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WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

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TERMS:

THE DAILY CRESCENT

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1859.

The Bonny Boat.—Our friend Sewell T. Taylor, of 13 and 15 Royal street, doubtless thinking, and justly enough, too, that when national affairs are managed in a way that is enough to fairly stagger him, his native inspirations of patriotism, a revival of the spirit of '76 should be stimulated to some activity, on the Fourth of July at least, by some influence so contributing to that end which can be brought to bear, considerately brought influence to bear upon us on the morning of that grand anniversary in the shape of the "Bonny Boat;" a variety of champagne of so delectable a flavor, that if Hebe should by chance pour it instead of nectar into the goblet of Jove, the entranced potentate of high Olympus would shock the fair cup-bearer under the chin, give her a kiss and a quarter for changing the liquor, and henceforward discard his old favorite for nectarious tipple, and get boozy hence-forward on nothing but the "Bonny Boat," purveyed as aforesaid by the importer of 13 and 15 Royal street. We wished our palates with that unapproachable tipple. Go and have your palate tickled, luxurious reader.

Dissolution and Copartnership.—Publication is made elsewhere that the long-established and extensively operating firm of Seaman, Peck & Co., was dissolved, by limitation, on the 30th ultimo, the senior partners retiring, and that Messrs. Emery Clapp, Philip G. Mitchell, Edward W. Jack and Jno. J. Gilbert of New Orleans, and Geo. A. Seaman of New York, have bought out the stock and assumed, and will continue the business of the late house, under the firm title of Clapp, Mitchell & Jack. The high standing of the late concern cannot but be sustained and improved upon by the succeeding, as all will agree who know our friend Gilbert, and other members constituting it.

☞ Telegraphic dispatches on first page.

Fourth Ward American Club.—Notice is published that the Fourth Ward American Club will hold a meeting at 44 St. Louis street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Lower Sioux Farmers.—Information received in Washington announces the happy result of the magnanimous policy of the Indian office upon Lower Sioux Indians of Minnesota. On the visit of the agent to pay the annuities June 11th, a great advance in civilization since last year was discernible. A steam saw mill has been in successful operation, eleven new houses been erected, and timber gotten out for the erection of fifty more during the coming season. The houses are neat, the fields well fenced and productive, and last year their surplus crop netted $16,000. This thrift is producing good effect upon the wilder Indians around. Last year ten were added to the settlement, and the promise of the present year is a much larger increase. It is believed that the expenses of the agency will soon be reduced to a sum almost nominal.

Murder of a Wife in Connecticut.—A sad tragedy occurred lately at Willington, Conn. A young man by the name of John Warren was employed at farming by a Mr. Hancock, Warren had a wife, a young woman of 18, and they boarded with the Hancocks. Warren is not yet 21, and his wife was not 18 when he married her. Of late some ill-feeling has arisen between them, on account of Warren's undisguised partiality for Hancock's daughter, (living in the house where he boarded,) and had been heard to say that if he were not married, he would marry Miss Hancock. Mrs. Warren was last seen alive by Miss Hancock, who says she saw her leave the house and go towards her (Mrs. Warren's) husband, who was plowing in a field near by. This was on Thursday, the 23 day of June. She was searched for, but not found until June 25th, when the body was discovered in a thick piece of bush near Willington, in a decomposed condition. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the husband, who had left Willington, but was found at Beichertown, where he had been arrested on a charge of theft.

The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Hawes, sailed at 8 o'clock, (yesterday) morning for New York via Havana, with the California mails, $65,000 in specie, for New York, and the following passengers:

For New York.—F Black, J Gess, J Gardner and lady, C Hirsch, J Mullins C Riordon, Jacob Mats, A Campero, Miss E Barker, Miss McIlerron, J Tyscott and lady, Mrs Barkley, Miss Baker and servant, A Seligman, N K Bruce, Morriset, Miss Taylor and two children and two servants, Miss Chandler, Miss Rotherwoon, and 28 in the steerage.

