New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WHOLE, JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 75 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

When Commercial will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at the rate of one cent every morning. Checks are accepted. For mail subscribers, half yearly and quarterly as the case may be, in advance, at the rate of $4 a week, payable to the carriers.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

[illegible] which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. AS A FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes of an early hour, and being read throughout the day by business men, consequently articles of a family nature may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

[illegible] every Monday morning at $3 per year, in variably in advance. Its large and extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other Southern States, renders it a favorable medium for advertisers of nothing but articles of a family character, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, &c. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 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 cash at the office.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.—An interesting letter from our Tehuantepec correspondent appears elsewhere.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. M. Francois, purser of the steamer Central Bank, for manifest and late 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 general interest.

☞ Telegraph News on first page.

NATCHEZ FREE TRADER.—George W. W. W. Wood, editor of the Natchez Free Trader, dropped into our sanctum yesterday morning, looking as fresh and hearty as could be desired. He is stopping at the City Hotel, and will remain a day or two in town. As the Free Trader is an ably edited and widely circulated journal, it presents a most valuable medium through which our merchants can disseminate a knowledge of their stocks of merchandise throughout Mississippi.

THE ACADIAN.—We have received the first number of a neat new paper, entitled, the Acadian of Ascension, published at New river P. O., Ascension parish, La., by Philip Winfree, Esq. It is well got up, presents a handsome typographical appearance, and its columns are interestingly filled. Success to you in your new enterprise, friend Winfree.

☞ List of non-Tax Payers on second, third and sixth pages.

"NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY." Our readers will find published through our columns this morning, the charter of the "New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company," which will commence business operations on the 1st of October next. The capital subscribed amounts to $411,500, and the following well known gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors for the first year: Messrs. Alphonse Milhomberger, H. M. Wright, O. Lauve, J. M. D'Arby, J. E. Gribble, A. Reichard, A. Rocheteau, J. M. Basualdo, Lt. Miliaudon, G. Sebatier, J. Tuyes and P. A. Nolton.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of this Club was held on Thursday evening last, and was characterized by an unusually large attendance of the members. The annual race of the Club is to be run at the Lake-end of the new canal on Monday, 18th inst. Officers elected for the ensuing year:

Richard Milliken, Commodore.
Jas. G. Robinson, 1st Vice-Commodore.
R. S. Story, 2d Vice-Commodore.
A. G. Green, 3d Vice-Commodore.
J. C. Nixon, Secretary and Treasurer.

RECREATION.—Saturday has come round again, and many citizens will leave the city this day and to-morrow for recreation and pleasure. The facilities for leaving the city hourly are so numerous that it is difficult to determine which route to take. The coast route on the lower Mississippi plays as usual for Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge and intermediate landings at the regular hours this and to-morrow morning, offering many advantages to see the plantations on the mighty river. The boats for the lower coast—that is, for the Balize, leave according to advertisement, presenting a fine opportunity to breathe the sea air, and take a view of the lower coast. The steamers Ravenswood and Arrow leave at the appointed hours this day and to-morrow for the Tchefuncta, landing at Mandeville, Lewisburg, and all wharves, as appears by notice published elsewhere. These boats make a regular excursion to-morrow. The Mexican Gulf Railroad cars leave comfortable to notice this evening and to-morrow, presenting a fine opportunity to enjoy the sea breeze of the gulf at Proctorville, and at a very moderate expenditure. This road passes through a fine sugar region. Those who desire an inland journey can take the cars of the Opelousas Railroad, and proceed to Berwick's Bay—a very pleasant route, and attended with many diversifications.

Those who desire to snuff the pine woods air—the pure and unadulterated beauties of the Southern clime—will take the Jackson Railroad trains, leaving this evening and to-morrow morning; returning on Monday in time for business, if there is any likely to turn up. For the sea shore suburbs, Pascagoula, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis. The good and commodious steamer Lecomte leaves the upper railroad at 2:20 P. M., and the lower or Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the 5 o'clock P. M. train, giving all desirous of embarking an opportunity to get their dinners before departure. The Lecomte returns on Monday morning at the usual hour. There are other chances for recreation for the coming forty-eight hours, but we have no space to enumerate them.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BILOXI.—Whoever includes the delightful retreat of Biloxi in the programme of his summer wanderings should bear in mind that the rejuvenated "Green Oaks Hotel" is now yclept "The Fradat House," and is kept in admirable style by J. B. & R. C. Fradat, who are in the habit of exhausting themselves and the market in providing the best of entertainment for their visitors, who, by notifying the officers of the boat they may journey upon, will be landed at the wharf of the hotel.

