New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 79 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

[illegible] will be published one month, or [illegible] thirty; no advertisement or subscription will be made to regular advertisers [illegible] THE DAILY CRESCENT.

[illegible] is a desirable medium for advertisers [illegible] Farm. It circulates largely, reaching every [illegible] at an early hour, and being read [illegible] consequently articles [illegible] may be advantageously published in its [illegible]

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

[illegible] morning at $5 year, invariably in [illegible] circulation throughout Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other [illegible] the cheapest medium for advertisers of making [illegible] Advertisements inserted [illegible]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1859.

[illegible] Artillery.—The officers and members of the Washington Artillery are elsewhere notified [illegible] their monthly meeting to be held [illegible]

[illegible] the Creole Course.—A great pacing [illegible] to come off over the Creole Course for eighteen hundred dollars, between [illegible] Hornet and Bill Langston, the Hornet [illegible] and Bill to harness, at mile-heats, best two in five. We direct the attention of the sporting fraternity to the advertisement of this race, [illegible]

[illegible] correspondent of the London [illegible] Mail, says that when the news [illegible] Solferino reached Paris, he saw a young French officer at [illegible] drew his sword after reading [illegible] and break it against the marble table at which he sat. He heard others, who related the [illegible] words with which they had been assailed by their populace, sympathizing with the feeling which had dictated those words, and only pleading their [illegible] of the transactions of their Sovereign. The [illegible] was so sudden and blasting to the Italians that in one day five persons were carried to the madhouse, raving maniacs.

Shipping and Water.—The Lewiston Falls (Me.) Journal says that the Catholic priest in that village, [illegible] in his efforts to break up the liquor [illegible] the trick, one day recently discovered a [illegible] keg of brandy at the express office, [illegible] by an Irishman named Doyle. He immediately [illegible] and brought Doyle to the express office, and [illegible] of the expressman to know whether he [illegible] the man. Doyle stood in anxious suspense, [illegible] his head for the expressman to answer in the affirmative; but he was pronounced the criminal. The [illegible] after paying the express bill, seized the keg, and proceeding to the river, broke in the head and [illegible] the "precious stuff," while Doyle stood by, the picture of despair.

A Bad Master makes a Good Abolitionist.—A letter in the Pontotoc, Miss., Examiner intimates that one Caleb S. Manly, known as "Dr. Manly," [illegible] a good many years ago, had a plantation on the Tallahatchie, Monroe county, Miss.; who resided in the upper part of Aberdeen; who had a "great big" hell in dog the negroes up before day; who worked them hard, whipped them well, and clothed a few of them badly; and who was known as the worst master in all those parts—has sold his negroes, put the proceeds in his pocket, removed to one of the Northern States, and become a rampant Abolitionist.

Murder in Indiana.—The Vincennes (Ia.) Sun states that on the night of the 31st ult. Mr. Mat. Norton, a quiet and inoffensive citizen was brutally murdered on Water street, near the Post-Office, by Thos. Young, who inflicted upon him several stabs with a knife, either of which would have proved fatal. When [illegible] Norton was found, he was lying in the middle of the street, and was just breathing his last. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested.

Bone for Damages.—The Memphis Appeal states that on the 1st of October, 1858, Dr. Wm. Carroll, of South Bloomingville, Hocking county, Ohio, took passage by railroad at Chattanooga, Tenn., for Memphis. On the following morning the train upon which he embarked was thrown from the track near Huntsville, by which accident Dr. C. received serious injuries—having a rib broken and sustaining a rupture, from which, in all probability, he will never recover. By the advice of friends, Dr. Carroll has been induced to bring suit against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company for damages, and he is now present in Memphis on business connected with the suit. Dr. Carroll lays his damages at $15,000.

Fatal Affair.—A horrible affair occurred on the 31st ult. in Mahayena, Schuylkill county, New York. It seems that a difference arose between Nicholas Bohanan and his father, Robert Bohanan, when the son suddenly seized a hudgeon, and raising the murderous weapon, struck his father a terrible blow on the head, which knocked him senseless to the ground. The murderer then proceeded to complete his bloody work, by striking his prostrate victim again with such force as to fracture his skull, and cause instant death. The deed was witnessed by two of the neighbors, who gave the alarm, and the parricide was arrested.