For Havana.—Don J de Argala, S Aunspaugh, J M Castro, M J Castro, J M Castro, S Lopez, Marin, R Fernibene, Miss M Banks, and 4 in the steerage.

For Aspinwall.—Mr Marie.

For California.—Mr Munson, Frank Early, Mrs Early and three children, Mary E Shield, and 17 in the steerage.

A New Automaton Chess Player.—Mr. D. Walker has perfected an automaton chess player, which the leading men in chess in New York have examined without being able to discover its secret.

New Orleans Typographical Union.—The semi-annual election of officers of the New Orleans Union took place on Sunday, and resulted as follows, viz:

James Rick, President; A. P. Bennett, Vice-President; M. M. Wootan, Recording Secretary; H. J. Neville, Financial Secretary; H. O. Powers, Corresponding Secretary; H. L. Kelsey, Treasurer; H. Pearson, Doorkeeper.

Benjamin Kendig, auctioneer, will sell this day at half-past 10 o'clock at the dwelling situated on the corner of Poydras and Bolivar streets, the contents of said dwelling, consisting of mahogany and walnut furniture, glass ware, crockery, etc. For particulars see advertisement.

Various Merchandises.—We direct the attention of the trade to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Crawford, merchandise broker, 25 New Levee street. He offers a very heavy and extensive assortment of various descriptions of merchandise, and, as there is no one in the business more thoroughly familiar with all the requirements and operations of the New Orleans market than he is, dealers may rely upon satisfactory transactions with him, whether he is in the capacity of buyer or seller on their behalf. Various staple articles of merchandise are offered in the advertisement.

A Reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the slave girl Matilda, who ran away with malice prepense.

Wines.—Mr. S. Wolff, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, advertises this morning a variety of favorite brands of wines, comprising perla, sherries, madeiras; also, rotewein, hock and Lee's bitters. We refer the trade and others to advertised catalogue of brands.

Choice Wines and Liquors.—Connoisseurs, whose educated palates vigilantly guard the portals of their throats, will find the occupation of the sentinel gone when the outposts of the throat are passed by the choice fluids which Mr. Sewell T. Taylor, Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street, can produce from his warehouse. Inspection of fine brands, for they are what they purport to be, pure and unmixable, and the drinker need exercise no vigilance for fear of swallowing a humbug. Fine old brandies of famous pedigrees and of venerable and honorable antiquity, may be had at Mr. Taylor's as well as everything that is precious in the wine and liquor way at conscientiously reasonable prices.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The health of the city continues good—in fact extraordinarily excellent. We doubt whether there is a large city on the continent as free from disease as New Orleans is now. Not a solitary case of yellow fever has yet manifested itself, and there are no indications, usual or unusual, of its approach. Of course we shall attempt no predictions in the premises, for the yellow fever is a disease that baffles the wisest and most experienced of physicians, yet we may safely express the hope, with the conviction that it is well founded, that we shall be spared a visitation of the epidemic this year.

Be this as it may, of one thing the country and city friends of the Crescent may rest assured. As a matter of propriety, as well as of professional duty, we shall lay the first actual case of fever that occurs before the public forthwith, and shall give accurate reports afterwards. We trust to be spared the sad task, but if not, shall not flinch from the performance of that which devolves upon us.

ANOTHER ITEM IN THE RECORD.

When installed as function and functionaries, the present Administration, as a whole and as individuals, conceived an impression of its mission which was founded in error, vital and disastrous to its popularity and efficiency as a government in proportion as its leading principle of action became developed. The mistake it made, and which is the prime cause of all its trouble, for it might have been weak and frivolous without being very offensive, was that its mission elect was to govern the Democratic party merely, not the country at large. Its spirit confessing nothing national, but being entirely partisan, one consequence has been an astounding development of the comprehension and acceptation of the old Democratic shibboleth "patronage and plunder." The Treasury has been and is bleeding at a thousand wounds, and the purses of the prime plunderers are tapped in turn by a second rank of parasites, who thus make them the agencies of their depleting operations. Principles being thrown overboard and plunder being substituted as the cohesive power for keeping the parts of party together, the natural result is now demonstrated—that only those who can be fed from the public crib cling to the unfortunate Administration, and their number is necessarily lamentably small as a proportion of the whole people. It neglected the old but telling item of Democratic trickery: the taking up of some point of demogogupial clap-trap and by much discussion, vociferation, repetition and enunciation, magnifying it into a great "principle"—the substratum of a plausible platform. Consequently, it stands now a party without a "principle,"—"nary principle" to bless itself withal.