SUMMER CLOTHING AT A REDUCTION.—Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co., 34 Magazine street, advertise their very extensive and complete assortment of durable and stylish clothing at a marked reduction in prices, in order that they may clear off stock and start now and fair in their great new store in the "Story Building," now nearly complete and an architectural line of the city, at the corner of Camp and Common streets. Their clothing stock includes boys' garments, and the reduction in prices extends to them as well as to all kinds of furnishing goods for men and boys. They are also offering a magnificent assortment of all kinds of trunkery for ladies and gentlemen, India rubber clothing and blankets, and other articles in that preservative substance as fabricated into available shape. We direct attention to advertisements.

FASSMAN'S IRON TIE.—We refer all of our readers interested in the staple to a further item of evidence that Fassman's iron tie is a most superior appliance for baling cotton. This is a letter published elsewhere, addressed to Mr. Fassman by Capt. Howard, of the ship Refuge, a thousand bales of the cotton of the cargo of which on her last voyage were compressed with the tie, the experiment proving it to be every way admirable to the preparation of cotton for shipment, for reasons which are explained in the letter.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Mississippi, in State Convention assembled, adopted last week, without a dissenting voice, the subjoined platform of principles:

Resolved, That we re-announce as the basis of party action the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic party at the National Convention of 1856; and hold that the doctrine of "non-intervention" with the Institution of Slavery in States, Territories, or District of Columbia, does not, nor was it intended to conflict with the assertion of the power of Congress to protect the property of the citizens of the several States, who may choose to settle in the Territories which are the common property of all the States.

Resolved, That in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, that "the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution"—and "the only power ever it conferred upon Congress is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights," as thus declared.

Resolved, That Mississippi will stand by her sister slaveholding States in insisting upon the enforcement by all the departments of the Federal Government of their constitutional rights as thus expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That in the event of the election of a Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, by the suffrages of one portion of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States, upon the avowed purposes of that organization, Mississippi will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and will, hold herself in readiness, separately or in concert, to co-operate with her sister States of the South, in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co-equal members of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That we feel it incumbent upon the Democracy of Mississippi again to declare that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a commercial and political necessity, and that we will hail with pleasure every proper measure that looks to its accomplishment, and further, we can never consent to its appropriation by any foreign power.

Resolved, That we endorse, in the main, the policy of the present Administration.

The first resolution annoclates very sound doctrine. But it will prove as inapplicable in practice as it is solvent in theory. According to the organic law of the confederacy it is as much the duty of Congress to protect property in slaves, in Territories as it is property in horses in Territories. Property is the same the world over, the only difference being in names and descriptions. But we opine the doctrine of "non-intervention" will be carried out by Congress in all time to come, no matter what "unfriendly legislation" Territorial legislatures may see proper to adopt. Slaveholders may, possibly, settle in Territories—the "common property of all the States"—and the local Legislature may render the tenure by which slaves are held so oppressive and dangerous that owners will yield their property up, or fly the Territory, and we imagine "non-intervention" will still be the rule of Congressional action. There never will be any *intervention*, as required by law and justice, to preserve the rights of slaveholders in Territories by Congress. If the Territorial Legislature should adopt "unfriendly" measures in regard to property in horses, mules, cows or asses, then, no doubt, Congress would intervene right speedily and efficiently. The rule that applies to all other property does not apply to slave property. Such is the system of morals and equity that prevails in reference to different descriptions of property. The system that protects the horse owner affords no protection to the negro owner—and the one is just as much legal property as the other—and just as much entitled to protection in the premises.

