lady, the daughter of a gentleman well-known in this community, who was accompanying the married lady in the capacity of a companion. These ladies, if ignorant of the real character of the Captain, could not have been in the habit of reading the papers of the day; if so, the very complete descriptions of Riviere's person which have been published, would have enabled them at once to have identified him, and would have apprised them of his character.

MURDERED BY A WOMAN.—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor of the 11th has the following:

W. B. Fulton, a son of our respected citizen, D. J. J. W. Fulton, was shot and killed last night in New Town, by a woman named Nancy Johnson. It seems that, with some young companions, in mere sport, they annoyed the house of this female, who was a common "woman of the town," when she fired a pistol through a hole in the wall, and the load, which was of small buck shot, took effect in young Fulton's head, from which he died in a very short time. He was about 17 years of age, and a promising lad, well beloved by his companions. It is a most unfortunate occurrence.

The case was judicially investigated this morning before Justices Whitfield and Harris, and the woman was held for appearance to the next Circuit Court in a bond of $2 000. This same woman, we learn, has heretofore shot and wounded two men before this present killing. She is about forty-five years of age.

PROFESSOR DIMITRY.—In a notice in our issue of yesterday of the proposed foundation by the faculty of Georgetown College of a law school, in connection with that excellent educational institution, we unintentionally committed an error in stating that the professorship of *common* and civil law has been tendered to Professor Alexander Dimitry. The fact is, that the heads of the College have invited the learned professor (who is a distinguished alumnus of the University) to lecture on the history of the "Roman civil law;" and we have much pleasure to announce, further, that Mr. Dimitry—than whom no one is better qualified to perform the task with distinction to himself and eminent advantage to the students, as he has, we believe, made the history of the Roman monarchy, republic and empire, the subject of especial study during many years—has accepted the invitation.

[Washington Constitution, 11th.

A YOUNG LADY POISONED.—A most distressing case occurred last evening, which occasioned considerable excitement in the neighborhood. A young lady, named Miss Mary Queen, aged about 18 years, residing with her parents on Walnut street, below Fourth, it is said, had been unwell for some time, and had received a prescription from her physician, which was filled at one of our drug stores. She partook of a spoonful, and was a corpse in fifteen minutes. The prescription, it is stated, was misunderstood, corrosive sublimate being put up through mistake.

[Harrisburg (Pa.) Union, 9th inst.

MAKING FOOLS OF THEMSELVES.—It is said that there are several young Americans in Paris—mere boys—who spend $100 per day in fast living. They are laughed at.

INTERIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

EAST FELICIANA, June 13, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—After a considerable spell of dry weather, which has caused some injury to the earlier corn and retarded the growth of cotton, we are now having refreshing and genial showers, in the very nick of time, which will from henceforth rapidly improve and advance the growing crops. The prospects of the planters in this region are now considered highly favorable, unless some future ills shall befall them ere the harvesting.

The health of the people was never better, and what more could they ask than the blessings of health and plenty? The Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company, I learn, are beginning to receive their T Iron for re-setting their road. This will certainly be a great improvement, and speaks well for the energy and public spirit of the Company. As the landing at Port Hudson is becoming very difficult to approach and inconvenient in many respects, it is not improbable that the Company will have, at no distant day, to look out for a more favorable terminus, and if the people of Baton Rouge would consider their true interest, they would not hesitate a moment in making the proper efforts and taking the proper steps to have this work extended to that point, as the additional cost would be trifling, and the advantages to that city would certainly be very great.

There is a general quietude prevailing among the people, excepting only in reference to political matters. That eternal cauldron, you know, never ceases its agitations, sometimes simmering, sometimes boiling, and next, foaming and furious. Well, I don't know but what it is best for it to be so. Ours is a *go-ahead* people, as essentially political as they are military in their nature. They vote as they please, serve God as they like, and fight whenever it is required. Besides, it works out good results that the people should take interest in and investigate the political questions of the day, as they would not be so apt to become the dupes and passive tools of the designing, deceptive and unprincipled demagogue. I would rejoice to see every family in the State take at least one newspaper.

Political agitation in our parish seems to be getting a little *up*, and it is somewhat amusing to hear the frequent inquiries as to the whereabouts of this man and that man. So far as I am able to judge, as an *outsider*, there appears evidently to be a decided split among the Democrats—the one portion adhering to and warmly contending for the old States Rights principles, which have so long formed the solid basis of the Democratic party; now, in contradistinction, claiming to be the State Rights' Democracy. This division of the party, it cannot be denied, constitute the *old phalanx* of the Southern Democracy as descending from the old Jeffersonian School. While the other portion, known more particularly as the followers and adherents of the new political school and principles of John Slidell, a native of New York and a New York politician, are modifying their States Rights doctrines with the more malleable ingredient of *conservatism*, a political ingredient so well known in the North and so much used to the injury of the South. It is this ingredient that led the Slidell majority in the late State Convention to endorse a *protective* tariff policy, as recommended by the Administration under that odious feature of specific duties, etc., together with many other departures from what is regarded as the long settled principles and policies of the Democratic party. This portion are here called, what they themselves don't deny plainly, the Slidell party; and what else should they be called? If they have chosen to repudiate and desert the noble old principles of the Democracy to follow after the new lights and new leaders of his creation, surely they ought to be proud of the name of the *Slidell party*.

