New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SUPPLEMENT.

Particulars of Foreign News

PER STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

Advices by the Arabia are to the 30th ult. We extract the following intelligence:

Great Britain.

On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord C. Paget said that experiments were progressing to test the practicability of laying a submarine telegraph to Gibraltar.

Lord John Russell made his statement relative to foreign affairs. He would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of the affairs of the Continent before the approaching close of the session. He was glad to see in the *Moniteur* that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing. After reviewing the grounds of peace, as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said that as England did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The sacrifice of a province by Austria did not affect the state of affairs of Europe sufficiently to warrant the interference of the neutral Powers. The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon to England to order the Congress was to consult on the actual state of affairs of Italy, quite irrespective of the terms of the Treaty of Villafranca. England had not consented to join the Congress, and would not, until they saw the result of the Conference at Zurich. The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down absolutely an Italian Confederation, but only that the Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the feasibility of a Confederation at present, and pointed out the various obstacles to the consummation of such a project. Again England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with respect to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as England would never be a party to forcing them on their people without their free consent. He rejoiced to say that the King of Naples was beginning to put an end to the system, which prevailed under the late King, and sincerely desired to terminate it altogether. There was a treaty about to be made at Vienna, whither a confidential agent of the French Government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that the Emperor of Austria desired that the Italians should have self-government. He could not now say whether there would be a Congress, but he thought it would not become England now to say that she would withdraw from such an Assembly, if there was a chance of promoting the liberty of Italy and establishing the peace of Europe.

Mr. Disraeli expressed the wish that Lord John Russell had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered Austria by the neutral powers. He reiterated his objection to England having anything to do with the conference, as she would thereby be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord Palmerston denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria which were less favorable than those obtained from France. The Government, at the request of the French Ambassador, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating they were the views of the French Government, and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible for the Government to join in the congress until the result of the Zurich Conference was known.

On the 29th, in the House of Commons, sundry questions were put to the Government on the subject of naval armaments and national defences.

Lord Palmerston said that he did not think it possible for England to enter into an agreement with the other Powers for the arithmetical reduction of her military and naval establishments, her position being totally different.

Mr. Horseman moved a resolution that the expenses of completing the works of defence be met by a fund specially provided for the purpose, independent of Parliamentary votes. He urged continued armaments, and suggested a loan to complete the defences.

Mr. Cobden deprecated this unnational alarm as an actual incentive to war, and ridiculed the idea of invasion by France. He hoped that explanations would be entered into between the two Governments. After such explanations had been made and tried, he would, if necessary, be ready to vote £200,000,000 to provide a navy superior to France, although he showed that the English navy was greatly superior now.

Mr. Horseman's motion was rejected by 97 majority.

The London Herald says that the formation of a coast telegraph around England has been suggested by a circular, more particularly addressed to the shipping interests.

France.

The *Moniteur* of the 28th contains the official announcement that the Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay. It is stated that as soon as the troops have returned to France and resumed their previous quarters, great numbers of temporary furloughs will be granted, which will afterwards be made definitive for all those men who have twelve or eighteen months to serve.

The Administration of Marine is said to have received the necessary instructions for preparing the definitive discharge of all sailors who, having already served six years, have been called to join the fleet within the last six months.

The London News correspondent writes, July 24: "Yesterday, the Emperor's extraordinary speech to the Corps Diplomatique, averring that all Europe had been unjust towards him, was read in an alarming sense. It was very generally considered as the counterpart to that celebrated commiatory sentence addressed to M. de Hubner on last New Year's day, which, like the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, was the precursor of the late bloody campaign. If a threatening word addressed to Austria led within six months to Magenta and Solferino, what, it has been said, may not be expected to follow from a gage of defiance thrown to all Europe? To day, however, there is a disposition to take a less sombre view of things. The Emperor's expressed dissatisfaction is grammatically referable to the past—to the period of the commencement of the war—and not to the present, or the prospects of the future. The speeches of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, as reported by telegraph, much favored this brighter view of the political situation, and the arrival of Count de Persigny, from London, was hailed, at the Bourse, as a mission of peace."