The second resolution is all right and proper. But, as neither the laws of Congress nor the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have any binding force or effect in the majority section of the Union—as they are openly trampled under foot daily in the North—it seems to us superfluous that they should be re-affirmed and endorsed by a political State convention. When the laws of Congress are of no avail, and when the mandates of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land are hooted at, contemned, derided and disobeyed, it is not likely the resolutions of a popular convention will work any change in the ranks of fanaticism.

The third resolution is as strongly worded as it is patriotic, and the fourth reads plainly and to the point. But brave words, unless followed by brave deeds, accomplish no great results. We have talked so much and done so little at the South, that when we do talk our Freesoil enemies generally laugh at us. We have cried "wolf! wolf!" so often that they do not believe there is a single wolfish propensity in our nature, except it be to howl loudly, and then—back out.

The resolutions about Cuba needs no particular comment. All parties are in favor of the acquisition of that fertile island; and, besides, its incorporation in a Southern Democratic platform has now become a regular matter of business. To leave it out would be to omit a "taking" plank in the structure.

The last resolve deals a severe blow at the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. It endorses him a little more than half way, and intimates censure for the remainder! Under the peculiarly disagreeable circumstances which surround Mr. Buchanan, this last out is extremely unkind. And when it is borne in mind that Senators Brown and Davis were present, with two or more of the Congressional delegation, and ventured not a word of opposition, the inference is quite legitimate, taken in connection with past events, that "old Buck" will be obliged to walk straight hereafter, or encounter the opposition of these gallant Mississippians.

THINGS IN "COW BAY."

The sanctified fanatics of Gotham who are never tired of chanting the glorification of their own exceeding philanthropy in unending denunciation of the assumed oppression and misery to which Southern slaves are subjected, really ought to accompany the reporter of the New York Times in his account of his perambulations through the cellars and attics of that odorous locality known as "Cow Bay," in the Fourth Ward of that city. The account of his visit, in the Times of the 1st instant, is almost incredible in the extent and quality of the wretchedness and degradation which it described, and of which he was the actual eye witness. In company with a police *cicerone* he explored the foul depths of numerous cellars, teeming with miasmatic odors, filth and misery, crowded with the vile, the sick and the starving, and stood face to face with humanity in form so repulsive that the relation sickens the reader. In the subterranean lodging-houses he found the area of the earthen floors covered with groveling wretches who could command no better place where to lay their heads, and in others vice and wretchedness held demoniac carnival amid surroundings as abject as the debauchery and the participants. The rooms of the tenement houses above ground were but repetitions of the cellars below, presenting every aspect of human suffering and degradation. A great number of the occupants were negroes, many of them, doubtless, seduced from their comfortable Southern bondage to exchange it for such wretchedness.

The Times narrates all this in a graphic enough, matter-of-fact way, without finding occasion for getting up any particular display of sentiment over such every day sights of horror, but it, and many of its cotemporaries of that latitude, are never lacking in a full head of steam of indignation, denunciation and unfounded sympathy, to blow off at a moment's warning in frantic commiseration of the lot of Southern slaves, which they pretend to consider altogether grevious, in the face of all the incontrovertible fact to the contrary which is patent to every one in the country with half an eye and less than the medium modicum of common sense. If these shrieking bigots and jaundiced-eyed pseudo philanthropists would only train their vision down to see what is right under their noses deserving correction, instead of looking beyond and keeping up their everlasting anti-slavery howl and whine, like whelps baying the moon, about what needs no correction, and would be none of their business if it did, they might possibly come to the conclusion of doing something for the amelioration of the condition of the wretched lower classes of the North. If the slaves of Louisiana were reduced to the miserable state of the hundreds of unfortunates whom the reporter of the Times saw in his brief exploration, there would be an attempted insurrection in less than no time, for the recovery of the boudmen's rights guaranteed to them, but tyrannously withheld from them. They wouldn't stand it, not they.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.—We have received from Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, 60 Camp street, a copy of "Le Bon Ton, Journal des Modes and Monthly Report of Paris Fashions." It contains four very large and very handsomely engraved and colored fashion plates, with much matter of interest to the lady reader.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Fourth of July—Political Relations between the Present and the Past—What the Dead Hero Teaches to the Living Patriot—The Mexican Problem—The Way to Solve It—Mr. McLane Disgusted and Determined—The Isthmus to be Occupied by American Troops—The Lesson we have to Teach.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINATITLAN, July 3, 1859.

