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WILLIAM B. ADAMS. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

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TERMS:

DAILY CRESCENT

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1859.

ACQUISITION OF BELIZE BY ENGLAND.

English diplomacy is a little too deep for the tyro diplomats who are authorized to dabble in international affairs by American administrations. We need an American Metternich, less his unscrupulousness, to meet the wily Machiavelli's of Great Britain on the mooted questions of Central American affairs, and protect our interests in that quarter, for it seems to be a favorite pastime with them to trifle with, humbuggle and overreach us whenever we attempt to come to equitable convention on these matters. England is too deep for us, by a fathomless excess of shrewdness, and there is no use in such novices in diplomacy, as we are in the habit of accrediting, to attempt to sound her designs. We have not, as yet, raised a rogue keen enough to catch the rogues who take such excellent care of British welfare in Central America, and twist in and out with snake like facility in squirming around and about the sharp corners of treaties and understandings.

It is only a few weeks since that England came out with a most extraordinary and gratifying flourish of amiability as to Nicaraguan and Mexican affairs, and we too easily blinded Americans began to think that she had reformed her policy, and would no longer play the dog in the manger game by striving to interfere with our rights in those parts, where she has none of her own, save an usurped possession of dictatorial authority. The whole animus of her expression was that the United States was to be allowed to adjust affairs in Nicaragua and also in Mexico for the benefit of those countries and the world at large, and that she was willing to give up her pretensions to the right of interference in their concerns.

But a change has come over her spirit, for we have just now the intelligence of a magnificently and peculiarly English operation, by which she comes into absolute possession of one of the most desirable sections of Central America, to-wit: the Guatemalan State of Belize, ceded to her by a treaty lately concluded by Mr. Charge d'Affaires Wyke and the Guatemalan Government. What the consideration for this important concession was is not apparent, nor do we know that Guatemala gave up the State because England told her that she was bound to have it anyhow, and would take it by foul means if she could not get by fair. This latter is the most reasonable hypothesis, for the Belize Territory is so valuable and necessary that it almost constitutes in fact the so-called Republic of Guatemala itself, as it possesses the only seaport which she could boast on the east, and the whole of her seaboard line on the Bay of Honduras, or rather the Carribbean Sea, with the exception of a narrow strip of thirty miles. The sea coast of Belize is more than one hundred and sixty miles in extent, and the area of territory exceeds that of Vermont and New Hampshire combined, being put down at some sixteen thousand square miles. These limits are those which were claimed by England in 1836 and comprehend the largest demand she has ever made.

The treaty is complete, so far as Guatemala is concerned, but only passed her Council of State by a majority of two votes. Of course it will be at once ratified by England, when she will have the territorial capital to at once set up a strong colonial establishment in Central America, and will probably take immediate steps to induce the rapid peopling of the fertile, salubrious and beautiful country acquired. The effect of such colonization will be most dangerous to American interests in that quarter, for a populous English principality there would check forever any aspirations to occupation of the isthmian region with its inalienable transit facilities, and would doubtless rapidly enlarge its borders until the whole country should be brought under the sway of British empire. The ambitious operations and influences of such a neighbor could not be resisted by the feeble states surrounding it.

While Great Britain would hold us to the very letter of the abominable "Clayton-Bulwer" compact, into which our Government was so stupidly entrapped, that neither country should occupy, fortify or colonize the Mosquitia shore or any part of Central America, she disregards it at will herself. There is, however, supposed to be some sort of ground for her plea that the treaty was not meant to apply to her establishment in Belize, a declaration to that effect having been made outside the document proper by Mr. Clayton. But certainly such an extensive stretching of the privileges of an informal, and not literally binding proviso, is a palpable rupture of stipulations, and the treaty ceases to exist, other than as so much paper, now that it is broken.

The odds are that the Buchanan administration will not even enter protest, unless forced into it by popular outcry. *Nous verrons.*

NAPOLEON'S POLICY.