It is feared that the grand archeological expedition to Greece, projected by M. Alexandre Dumas, is stifled in the bud. He had chartered a frigate, to be called the Monte Cristo, which was to explore the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. A large staff of men of letters, artists and photographers were retained for the voyage. Part of the plan was to anchor the Monte Cristo, on her return from her adventures, in the Seine, near the Pont Royal, and to have a grand photographic and artistic exhibition on board. But the Monte Cristo was a Greek vessel, which sailed from Greece for Marseilles two months ago. She has not since been heard of, and it is, therefore, feared that she is lost.

Italy.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and Intendents General, which says the change of Cabinet does not produce any serious variation in the character of the policy of Sardinia. The new Ministry will continue to favor as largely as possible the development of the great principles which are the basis of public right. The minister goes on to adopt in tranquillizing the discouraged minds, in strengthening the belief in the right to liberty, and in preparing the annexed provinces for liberal institutions. The circular concludes by promising reform in the extension of commercial and provincial liberty.

Preparations were being made at Milan for a grand illumination, to take place on the arrival of the King of Sardinia, who is expected in a few days to visit his new Lombard capital.

The *Nord* denies that any French troops are to occupy the Duchies. Those who are at Rome will remain for the present where they are. Nowhere else will there be an intervention in Italy.

The London Times quotes a letter from Milan, which states that the extreme party is beginning to agitate, and it is possible Venetia may rise in insurrection.

A letter in the *Nazione* of Florence states that Garibaldi, after the news of the preliminaries of the peace, went to the King's quarters to give up his commission and those of all the officers of his corps, but that Victor Emanuel would not receive them, and that consequently, Garibaldi and his officers have retained their rank. The King told him that, as a Piedmontese General, he was not at liberty to give up his commission.

Reports come from many quarters that Garibaldi and his troops are expected to turn upon the Roman States. By the last accounts, however, they were in the Valtoline, at Val Camonica and Como. They are said to be 12,000 strong and still recruiting, and the persuasion was strong among them that they were going to fight against the Pope.

The *Opinione* of Turin has the following on the subject of the restoration of the ducal families:

The restored princes could not conceal the falseness of their position with regard to the governed. If, then, liberty has hitherto been impossible by reason of the thirst of despotism in princes, it would now become impossible on account of the aversion, suspicion and reciprocal hatred which would exist between the governed and the governing. * * * Italy is reduced to the melancholy position of being able to hope for her entire emancipation in war only, in the face of the sort of European conspiracy against her liberty and independence which is revealed in the diplomatic action of the powers. Italy will, then, be obliged to do all in her power to stir up war, until she has obtained her object. * * * Italy is too weak herself alone to expel Austria from the peninsula, but she is strong enough to keep Europe in movement, to stir up wars and revolutions.

At Parma, on the 20th, the Judges and other officers of the Supreme Court of Revision took the oath of fidelity to Victor Emanuel.

The Governor of the State of Parma has named Antonio Kosio, engineer, Inspector-General of the National Guard in the Parmesan provinces.

The *Monitore Toscano* says:

"Tuscany is arming, and she ought to arm, because she ought to repulse her worst enemy, the vanquished of Solferino, if she should claim to reascend the throne of Tuscany. But "to arm" does not mean to make a levy, as the secret favorers of the fallen dynasty pretend. Without a levy Tuscany has already soldiers armed against that enemy. She has an army; she will soon have the National Guard. The towns must arm; and when the tocsin sounds the inhabitants of the country must arm themselves with scythes and whatever arms they may find to their hands. Let Europe be assured that a people as civilized as the Tuscan people will not endure the affront of having for a monarch one who was yesterday with the Emperor of Austria striving against the Italian arms."

