New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 19 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

WEEKLY CRESCENT

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1859.

[illegible] Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association [illegible] of the Young Men's [illegible] of the United States and the [illegible] which just closed its session in [illegible] New York, took action to provide for the holding [illegible] of 1860 in New Orleans. We [illegible] the association have selected our [illegible] of reception, and are sure that the [illegible] will supply the hospitable treatment either [illegible] and Christian Association, [illegible] Young Men's Christian Institution, or from citizens [illegible]

[illegible] Railroad Accident.—On the 16th inst. [illegible] at South Middleboro, Mass., [illegible] on the Old Colony Railroad between [illegible] Elliot, a brakeman, was killed, [illegible] Conductor, was badly injured. [illegible] two engines and several cars damaged.

[illegible] Jest or Honor.—A graduate of [illegible] gives another the lie, and a challenge [illegible] The mathematical latter of the college [illegible] at the duports and sent for the youth, who told [illegible] Sir." "Why?" inquired the mathematician. "Why, he gave me the lie." "Very well—let me have it. If he proved it, you did lie; and if he proved it, he proves it, he lies. Why should you shoot the messenger? Let him prove it."

[illegible] Commerce.—The St. Louis Republican says that the monthly from the effects of exposure, and another has been greater in that city the past year than for many years past. The Republican attributes a fifteen deaths from this cause [illegible] of these cases. The Louisville and [illegible] papers also report an unusual number of sudden deaths [illegible]

Young Man Drowned.—On the 17th instant a skiff, in which was a party of men, capsized in the [illegible] near the mouth of the Big Miami, and three of them were drowned.

[illegible] Ship Manitou.—The ship Manitou, which sailed from New York for San Francisco, is [illegible] in for last. It is supposed that the captain and crew have perished. The boards which were recently picked up at sea, painted red on one side and blue on the other, are thought to be parts of government stores shipped on the Manitou, and manufactured by Weaver, Coleman & Simons, of Philadelphia.

Drowned.—On the 17th inst., two men named Joseph Kiff and Denis McGarty, ventured out into the Bayou near Franklin, St. Mary's parish, in a small boat, which sank with them and both were drowned.

Rattlesnake Carnivorous.—A few days since, a Mrs. Jackson, a resident of Cincinnati, wishing to get rid of a troublesome dog, strewed around the yard of her dwelling several bits of meat, sprinkled with arsenic. Her little daughter, unfortunately, picked up a piece and ate it, when she was instantly attacked with vomiting, followed with terrible spasms, which, after four or five days, terminated in death.

A Blank Tobacco Store.—The Camden (Ark.) Banner is responsible for the following:

A friend owned a cow that was, a few days since, [illegible] with blank tongue. Some pigs having access to her, and having a penchant for the lacteal fluid, thought this too good an opportunity to lose, and set drawing the fair that awaited them, freely to satisfy their appetites. 'Twas but a short time before they also exhibited signs of having the disease. At this writing, cow and pigs are all dead.

Terrible Accident.—A young man named Webster, lost his a terrible accident in a shingle factory, at Union, Erie county, Pa., recently. He was sitting close by a whirling shaft, over which ran a leather band, which was loosened for the purpose of mending. His right hand was run through the band and he was in the act of mending it, when it caught fast to the revolving shaft, and in an instant the terrible catastrophe was wrought. He was whirled twice around the shaft, when his arm gave way from his body, and he was thrown sixteen feet on to a pile of shavings, knocking down a scantling post which stood in the way. The mutilation was awful—his arm, shoulder-blade, about half of his collar-bone, and even some of the cords of his neck running up into the structure of his head, were torn away, exposing and rendering visible his stomach and vitals. And wonderful to relate, he still lives, or did, at last accounts.

A Sad Case.—A young married woman who had been deserted by her husband, drowned herself and child a few days ago in a creek at Jamaica, Long Island.