Louis Napoleon is a very well abused gentleman about this time, the papers generally pitching into him with a vim more vigorous than their recent laudation. He is denounced as the betrayer of Italy and all that, and there is no lack of any sort of accusation against him. All sorts of motives and designs are ascribed to him by ingenious journalists, who interpret the Napoleonic policy in a manner doubtless very satisfactory to themselves. It is announced that he has covenanted with his late Austrian adversary, promising to trouble that power no more if she will cut loose from her Germanic confederation alliance and enter into offensive and defensive alliance with France and Russia for the purpose of giving the *coup de grace* to the sick man of the Bosphorus, and making a *post-mortem* dismemberment of his carcass for their own advantage, each to get the portions already agreed upon. Having accomplished this little job in the East the interpreters of Napoleonic policy say that the three giant Allies will turn their attention to Western Europe, and proceed to overrun all the smaller sovereignties and close the business of the firmly "rubbing out" the island kingdom of Great Britain.

This is a very magnificent programme, and its grand operations are doubtless quite worthy of the illustrious actors who are deputed to carry them out by the interpreters aforesaid. Perhaps they will be, for we candidly confess that we do not know much about it, and that we are not in the confidence of Louis Napoleon, as many of our cotemporaries seem to be by the positive manner in which they announce his designs. That we are not we esteem to be no disgrace to us, though he may feel somewhat mortified by the coolness of the relations which subsist between us. The fact is we have never given him encouragement to seek our acquaintance and countenance, and he has not dared to attempt to conciliate our favor by sending over fabulous amounts of French gold, as the New York Herald charges he did to Chevalier Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer. The relations between us are those of the strictest neutrality. In fact, we have no mutual relations—not even a connection. We do not meddle with his affairs, and Napoleon does not meddle with ours. We are free to acknowledge that we do not know what that gentleman's intentions are.

We are willing to allow that he agreed to peace from the best motives, knowing that if he pursued the Austrians much farther he would set his invading feet upon the soil of Austria proper, that by the terms of confederation the Germanic States would then have to take part and all Europe would be embroiled in war. We are willing to allow that Napoleon was man enough to consider such dreadful consequences and strive to avoid them, particularly when he had such an excellent opportunity of winding up the grand entertainment he has been purveying for the looking-on world in the tremendous blaze of glory coruscating from the field of Solferino. We are willing to allow that we do not understand his intentions with regard to Italy and that he may yet do the proper thing by that much aggrieved country. "Startling developments" may yet make it apparent that people have been mistaken in this instance as they have been in others, and that the sagacious Emperor is exercising a discreet delay for the surer accomplishment of his promises to Italy. His case looks very bad now, we acknowledge, but time may clear up the circumstances so much against him, so that the most prominent man in the world will stand before it vindicated in this matter.

A burglar was once frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary spinster, who, putting her night-capped head out of the window, exclaimed, "Go away! Aren't you ashamed?"

The Hymeneal department of the Selma (Ala.) Sentinel contains a notice of a marriage in "Bruitville." Ominous name!

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There was some talk yesterday; even if Carondelet street was deserted, there were other localities, may the great levee, Tchoupitoulas, Poydras and New Levee streets, which presented some signs of vitality. At the levee there were boats discharging the varied products of the West, and the coast packets doing something in the way of receiving freights. It is of no use to talk of dull times and stagnancy until one can stand at the head or foot of Canal street, and not discern a steamboat; therefore, as we are only enjoying at this moment the usual summer stagnancy in commerce and trade, the talk is, nothing towards an improvement can be expected for some weeks. In the meantime, all the devotees of trade are recuperating in several ways. The gimlet rangers, or a corporal's guard of them, meet as usual in the early part of the day, talk of Mr. so-and-so's having lost so much by one shipment of sugar, and that Mr. Brown made a good shipment in "that" lot of molasses. The rangers generally adjourn about 1 o'clock P. M., so that the sugar platform is a perfect blank for the balance of the day.

The Western produce dealers are taking the season calmly and quietly; they are aware that people must have something to eat, and they talk as though they did not care an old continental dollar for the purport of European advices, whether flour was at the last dates high or low, corn flat or heavy, pork and bacon greasy or not greasy, or whether white wheat was more in demand than red. In fact, our Western produce merchants appear to be an independent body. We hope none of them will be caught in the meshes of some of the large operators in the West. The talk is, that they are generally in a strong and safe position, and it is sincerely hoped they will continue so. We have not heard of much talk lately among the tobacco folks. The prices of the weed have been well maintained, and the stock on hand is not large, when placed in juxtaposition with the average for the last ten years.