At Modena the magistrates, advocates and notaries have declared their unalterable devotion to the House of Savoy, and renewed the compact of 1848. The Marquis Camillo Fontanelli, Giuseppe Malmusi and Luigi Carbonieri, have been sent on an extraordinary mission to the Courts of Turin, Paris and London, to explain the views of the Modenese provinces in regard to the solemn act by which they have devoted themselves to Victor Emanuel. Giuseppe Malmusi was formerly *Charge d'Affaires* at Tangiers. He lost a son in the battle of the Tchernaya, and one in the recent battle of Solferino.

Austria.

The correspondent of the London Times, at Vienna, writes as follows, dated Friday, July 22:

The Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria will meet at Zurich, in the course of the next week, in order to conclude peace on the basis of the preliminaries signed at Vienna. It is now proposed that the treaty shall be concluded between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, and that Sardinia shall make peace with Austria by means of an "Additional Act." Neither England, Russia, nor Prussia are to be represented at Zurich, but as soon as the treaty of peace has been ratified, the fact will be made known to those powers. The arrangements which have been made by France and Austria will satisfy neither the neutrals nor the Italians; but the two Emperors appear to care as little for the one as they do for the other.

The Austrian Government affects to be well pleased with the conditions of peace, and probably it really is so, as it is aware that the neutral Powers intended to propose much more disadvantageous terms than those which have been obtained from the Emperor of the French. A person who must necessarily be well informed on the subject, use this morning told me that the British Government not long since proposed to Russia and Prussia to make the cession of Venetia and Lombardy the basis of future negotiations for peace, and he also gave me to understand that the two last mentioned powers had consented to take the proposition into consideration. The proposals first made by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Francis Joseph were: 1. That Lombardy and Venice should be separated from Austria, and placed as an independent kingdom under an Archduke. 2. That Modena and Parma should be given to Sardinia; and 3. That Tuscany should be ceded to the Duchess Regent of Parma.

These conditions having been rejected, the counter propositions made by Austria were accepted by the Emperor Napoleon. Count Rechberg and Baron Hess negotiated with His Majesty, and both of them were much struck by the extraordinary lucidity of his mind, and his talent for business. The preliminaries of peace were put to paper by the Emperor himself at Valeggio, to which place Count Rechberg went after the interview between the two Sovereigns at Villafranca. Baron Hess settled with Napoleon the conditions of the armistice, and he was subsequently sent with Count Menadorff to Valeggio, to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the two Monarchs at Villafranca.

According to the Vienna journals the Emperor of Austria, in giving Lombardy to Piedmont, does not renounce the symbol of sovereignty of the old Lombard Kings; the celebrated iron crown, which had been removed from Monza to Verona, is to be placed in the collection of crown jewels of the Empire at Vienna.

FEVER AND AGUE, FROM WHICH MANKIND suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a disease action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This miasm is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon, the vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal vitals. The blood carrying the poison to the liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this crud, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the virulent poison, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the centre attended with convulsive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the internal organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt, exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the Ble and consequences of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health, if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more survive to mankind subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks: keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently, it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by the malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Pneumonia, Congestion, Biliousness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys, which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume, more or less, the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and they disappear.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system, and these organs by degrees become habituated to the healthy action of their functions. Hence, what we term "acclimation." Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it speedily, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered, and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

—Prepared by—

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

Lowell, Mass.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we do no more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.

For Costiveness; for the cure of Dyspepsia; for Jaundice; for the cure of Indigestion; for Headache, for the cure of Dysentery; for a Foul Stomach; for the cure of Erysipelas; for the Piles; for the cure of Scrofula; for all Scrofulous Complaints; for the cure of Rheumatism; for Dropsy; for the cure of Worms; for the cure of Liver Complaint; for Dropsy; for the cure of Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum; for Worms; for the cure of Gout; for a Dinner Pill; for the cure of Neuralgia; for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price, 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their name to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Nos. 21 & 161 Chartres street, N. O.