Theatricals.—The Crescent Dramatic Association announce an entertainment on Thursday evening next for the benefit of Mr. M., the leading comedian of the Association. They will perform "All that Glitters is not Gold," and the farce entitled "The Persecuted Dutchman." The song of "The Fine Old Irish Gentleman" will be sung, and altogether the bill is quite attractive, Miss Alice Placide Mann, Mrs. Maith and Mrs. Seymour appearing in it. The entertainment is elsewhere advertised.

Comptroller's Office.—Mr. Comptroller Duplessis elsewhere gives notice that sealed proposals will be received for printing and binding the semi-annual report of his office.

Fine Teas.—We direct the attention of our tea-consuming or tea dealing readers to the advertisement of "Dohan's Southern Tea Warehouse," 102 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles. He is advertising fine qualities of black and green teas in metallic packages and in small and large boxes at the lowest importation prices. His stock is thoroughly assorted.

Messrs. J. A. Beard & Co. will sell this day at 10 o'clock on Apollo street, near Tchoupitoulas, an assortment of household furniture, etc. See advertisement.

Dry Goods and Matting.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of dry goods and matting to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., No. 87 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., in the house No. 221 Carondelet street, all the furniture and movable effects therein contained.

FREE LABOR IN THE NORTH.

While denouncing slavery as a social, moral and political evil, the great anti-slavery philosophers never attempt to account for the exemption of the South from all those distresses which periodically afflict the Northern and English communities—labor riots, in which the masses rise with a rallying shout for bread for themselves, wives and children, which lack of employment prevents their earning; "strikes" of vast bodies of operatives, who thus protest against the tyranny which grinds them down to crushing toil for a mere pittance; "bad seasons" or "hard times," as these periods are called, when the commercial mania seems to be disorganized, its equilibrium destroyed, and the balance which should exist between labor and capital destroyed; means and muscle traveling in different channels, instead of coming together for mutual aid and relief—consequently all manner of misery, starvation and crime.

They never attempt to account for the fact that these melancholy social phenomena are never seen in the slaveholding portion of the country, but are constantly recurring, not only in the free States, but in all other civilized countries in which the institution of slavery does not exist. They do not attempt to account for this, for they know that discussion of the fact would proclaim and demonstrate the cause, and why it should be the cause. It would be proved that the system of bondage labor is the cause of our exemption, because the bondsmen, as a lower class, as the substratum of society, constitute an always reliable, never-wavering foundation, whereon the social fabric rests securely, rooted and grounded in stability, and entirely beyond the reach of agitation by such causes as shake other communities to their center. Slave-labor is the ruling staple which controls and keeps in adjusted equipoise the labor market of the community of the South.

A free laboring class is like a powerful and dangerous engine, and the capitalists are the engineers who manage it; and manage it very carefully they must, or it will explode, to the destruction of law and order and perhaps life and property. The community of the slaveholding South contains no such variable and inflammable constituent, the laboring class proper being slaves, who never suffer want for lack of work, and are never out of employment, but labor on, producing the same results from year to year and perfecting a clock-work regularity of trade operations and commercial realtions. They are never starving for want of the chance to make their bread, and rendered wild with their misery that they rise to demand the living which the world owes its industrious children; want does not drive them to congregate in vile abodes, there to fester in wretchedness and crime and conspire against their more fortunate fellows who have more than is necessary of that which they have none of. Our slavery institution exempts us from these things, and while we prosper surely and uninterruptedly because of the stability of our social organization, there is no room for the formation of that class who are at once the victims and the cause of the troubles we have referred to.

The cotton and wool manufactures of the North have created a large and peculiar branch of the laboring classes, and at first the operatives were almost exclusively native girls. They were very numerous and depended upon this employment for a sure though scanty support; they were familiar with no other employment and trusted to this alone for a living; but by and by the large foreign emigration threw great numbers of unemployed females from abroad on the labor market, who were willing to work for almost anything, and straightway employers discharged their usual operatives and employed these interlopers. The consequence was that a large number of American born women were thrown upon the world with no sufficient means of support and found their way into kitchen and scullery, or fell into disreputable courses. But we observe that a return revulsion is in progress, that "the palmiest days of the 'New England Factory Girl' may, from present appearances, be given back." So says an able correspondent of the Chicago Press and Tribune, writing from Massachusetts. But what will be the consequences? It may be a desirable thing that native born women should be enabled to return to the more respectable employ which was formerly theirs, but this advantage will be purchased at a great cost—nothing less than the discharge and consequent distress and suffering of thousands of Irish and German girls. The progress of this "reform" as it is termed in the Northern papers is wide spread and strong, and the prospect is that "the lower class of foreign help" will be almost entirely excluded from the factories.