We find, however, that cotton occupies a good share of talk. Mr. Napoleon, the man in France, is not talked of. It appears there have been large accessions to the receipts in Charleston, which sends the receipts at Charleston and Savannah up to 945,000 bales. We annex our figures to date.

The total receipts of cotton up to dates at all the ports are—

At New Orleans (proper) to August 4	bales..1,654,523	
At Mobile to July 30	682,338	
At Savannah to July 28—Uplands	453,701	
Sea Islands	16,846	
		470,547
At Charleston to July 28—Uplands	448,431	
Sea Islands	26,053	
		474,484
At Texas ports to July 28		185,547
At Florida ports to latest dates		157,061
At North Carolina ports to July 15		34,604
At Virginia ports to July 1		26,162
Total receipts at all Southern ports		3,685,337
Receipts at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore		87,987
Total bales received at ports		3,745,514
Stocks in inland towns		49,200
		3,794,714
To be accounted for shipped up the river		18,128
Burned after being shipped for the seaports		7,859
Bales at light		3,755,701

The shipments from the river towns up the Ohio river rather exceed 111,115 bales. From Memphis alone the shipments were between the 1st September and the 30th July—

To St. Louis	23,681
Up the Ohio river	88,661
Total bales	53,342

There is to be added to our own receipts some thousands of bales, as it appears the Charleston receipts up to the 28th were found to be 4560 bales less than the actual count, and taking the stocks at the inland towns, (49,200 bales) we have at light 3,855,701 bales, and if we have to make corrections to realize promptly the maximum estimate of 3,800,000, we have, it will be observed, the 55,701 bales as a reserve.

The Persia's advices have been talked of off 'change, and parties are now waiting the next, which will be due to-morrow at Quebec by the Nova Scotian of the 27th from Liverpool.

It is not much use to be talking with our barren market. Merchants, bankers, jobbers, brokers, one and all, may as well take a trip out on the Jackson Railroad, or on the Opelousas Railroad, or up the coast by some of the floating palaces, or to Proctorville, and spend the remainder of the week.

The mails by both routes failed yesterday. It will not make much difference if they fall to-day. We are getting along very well in our good city, and do not care if the entire mail system is abolished, and it might as well be, should the intended route over Cape Florida be countenanced. We should not receive a mail once a week by this Florida route. It is an unadulterated humbug or delusion at the best.

FROM KEY WEST.—*Examination of the Body of Capt. Morantes.*—The Key West Key of the Gulf of the 23d ult. announces that the health of that place is good and the weather delightful. The same paper gives the following account of the examination and burial of Capt. Morantes, of the schooner Enterprise, who was barbarously murdered recently by his crew:

The United States revenue cutter, John Appleton, Lieutenant Commanding Wm. B. Randolph, arrived on the night of the 21st inst., from the wreck of the schooner Enterprise, ashore "high and dry" on the beach, forty miles north of Cape Florida lighthouse.

In our issue of the 2d inst., we gave an account of the running ashore of this vessel and the murder of her captain (B. A. Morantes) by a part of the crew, which one of them, a Frenchman by birth, described before the United States Commissioner; and on the 9th we stated that Lieut. Randolph and Deputy Marshal F. Filer, with the Frenchman, had started for the scene of the murder for the purpose of examining the body of Capt. Morantes, etc., and we now announce their return after having accomplished the object of the mission.

Lieut. Randolph informs us that the witness fully sustained the evidence he gave before the Commissioner, by going directly to the graves. The seaman's (Joe) was in the usual form, with head and footboards; the Captain's was levelled and smoothed over and covered with grass-sod. On opening it the body was found in a perfectly nude state, the face about twenty inches below the surface and the knees six or eight; the body had evidently been forced into a hole much too short for it, as it was contracted and distorted. The body was recognized as that of B. A. Morantes, by both Mr. Filor and Lieut. Randolph, to whom he was well known.

They found behind the lower part of the right ear a gash which had been made apparently with a knife, extending to the collar bone, and about three inches deep; right eye out; skull not broken, but the head had the appearance from the blood shot condition of the veins to have received some hard blows; one upper tooth on the right side of the mouth gone. The lower part of the body, which was placed uppermost in the grave, was so much decomposed that no traces of violence could be distinguished on the same.

Lieut. Randolph and Deputy Marshal Filer re-interred the body, giving it the rites of Masonic burial.