Unlucky.—An American bark from Baltimore, and a Danish ship, have been refused entrance into the Guayaquil river by the blockading squadron of Paez. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says the Baltimore vessel is loaded with machinery for gas works, and is now waiting for "things to turn" in Payta. The contractors for this work will probably lose a large sum, owing to this mischievous and unjust blockade.

Convicts.—A few days ago two convicts attempted to escape from the Ohio Penitentiary, while working outside the wall. Their flight was arrested by a volley of buckshot from the muskets of the guard on the wall, and both were picked up severely wounded; one of them, it was thought, would not recover.

Outrage.—One Emanuel Myers, residing in Maryland, just over the Pennsylvania line, being charged with kidnapping free colored persons from Pennsylvania, (but who are alleged to be slaves) was arrested by the Sheriff of Cumberland county, Pa., thus:

He bribed the driver of the mail stage, William Tate, who was in the habit of delivering papers and parcels at Myers' house as he drove past, to take this Sheriff's party in the stage; and throwing out papers as he went by Myers' he drew up a few rods beyond, over the line and within the State of Pennsylvania, and there holding up a letter, called to Myers, standing on the porch of his house, to come and get it. Myers went, and as he climbed to reach it McCartney and his confederates jumped out of the stage, and after resistance, arrested and bound Myers, who was severely beaten, and hurried him immediately to Carlisle jail.

It was expected that the driver and arresting party would be indicted in Maryland for conspiracy, the plot having been concocted and partly carried out in that State.

Crops in Eastern Georgia.—The Augusta Dispatch of the 4th says:

If the appearance of the corn and cotton crops near the city is any criterion, we would say that there will be a sufficiency of both these necessaries to make good and full returns.

Board Wanted.—An advertiser wishes to engage board for himself and wife in a private family. Will pay liberally, and has no objection to children. See advertisement.

E. B. Byers, auctioneer, will sell at auction this day at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, contents of store No. 68 Camp street, consisting of a general assortment of block books, stationery and useful articles for the counting room.

FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS.

The recent Government report of importations, for the fiscal year ending on the 1st of July, shows very well, but a dissection of the statement exhibits the somewhat alarming fact that the importers have been going it with a perfect rush from the first of January up to the first of July, in which months the great proportion of the business of the year was done, its amount being more than double that for the corresponding period in 1858. During the month of July, since the annual Government report, the importations have been going on in an increased ratio, being much more than double those for a corresponding period in 1858. We call this alarming, because the same symptom of over importation preceded the disastrous revulsions of '54 and '57, and were among the causes; and if like results are inevitable from like causes, our commercial neighbors of New York run a tolerable risk of being brought up before long with a round turn, something similar to the little hitch which rebuked their loose and extravagant overdoing of business in 1857, and interrupted the course of solvent commerce, when the banks shut down on the victims they had much to do with bringing to their strait, and business houses burst like so many condemned boilers under a heavy pressure of steam.

The New York banks are accused of having tempted the importers of that city into the overtrading which is now going on, by making money too cheap, inducing the crowding of two years' business into one by offering too great facilities. The bank expansion is denounced as having been as unduly great as it was reckless through the spring, when they drummed up paper to an enormous amount, which legitimate business never created, for the sake of dividends. The effect of this superabundance of cheap long paper has been to unnaturally stimulate importations, and some of the farseeing, who may possibly prove more crookers, are predicting that when the excessive payments fall due there will be a tremendous quaking and no little crashing, and perhaps a re-enactment of the panic times of '57 in New York. The bills for goods imported in spring will begin to mature in October, November and December, and if the overtrade has been very great, of course there will be a pressure at that financial crisis of the year. There will be no great pressure until that time, as there is little to pay.