The Administration is miserably unlucky—so much so as to be even entitled to some pity—in being detected and exposed at once in all of its little or great disreputable doings. Its denouncers have not alone the dry task of properly abusing it for what it does not do, but have constant opportunity of resting telling bits upon what it does do. If one of its members makes a grab at the crib he has hardly returned his fist to his own pocket with his gains before the circumstance is telegraphed over the whole country. If one dabbles a little in breadstuffs, he at once receives all the benefit of an extensive publicity. The other day the Administration hurdy-gurdy—the organ—the "Constitution"—was short of funds, a contribution was levied for its benefit, and within twenty-four hours the following dispatch was traveling through the country over the telegraph wires, and has appeared in hundreds of papers:

Peremptory orders have been issued requiring public officers to subscribe to The Constitution, under the penalty of removal. A thousand dollars were raised yesterday from compulsory contributions.

The Constitution, of course, came out in a bitterly indignant leader, denying that it was in want of means, and proclaiming that it was the recipient of the grateful and munificent support of thousands of true Democrats throughout the whole country. While denying that any compulsion had been brought to bear on public officers, however, it naively acknowledged that a deputation had been sent round among them requesting that they would subscribe to the paper, thus affording them an opportunity, which they were glad to improve, of patronizing the only genuine Democratic publication in Washington. There was no compulsion exercised—none at all; no more than when a highwayman levels his fire-arm and says, "your money or your life." Subscribe to the Constitution, or off goes your head!

The "startling developments" of this extortion which we find in the Washington papers, show that the name of each official was copied from the blue book to a list of subscribers to the Constitution, the intended victim significantly pointed to his name, and then the purpose was suggested. In the General Post Office Department, the lists were carried around by the heads of the several divisions of the department, and in the State Department by the disbursing clerk of that department. Many of the plundered asked if the subscription levy was compulsory, and were answered with a very significant wink and nod which gave them a clear understanding as to which was the most discreet course to pursue—forfeit their situations or submit to the contemptible robbery committed through the agency of those who could control their fortunes. In the State Department but one clerk challenged the oppressors to do their worst by obstinately refusing to "stand and deliver," and in the Post Office Department there was scarcely an exception. Many of them afterwards offered their year's subscription to the valuable journal, in behalf of which, the levy was made at discounts of several hundred per cent, some of them trying to sell out for half a dollar, and others putting in a clear quit claim by giving away their subscriptions, when they could prevail upon anybody to be inflicted with the donation of "The Constitution" for one year. Some of the clerks excused themselves by saying that they were already subscribers to the weekly, but there was no escape, the answer being "that will not do, you must also take the daily."

This is a jolly "free country!"

Ice Water on the Voice.—Cortesi's illness, a week or two ago, was supposed to be caused by her over-exertion at her first performance in Polinto. The Musical World of this week says, however:

At the end of the first act, Cortesi drank a glass of ice water, which made her feel ill in a few moments, and produced such hoarseness that it was only by sheer force of will that she was enabled to sing, or rather say, the part, to the end of the opera. Many persons supposed that it was from exhaustion, owing to her wonderful performance on Wednesday; but it was caused by the simple fact we have stated, and from which she is still suffering."