Thus it goes. Everywhere in the civilized world, except in the South here, there are more hands to do it than there is work, so that while some thrive others must starve. While some are "in" the others must be "outs." It is so in all departments of employment, agricultural or mechanical—there is always a surplus of workers. But in a slave-holding country this can never be, for the slave is property in himself, and capital is essentially interested in keeping him productive in the walks of mere labor which he monopolizes, the cheapness of his employ in those leaving more money to be divided among the white workers in higher departments of industry.

NAPOLEONIC IDEAS.

Louis Napoleon is the only European potentate who begins to be anywhere near up with the spirit of the age, for the western world is the nursery where the progressive spirit is nourished and stimulated. Napoleon was an enthusiastic progressionist twenty-five years ago, a devout believer not only in his own destiny of greatness but in those destinies of nations which seemed convincingly manifested to his comprehension as he coolly weighed causes, deduced their results and traced out the tendency of events made inevitable by the current condition of affairs at the time he wrote that extraordinary book, the translated title of which heads this article.

Here is his idea of the United States, taken from that book, in which the Western Republic is called a "Colossus" among nations:

Providence has committed to the United States of America the charge of peopling and subduing to civilization all that immense territory which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the North Pole to the Equator. Their government, a simple administration, has had but to put in practice the old adage, "Laisser faire"—in order to favor that irresistible instinct which urges the population of the United States towards the West.

This is most orthodox "manifest destiny" doctrine, even to the "let 'er rip" (*laisser faire*) of the Young America school of progressionists, which, it must be confessed, is willing to crowd destiny a little, and even get ahead of it if possible. Louis Napoleon acknowledges that Providence committed to us the Western world from the North Pole to the Equator, and as these broad limits include all Central America, the West India Islands and a very large slice of South America, his reading of our national horoscope must satisfy the most ultra of the expansionists.

Here is Napoleon's idea of the destiny of France:

Will she exhaust her resources and her energies in never-ending, internal and suicidal contests? No, such cannot be the destiny of France. Soon will arrive the day when, in order to reign over, it will be understood that her part is, "to cast into the scales of all treaties her sword of Brennus on the side of civilization."

As the writer is himself now the controller of the destinies of France, and is thus carrying out his own opinions, he is robbed of any credit for prophetic forecast of the mighty casting of her "sword of Brennus" into the scales on the side of civilization in this recent matter of tearing Lombardy *et al avenis* from the tyrannic and crushing grasp of Austrian despotism and degradation. The side of oppression, declension and abasement kicked the beam in a twinkling when the writer of "Napoleonic Ideas" hurled into the scale, on the side of progress and civilization, the terrible Gallic "sword of Brennus."

Woman Lost in the Woods.—The Grand Traverse (Mich.) Herald states that an aged Bohemian woman living near Traverse City, got lost in the woods, whither she went to look for her cows, on the 24th ult. She was found on the evening of the next day by a woodman, about seven miles from home, having been out thirty-six hours, without food, exposed to a drenching rain, and was completely exhausted. She had given up all hope of finding her way home and had laid down beside a fallen tree to die.

Indian Depredations.—On the 11th inst. a party of Indians invaded Bandera county, Texas, and stole a number of mules and horses. It is not stated whether they were pursued.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

More Embargoes on the Property of the Tehuantepec Company—Shameful Proceedings of the Judge in Juchita—Remonstrance to the American Minister—The Mails still sure of a Transit—Personal Matters—Markets—Shipping—Local Items—Dog-days, etc., etc.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

Minatitlan, July 18, 1859.