Late advices indicate that the New York banks are looking ahead a little and are beginning to haul in their horns, shortening up and endeavoring to confine their movements within sixty days, and "for the first time in six or eight months have resumed the control of the market, and are making their own terms, inside the legal rule, both as to the rate and date of the paper discounted," instead of amiably giving any terms which might be offering. The New York Times' money article is responsible for this announcement of the reformatory movement of the banks, whereat it rejoices, but a Wall street man thinks aloud, through the columns of the Herald, that the mischief is done already, and is bound to develop itself when the paying up crisis of the fall and winter comes, and when the banks will turn the screws on the heedless unfortunates to whom they were too obliging in the spring, as they did in '57, when "they not only left their duped victims to their fate, but mercilessly crushed them by a stringency as insane and unprincipled as their previous expansion."

This Wall street man fears the worst from the large foreign indebtedness with which the overtrading has saddled the country, and after prescribing "a rigid rule to which the banks should adhere until the cotton crop comes forward," and which is "to refuse any paper however good which can be drawn in gold and remitted to Europe," winds up his reflections with the following paragraph:

The principles that regulate a nation's trade are the same that regulate the apple woman with a dollar capital—if she buys five cents over the dollar she is in a state of financial scrape, which is only to be relieved by paying the five cents or bursting up and not paying. Basing our opinion upon the conviction that we ought to import only to the amount of exports, exclusive of specie, we shall be in debt for the year about sixty millions of dollars more than we can pay for conveniently and without making our internal trade pay a high price for money.

A BLACK JOB.

The blacks of the Northern States have been holding a convention in Boston, flooding the classic hall of Tremont Temple with a convocation of black spirits and grey, with but a slight intermingling of the amalgamation class of white skins, as the movement was of a character so peculiarly black, that, by understanding, the "white bredren" were to refrain from participation in the dark deliberations of the august body, which was nothing more nor less than a "Negro Presidential Convention," the first of the kind, and a novel, if not a surprising feature of American politics. It was composed of delegates representing the black folks of the different free States, and was convened that such united and authoritative proceedings might mark out an independent course for negro electors in the next Presidential canvass; that it might decide who should be the honored individual worthy their instrumentality in aid of his elevation to the chief office in the gift of this mighty and mixed nation. Who is the candidate to bid for this important contingent of electoral force? Don't all speak at once!

To be sure, the colored sovereigns are not so numerous as they would be were their number in any sort of reasonable proportion to the noise they make in the world, and hence it may not be a matter of paramount consideration who they go for in the scrub, or the fairly entered, according-to-the-rules-of-the Democratic Convention Jockey Club, race for Presidency soon to ensue, though adroit managers may give themselves some anxiety to handicap a too dangerous opposing candidate with the dead weight of their support. Their number is not large, there being only about 200,000 free negroes in the Northern States. In New York a property qualification is necessary to entitle the gentlemen of color to the "inestimable privilege," but in New England no such distinction is made, and though we are not informed what, if any, restrictions exist in other States, the negro vote may be safely calculated as being between fifteen and twenty thousand. So it is not probable that their numerical consequence will exercise much influence upon the coming canvass or exert a dictatorial power in the choice of candidates, and we may rest secure from any apprehension lest black ballots compass our annihilation by electing a black man to occupy the chair of Washington, which, according to the tenets of the Republican party, is free to him as to any, if he can only get there. "All men are born free and equal," and this is one of the negro's "inalienable rights." Their creed could not permit that he should be excluded if elected—for hasn't he as good a right to be voted for as to vote?—and he would go in as its master to shine in beautiful contrast with the White House. Phew! "An ounce of civet, good apothecary!"

Ship on Fire.—The British ship James Yess arrived at New York on the 4th inst. from Newport—reports passing, June 28th, in latitude 47 deg. 30 min., longitude 23 deg. 5 min., a steamer on fire and abandoned. The hull was burned to the water's edge, and her name was gone. She had a serpent figure-head, and appeared to be American built.

Sanity of a Dog.—A Philadelphia letter to the Baltimore Sun says:

At the burning of a carpenter's shop, on Tuesday, a little terrier dog exhibited a remarkable instance of sagacity. His master lay asleep (after dinner) upon a pile of shavings until the fire had reached his clothing. His dog, seeing his danger, seized him by the coat collar and shook him, when the man pushed him aside. The dog a second time seized hold of his master, when he awoke, with his clothes scorched and his retreat almost cut off. He seized the dog in his arms, and rushed out of the shop.