Lieut. R. on his way to the wreck, at Cole's place, near Fort Lauderdale, fell in with Tiger Tail's son and another Indian, who showed signs of friendliness; and at another point with four other Indians, who also appeared perfectly friendly but averse to "talk," answering only by the usual Indian grunt and shrug.

HARD ON JOHN ROSS.—We learn from the Fayetteville Arkansian that John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, is a candidate for re-election, and that, so far, although there exists a strong party against him, there is no opposition candidate. The Arkansian gives the illustrious John anything but a good character. It charges him with immense peculations upon the public property and funds, and with having, by means of the light-horse enactments, surrounded himself with a band of cut-throats ready to do his bidding. The following is one count in the indictment:

We have documents to show that he is defaulter to the Nation, in an amount sufficient to pay the national debt five times over, to erect respectable public buildings all over the Nation, leave a permanent school fund large enough to double the present number of public schools, and restore the $50,000 orphan fund, which he used as a bonus for human blood.

If there be any truth in the above, the famous Chief must possess an extraordinary imitative faculty, and probably at some period of his life profited by a few lessons at Washington.

JOKING UPON FACTS.—From a New Orleans letter to the Natchez Free Trader:

From prudential motives and his great love for his fellow-man, John McDonnell, so well known and appreciated in Natchez, Common street, New Orleans, and Pass Christian, has reluctantly laid aside his favorite toast, as it was nearly the cause of a fatality the last time he said it. A gentlemanly stranger asked Mr. McDonnell to take a glass of wine with him, when Mac's usual sentiment was enunciated, "*May you never be found out!*" The stranger turned deadly pale, put down his glass, and fearfully whispered in McDonnell's ear, "*Have you heard anything?*"

Anniversary Events—August 5.

1840—The city and Island of Chusan, belonging to China, captured after a short resistance, by the British under Brigadier-General Burrell. The Chinese lost twenty-five killed; the British none.

1839—The city of Cabul, Afghanistan, taken by the British, and the war in that country brought to an end.

1816—First State election held in Indiana.

1815—Massacre of the Protestants at Nismes, in France; these enormities continued nine days.

1813—American privateer Decatur, 12 guns, captured British schooner Dominica, 16 guns, by boarding.

1812—Battle of Brownstown; the British regulars and Indians attacked the United States troops, 150 men, under Van Horne.

1799—Richard Howe, a celebrated English Admiral, died.

1796—Battle of Castiglione, between the French under Bonaparte and the Imperialists under Wurmser. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 500 killed, 2000 captured, and 8 cannon.

1792—Frederic North, Earl of Guildford, better known as Lord North, died, aged 60. As adviser to George III in the American war, he became and continued to his death unpopular.

1792—Lafayette accused of treason before the National Assembly. He had previously been burnt in effigy in the Palais Royal by the Jacobins.

1781—Action off the Dogger bank, between the British fleet, 6 ships, 4 frigates and a cutter, under Admiral Parker, and the Dutch, 8 ships, 10 frigates and 5 sloops, under Admiral Zoutman. Both fleets were greatly damaged; the Dutch retired to the Texel; the British did not follow them.

1778—The British burnt and destroyed their fleet off Rhode Island on the appearance of the French fleet under Count d'Estaing.

1759—Leipsic taken by the Austrians.

1717—Battle of Peterwaradein; the Turks defeated by the Austrians under Prince Eugene, with great loss.

1704—Sanguinary battle at Hochstadt, in which the French, etc., were defeated by the Confederates under Marlborough.

1633—George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, died. He assisted in the translation of the Bible, being one of the eight divines to whom it was committed.

1604—By royal proclamation this 5th day of August was appointed a holiday in celebration of King James's delivery from the conspiracy of the Gowries.

1407—Robert Knolles, so famed in the French wars of Edward III, died at Scenethorp, Norfolk, but was buried at White Friar's Church, London, which he had built.

1100—Inauguration of Henry I, of England, who instantly granted a charter to the nation, restoring the laws of Edward, the Confessor, to the same state in which they had been settled by the Conqueror; and drove from his court the *effeminati* with their enormous and disgusting train.

57 B. C.—Cicero landed from Durazzo at Brundusium, and was met there by his excellent daughter Tullia, on the twentieth anniversary of her birthday.