Also by HAVILAND, CLARK & GEORGE, Mobile, and by all Dealers jy22 6m

MEDICAL HOUSE, No. 82 Customhouse street, near Royal street—For the Cure of Old Chronic, Mercurial, Syphilitic and all Private Diseases, without Mercury, hindrance from business, or exposure to friends, and a cure guaranteed in all cases.

The unparalleled success which has attended Dr. James' practice in all parts of the United States and Europe—the many remarkable cures he has effected, when were pronounced incurable by the most eminent physicians, justifies him in offering his services to the confidence of the unfortunate. The following are some of the diseases termed "Private," and of which, in conjunction with newly discovered Remedies, Dr. James performs a cure, namely: Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary, Strictures, Urethral Discharges, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Nocturnal Emissions, Prostatical Affections of females, however complicated they may be, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Consumption of the Bladder and Kidneys, Rheumatism, Hydrocele, Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors and all Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. James would also call the attention especially of those who have privately and improperly injured themselves in that secret and solitary habit which ruins the body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society, viz: Constitutional Debility or Impotency. The following are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Irritability, Symptoms of Consumption, etc. Mentally, the fearful effects on the mind are more to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

All persons affected with any of the above symptoms should not fail to call on Dr. James and be at once restored to perfect health; let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply at once and save yourself from the awful and dreadful consequences of this terrible malady.

Weakness of the organs immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

Remember, "The Medical House of Dr. James" is 82 Custom house street.

Private and separate rooms reserved. Hours of attendance from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Consultations strictly confidential.

P. S.—Recentlemen of Gonorrhea cured in twenty-four hours, or no pay. DR. JAMES,

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Sugar Kettles, from 54 to 72 inches diameter		$1 25 an inch.
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Furnace Mouths $25, $30, and $35, according to size and pattern. Grate Bars do. per pound		5 cts.

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THOS. MURRAY & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. Pooley, Nicol & Co.) Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard, corner of Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin, Hunt's old Yard.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of every description of Dressed Flooring and Ceiling, and every description of Scantling, Timber, Shingles, Laths, etc., and every quality of Lumber necessary for building purposes. fe26 1f THOS. MURRAY & CO.

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LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A1 fast sailing American ship American Union, Capt. Lincoln, is now receiving cargo and will have immediate dispatch. For freight, apply to

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FOR LIVERPOOL—The A1 fast sailing American ship Levi Woodbury, Capt. Young, is now loading for the above port. For freight of cotton or tobacco, apply to

CAMMACK & CONVERSE, 35 Carondelet st.

For passage, apply to the captain on board, Post 29, Third District. jy26

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE A1 FAST sailing American bark Dirigo, Young, master, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For freight, apply to

S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.

jy26

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A1 fast sailing Oldesburg ship China, Capt. Fehrs, is now loading for the above port. For freight of tobacco or cotton, apply to

CAMMACK & CONVERSE, 35 Carondelet st.

or to THEILE & SHILER.

For passage, apply to the Captain on board, Post 55, Fourth District. au6

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FOR BORDEAUX—THE FAST-SAILing American ship Lalla Rookh, Capt. Cotton, is now loading for the above port. For freight, apply to

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FOR HAVRE—The A1 fast sailing American ship John Merrick, Capt. Crabtree, is now loading for the above port. For freight, apply to

CAMMACK & CONVERSE, 35 Carondelet st.

For passage, apply to the Captain on board, Post 23, First District. jy23

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FOR BREMEN—The A1 fast sailing Bremen ship Adelaide, Capt. Hobertz, is now loading and will have quick dispatch. For freight, apply to

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or to THEILE & SHILER.

For passage, apply to the Captain on board, Post 55, Fourth District. jy26

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FOR ANTWERP—THE A1 AMERICAN ship New England, Capt. Edge, is now loading and having most of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. For remainder of freight, apply to my16 BAXTER, LOVELL & CO.

For passage, having good accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply on board, Post 37, Third District.

GENOA.