Eds. Crescent—I suppose the affairs of the Tehuantepec Company interest your people more than any other subject from the Isthmus, and therefore I shall pay my attention to it in preference to any other. I have written you full accounts of the legal proceedings adopted by Messrs. Welsh & Allen, not only to secure themselves, but also to protect the company, and I did think these proceedings would serve their purpose; but I was mistaken, as any body is likley to be who trusts to the regularity of any proceedings in Mexico, whether political or judicial.

When Mr. Allen, on behalf of Welsh & Allen, embargoed the property of the company, he procured his process from the Judge of First Instance for this district. The proceedings were regular in every respect, and were intended to cover all the property on the Isthmus between Ventosa and Minatitlan. The order at the same time appointed A. C. Allen receiver, and directed that he should keep the goods and audit the accounts of creditors. The Judge of First Instance well knew that the property on the Isthmus would cover the claims against the company four times over, even if sold at public sale; and he gave this comprehensive order that the affair might be terminated with as little derangement to the company as possible, but with security that the property should be forthcoming to satisfy the just claims of creditors.

The writ of seizure was not sent up the river to Mr. Sidell, as Mr. Allen's attorney, to have it enforced in the districts of Juchitan and Tehuantepec, against the property of the company outside of this district. The design was to keep the property together under the Company's agents, that the line might continue in working order, and that no useless expenses might be incurred by the appointment of receivers at other points.

How Mr. Sidell performed his part of the work, I am not posted, but I know that he has written a long remonstrance to the Minister in Vera Cruz, in which he sets forth that the Judge of Tehuantepec has acted very badly about the matter then, first in refusing to accept the embargo of Mr. Allen, and secondly, in granting other embargoes and seizing property for small debts which would pay an hundred such demands. In Juchitan particularly is this the case, when the Judge for a small claim of $1500, has seized property valued at $30,000, and which he claims to hold until the above sum is paid. This last seizure completely deprives the company of its coaches and animals, and therefore breaks up the transit! The mails for the 16th inst. were actually sent forward at private expense, while this vast amount of running stock was tied up.

I have given you in previous letters some of the cases of judicial ignorance under Mexican rule, but I think the ruling of the Judge of Tehuantepec heads anything I have yet sent you. The suit against the company was for $1500, to which was added a contested claim for extra charges of $1500 more. For this sum all the property of the company in the District of Tehuantepec was seized, and the Judge appointed the brother of his mistress receiver, without exacting security. The company offered as security to place the amount of the claim and the extra charges in the hand of a responsible merchant, and to leave in charge of the receiver sufficient property to pay off the claim and costs, if the court would release enough of the stock and running gear to carry on the business of the Transit. The offer was refused, and it was only by compromising the case with the plaintiff that the property could be dragged from the hands of the court, and not then until the stock was run down by neglect and some of the animals had been stolen!

Immediately, however, after the embargo was raised, another was laid for a still less sum, and the same property was again put under restraint. This completely paralyzed the Company, for without its stock and coaches it could not fulfill the mail and transportation service. Every method was adopted to arrange the difficulty, but the agent being without funds in a Mexican community, where it is impossible to borrow on mortgage or security, had to leave the property in this condition.

The American Consul at this place, Mr. A. C. Allen, has written a strong letter to the Judge of Juchitan on the subject of this embargo, and also a remonstrance to the American Minister on the subject. He is justly incensed, not that American property should be treated in this irregular manner, for executions are never intended to overwhelm creditors, but because his appointment as Receiver, which was regularly made here, has been so summarily and unwarrantably dismissed by the Judge of Juchitan. The Judges of both places obtained their appointments from the Juarez Government, and the one is as legitimate as the other. Under the circumstances, the embargo of Welsh & Allen is only good in the district of Minatitlan.

Mr. McLane left here on the morning of the 4th of July, accompanied by his suite, Mr. La Rantree and Consul Tuyman, of Vera Cruz. He spent his Fourth, I suppose, on the Brooklyn at the mouth of the river or at sea.