International Relations.—Under date of the 29th ult., the Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

Although the United States declined being a party to the Paris Conference, it have good reason for believing that they will soon be admitted to the enjoyment of all the benefits arising therefrom—at least during the present war in Europe. The only point of objection on our part to the Paris Conference was the Privateering question, which at present is practically unimportant. A correspondence has been going on for some weeks, which will be likely to terminate in placing us on the same platform precisely with England and France, as regards neutral rights, viz: Neutral flags protect enemy's goods; neutral goods protected in enemy's vessels; and no blockade except in the presence of an adequate force. All goods contraband of war, of course, excepted. It is believed that the next steamer will bring news of this arrangement being perfected.

Weather and Crops in Point Coupee.—The Point Coupee Democrat of Saturday last says:

Since the last two weeks this part of the State has been visited by frequent showers of rain. Such weather has done much to invigorate the corn crop, has been of incalculable benefit to the sugar cane, and, it is hoped, has not been injurious to the cotton crop. The cane up to this time is rather small, but such weather will, without doubt, start it agrowing with renewed vigor.

Poisoned.—The family of Mr. Fikes, residing near Centreville, Cumberland county, Pa., have been suffering some time past from the effects of lead poisoning. It appears that they were in the habit of using freely preserves put up in the common lead-glazed earthenware jars, and that the preserves fermenting, had absorbed large quantities of the poison. Several of the family are still in a precarious condition. This should serve as a warning to families who at this season are preparing to put up fruit. [Harrisburg Union.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—A dispatch of the 21st from Boston says:

The ship Bolton, previously reported lost at the mouth of the Machias Bay, had a crew of eighteen persons, fifteen of whom were drowned, including Capt. Carter, his first mate, steward, cook, and a young man named Joseph H. Fowler, of Winckford, R. I. The second mate, one seaman and a boy were saved. Up to the 20th none of the bodies had been recovered.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.

The leaning of the Derby government of England towards Austria unquestionably led to its downfall. The constitution-loving and tyranny-hating English have no sympathy with an odious and abominable despotism, such as the House of Hapsburg has ever practiced upon its unfortunate subjects; and although the English were mainly instrumental in overthrowing the First Napoleon, and consequently supported Austrian and other despotisms, it was because the great Corsican waged relentless war upon them, and their safety demanded, to use an Americanism, that he should be "crushed out" of an arena in which he played so conspicuous a part, and the peace of Europe as well as the balance of power secured. To accomplish this single object, deemed indispensable to her salvation, England fought the great Napoleon on land and sea, fraternised with tyrants, subsidized oligarchies, expended hundreds and hundreds of millions—became, in fact, the strong arm upon which the whole of Continental Europe leant—and finally succeeded. But for her the continent would have been subjected to the sway of the First Emperor, for no one would have been able to oppose a barrier to his progress.

Things have changed wonderfully since. Instead of being hostile, England and France are now in close alliance. The governments of Victoria and Napoleon III understand each other thoroughly. They fought together in the Crimea and won laurels together. In the seas of the Orient they have acted together, and brought the "Celestials" of China to terms; and the alliance is now stronger than ever, for the simple but sufficient reason that it is the commercial, manufacturing and financial interests of the two nations that it should continue and be perpetuated.

The significance of the defeat of the Derby Ministry, and the installment of Lord Palmerston into power, is to be found in the fact, or the generally supposed fact, that the former sympathized with Austria and doubted the sincerity of the official statements of Louis Napoleon, which might ultimately break up the alliance and embroil England in the conflict, while it was believed that the latter had no such leanings, and would, if placed in office, maintain England's armed neutrality to the letter, and keep her out of an expensive and bloody war if the national honor would permit.