And yet there is another political cauldron a bubbering up here besides the Democratic, and one, perhaps, whose agitations I may know something more about. There is not a tempest, it is true; but something like a *tea-pot* agitation among our American friends, which may ultimately burst that small-sized concern with considerable effect. Just about this time, however, the precise whereabouts of the Americans in these parts is not very definitely known or come-at-able. Yet still there are some visible indications among individual personages who have nursed the party very faithfully and seem to have had its welfare very much at heart as long as there appeared any hopes to make something by it, who are now very much concerned about its future disposal, and have made quite a bold attempt to kick over the kettle at once and sell out the concern to conservatism and the Slidell party in general; but the kettle won't be kicked over nor the concern disposed of until it suits them. What may be the ultimate course of the Americans in this parish I am unable now to say, but I may venture to predict that, like myself, a large majority of them will never acknowledge or gracefully wear the snubriquet of *Sam* Slidell's, for such is the political title of some few here at this time, who, almost solitary and alone, set that particular tail in motion without the strength or help to roll it over.

I must close now; but I shall have something new to communicate to you once in a while. In the meantime, believe me

Truly, yours,

Z. A.

Great Flood in the Upper Mississippi.

The St. Paul Minnesotian, of the 6th inst., publishes a long account of the ravages of the recent flood in the upper Mississippi, from which we extract the following:

We cannot pretend to give any figures of the loss and damage occasioned by the flood. In the aggregate it will be enormous, if the waters do not subside. Coming as it does in the hardest of hard times here, it will be more severely felt. After this flood, we predict no one will want to settle on bottom lands again, while our high, rich, rolling prairies invite settlement.

Along the river there has been much wood floated off, hay, etc., destroyed. We have not definite particulars of the flood below, but some of the towns must possess valuable water privileges soon.

At St. Anthony and Minneapolis the storm and flood has been terribly destructive, and property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars have been destroyed and lost. The pier, on which the turn table of the upper bridge at St. Anthony stands, (the bridge is a draw-bridge,) has been moved down stream some thirty feet! Another pier near the shore has been swept away, taking about one hundred feet of the bridge away with it! The water was level with the bridge at 10 A. M. to-day, and is probably over it by this time. There is great danger of the whole bridge going. The Suspension bridge is as yet intact, being about three feet above the water. The fifth pier (from the St. Anthony side) of the lower bridge has gone, taking about one hundred and fifty feet of the bridge with it! Both adjoining piers are being undermined by the flood. The Suspension bridge is probably safe, unless the one above it should come down in a body.

At least $130,000 worth of lumber and logs have gone over the Falls within three days. Two small shingle mills were carried away.

The Falls, we are told, present an appearance both fearful and sublime. The torrents pour over the precipice with terrible force and increased roar, and the spectacle has attracted even persons from this city. Portions of the rocks, we learn, over which these torrents have poured since the time that the Almighty first set creation in motion, have given way to the pressure of waters and fallen down, creating a still more rugged cataract. "Spirit Island," just below the cascade, has also been swept away. The Minneapolis Mill Company's dam still stands intact, while the drift flood does not reach the only bridge that can be crossed—the suspension.

The water, according to measurement made here, is twenty-one feet above low water mark. The W. L. Ewing, Capt. Hillhouse, informs us, could not go under the bridge, lacking about four feet, as her pipes require seventy-two feet, and about sixty-nine remains, out of ninety at low water, between the timbers and the river.

The business men along the levee are keeping a register of the flood by marking the altitude on their doors as the waters crawl up to their posts. The last mark will be pointed to, in after times, as "the hight of the great flood" in 1859.

THE OVERFLOW.—The high water is receding slowly at this point. Dry land is now visible on the Louisiana side, and although there has been much damage done to the buildings and drowning of stock, yet there has been many farms made rich by the deposit, and in some places the land is nearly a foot higher than before the overflow.

[Vicksburg Sun, Wednesday.

HOW TO NEUTRALIZE POISON.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed, may be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet-oil. An individual with a very strong constitution, should take nearly twice the quantity. This oil will most positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal, or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

NO LAWFUL IMPEDIMENT—AN EPIGRAM.

To sprightly Sue, dull Thomas said—
"A witty girl I ne'er will wed."
"It cannot be," quoth Sue, "because
You fear the old Mosaic laws;
For wit and you are not within
Prohibited degrees of kin!"

[Boston Post.

WHAT IS FOLLY?

Hear what Martin Luther sung,
What Dr. Martin Luther sung,
What the Reverend Martin Luther sung—
Who loves not wine, women and song,
He is a fool his whole life long.

Neutral Advice.