The Fourth of July was celebrated here in the usual way. The Alleghany Belle was fitted up as a dining saloon, and under the management of Capt. Burroughs and Mr. John Warren, the dinner was well provided. Quite a number of sentiments were uttered, and the usual responses given. A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to do the occasion justice, and amongst the number I noticed several very intelligent looking Mexicans, who seemed to appreciate Independence day quite as much as I did myself.

Most of the employees of the Tehuantepec Company have come down from the line of the Transit, and there are now but few Americans on the Isthmus, compared with what there should be. There seems to be an absolute stagnation of all business at the place, consequent, first, on the derangement of the Tehuantepec Company, and secondly on the fact that this is the season of the year when there is but little doing in mahogany. The cutters are now busy dressing their logs preparatory to rafting them down, and it will be at least a month before any considerable quantity will come down. There seems to be more activity in hides, which are anxiously inquired after and bought up at $2 and $3 apiece. This seems to be a very handsome trade, for the hides from this market command the highest market price in New Orleans. There is but little room for speculation, however, as the supply is limited at this port. A few cigars are exported, which cost here from $6 to $12 per thousand.

We are in the midst of the Caniculas, or dog days, and this is said to be the time of the greatest sickness here. The earth is moistened by frequent showers, a dull south wind blows upon us, and the hot sun steams the earth until it sends up all manner of miasma from the decayed vegetation which here so abounds. This is the time most dreaded, though nothing more, I believe, than the chills and fever, and very heavy colds, prevail.

Quite a number of sailors deserted from the Brooklyn while she laid at the mouth of the river. They are supposed to be straggling around the country, rather worse off than they expected to be. A reward of $20 is offered for each one.

Hon. A. C. Allen, U. S. Consul at this place, visits New Orleans this trip of the Webb, to confer with the Tehuantepec Company as to the best course to pursue in future. The Consulate is in charge of John Taber, Esq.

The Webb made this place in very good time on her last trip, arriving here on the 15th in eighty hours. This is coming up to the Coatzacoalcos and the Quaker City. The mails went forward immediately on the Suchil, and as the road is in tolerably good order, and the transportation done by private parties, I predict a quick trip to San Francisco.

I understand the Indianola is negotiating for this route. Gen. Gorgonia expects another steamer out shortly, and then he proposes to establish a line connecting all the Mexican ports on the Gulf with New Orleans, and possibly with Havana.

Quite a number of wealthy Mexicans from the city of Mexico are now on this Isthmus locating lands and taking up territory which they feel satisfied must soon come under the United States. If these titles emanate from the Mexican Government, they will have a nice time maintaining them. But, it is an easy matter at present, to have entries made in the national records at the capital, and consequently if we would buy, the country will come to us occupied by Mexican land grants, which will retard its settlement immeasurably.

The Philip Dean, loading with mahogany for London, is the only vessel in port.

Anniversary Events—July 26.

1856—The boiler of the steamboat Empire State, exploded on the passage from Fall River to New York, killing and wounding several passengers.

1855—The Pope declared the laws which had been enacted in Piedmont, to the detriment of religion and the power and liberty of the church, to be void and of no effect. Also, that the recent laws in Spain concerning the Church property to be null and void.

1852—The Irishmen in New York made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Thomas Kaine, in the custody of the United States Marshal, and claimed by the British Government, under the treaty, as a fugitive from justice.

1848—After several days of hard fighting, the Piedmontese under Charles Albert, were totally defeated by the Austrians under Radetsky, and retreated to Milan.

1848—Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania, died, aged 60.

1830—Charles X, of France, issued three ordinances dissolving the newly elected chamber of deputies, suppressing the liberty of the press, and altering the law of election. This gave rise to the revolution which terminated in his dethronement, and the elevation of Louis Philippe.

1814—The Americans under General Ripley and P. B. Porter burnt Bridgewater Mills and bridge, and the British barracks there.

1812—Battle of Kobrine; the Saxons under General Klingel, defeated by the Russians, and himself, together with 70 officers, 2500 men, etc., captured; Russian loss 1000.