We imagine the London News knows as much about the intentions of the new Ministry as any other journal published in the world's commercial metropolis. Here is a very significant extract from that paper of the 14th ult., brought over by the steamship Bremen:

We have reason to believe that the French Government is prepared to give the new Foreign Minister of England the most complete proofs of the moderation and disinterestedness of its policy in Italy. *It is ready to declare anew, that not only does it seek no territorial aggrandisement for France, but that it desires no thrones for the relatives of the Emperor, or princes dependent on France.* Far from wishing to prolong the war, the desire of the French Government is that it may be short. The war has been commenced for the liberation of Italy, and will be carried on until that object is attained, but only for the sake of the end. *Should any powerful neutral—the Prince Regent of Prussia, for instance—find himself in a position to offer his mediation, the French Government would be ready to engage to leave Italy entirely to itself, after securing its independence.*

We do not see how France can be asked to go farther than this in order to satisfy the just requirements of Europe; and until some fact becomes known calculated to throw doubt upon the intentions of the imperial government, it would be prudent to accept these assurances. It is possible to push distrust to an absurd and dangerous extent. Prudence is a high political virtue; but constant and systematic suspicion and hostility for imaginary causes sometimes produce the evils against which they were designed to guard.

If these be the intentions of the French Emperor, of which there is no reasonable cause for doubt, it would be the highth of folly for England to interfere, except in the character of a mediator; and we venture she will not interfere in any other manner. She will wait until Venice is taken, the Austrians badly whipped three or four times more, and effectually humbled. Then Prussia, as the foremost peace power of the Germanic Confederation, will propose terms of compromise, in which she will be seconded by England and Russia. These terms will probably deprive Austria of her Italian possessions. Defeated on all sides, and with the moral force of England, Prussia and Russia arrayed against her, with the probability that refusal would lead these Governments into quasi or active hostility, we do not see that Austria has any other alternative but to submit. She may do it with a good or a bad grace, she may prolong the struggle somewhat, but in the end her discomfiture will be more complete and humiliating.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The rejoicing of the Freesoilers over the election of John Letcher to the Gubernatorial chair of Virginia still continues. Well, no wonder; they put forth good reasons, in aggregate and detail, for their jubilations. They have seen that Freesoilism, directly or indirectly, just as it may be construed, secured the election of the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia; and from this data they confidently anticipate that the day is not far distant when they will be able to elect their own properly nominated candidate instead of throwing the balance of power they wield, in favor of that aspirant whose past life demonstrates that he is somewhat acceptable to them, while that of his opponent is wholly and radically unacceptable—as was the case in the canvass between Letcher and Goggin.

The Chicago Press and Tribune, although radically Freesoil in its tendencies, is nevertheless a very ably-conducted and exceedingly influential journal. In its issue of the 23d ult. it speaks of the triumph of Letcher in this wise:

The Buffner letter, after all, appears to have elected Letcher Governor of Virginia. It will be recollected that this document, written some ten years ago, and at that time warmly commended by Letcher, took grounds against slavery as a curse to the State, and advocated the erection of Western Virginia into a new and free commonwealth. The letter and indorsement were used with great effect by Goggin in the eastern slaveholding counties, where he ran Letcher very close. But it had a contrary effect in the region west of the Blue Ridge, and by reducing the vote cast in favor of Flournoy and against Wise, in 1855, capsized the Gogginites on their own stamping ground. Throughout the whole slave-breeding area of the State the "Opposition" gained largely. But proving themselves more thoroughly African than the Africans themselves, the free-labor sections took them at their word; and have now left them to chew the cud of disappointment, and to speculate on the uncertainty of human affairs.

The subjoined returns from the eastern and western sections are full of instruction for the future politicians of that State. We present first a few of the largest slaveholding counties, giving the number of slaves in each and the losses and gains in the recent election as compared with the vote of 1855:

Counties.	Number of Slaves.	Increase Opp. Vote.	Decrease Dem. Vote.
Albermarle	13,333	83	138
Bedford	10,161	58	272
Halifax	14,432	19	411
Henrico	16,109	174	
Pittsylvania	12,798	107	248
Five counties	843		1072
			843
Total comparative opposition gains			1568

Here we find a gain of fifteen hundred votes in five counties, equal to three hundred in each, which is the more remarkable when the total vote of each is less than two thousand. Next let us notice a few of the counties where the smallest population of the slaves is to be found:

Counties.	No. of Slaves	Dem. Gain.	Opp. Loss.
Hancock	3	33	147
Harrison	488	15	141
Lewis	368	75	120
Ohio	184	91	413
Braxton	119	45	300
Wetzel	930	101	225
	473		1438
			420
Total comparative Democratic gain			1928