FOR GENOA—The A1 fast sailing American ship Suwannee, Capt. Martin, is now loading and will have dispatch. For freight of cotton, apply to

BAXTER, LOVELL & CO.

au15

FOR GENOA—The A1 fast sailing American ship Arabella, Captain Reidenbough, is now loading and will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight, apply to

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au4

DOMESTIC PORTS.

TEXAS.

To sail on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 5 o'clock, A. M.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.—U. S. Mail Line—The superior copper and copper-fastened steamship Magnolia, C. Fowles, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board or to

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☞ A steamship of this line will leave every Thursday and Sunday mornings for the above ports. au16

To sail on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 8 A. M.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPany—United States Mail Line—For Brazos Santiago, via Indianola. The superior iron steamship Arizona, R. Smith, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to

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CALIFORNIA.

To sail on SATURDAY, August 20, at 5 A. M. precisely,

FOR CALIFORNIA, via ASPINWALL (Navy Bay) and Panama—The Unit of State Mail Steamship Co.'s steamship Empire City, S. P. Griffin, commander, will leave the wharf opposite the Water Works, Posts N 36 and 37, punctually as above, with the U. S. mails and passengers for Navy Bay, connecting with the U. S. Mail steamship at Havana, and the new Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Gate at Panama. For through tickets apply at the office, 42 Natchez street.

au13 J. T. DOSWELL & CO.

SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL LINE—Overland Route from New Orleans to San Francisco—Overland to California and Arizona, for any intermediate place in Arizona or Western Texas, can now be procured at the office of the St. Louis, Cuba and New Orleans Railroad Line, 81 Camp street, corner Commercial Place.

Passengers are forwarded by the Southern Steamship Company to Indianola. Thence per Western Stage Line to San Antonio. Thence per San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line to Fort Clarke, Fort Davis, Fort Bliss, Fort Hudson, Fort Quitman, El Paso, Fort Lancaster, Barchotlia, La Mesilla, Fort Stockton, San Bernardo, Fort Fillmore, Tucson, Los Angeles, Fort Yuma, San Diego, San Francisco.

CLIFFORD G. WAYNE,

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NEW YORK.

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FOR NEW YORK via HAVANA. The United States Mail Steamship Co.'s steamship Empire City, S. P. Griffin, commander, will leave the wharf opposite the Water Works, Posts N 36 and 37, with the U. S. mails and passengers punctually as above. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, No. 74 Broadway, New York.

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FOR NEW YORK—REGULAR LINE OF Packets—The A1 packet ship Forest City, Capt. Tyler, having most all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to

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FOR NEW YORK—THE A1 AND FAST sailing bark Golden Era, Thorndike, is now loading and will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to

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FOR NEW YORK, first vessel.—THE A No. 1 fast sailing packet ship H. Manning, loading at Post 28, Second District, having nearly half her cargo on board, wants the bulk of 200 barrels to complete her cargo. Apply to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO.

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FOR BOSTON—REGULAR LINE—The A1 splendid clipper bark Neapolitan, Burdett, master, is now loading and will have dispatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to

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FOR BOSTON—REGULAR LINE Packets. The fine, fast sailing packet ship Stephen Benwin, Flagg, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch. For balance of freight, apply to

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To sail in a few days.

FOR BOSTON—THE DISPATCH LINE—The very fast sailing regular packet ship John and Albert, Capt. Thacher Gorham, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will sail as above. For balance of freight, apply to H. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier st.

For passage, apply to the captain on board, Post 19, First District. je22

FOR BOSTON—REGULAR LINE—The A1 clipper schooner Jas. Miller, Paine, master, having most of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight apply to

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N. F. HYER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER has removed his office to AMITE CITY, where he will attend to locating and surveying land, and will act as GENERAL LAND AGENT in the parishes of St. Helena, St. Tammany, Washington and Livingston.

Price of Government lands, under the graduation law—25 cents per acre. au12 1y

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NOTICE—TO CONFORM WITH THE LATE ACT OF the Legislature of the State, the style of our firm from this date is changed to JOHN D. BEIN & SON.