1806—British frigate Greyhound and sloop Harrier captured off Macassar by the Dutch frigate Pallas, 36 guns, and two large East Indiamen, laden with spices.

1803—British ship Thunderer, Captain Bedford, captured the French privateer Venus, of Bordeaux, pierced for twenty-eight guns, but mounting only sixteen.

1802—An iron railway from Wandsworth to Croydon, in England, was opened to the public for the conveyance of goods.

1793—Stanislaus Clermont Tonnere, a French nobleman, massacred at Paris for his opposition to the Jacobin Club.

1789—Lafayette added to his cockade the white of the Royal arms, declaring at the same time that the tri-color should go round the world.

1788—New York adopted the Constitution of the United States, recommending amendments.

1788—The printing office of Thomas Greenleaf, in New York, was much damaged and his types taken away by a mob. When the two great political parties were forming, subsequent to the organization of the Government, that which opposed the Administration attacked the measures of Washington with a great degree of virulence in Greenleaf's paper. He was opposed to the Federal Constitution.

1775—Congress first established a post-office; the route extended from Falmouth, New England, to Savannah, Georgia, and Franklin was appointed postmaster.

1775—Maryland Convention met at Annapolis, and resolved to support the measures of Congress. They also ordered $266,666 in bills of credit to be struck, and that forty companies of minute men should be raised.

1759—Ticonderoga abandoned by the French and occupied by the British under General Amherst.

1758—Louisbourge, which had been restored to the French by treaty, was again taken by the British under Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-General Amherst, and its fortifications have since been demolished.

1687—A party of French built fort Niagara.

1680—John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, died; a dissolute English nobleman of the reign of Charles II, and the favorite companion of the King. He was a poet, and one of the greatest wits of the day.

1659—The island of Montreal invaded by 1200 Indians, who burned all the plantations, and made a terrible massacre of men, women and children, upon whom they committed every barbarity. "Ils ouvrirent le sein des femmes enceintes," says Charlevoix, "pour en arracher le fruit qu' elles portoient, ils mirent des enfans tout vivants a la broche, et contraignirent les meres de les tourner pour les faire rotir." They killed 1000 and took 26, who were afterwards burnt.

1592—Armand Gonault de Biron, Marechal of France, killed. From the humble rank of a page he rose through all the gradations of the army, to the highest dignity under the Sovereign. He distinguished himself in the service, and was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Epernai.

1546—Emperor Charles V and Pope Paul III secretly leagued against the Protestants.

1471—Paul II (Peter Bardo), Pope of Rome, died. He was a Venetian noble, and on coming to the throne gratified the Cardinals with the purple habit, the red silk cap and the mitre, which had hitherto been worn only by the Sovereign Pontiff.

1470—Post-office first established in Paris.

1469—Battle of Banbury, in which the Royalists under Pembroke were defeated by the Yorkshire rebels. Pembroke was taken and put to death, and Earl Rivers beheaded.

1346—The English under Edward III, captured the opulent city of Caen, in France, and pillaged the country around.

40—Petronius, in his account of Trimalchio, has preserved a Roman newspaper, (diurna acta) for this day. "On the 26th July 30 boys and 40 girls were born at Trimalchio's estate at Cuma. At the same time a slave was put to death for uttering disrespectful words of his master. The same day a fire broke out in Pompey's gardens, which began in the night, in the steward's apartments."

46 B. C.—Julius Cæsar, arrived at Rome from Utica, celebrated the fourfold triumph in a quadriga of white horses, for the victories over the Gauls, over Ptolemy in Egypt, over Pharnaces in Pontus, and over Juba in Africa; entertained the people with naumachian and pentachlic or circensian games during forty days; rewarded and feasted them at 22,000 tables; was declared Consul the fourth time, and Dictator for ten years; and to place him on the summit of human glory, his statue was erected in the capitol opposite to that of Jupiter, with the globe at his feet. He commenced in this year his reformation of the calendar, called from the long intercalation, the year of confusion.