A Fashionable Prima Donna in Trouble.—The Newport correspondent of the Providence Evening Press, in a letter dated August 1, says:

On Saturday last there was an extraordinary fluttering among the fashionables upon learning that the beautiful and gifted Cora de Wilthorst had been compelled to apply for the intervention of the police to terminate certain maltreatment to which she had been subjected by her husband—the so-called Count!

A Lively Place.—A dispatch of the 4th inst. from Lexington, Kentucky, says:

Warren, under indictment for killing Blincoe, cut his throat in jail about 3 o'clock this morning. The physicians think he cannot recover.

This afternoon a son of J. S. Miller, while running with an open penknife, stumbled and fell on it, the blade entering his heart, killing him instantly.

About 6 o'clock this afternoon, an Irishman named Logue knocked another Irishman down and stamped him to death. The attack is attributed to whisky.

LOSSES OF COTTON BY FIRE.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers of the country, taken from the New York Courier and Enquirer, regarding the losses by fire on cotton on shipboard. The statement does not embrace the entire number of vessels destroyed by fire; moreover, the value of the cotton is entirely too high. For instance, the cargo of the ship Stalwart, 2637 bales, is placed at $200,000, or about seventy dollars per bale. The cargo of the ship Sarah Minot, 3424 bales, is estimated at $223,000, or a fraction over sixty-five dollars per bale. The cargo of the Spanish brig Fe, 350 bales, is valued within a fraction of sixty-five dollars per bale. These estimates may comprise the value of the cotton at the intended ports of delivery. According to the attested manifests of cotton exported from the port of New Orleans for the quarter ending the 30th June last, the value or average cost of each bale is fifty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents per bale. For instance, the exports to foreign countries for the three months were four hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-one bales, costing on shipboard twenty-three millions and sixty-five dollars, which makes a material variation from the estimates of the Courier and Enquirer, and which were copied in the columns of our right hand cotemporary two days ago. Regarding the value of the 3424 bales cotton by the Sarah Minot at $223,000, it might have been insured for that amount; if so, the shippers or owners will make a good business by the operation. Assuming the value to be at the average of the Custom-House manifest, $54 38-100 per bale. We, however, happen to be in possession of information based on some bills of lading drafts made against or on cotton shipped by the Sarah Minot at five dollars per bale above cost, insured at that rate, which would make the loss 59 38-100 per bale, or $205,317 on the cargo. It is believed that a profit of five dollars per bale will do very well. However, that is neither here nor there, we merely intended to correct the oversight of the Courier and Enquirer in omitting two vessels from this port, and accordingly we have to state the following vessels from this port as having been destroyed by fire since the 10th of March last:

Ship Monticello for Liverpool.....bales	2,659
Ship Pleiades for Queenstown	1,880
Ship Stalwart for Liverpool	2,637
Ship Sarah Minot	3,424
Spanish brig Fe	350
Total bales	11,170

At the Custom-House valuation it would amount to $607,000.

To these entire losses we add the

Ship Mary and Adeline, 2000 bales, 50 feet	$55,000
Ship Vargrand, 3600 bales damaged	135,000
Bark Thomas, supposed	50,000
Bark Amy, 700 bales	18,200

Total losses from fire according to the cost of the cotton at place of shipment $858,200. We omit 220 bales, reported as being burned on board the bark Oakland at Charleston, and valued at $132,500, because there is an error somewhere. If it were 2220 bales at $132,500, it would approximate the market, yet we observe that the Charleston Courier has copied the figures like our cotemporary, say 220 bales, valued at $132,500.