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Iron, Steel, Bolt and Sheet Copper, Ploughs, Nails, etc., etc. Wheelwright's and Carriage Maker's Trimmings.

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New Orleans, July 9, 1859. jy11 2m

BARONNE STREET STEAM BOILER MANUFACTORY, between Poydras and Hevia, only three blocks uptown from the Old Charities Hotel.

The undersigned having largely increased his workshops, and having all the facilities, is now prepared to fill orders for any description of BOILERS, in less time and at as low rates as they can be had in any shop in the South or imported from the North.

Always on hand, DOUBLE FLUED BOILERS, from 30 to 30 feet long, and 42 inches diameter.

Also, CYLINDER BOILERS, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches diameter, and various lengths.

Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, Stand Pipes, Valves, etc., constantly on hand.

All work will be guaranteed of best material and workmanship.

Parties wishing to purchase Boilers for plantations, steamboats or sawmills, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. [d23 1y&W] D. H. FOWLER.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS—Patent Sawed Washerboarding, both rough and dressed from the very best yellow Pine and Cypress timber, for sale at $14 per M for rough, and $22 50 per M for dressed, in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Lumber sawed to order.

WEAR PLANING MILLS, New Basin.

fel9 1y

WHITE, THOS. Jr., BOOKKEELER AND STAtioner, No. 106 Canal street.

RAILROAD TRAVELING.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

During the continuance of the Sunset Carre Crevasse, passengers will be transported between New Orleans and Fort Manchac Bridge (thirty-seven miles from New Orleans,) by the trains of the Carrollton Railroad, to the Lake, thence by safe and commodious steamboats to Manchac Bridge, beyond which there is no interruption.

Passengers will leave New Orleans from the Carrollton Railroad Depot (Tivoli Circle) at six o'clock in the morning, and at twenty minutes past six in the afternoon, and returning to New Orleans, will arrive at the Depot at Tivoli Circle at eight o'clock in the morning, and the same hour in the evening.

The trains for Kenner will leave the depot at the foot of Calliope street at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Kenner at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. Freight for this station will be received at the passenger depot from 3 P. M. until 5 P. M. Fare, 40 cents each way.

Freight for Manchac and stations above will be received daily at the old warehouse, on the south bank of the New Canal, between Liberty and Howard streets, until 5 P. M.

No freight will be received unless consigned to parties residing at the established stations on the line of road or its connections.

It will be seen by the foregoing, that passengers and freight will be transported without interruption and that connections with other roads will be made regularly as heretofore.

Fare from New Orleans to Kenner	1st Class.	2d Class.
" " Manchac	$0 60	$0 50
" " Ponchatoula	1 80	1 60
" " Tickfaw	2 00	1 40
" " Amite	2 40	1 70
" " Tangipahoa	2 80	2 05
" " Onyka	3 20	2 35
" " Magnolia	3 60	2 65
" " Summit	4 00	2 95
" " Liberty	4 40	3 25
" " Clarke's	4 80	3 55
" " Brookhaven	5 20	3 85
" " Bahala	5 60	4 15
" " Hazelhurst	6 00	4 45
" " Crystal Springs	6 40	4 75
" " Terry	6 65	5 00
" " Byram	6 90	5 35
" " Jackson	7 15	5 50
" " Tougaloo	7 60	5 70
" " Calhoun	7 95	5 90
" " Canton	8 20	6 30
" " Vicksburg	8 00	6 00

Children three years old and under, free; those over three and up to twelve years old, half-price; all over twelve years old, full fare.

Family tickets in packages of twenty-five can be had at the office of the Master of Transportation, Camp street, opposite Lafayette square. Persons who reside in the city and have a residence or establishment on the line of the road, can procure tickets in packages of twenty-five for their personal use at a reduced rate.

The Company are now prepared to forward Goods and Packages of all kinds to every place with which they have connection, receiving and delivering the same in any part of the city.