Eds. Crescent: To-morrow is the ever glorious day, whose anniversary no republican ever neglects to improve in some patriotic way. In Minatitlan, as anywhere else that an American finds an abiding place, the day will be celebrated with heart-service at least, if not with those outward tokens that give evidence of the faith that is in us. The particulars of the occasion here I shall take pleasure in acquainting you with, that your readers may know how common was the kindred feeling between them and their far-off countrymen. An universal sympathy will link the American people together on the Fourth of July.

To-day I am too deeply interested in politics, and too much agitated by immediate events, to fill up this letter with platitudes about events however historical. The great dead are ever in our memories, and we build their highest cenotaph when we go on to emulate and imitate the immortal example they set before us. Never casting a look behind—never turning from their straight path and self-imposed peril—their work was for themselves and for posterity. They hewed out from the rough and stony fortune, in which their lot was cast, a pedestal whose beauty, symmetry and eloquence will tell their deeds when other monuments have wasted away from the earth. In imitating their conduct, then, we pay the highest praise; and though we may not toast and praise with wine and wit, still we shall make manifest to the judges, who shall pass upon us in the future, that we worked by deeds and faith in the great cause.

As I have so frequently written you that Mr. McLane would pay us a visit this month, I now have the satisfaction of announcing the verification of my assertion. He arrived at the mouth of the river on the evening of the 30th, and immediately came up to this city on the same day in the steamer Suchil. He was accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. LaReintree, by the captain of the Brooklyn, by Col. Twyman, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, and several sailors from the sloop-of-war. He only came down to receive his correspondence by the steamer, and started back on the —. He remained with Mr. A. C. Allen, U. S. Consul, most of the time while in town, but a more restless guest never slept under the Consular roof.

Mr. McLane is decidedly disgusted and discouraged at the result of his mission so far. I do not profess to a possession of diplomatic mysteries, but I can tell what a politician means when he throws off all cozening and comes out in the natural humor of his mind. He is all smiles when successful, and he is all gloom when defeated—that is, the natural petulance of the man comes to the surface, and a face upon which victory sheds a constant sunshine comes to wear a frown quite as naturally as it before put on the smile. Now, Mr. McLane has clothed himself in sackcloth and become a refugee from himself. Juarez has juggled with the profundity of a diplomatic representative, and I should not be surprised if the speculation does not cost Mexico a slight of the man who spits out fire and plays desperate games with knives and swords. God grant that it may, and that the war come soon.

As I said, Mr. McLane has been juggled with quite unexpectedly, for he did not have the least idea of the Mexican character that could be obtained. He thought the plighted faith of high officers was as binding in Mexico as elsewhere; but experience, I think, has worked, or will work, that nation as far out of his head, as it ever was into it. He has already tasted the broken faith, and more of it is to come, until he quits the field. He has either got to make his own terms and buy them, or he has got to fasten Juarez down with the sight of soldiers. Money or force are the only arguments to advance to people who know no feeling but corruption or fear. And I believe Mr. McLane has come to the election, and he chooses to use force. He has exhausted conversation, and now for the effect of actions.

After Gen. Degollado passed through this place, I wrote you that he favored the plan of seeking aid from the United States. When he arrived at Vera Cruz, the question came up in the Cabinet Council of Juarez, and was decided in the affirmative. Mr. McLane was sounded, and as an evidence of good faith, Degollado was tendered the appointment of special Envoy to the United States. He consented to take the position, and intimated that he wanted time only to pack his trunk. (He had no trunk when he passed through this place.) Something was said about the money and men, when it came out that Mexico wanted regular troops, officered by United States army officers, who were to be responsible to the President of the United States. This idea was negatived at once, and the Envoy was told that he would have to accept of a force of volunteers, commanded by some American, who were to be responsible to the military authorities of Mexico. This disconcerted the arrangement, the Cabinet backed down, and Degollado left his trunk unattended to. This faltering disgusted Mr. McLane, and he came away to avoid making his displeasure manifest in Vera Cruz. I think, however, if he hangs on, that something will be done, for several Governors in the States claiming to be liberal have signified their partiality to the plan of calling in American assistance. Senor Degollado, Governor of Guanajuato, passed through this place last week, and he talks of giving the United States land, commercial privileges, or whatever else she may desire, in exchange for physical and financial support in putting down the internecine war at present scourging the State.