Regarding these severe losses this season, they were no doubt caused by the cotton being received and stowed on shipboard in a damp and humid state. It will not be forgotten how many thousands of bales of cotton were piled on our streets through the wet and rainy weather of last winter, owing to the want of sufficient room under cover. Cotton presses and warehouses have been erected year after year for the last ten years, yet they do not keep pace with the great increase of business, and cotton is suffered to be piled up in the streets and subject to all inclemencies, and much of it being received on shipboard in a damp and humid state, and with the constant practice of smoking cigars allowed by all and every one having anything to do with cotton—the roller, the sampler, the drayman, the stevedore, as well as the buyer, is it wonderful or strange that we have so many disasters from fire to record?

The following paragraph from the article in the Courier and Enquirer, we do not exactly understand, as the general impression for many years past has been that cotton and cotton shipments formed a *comparatively* large portion of the total commerce of the United States, instead of a small portion; but here is what the Enquirer says on this point:

When it is considered that the cotton shipments form but a comparatively small portion of the total commerce, and that almost all of the losses are ships from the port of New Orleans, the magnitude of the evil may be appreciated. The comparison is still more forcible when we consider that the total shipments from New Orleans are only on the average 1,500,000 bales, valued at $60,000,000, making the loss (separating the New Orleans cotton ship from the others) over three quarters per cent. of the total shipments. Our insurers cannot afford these losses!

The Enquirer says that the total shipments of cotton from New Orleans are *only* on an average of 1,500,000 bales per annum. We do not know from what source the Enquirer obtains the information; but according to our Custom-House the average shipments, per annum, for the past four years have been 1,669,111 bales, and this season they reach 1,755,000 bales. Our neighbor, the Picayune, and the Courier and Enquirer can settle about the slush and grease part of the combustion. But we do not think our Board of Underwriters will adopt any soap or grease clauses in their policies, as they are abundantly able to withstand all losses on cotton, be they ten per cent. or twenty per cent. of the yearly losses.

We copy the following statement of cotton found in presses and on shipboard, from the Price Current of the 6th:

Stock of Cotton—Annexed is a statement of the stock of cotton found in presses and on shipboard on Tuesday morning, the 2d instant, the difference between the amount found and the amount called for by our tables being 16,883 bales. This apparent discrepancy is mainly accounted for by the unusually large amount of additional bales, made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc., (estimated at fully 10,000 bales) and this allowance being made, the actual difference is only the inconsiderable amount of 6883 bales, which we have added to our previous receipts:

IN PRESSES.

Freeth's Press	5693
Levee Press	3144
Orleans Press	2561
Union Press	1729
Crescent Press	1583
Pelican Press	1549
Louisiana Press	1351
Tyler's Press	1069
Factors' Press	1017
Alabama Press	1005
Commercial Press	990
Wood's Press	877
Shippers' Press	841
Mississippi Press	636
Merchants' Press	571
Planters' Press	388
Fleurnoy Press	101
New Press	137
Tobacco Warehouse (Third District)	194
Sundry Pickerings	594—26,303
ON SHIPBOARD.	
Ship Refuge	2228
Ship Esmeralda	2126
Ship Pack Rice	2025
Ship American Union	1254
Ship John Merrick	710
Ship Peter Marcy	434
Schr. Virginia Antoinette	340—9132
Actual stock found Aug. 5	35 435
Arrived since taking stock	502
	35,935
Cleared since taking stock	832
Stock in presses and on shipboard, Aug. 5	35,035

Fatal Duel.—A private letter dated Cadiz, July 15, says:

On Saturday last there was lying in the harbor of Cadiz a Russian frigate and a Russian war steamer, and in consequence of a quarrel between a midshipman of the steamer, and the first lieutenant of the frigate, a duel was agreed upon between the parties, and they proceeded to Port St. Mary's, a town on the opposite side of the harbor, fully prepared with seconds and several other gentlemen, to settle the dispute at the point of the sword. After the combat had lasted half an hour with no result, it was agreed that they should then take pistols, one of which had a bullet in, the other only powder, and they were to draw lots for them and fire, standing at arm's length. The midshipman, it would appear, drew the pistol with the ball, and shot his opponent in the forehead, who instantly dropped dead, and was conveyed on board ship. It is reported that the midshipman proceeds home, under arrest, to be tried by a court-martial. The authorities here wish to hide the affair, and give out that the lieutenant died suddenly of apoplexy. Both the steamer and the frigate sailed from here this morning.