The Oshkosh Incendiaries Caught.

OSHKOSH, July 27, 1859.

Editors Chicago Press and Tribune:—We have got the scoundrels that burnt our town last spring, and if they escape with sound necks it will be better than they deserve. One of them was caught last night in the act of firing a house. Our jail was burnt last night, and a crazy woman, who was there for safe keeping, perished in the flames.

Yours, S. T. D.

It may be remembered that Oshkosh was burned a few months ago, and that a number of worthless persons connected with houses of bad repute were accused with having fired the town in revenge for the violence which had been exercised upon them by the citizens.

DIED.

At Mississippi City on Wednesday, 34 inst., LOUIS OGIER, an old resident of New Orleans.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon from his late residence, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Fourth District, without further notice.

☞ **Third Ward American Club—The regular** meetings of this Club take place at No. 52 Camp street, near Natchez, every SUNDAY EVENING at 4 o'clock. jy28

☞ **Sixth Ward American Club—This Club,** by resolution, meets regularly on the FIRST FRIDAY of each month, until the first Friday of September, from which time it will meet week y. jy30

☞ **To the American Party.—I respectfully** submit my name as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Party.

au1 tf JOHN E. HOLLAND.

☞ **For Congress—We are authorized to an**nounce the name of Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY as a candidate for Congress from the First Representative District, subject to the nomination of the American party. jy27 tf

☞ **Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best** Spring Bed in existence, (Hower'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. jy28 2pAWly

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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. fo3 2plyAW

☞ **The stomach prepares the elements of** the bile and blood, and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver and other vexatious diseases are the certain result. As seen therefore as any afflictions of this kind are perceived, we may rest assured that the digestive organs are out of order. The first and only thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly on the stomach—the main spring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can confidently recommend Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Acting as an alterative and a tonic it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.

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☞ **Unless the secret is revealed by the par**ties themselves, no one ever suspects that the hair darkened by CRISTADORO'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?

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☞ **A lady of our acquaintance, Mrs. Pow**ell, No. 18 Stanton street, New York, was troubled with Liver Complaint for a long time, and after trying many remedies was advised to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg. She did so, and says that with one box she was effectually cured.

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness and general irregularity of the bowels, are all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge, Dyspepsia. These whose sufferings have been relieved with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured that the source of all their maladies is in the Liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The money refunded if not satisfactory.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Sold by SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 and 113 Chartres street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents for the South. au1 2p6AW

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 14, 1858.

The Board of Education of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, being directed by law to "recommend the Class Books to be used in the Common Schools" of the State, and feeling well assured that the system of Arithmetic of Professor DODD—late Professor in the State Normal School—is the one best adapted for teaching that important science, do hereby recommend its general use in said Schools.

By order of the Board.

JOHN D. MATTHEWS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
JAMES HARLAN,
Attorney General.
MASON BROWN,
Secretary of State.

Though Professor Dodd's course of Mathematics has been for some years favorably known in prominent schools in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, it is since the issue of the above recommendation that the books of this eminent Southern Scholar have become better known to Teachers and educational gentlemen throughout the South and West. Such, however, has been the quick application of Dodd's books that they have been introduced into many schools and colleges of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia Alabama Mississippi and Louisiana, and with satisfactory results to Teachers. Many notices of Dodd's books could be given which would show their character where tested with other prominent Text Books. The following from the Professor of Mathematics of New York City Normal School and Principal of the noted Grammar School 41, New York, is one:

NEW YORK, July 20, 1859.

Dodd's Elementary and Practical Arithmetic has been in my hands for several years. The test of the class-room has convinced me that in the selection of principles, and the order of their presentation; in the original yet practical character of its examples; in the frequency of its review chapters, and the clearness and conciseness of its rules and definitions, are found a combination of excellences which render it the best devised Arithmetic with which I am acquainted.

THOS. F. HARRISON.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., Publishers,
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Dodd's Books are for sale by E. R. STEVENS & CO., New Orleans. au1 2p6tod

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AT MANUFACTURING COST!

In The
SHIRT AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
—MAY ALSO BE FOUND A LARGE—
LOT OF LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS,
EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND ALL PRICES.

Gauze, Cotton and Merino

UNDER-GARMENTS!