☞Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway, New York. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies. jy23 2p&W1y

☞Fifth Ward American Club—A meeting of this Club will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on Bush street. Members will please attend punctually, as the officers of the Club are to be elected. By order of the President. jy23 2p1d

☞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.
jy18 J. G. POINDEXTER, Pres't pro tem.

☞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. fe8 2ply&W

☞Unless the secret is revealed by the parties themselves, no one ever suspects that the hair darkened by CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE owes its magnificent hue to human agency. Nature alone gets the credit. None suspect the counterfeit. It is too perfect. Lustre as well as color is bestowed by this invigorating dye. There is no trouble in applying it. Ten minutes once in several weeks is all the time consumed. Who would not abolish such a nuisance as red, grey or sandy hair, on such easy terms?
Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
jy10 2p1m&W CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., at his residence, seven miles north of Paris, Venn., Mr. GIOVA COIX, in the 65th year of his age, leaving a distressed family and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his loss. Mr. C. is well known to the commission merchants of our city as being the man who has taken the premium for several years past for the first hogshead of new tobacco.

☞World Famous to a certainty is Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and all the train of diseases which arise from a morbid condition of those functions on the stomach, upon the proper action of which the health so much depends. Those who desire to be prepared not only for Dyspepsia but for one half the ills that flesh is heir to, should provide themselves with that most excellent compound known as Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. These Bitters are pleasant to the taste, sure of operation, and composed entirely of vegetable substances prepared with the greatest care. If you want to be entirely refreshed both physically and mentally go and procure this valuable tonic.
Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 121 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jy25 2p&4W

☞Worth Reading and Thinking about—BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN—Designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," etc., is now endorsed by all the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all those intrinsic medicinal qualities (Tonic and Diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in Quart Bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, etc.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1772)—Sole Importers,
jy23 2ply No. 383 Broadway, N. Y.

☞Worms! Worms! Worms!—A great many learned treatises have been written explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.
Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:
New York, October 15, 1852.
This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms. I commenced improving at once and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name and further particulars by applying 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 SOVIL & MEAD, 111 and 113 Chartres street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents for the South.
jy25 2p&4W

Fine Black and Green Teas,
IN METALLIC PACKAGES, and
IN SMALL AND LARGE BOXES,
At the Lowest Importation Prices,
—Can be had at—
DOHAN'S SOUTHERN TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 102 Poydras street,
jy26 2p36 Between Camp and St. Charles.

Important to the Ladies.
CHOICE DRY GOODS
—And—
MILLINERY
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE.
Having remarked my entire stock to about ONE-HALF the usual prices, in order to make room for my early FALL IMPORTATIONS, a rare opportunity is now offered to those in want of ELEGANT GOODS,
AT HALF PRICE.
The stock is very complete, comprising some of the most ELEGANT AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES ever imported in—
SILKS, GRENADINES,
SILK MUSLINS, ORGANDIES,
ENGLISH and FRENCH BAREGES,
FINE THREAD LACES,
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACE SHAWLS,
CAMBRAI LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS,
FRENCH MILLINERY,
RIBBONS, etc., etc., etc.,
All of which will be sold at PRIVATE SALE, and at
AN IMMENSE REDUCTION!
Just opened, a large invoice, of celebrated makes, in
BLACK OIL BOILED SILKS,
FROM 34 TO 50 INCHES WIDE
JOHN TODD,
jy26 2p38 12 and 14 Chartres street.

Shirts Made to Measure.
Gentlemen who desire an elegant set of
SHIRTS, MADE IN THEIR OWN STYLE,
Guaranteed a perfect fit, all precisely the same size and cut, extra well made, beautifully sewed, and the goods and bosoms expressly selected, should avail themselves of the present opportunity, by giving their orders immediately to
S. N. MOODY,
Corner of Canal and Royal Streets,
Who will leave in a few days for the Manufactory,
[262 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
And give his personal superintendence to all orders with which his friends and patrons may honor him. jy25 2p36

A Card
—TO—
MERCHANTS AND PARENTS
All who wish to have their clerks or sons acquire a practical knowledge of
BOOK KEEPING, PENMANSHIP,
MATHEMATICS,
FRENCH, SPANISH,
GERMAN, ENGLISH, etc.,
During the summer months, can have them do so at
DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
jy25 2p31* 106 CANAL STREET.