The Opelousas Courier, of the 30th, says:

We have received from the Oak Grove Plantation of Dr. J. C. Hill, of this parish, two sugar canes of a fine size, considering the season. We are told that his whole crop is very promising. The samples we have are four feet high, of a solid formation, and yet of vigorous growth.

Foote being once annoyed by a poor fiddler "straining harsh discords" under his window, sent him a shilling, with a request that he would play elsewhere, as one *scraper* at the door was sufficient.

The master of a magnificent and splendidly furnished mansion should take care that he be not the one thing little amidst everything else that is great.

Anniversary Events—August 10.

1856—Last Island, a summer resort in the Gulf of Mexico, was destroyed by a terrible storm of three days' duration. The island was entirely submerged, the houses swallowed up, and 173 persons lost.

1855—Delegates met at the city of Mexico, and chose General Carrera president for six months, and ordained the freedom of the press.

1854—A violent tornado swept along the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, between Bedford and Macedonia, covering the track with large uprooted trees, and causing great obstruction to the trains upon the road.

1854—A fire destroyed 180 houses at Varna, in Turkey, and destroyed vast quantities of stores belonging to the Allies.

1854—Frederick Augustus, king of Saxony, died at Munich, aged 57. His carriage was overturned as he rode into the city, and he was killed by a kick from one of his horses.

1851—M. Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, died near Paris, aged 63. His peculiar process was published by him in the autumn of 1839, and the French Government awarded him a pension of 6,000 francs for his discovery.

1821—The remains of the ill-fated Maj. Andre disinterred and taken to England.

1821—Missouri became one of the members of the United States confederacy.

1813—Partial action in the night, on Lake Ontario, between the United States commodore Chauncy, and British commodore Yeo. The latter succeeded in capturing schooners Julia, 3 guns, and Growler, 5 guns.

1812—The Russians, under Witgenstein, attacked the French, under Oudinot, near Klaistitzy. The action continued into the following day, when the French were defeated, with the loss of 5,000 killed, 3,000 prisoners, 2 cannon, and all their ammunition wagons.

1796—Battle of Bassano, in Italy; Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Wurmzer, took 5,000 prisoners, 25 cannon, etc.

1794—Calvi, in Corsica, surrendered to the British, Lord Hood, with the whole of his army, after a siege of fifty-one days.

1793—Destruction of the tombs of the kings of France, at St. Denis, by order of the national convention. The body of Marshal Turenne, deposited there 1675, was found apparently as fresh as ever.

1792—Louis Bougainville, the French navigator, massacred at Paris. His discoveries were of importance to the French, but neither his services nor his virtues could shield him against the fury of the mob.

1792—The alarm bells rung in every part of the city of Paris, and the drums beat to arms, when an immense multitude attacked the palace of the Tuilleries. The Swiss guard at first repelled the populace; but the assailants redoubling their efforts, the palace was carried by storm, the apartments, the passages and courts soon streamed with blood. The king, the queen, and the royal family fled for refuge to the national assembly. Of the besiegers 3,740 were killed, and 852 of those in the palace. The Swiss guards, who heroically defended the king, were butchered by the *Marseillois*.

1791—William Cunningham, captain of the British provost in Boston and New York during the revolutionary war, executed in England for forgery. He confessed to have starved more than 2,000 American prisoners in New York, by stopping their rations, which he sold; and to have hanged upwards of 270 in a private manner.

1790—Captain John Gore, who circumnavigated the earth three times, on the third conducting home the ships after the death of Cook and Clark, died, a captain in Greenwich hospital.

1783—East India Company's ship Antelope, wrecked on the coast of Corolong, and the crew protected and aided by the king of the Pelew Islands.

1779—A destructive eruption of Mount Vesuvius commenced, and lasted several days. The country for several miles round was covered with lava.

1759—Ferdinand VI (*the Wise,*) of Spain, died.

1749—Thomas Topham, an Englishman of remarkable strength, died. One of his feats was that of throwing his horse over the turnpike gate. He possessed the strength of six ordinary men.