Let France delight to go and fight,
It 'tis her folly to;
Let Austria cry for "Territory!"
With that we've nought to do.

Our shoot must be "Neutrality!"
To England peace is sweet;
But, friends, that she may neutral be,
Let's Man our Forts and Feet! [Punch.

☞ Fourth Ward American Club will meet at 44 St. Louis street, on SATURDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.

By order of the President.

jel7 2pt D. WATRES, Sec'y.

☞ No Wonder he was Thankful—Read and judge for yourselves—

ROCHESTER, October 19, 1852.

MESSRS. Fleming Bros—

Gentlemen: Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for Liver Complaints and all Bilious Diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all suffering with Liver Complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, 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. j-13 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.

je10 2p1m&W CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

☞ The success which attends the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its almost miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 131 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. je13 2p6&W

☞ 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 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. je8 2p1y&W

☞ Board of Public Works—We are authorised 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. my23 2pd

McComb's Iron Tie.

This TIE, which has been much improved, is the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, and most easy of application to Cotton Bales, is offered at a

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

And can be had in any quantity by applying to

HENRY T. BARTLETT,
At J. E. Matthews & Co.'s,
Corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

New Books!

—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY—

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
50 Camp Street.

LE BON TON—Book of Fashions for June.
RECOLLECTIONS OF GEOFFREY HAMLYN. By Henry Kingsley.
TO CUBA AND BACK—A Vacation Voyage. By Dana.
TRIUMPHS OF PAUL MORPHY.
DE QUINCEY'S LAST VOLUME—THE AVENGER.

——Also, Fresh Supplies of——

LORD DUFFERIN'S YACHT VOYAGE.
FATHER AND DAUGHTER. By Fredrika Bremer.
THE JEALOUS HUSBAND. By A. M. Maillard.
MY EARLY DAYS. By Elba Farnham.
MRS. JAMESON'S STUDIES, STORIES and MEMOIRS.
" " ITALIAN PAINTERS.
DAVENPORT DUNN. By Charles Lever.
HAMILTON'S HISTORY REPUBLIC UNITED STATES—Third Vol.
IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON—Fifth Vol.

—And—

All the Late Publications of the Day,
For sale by
BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
je15 2p3t 50 Camp street.

Louis Muh.

Not having been able to dispose of my business, I am obliged to continue the same. I therefore inform my friends and customers that I will make my voyage to Europe as heretofore, to buy in a new and splendid assortment of goods in my line,

—SUCH AS—

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, BRACELETS,
CHAINS, EAR-RINGS, RINGS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

And everything appertaining to a first-class Jewelry Store!

Persons wishing to give orders for particular things are requested to hand them in by FRIDAY NEXT, as I will leave on SATURDAY, 18th inst.

☞ Persons who owe me will please call and pay up, and those to whom I owe will please present their bills.

LOUIS MUH,
No. 41 Chartres st.

New Orleans, June 13, 1859. je14 2p4t

For Rent,

An excellent TWO-STORY HOUSE, next to the corner of Franklin (late Boston) and Gallatin streets. The house contains four large rooms, beside kitchen and servants' room, good yard, cistern, etc. It is a pleasant location, and the rent by the month only $10. Inquire at the drug store on the corner.

je13 2pt

Cravats Below Cost!

A large assortment of

SUMMER CRAVATS,

AT LESS THAN COST,

By LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 Royal street,
Corner Bienville.

je13 2pt

French Perfumery.

A fresh assortment of

FRENCH PERFUMERY,

Just received by

LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 Royal street,
Corner Bienville.

je13 2pt

Summer Clothing!

MEN'S,.....BOYS'

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

EXTRA LARGE SIZE

MEN'S CLOTHING,

—And a full assortment of—

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING.

FURNISHING GOODS

For Men and Boys!

☞ CALL AND SEE, at

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S

One Price Store,

je14 2p6t No. 84 Magazine street.

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,

je6 2p1m 88 Canal street.

Reducing Stock.

In order to reduce my stock for the summer, I am now offering my large assortment of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
FANCY GOODS, etc.,

At Very Low Prices,

And assure purchasers that they will find it to their interest to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

W. A. WILSON,

je9 2p1m 88 Canal street.

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. je6 2p1f

Prof. Packer's

MAGIC SOAP

NEEDS BUT A TRIAL

—TO PROVE—

ITS EXCELLENCE.

This preparation possesses the following advantages over any other cheap soap ever offered to this market:

It removes grease or dirt from fine fabrics, without leaving smell or stain; flannels or woolens washed with it do not shrink. It removes grease spots and dirt from paints, marbles and furniture, without injury to the article cleaned, saving much labor and

IS A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.

Manufactured and for sale by

J. H. ASHBEY,
153 Old Levee, corner of Jefferson.

—Also for sale by—

H. W. Reed, No. 27 Delord street, New Basin;
H. H. Hedden, N. E. corner of Common and Carondelet;
C. H. Nobles, No. 9 New Basin;
J. A. Scimeca, Apothecary, Tivoli Place;
James W.