This showing is even more remarkable than the other, for we find a Democratic gain nearly equal to four hundred in each county where the average total vote of each is less than fifteen hundred. The discrepancy between Goggin's losses in the west and his gains in the east shows that he was more successful in proving himself a pro slavery man than in showing Letcher to be an Abolitionist. *We fancy he has now discovered an element in Virginia politics which no future candidate for Governor can afford to insult or trifle with.*

In a few years the Freesoil element will control the balance of power in all the border Slave States. Nothing in the future can be more certain! But what of that? What practical relation has it to the present? Nothing, as a matter of course, or else several conventions of the dominant party would pay attention to it. As they ignore the subject altogether, and only think it necessary to endorse the existing superlatively magnificent Administration, and eulogise, while they recount the surpassingly dazzling splendors of the great, proud, glorious and unutterably sublime *National* Democracy of the land, which has succeeded in transferring into the hands of the Abolitionists almost the entire North—it is to be presumed they look upon the abolitionization of the frontier slave States as too small an affair to merit attention.

MARRIED:

At Biloxi, Miss., July 4, 1859, by the Rev. Wm. Sampton, Mr. FRANK J. AMES, of New Orleans, La., to Mrs. MARIE COMFORT, of Biloxi, Miss.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

DIED:

On Wednesday, June 22, at sea, between New Orleans and Havana, EUGENE FULLER, aged about 42 years, a resident of this city for the last 19 years.

☞ **The Fourth Ward American Club will** meet at 44 St. Louis street, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

By order of the President.

jy6 2p D. WATERS, Secretary.

☞ **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 2p2d

☞ **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. 5 Astor House, N. Y.

☞ **Third Ward American Club—The meet**ings of this Club take place every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Members will please attend punctually, as business of importance will be transacted.

je18 J. C. POINDEXTER, Pres't pro tem.

☞ **The Great English Remedy—Sir James** Clarke's (Chemists) 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. fe8 2p1y&W

☞ **A most extraordinary cure effected by** Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg.

New York, March 19, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg. I took two teaspoonfuls at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Thrall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by 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 SOOTH & MEAD, 111 and 113 Chartres street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents for the South.

jy4 2p6t&W

☞ **Common sense rules the mass of the** people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing—let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It have recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet derived for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhea, dysintery, dispepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 31 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. jy4 2p6t&W

French Shirts.

Just received, a fresh invoice of—
WHITE LINEN SHIRTS,
WHITE COTTON SHIRTS,
COLORED COTTON SHIRTS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S NECK TIES.
LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 Royal street,
jy4 2p corner of Bienville.

Teas Exclusively.

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS,
Of every description and of the best selections—in all size boxes and metallic packages, at the lowest importation prices.
DOHAN'S SOUTHERN TEA WAREHOUSE,
102 Poydras street,
jy4 2p6t Between Camp and St. Charles street.

Wines, Brandies, &c.

V. & E. MAIGNAN & CO.,
20 St. Louis Street,
—Sole Agents for the South of—
Alexander Seignette's Rochelle BRANDIES.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Cognac BRANDIES,
Goldenburg COGNAC, 1830 and 1835.
—Importers of—
Larconde Cognac fine CHAMPAGNE, 1835.
.. extra old COGNAC.
Lunel, Th. Monlerin and St. Georges, Rochelle.
WINES IN BOXES—Chateau Lafeur, B. Moulon, Haut Brion, Leoville, Lafitte, Margaux, Giscours with glass stoppers, and St. Estephe, American Flag, from Eyguem & Fils, Bordeaux; St. Julien and Haut Sauterne, Drout & Gautier, quarts and pints; Chateau Margaux and Haut Sauterne, Larcade Pere.
CLARET AND WHITE WINE—In casks and barrels.
CORDIALS—Of Marie Brizard & Roger and L. Rambeau, Bordeaux.
SARDINES IN OIL—Of A. Gillet & Co., of Lorient.
CHAMPAGNE—Royal Hunter, Comte de Montat, quarts and pints; Fleur de Bouzy and Creme de Bouzy, X. Desbordes, Ay; E. Lemaire Fils.
CORKS—Assorted. all 2p Moly

Arrived and to Arrive.