1723—William Dubois, Cardinal and Prime Minister of France, died. He rose from an apothecary's shop to rank, power, and immense wealth.

1702—Lord Cutts carried, sword in hand, fort St. Michael, at Venlo, before any breach had been made. This was considered one of the greatest exploits during the wars of Queen Anne.

1675—Peter Bales, an early and eminent English writing master, finished a performance which contained the Lord's prayer, the creed, the decalogue, two short prayers in Latin, his own name, motto, the date, and the year of the reign of Elizabeth, within the circle of a penny, and so accurately wrought as to be plainly legible. It was enchased in a ring of gold, and presented to the queen.

1675—Corner stone for the foundation of the royal observatory was laid at Greenwich, England.

1672—John De Witt, the famous pensionary of Holland, killed by a mob.

1665—The French West India Company purchased of the order of Malta, the Islands of St. Christopher, St. Cruz, and St. Bartholomew, for 500,000 livres tournois.

1653—Martin Harpertzoon van Tromp, a Dutch admiral, killed in an engagement with the English fleet off the Texel. He entered the navy at the age of eight, and rose from the lowest station to the chief command. This brave man refused all titles except that of father of the sailors.

1637—Edward King, a young English poet, drowned. His death gave rise to the beautiful poem Lycidias, by Milton, his friend.

1630—Staten Island was purchased of the Indians by Michael Pauw, a Dutch subject. It was the favorite spot of the primitive settlers. The Indians sold it twice afterwards.

1557—Battle of St. Quintin; the French under Montmorency defeated by the allies under Phillibert of Savoy and the Earl of Pembroke. The Duke d'Enghein, 600 gentlemen, and 400 French were killed; several dukes and many other officers of distinction, 300 gentlemen and 4,000 men were taken prisoners, and all their standards, cannon and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

1543.—The Turks under Barbarossa and the French under count d'Enghein assaulted Nice, but were repulsed by Montford, a Savoyard gentleman, and obliged finally to raise the siege.

1519—Ferdinand Magellan sailed from Seville with five ships and 234 men, on his voyage of discovery, which was continued round the world.

1506—The island of Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.

333—Magnentius, Emperor of Rome, killed. He was a German, and rose from a private soldier to the throne.

Scandal in Washington.—A case of scandal occurred in Washington City on the 2d inst. A clerk, it seems, had written a note inviting a certain married lady to meet him at three o'clock at the Patent Office. By some means this note fell into the hands of the husband, who, arming himself with a stout pair of tinker's shears, proceeded to the Patent Office with the supposed intent of getting satisfaction by cutting off the gay Lothario's ears, or shearing him in some disagreeable manner. Gay Lothario, however, saw infuriated husband ere he reached him, and took to his heels. Infuriated husband followed in sharp pursuit, but was unable to catch him.

The Garden of Gethsemane.—The venerated scene of our Lord's passion is about a third of an acre in extent, and is surrounded by a low wall. When Mr. Catherwood was there, in 1834, taking the drawings for his beautiful panorama of Jerusalem, the garden was planted with olive, almond, and fig trees. Eight of the olive trees are so large that they are said to be in existence ever since the time of Jesus Christ, although we learn from Josephus that Titus cut down all the trees within one hundred furlongs of the city. These trees are highly venerated by the members of the Roman communion there, who consider any attempt to cut or injure them an act of profanation. Should any one of them be known to pluck any of the leaves, he would incur a sentence of excommunication.

☞ A Gentleman and Wife wish to make an engagement for Board in a private family. Have no objection to a family where there are children. A liberal price will be paid, and, if required, will furnish their own apartments. References exchanged by addressing S. T., care of Box C No. 203, New Orleans Post-Office. au10 2p2t

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

☞ Third Ward American Club—The regular meetings of this Club take place at No. 88 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 will meet weekly. 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.