Mr. McLane's last move has taken the right direction, if I understand the hint he threw out a day or two since in a very exciting debate with some native Mexicans. Said he, "The right to land troops on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is granted to us by treaty, and if Mexico does not make a treaty with me, I am the last American Minister that will ever come here." That was pretty plain; and from the fact that a large naval force has already been added to the Gulf, coupled with the treaty right to land troops on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec whenever the United States shall deem it advisable, I draw the conclusion that the Minister intends to land a body of troops on the Isthmus in order to protect our interests in this quarter. He is at last decided, and I believe he allows Mexico the term of this year to come to some understanding. Congress meets in December, when it is presumed active measures will be recommended and adopted.

I am strongly prejudiced in favor of the plan proposed by Mr. McLane, for it is the only safe course to be pursued in these constantly changing countries. Revolutions are chronic in Mexico, and it is our duty, both to our own people and to the good order of the world, that this constant destruction of life and property should be suspended. We must do it, for the personal rights of American citizens are in constant danger where there is so much lawlessness and so little responsibility.

Gen. Gadsden deserves the greatest praise for insisting on the insertion of an article in his treaty, which granted to the United States the right to protect this Isthmus whenever it might consider such protection necessary. The time has come when that article will prove useful; and I believe Mr. McLane to be the man who will construe its provisions in such a way as to be of the greatest benefit to the American people, and to the world generally.

Take my word for it, matters are coming to a crisis and I expect to have the pleasure, before six months have passed, of writing you a description of the landing at this place of a regiment of United States soldiers. Locally, politically and socially it is meet that the thing should be done, and the quicker the better.

This is the result of the Fourth of July *regime* instituted nearly a century gone by, and we only carry out the precepts of that occasion when we reclaim lands and races from oppression, from ignorance and from superstition. The Indians were not more in want of correction than this people, for they were not so much oppressed, they were not so steeped in superstition, and they were about as lettered as are the Mexicans. Our lesson is before us, and to work it out will be the highest testimonial of respect to the great dead.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT.—Jacob Swifel, a member of the Memphis Steuben Artillery, lost his life on the 4th inst. by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute near Memphis. He was badly burned and had his right hand torn off.

Anniversary Events—July 9.

1854—Richard Shubrick Pinckney, a naval officer of the United States, died at Charleston, S. C., aged 57. He entered the navy in 1814, and was engaged in the operations against the Algerine pirates of the Mediterranean, where he was severely wounded. He commanded the Decatur during the Mexican war.

1858—Charles Caldwell, a medical writer and teacher of great celebrity, died at Louisville, Ky., aged 90.

1850.—Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, died, aged 65. He was a general in the United States army, and won laurels in the Mexican war.

1843—Washington Alston, the great historical painter of South Carolina, died.

1816.—Rio de la Plata declared itself independent of Spain, and took the title of the United Provinces of South America.

1814—United States army under Gen. Brown left Black's works on the Chippewa, and pursued the British to Queenstown, and encamped there.

1810—The kingdom of Holland annexed to France; Amsterdam to rank as the third city in the empire, Paris being first and Rome second.

1806—Confederation of the Rhine signed at Paris, between Bonaparte and several of the smaller German States, who placed themselves under the protection of France, and renounced their connection with the German Empire.

1790—Action off Cape Musalo, between the Swedish fleet, under the king in person, and the Russian fleet. It continued into the following day, and resulted in the destruction of 5 Russian frigates, 15 galleys, 2 floating batteries, 9 galliots, and 2 other floating vessels. The Swedes lost but one of their galleys.