We have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, the most SELECT, BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
—For—
YOUTH, BOYS AND GENTLEMEN.
—Also—
A large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
STRAW HATS AND CAPS,
And last, but not least,
MOORE & CO.'S SHIRTS,
Of their own
NEW YORK MANUFACTORY.
We do not promise to treat you, but we offer a rich treat to your fancy in looking through our establishment and examining and pricing our goods.
☞ Great inducements offered to Wholesale customers.
D. MOORE & CO.,
169 and 171 Poydras street,
m20 2p6Mo New Building.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 411 BROADWAY, (near Canal street,) NEW YORK
to13 2p1

The Eastern Clarion,

PAULDING, MISS.,
S. S. ADAMS.....EDITOR.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, having the largest circulation of any Country Newspaper in the South, is very especially offered as an advertising medium to the Merchants of New Orleans.
Agents for New Orleans:
A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
No. 12½ Commercial Place.
o18 2p7

More Shirts

FOR THE MILLION!
—AT—
S. N. MOODY'S
GRANITE STORE,
Corner Canal and Royal streets.
500 doz. Every Style and Quality,
Just received, including a fine invoice of those widely celebrated
6 EXCELLENT SHIRTS FOR $6,
—And every article—
FOR A GENTLEMAN'S TOILET
Equally as Cheap. jy4 2p3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing in this city, under the name and style of
D. FELT & STETSON,
General Stationers, Job Printers and Book Binders,
Was dissolved on the 25th of February last, by the withdrawal of Mr. DAVID FELT.
DAVID FELT,
H. G. STETSON.

CIRCULAR AND COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of
H. G. STETSON & CO.,
—For the purpose of conducting a—
GENERAL STATIONERY BUSINESS,
—Including—
JOB PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING.
—At the old Stand—
Nos. 54 Camp Street and 7 Bank Place.
HENRY G. STETSON,
WILLIAM H. SLACK,
PAUL J. CHRISTIAN.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

STATIONERS' HALL.

HENRY G. STETSON..WM. H. SLACK..P. J. CHRISTIAN
H. G. STETSON & CO.,
—Dealers in—
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, COMMERCIAL,
Staple and Fancy Stationery,
—And all articles used in—
OFFICES, COURTS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES,
—And by—
Merchants, Steamboats, Country Dealers, etc
JOB PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING.
The PRINTING OFFICE and BOOK BINDERY, belonging to the establishment and being in the same building, enables us (from our long experience) to render satisfaction to our patrons, in giving them the VERY BEST of work at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE, and on the most
REASONABLE TERMS.
Late additions and modern improvements to our Printing Office and Blank Book Manufacturing Department, places us in a position to do ANY description of Printing, Ruling and Binding, to any desired pattern or style; and generally, all work done in a manner
NOT TO BE EXCELLED!
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 54 Camp street and 7 Bank Place.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy1 2p6t

Summer Clothing.

LARGEST STOCK NOW IN THE SOUTH,
—And—
COMPLETE IN EVERY PARTICULAR,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FOR THE BEST MEN'S CLOTHING,
Call at Alfred Munroe & Co.'s.
FOR THE BEST BOYS' CLOTHING,
Call a Alfred Munroe & Co.'s.
FOR THE BEST SHIRTS—
THE PATENTED YOKE ARE THE BEST—
Prices ranging from $12 per dozen up.
Call at Alfred Munroe & Co.'s.
FOR THE BEST DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Call at Alfred Munroe & Co. s
FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING,
—Call at—
ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET.
Philadelphia Superfine and Ordinary
TRAVELING TRUNKS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
VALISES, CARPET BAGS, etc., etc.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS
India Rubber Blankets and Piano Covers.
A magnificent assortment now in store, and for sale at less prices than usual, by
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street,
jy1 2p6t Corner of Gravier.