☞ Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 313 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&Wly

☞ The disease that Americans can truly call to the "and here," is the Fever and Ague, and of all the terrible diseases to rack the brain, emaciate the form, and render the entire body helpless and utterly powerless, none can, in our estimation, claim precedence over it. The excruciating pain experienced by the afflicted, is not expressible—it is only to be realized. To those who have been stricken down with it a remedy of any kind must, as a matter of course, prove of the greatest interest. One of the most powerful and speedy cures that we know of is Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. In recommending it to the public, we know and feel that we are doing a great service. Its beneficent effects upon the stomach, and its mild taste cannot but render it popular among all classes.

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. au8 2p&4W

☞ 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

☞ Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills in Texas.

Travis Co., Texas, June 12, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa:

Gentlemen—This is to certify that my mother had been subject to periodical attacks of sick headache for a great many years; all the usual remedies failing to give relief, one of your pamphlets accidentally falling into her hands, she at once determined to try Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, procured by you, and immediately procured a box, from the use of which she received great benefit, and so long as she continued to use them was entirely relieved.

We have now been in Travis Co., Texas, for the last four years, and not being able to procure these valuable pills, her attacks of sick head-ache have again returned—for some time back has been gradually getting worse—and has determined me to send to you a few boxes of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I herewith enclose you $1, for which you will please send me Pills per return mail. Address Austin, Texas.

I think you would do well to establish an agency in Austin; the Pills are well known here, and would meet with ready sale.

MEREDITH W. HENRY.

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. au8 2p6t&W

☞ The manly moustache it whitened by time, or reddened by nature, becomes instantly dark as night under the operation of CHISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE. A few moments suffice to metamorphose a head of hair, which offends the eye by its hue, into a crown of beauty. Woman's ringlets, if prematurely frosted by care or sickness, or naturally of an unlovable color, are changed to a rich, warm brown, or a splendid and life-like black, in ten minutes, by this wonder-working preparation.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. au3 2p1m&W CHISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

☞ 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 1775)—Sole Importers,
jy23 2ply No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

Great REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE FIRM OF LEIGHTON & BARBOT BEING DISSOLVED,

MR. CHARLES LEIGHTON,

Who will continue the business in his own name, hereby notifies his friends and the public that he will sell

The Whole of Last Year's Stock

—At a very—

SMALL ADVANCE ON THE ORIGINAL COST.

Among which will be found—
FINE FRENCH MERINO COATS.
" " " PANTS.
FANCY FRENCH CASSIMERE COATS AND PANTS.
WHITE AND COLORED LINEN " "
" " MARSEILLES VESTS.

THE WHOLE OF OUR

STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING

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, by 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.
au10 2p1t

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 Camp 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, WM. D. ABBATT.
jy7 2p1f

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir.

Never has anything in the shape of a medicine created such a sensation as this extraordinary Rejuvinator. Think for a moment what it does. We all know the terrible effects of youthful indiscretions. We see young people brought down to death's door by imbecility; we see them deploring their follies when so reduced. But we have had the satisfaction to witness them RESTORED FULLY to primeval health and strength, by

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir.

Imbecility, Disorganization of the organs of Generation, Sleeplessness, General Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, loss of tone in the Stomach—in fact, every degree of weakness possible to contemplate, it has full control over.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

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21 and 151 Chartres street,
au8 2p3t&eod&1tW Sole Proprietors.

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 2p1f

JOS. RUFFY. J. B. G. KENNEDY.

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We are now prepared to do all the

WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY WORK

THAT MAY BE ENTRUSTED TO US,

—With—

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

From the old customers of Major Ruffy and the friends of J. B. G. Kennedy we respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.

Our stock of FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry and Fancy Articles,

will arrive in a few days, when we will take pleasure in showing them to our customers.

Wholesale and Retail Country Merchants will please give us a call.

BRUSHES, COMBS and TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, etc.

80 Canal street,

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Crockery, China, Glass,

—AND—

HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the style of P. R. FELL & MARSH, and will open, after 1st September, at Nos. 62 and 64 Gravier street—near Camp—

A NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

—OF—

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

Which they will offer,

Wholesale and Retail,

at unprecedented low prices.

Parties who intend purchases in this line, will promote their own interest by a little delay.

Office, for the present, at No. 10 Bank Place, near Gravier st.

P. R. FELL, au3 2p1m ALANSON MARSH.

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FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.,

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