LISLE-THREAD AND SILK UNDER-GARMENTS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, CRAVATS and TIES
In Endless Variety.

The whole of this well-selected stock has been purchased by Mr. Leighton, personally, who so long experience in the Southern trade is well known here.

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

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS, FANCY GOODS,
etc., etc., etc.,
jy3 2ptf No. 88 Canal street.

Notice.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general that we have made the necessary arrangements

FOR FILLING ALL ORDERS

that they may entrust to our care in the

BOOK-BINDING AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Feeling thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit the continuance of the same.

All orders received at

PETER HAWES & CO.,
No. 68 Camp street,
au2 2p6t Between the offices of the Crescent and Picayune.

GEO. W. SEAD, JOHN E. PERKINS. } JEHIAL SEAD, WM. E. SEAD.

Geo. W. & Jehial Sead,

50 WARREN AND 130 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 2plm

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,
jy13 2ptf Corner Bienville st.

Prince Imperial Champagne,

—FROM—

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

F. A. Tyler,

110 CANAL ST.....NEW ORLEAN

—Dealer in—

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

—Manufacturer to Order—

Silverware and Jewelry.

DIAMONDS RESET, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED. jo6 2ptf

Duryees, Jaques & Clearman,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS

70 Gravier street, New Orleans.

DURYEES, JAQUES & CO.,
27 Chambers street, New York.
au1 2p6t&2m FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.

Jonas Brook & Brothers'

BEST SIX CORD AND PATENT GLACE

SPOOL COTTON!

WHITE, BLACK AND ALL COLORS!!

Combining the smoothness of silk with the strength of linen, and for SEWING MACHINE USE ABSOLUTELY UNRIVALLED. For sale by the principal houses in New Orleans and Mobile; and also in original cases by the manufacturers' agent,

WM. HENRY SMITH,
32 and 34 Vesey street, New York.
au1 2ply&W

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 1069 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 2plrs Master.

Belden & Eames,

FREDERICK BELDEN.....D. W. EAMES,

(Successors to S. E. Grumon & Co.)

No. 36 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. 69 Broadway, N. Y. jo21 2p6fm

Roofing Material.

Agency for the sale of McCULLOUGH & Co.'s celebrated

PATENT CHARCOAL GALVANIZED IRON,

AMERICAN TIN, and

Galvanic Protected Iron.

The Galvanic Protected Iron is a new article, made from Charcoal Iron, and coated with a composition which renders it not only entirely rust-proof, and well adapted to this climate, but the most durable and cheapest article ever invented for roofing purposes.

HEATON & OLIVIER,
my30 2p3m Sole Agents, 49 Common street.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that we have a ten years lease of the new Iron Building, now known as the "Story Building," at the south-east corner of Gravier and Common streets, and intend to occupy the lower, or ground floor ourselves. The second, third, and fourth stories are to let. Apply to Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 34 Magazine street.

ALFRED MUNROE,
jy7 2ptf WM. D. ABBATT.

Wines, Liquors, etc.,

NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarter and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality. TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF CORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA and SHERRY WINES. BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1803, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
d7 2ply Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

Dr. George W. Smith,

DENTIST,

Having resumed his practice, will attend to professional engagements at his office, No. 177 CANAL STREET, nearly opposite Christ Church. au4 2ptf

Improved and Brilliant Scheme!

TO BE DRAWN BY

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

—Successors to—

Samuel Swan & Co., and Gregory, Maury & Co.,

And now Managers of the

GEORGIA, DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY

STATE LOTTERIES!

SPARTA ACADEMY LOTTERY.

Capital Prize, $30,000—Tickets only $10!

NEW AND SPLENDID SCHEME.

The following Scheme will be drawn by WOOD, EDDY & CO., (successors to Samuel Swan & Co., of Georgia, and Gregory & Maury, of Delaware,) Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, of Georgia, in each of their State Number Lotteries for AUGUST, 1859, at AUGUSTA, Ga., in public, as follows:

Class 32 Draws Saturday, August 6, 1859.
Class 33 Draws Saturday, August 13, 1859.
Class 34 Draws Saturday, August 20, 1859.
Class 35 Draws Saturday, August 27, 1859.

5,488 PRIZES!!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

The following Superb Scheme will be drawn EACH SATURDAY IN JULY!

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000