Dress Trimmings.
Just received, a beautiful assortment of Colored and White Cotton
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
—Also—
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
—OF—
GENTLEMEN'S WALKING STICKS.
LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 Royal street,
jy18 2ptf Corner Bienville st.

GEO. W. READ, JOHN H. PERRINS. } J. SEBIAL READ, WM. E. READ.
Geo. W. & Jehial Read,
50 WARREN AND 120 CHAMBERS STREET,
New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, etc.,
Have now on hand a choice and desirable stock of the above goods, to which they solicit the inspection of first class purchasers, by case or otherwise.
CATALOGUES NOW READY,
and sent by mail on application. jy14 2p1m

Leighton Still in the Field!
I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally that I have assumed the entire control of the business of the late firm of LEIGHTON & BARBOT.
My long experience in the CLOTHING,
Shirt and Furnishing Department,
will enable me to guarantee to all my patrons A GOOD FIT and the worth of their money.
On hand constantly
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
—And—
LEIGHTON'S FIRST PREMIUM SHIRTS.
N. B.—Mr. J. B. THOMPSON, of the late firm of Thompson and Nixon, will still have charge of the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT in New York, where he will warrant a good fit and good goods to all who may wish to give an order.
Orders taken as usual at the
Premium Shirt Depot of
CHARLES LEIGHTON,
Corner St. Charles and Canal sts.
Manufactory, 106 Grand and 411 Broadway, N. Y.
jy19 2ptf

Dr. George W. Smith,
DENTIST,
Having resumed his practice, will attend to professional engagements at his office, No. 117 CANAL STREET, nearly opposite Christ Church. jy4 2p1f

Just Received
BY STEAMER EMPIRE CITY,
A new lot of
FINE NAVY BLUE FLANNEL SUITS,
Now so much in vogue.
—Also—
FINE FRENCH FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS,
Suited also for FISHING PURPOSES.
SUMMER CLOTHING
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
At the old and well-known stand of
CHARLES LEIGHTON,
jy18 2ptf Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.

Prince Imperial Champagne,
—VINTA—
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
This Wine has hitherto been confined to the best tables of the continent of Europe and has only very recently been introduced by Messrs. De Venoge & Co. into this market, where its RARE QUALITY, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, has already achieved a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the Wine trade.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
jy23 2plm New York.

Bruff Brother & Seaver,
44.....WARREN STREET.....44
NEW YORK.
—Inventors of the—
CELEBRATED OVAL EYE COTTON HOES.
IMPROVED PATTERN CANE KNIVES.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
R. P. BRUFF'S AXES.
☞The jobbing trade supplied by the package.
☞A heavy stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, etc., constantly on hand. jy21 2ply

W. A. Wilson,
—DEALER IN—
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS, FANCY GOODS,
etc., etc., etc.,
ja3 2ptf No. 88 Canal street.

Cigars! Cigars!
Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well-known brands—Impuoidad, Flor de Pujedes, Meridians, Flor de Pancho, Redowa, Cabaras, Partagas, Know-Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Maso Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.
P. PRATS & CO.,
o26 2ptf 29 Commercial Place.

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,
jy9 2plm Master.

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 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. Fox & Co., No. 99 Camp street;
F. T. Phillips, corner Jackson and Nyades streets;
F. B. Von Harten, east corner Jackson and Rousseau sts;
L. S. Moskins & Bro., 7 and 8 Marigny Buildings, Third Dist.;
Grswell & Hallett, Nos. 15 and 17 Front Levee, First Dist.;
W. C. Raymond, No. 71 Camp street. jy2 2plm

Belden & Eames,
FREDERICK BELDEN.....D. W. EAMES,
(Successors to S. E. Grunsa & Co.)
No. 36 MAGAZINE ST.,
CORNER GRAVIER, NEW ORLEANS,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
SOFT FUR, SILK, AND WOOL HATS,
MISSES' BLOOMERS,