Direct Importation.

NEW GOODS IN 26 DAYS FROM PARIS!
Per English steamer to New York, and per steamer Philadelphia—just arrived.
HAGGERTY BROS.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
128 CANAL STREET,
Will open THIS MORNING a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, only 26 days from Paris, consisting of
Very Rich New Style Barege Anglaise, Chine and Satin Plaid.
Robes à deux Jupes Barege Anglaise—Newest Styles.
Robes Barege Anglaise Broche and Camelle.
Organdy Robes à deux Jupes—Small Patterns.
Organdy Muslins—New Styles—Small Patterns.
8-4 Black Grenadine; 8-4 Black Barege.
8-4 Black Bugenes; 8-4 White Barege.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Black Barege Robes à deux Jupes Satine.
Barege Robes Grisaille à deux Jupes Satine.
Black All Wool Barege Natural.
Black Crene Barege; Black English Barege.
Black and Colored Barege Shawls; Black Silk Burnous.
Pelisses and Mantillas.
1 case cambic Plain Mode Silks.
1 .. .. Black Gros de Naples.
1 .. .. Boiled Silk.
With many other styles of GOODS by same vessel, all of which are well worthy the attention of purchasers.
HAGGERTY BROS.,
jy1 2p12t Touro Buildings.

Jaconets Greatly Reduced.

We are selling our 15 cent MUSLINS at 12½ cents,
We are selling our 25 cent MUSLINS at 18 cents.
We are selling our 30 cent MUSLINS at 20 cents.
We are selling our 40 cent ORGANDIES at 30 cents.
We are selling our 50 cent ORGANDIES at 40 cents.
We are selling our 62½ ct. ORGANDIES at 45 cents.
We are selling our 75 cent ORGANDIES at 50 cents.
We are selling our $12 00 ORGANDY ROBES at $8 00.
We are selling our $8 00 ORGANDY ROBES at $5 00.
We are selling our $5 50 and $4 00 ROBES at $2 50.
—With a large stock of—
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BAREGES.
AND OTHER SUMMER GOODS
—At—
GREAT BARGAINS.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.,
116 CANAL STREET,
jy1 2p1f One door from Royal.

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,
je17 2p1m Corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

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 in this market:
It removes grease or dirt from fine fabrics, without leaving small or stain; flannels or woolens washed with it do not shrink. It removes grease stains 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. Somers, Apothecary, Tivoli Place;
James W. Fee & Co., No. 99 Camp street;
F. T. Phillips, corner Jackson and Nyades streets;
F. B. Von Harten, east corner Jackson and Rousseau sts;
I. S. Meekins & Bro., 7 and 8 Marigny Buildings, Third Dist.;
Crowell & Hallett, Nos. 16 and 17 Front Levee, First Dist.;
W. C. Raymond, No. 71 Camp street. jy2 2p1m

New Supply

—OF—
The Tin Trumpet; or, Heads and Tails for the Wise and Waggish,
Just received and for sale by—
THOMAS L. WHITE,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
105 Canal street.
—ALSO—
LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG—By Reade.
BESSIE MELVILLE; or, Prayer Book Instruction carried out into Life—A Sequel to the "Little Episcopalian."
THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN. jy4 2p3t

Belden & Eames,

FREDERICK BELDEN, N. Y.....D. W. EAMES, N. O.
(Successors to S. E. Grumas & Co.)
No. 96 MAGAZINE ST.,
CORNER GRAVIER, NEW ORLEANS,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
SOFT FUR, SILK, AND WOOL HATS,
MISSES' BLOOMERS,
LADIES' BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
Manufactory, No. 62 Broadway, N. Y. je21 2p6t6m

E. A. Tyler,

110 CANAL ST.....NEW ORLEAN
—Dealer in—
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
—Manufacturer to Order—
Silverware and Jew