1776—The leaden statue of George III, in New York, thrown down by the revolutionists, and sent to Litchfield, Conn., where the women manufactured it into bullets.

1762—A substance called honey dew fell in the neighborhood of Rathfarmuc, Ireland, which loaded the trees and long grass in such a manner that quantities of it were saved by scoops.

1775—Memorable defeat of Braddock on his march to fort Du Quesne. The English army of 1200 was ambuscaded, the general having neglected all precautions against such an event, and totally routed by the French and Indians, about 900 in number. Of 86 officers 64 were killed, and about half the privates. The remains of the army were brought off by Washington, who was the only officer on horseback that escaped.

1762—Revolution in Russia, followed by the abdication of Peter III. The Empress Catherine was declared autocratrix, and Peter imprisoned, where he died seven days afterwards.

1746—Philip V of Spain died. His accession to the throne was opposed by the Archduke of Austria, and gave rise to one of the most bloody wars on record.

1693—The English or confederated army defeated by the French at Landon.

1669—The encenia, or dedication of the incomparable theater at Oxford, endowed and founded 1664, by Archbishop Selden. The first act held in a secular building was kept there on the same day. Wren adopted his ground plan from the theater of Marcellus, at Rome.

1546—Robert Maxwell died. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing and procuring the passage of an act in the Scottish Parliament permitting the reading of the scriptures in the vulgar tongue.

1386—Battle of Sempach, in the canton of Lucerne, which established the independence of Switzerland. Leopold II, Duke of Austria, was killed in this battle.

552—The Armenians commenced their era, Tuesday. The year, like the Noetic, consists of twelve months of thirty days, with the insertion of five, or (in leap year) six days, after the 5th of August, when their ecclesiastical year commences. In their correspondence with Europeans, they usually adopt, as in Russia, the old Julian style, and the months.

551—The city of Berytus overthrown by an earthquake. It gave birth to Sanconiatho, the Phenician historian, about the period of the Trojan war, in the time of Hercules.

518—Anastasius I, the silentiary, died; who from obscure birth became Emperor of the East by marrying the widow of the Emperer Zeno.

597—B. C. An eclipse of the sun, foretold by Thales.

NEGRO KILLED.—We are informed, says the Mobile Evening News, of Wednesday, that a negro man, belonging to a Mr. Bryan, was shot by Mr. DeBrule, overseer for Mr. George L. Pierce, on the latter's place, near Citronelle, on Monday last. The negro had refused to work, and was being punished by the overseer, when he resisted. To protect himself from the negro's violence, DeBrule drew a pistol and shot him. The negro was brought to town on the Mississippi train that night, and died in the hospital yesterday.

DIED:

On Friday, July 8, at 7 o'clock P. M., JAMES ADAMS, old estate of James and Lucy Edwards, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 19 Prytania street, this day at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Third Ward American Club—The meetings 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. G. POINDEXTER, Pres't pro tem.

☞ 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 teaspoonsfull at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made the rough 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. Hastie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, 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 SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 and 113 Chartres street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents for the South.

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

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Jel0 2plm&W CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

☞ 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 is now 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., 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jy4 2p&aW

☞ 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 strictly 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. je6 2ply&W

Reduction in Prices.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL
—TO THE—
"STOREY BUILDING."

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine Street,
(CORNER OF GRAVIER.)
WILL DISPOSE OF THEIR LARGE
STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING
—And—
Furnishing Goods for Men and Boys,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

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.'S
One Price Store,
jy9 2p8t No. 34 Magazine street.

Fassman's Iron Tie.

A NEW CERTIFICATE

SHIP REFUGE, New Orleans, July 7, 1859.

H. Fassman, Esq., Orleans Cotton Press:

Sir—In January last I received from your Press 1089 bales cotton, of which about 1000 were compressed and bound with your new IRON TIE.

I can safely affirm, that the cotton so bound was received in better order than it generally comes from the Presses; that it stowed better, and enabled the ship to carry more than on any previous voyage.

The cotton, when discharged from the ship in Liverpool, was in better order than the rope bound cotton. It is highly preferable for a ground tier, as the damp arising from the ballast has no effect upon it, for it is well known by practical men that dampness will rot the rope bound.