T. S. WILLIAMS,

je24 tf Master of Transportation.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Sunday, May 1, 1859:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS.—

From City.	From Lake.
6 o'clock A. M., Horse Car	6 o'clock A. M., Steam Train.
7 " " Steam Train.	6½ " " "
7½ " " "	7 " " "
8 " " "	9½ " " "
10½ " " "	11½ " " "
11½ " M. "	1 " P. M. "
1 " P. M. "	3 " " "
2 " " "	4½ " " "
3 " " "	5½ " " "
4 " " "	6½ " " "
5 " " "	8½ " " "
6 " " "	10 " " "
10½ " " "	which will be the last regular train.

On Sundays the steam train will make the 4 o'clock morning trip, and leave the city every hour after 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock at night.

On and after Sunday, 15th inst., there will be half-hour trip on Sunday from 4 o'clock until 8.

Extra or special trips from Lake at night by the Horse Car when required, by notifying the Conductor.

The Steam Train will stop at Geoffly Station, when notified, except on mail trips, and after 4 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Fare each way 15 cents, and conductors must have timely notice to stop. au 11

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

Through to New York in Four Days and Nineteen Hours—Avoiding all the Dangers of the River and Lakes.

Quickest Route to Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati Washington, Philadelphia, New York and all Points East and Northeast in Two Days' Time Saved!—Only Seventy Miles Staging—via

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern

RAILROAD

to Canton, Miss.; thence by Mississippi Central Railroad and Stage, Buttons & Dudley's Line, daily line of Four-Horse Post Coaches to Grand Junction, Tenn.

Through tickets to Memphis and New York can be had at the Ticket Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

The roads to the Gap of the Mississippi Central Railroad have now become good, and close connections are made throughout the whole route.

The track laying on the Mississippi Central Railroad is progressing rapidly, and the stages will reduce accordingly.

☞ Sixty pounds of Baggage allowed each passenger.

SIMS, BUTTON & DUDLEY.

ad 2m

REDDING & CO.'S SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

OFFICE—UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL, N. ORLEANS, For the Reception and Delivery of Goods for all Points On the Opelousas Railroad.

This Company is organized for the purpose of doing a GENERAL EXPRESS AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, such as forwarding Goods, Bank Notes, Jewelry, Merchandise, Baggage and Packages to all parts of the United States and Havana.

We are also prepared to do a General City Express and Baggage Business, in connection with the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

Will call for and deliver, with dispatch and at reasonable rates, Baggage, Freight or Packages, to and from all parts of the city of New Orleans.

Merchants, planters and citizens can rely upon this Company to forward their orders with care and dispatch to any destination, and we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

W. K. REDDING,

TH. THAYER, Proprietors.

☞ Authorized Agents of Bombalier & Co.'s Island of Cuba Express. d7 1y

BOMBALIER & CO.'S ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS, receive and forward all kinds of packages and freight to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Villa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Remedios, Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, etc., in connection with the Express of Wells, Fargo & Co., Cornington & Co., United States Express Company, at Havana, and European Express and Exchange Company, for the United States, California and Europe. Agents in New Orleans, REDDING & CO.,

feb 1 tf St. Charles st., under St. Charles Hotel.

1858. 1859.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON & GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

Express.

(Office in the Railroad Building, Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square,) will deliver in any part of the city, such Baggage, Packages, Specie, Bank Notes, Jewelry, or property entrusted by the Railroad, or otherwise, as may be entrusted to their charge; or forward the same, with care and dispatch, to any point on the Great Northern Railroad, the Southern Railroad, or the Mississippi Central Railroad, receiving them for that purpose either at the Express office, or at the residences or offices of individuals.

On approaching New Orleans, the Baggage Master will go through the Train and receive the Checks and address of all persons who may have their baggage sent to their hotel or residence.

☞ The Company will be responsible for all articles placed in charge of the Baggage Master.

EXPRESS CHARGES, IN ADDITION TO RR. FREIGHT:

	Between the Depot and			
Description of Articles.	Express Office.	First District.	Second District.	Fourth District.
Each trunk, valise, or carpet bag, weighing not more than