I can confidently recommend your Iron Tie, as I took this lot for an experiment, and carefully watched it both in loading and discharging.

I am, sir,
Yours Respectfully,
JOHN HOWARD,
jy3 2plm Master.

Celebration of First Anniversary

—OF THE—
YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The officers and members of this Association will meet on SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., precisely, at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Exchange Alley and Royal street, to celebrate the FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Grand Marshal J. Duhalde and his two aids, Joseph Archer and L. G. Ellet.
Music.
Union Jack.
Officers of the Association.
Invited Guests.
The American Flag.
Officers of the Association.
Members.

Order of the Route.

The procession will start from the Hall at half past 12 o'clock P. M., precisely, and move from the Hall to Royal street, up Royal street to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Poydras, up Poydras to Camp, down Camp and Chartres to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Crape, down Crape to Frenchmen, up Frenchmen to Casacalvo, down Casacalvo to Bagdien, up Bagdien to Moreau, up Moreau to the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, where the procession will take the cars and proceed to the Washington Hotel, where a lunch will be prepared.

After the lunch is over, the procession will come up in the cars and start from the Railroad depot down Elysian Fields to Love, up Love and Rampart to Orleans, up Orleans to Royal, up Royal to the Hall, where the procession will be disbanded.

By order of the Grand Marshal.

FRED. A. RASCH,
jy7 2p3t Secretary.

A Card—To Parents.

All who wish to fit their sons for business during the summer, should have them begin immediately. There are Professors for,

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING,
FRENCH, SPANISH,
GERMAN, ENGLISH, etc.,
—AT—
DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
106 Canal Street.

Founded in 1852. Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana
jy7 2p3t*

Facts for Parents.

What, in the opinion of physicians, is the most common and fatal disease of children?

Ans. Worms.

What are the ordinary symptoms?

Ans. A pale, cadaverous complexion, dullness of the eyes, swelling of the upper lip, unpleasant breath, itching of the nose, disturbed sleep, a dry cough, fits of voracity, nausea and general feebleness, listlessness and emaciation.

What is the acknowledged most certain means of relief?

Ans. WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, a medicine without any mineral ingredient, mild in its operation, and guaranteed in all cases to effect a rapid and complete cure.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jy4 2p8teod&2iW 21 and 151 Chartres street, General Agents.

Beware of Quack Nostrums

AND QUACK DOCTORS.

Use HEMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Sexual Organs.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

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

General Agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

jy4 2p&teod&2iW

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

Possesses the unquestionable power instantly to check inflammation. This is accorded by many, eminent in the profession, and by all that have ever used it; and hence, possessing this great property, it naturally follows, that the pain which, in cases of Burns, Scalds, etc., is produced by inflammation, must cease as soon as you conquer and subdue the inflammation that caused it. Read the many certificates of cures in pamphlets, which can be had gratis of the Agents.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

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

Sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed. jy4 2p&teod&2iW

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,
je8 2pMo&Sa6m 122 Canal street.

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS, FANCY GOODS,
etc., etc., etc.,
No. 88 Canal street.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Impendido, Flor de Pudoles, Meridians, Flor de Pandes, Redowa, Cabaras, Partagas, Know-Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Mano Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,
o26 2ptf 29 Commercial Place.

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 respectfully offered as an advertising medium to the Merchants of New Orleans.

Agents for New Orleans:

A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
o18 2ptf No. 12½ Commercial Place.

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,
126 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 Style—Small Patterns.
8-4 Black Grenadine; 8-4 Black Barege.
8-4 Black Bareges; 8-4 White Barege.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Black Barege Robes à deux Jupes Satinée.
Barege Robes Grisaille à deux Jupes Satinée.
Black All Wool Barege Natural.
Black Crape Barege; Black English Barege.
Black and Colored Barege Scarfs; Black Silk Burnous.
Pelises and Mantillas.
1 case choice 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.

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 smell 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 articles cleaned, saving much labor and

IS A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.

Manufactured and for sale by

J. H. ASHBEY,
163 Old Levee