New Orleans Daily Crescent.

[illegible], PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible] WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 97 CAMP STREET.

[illegible] Per Week, 25 cents.

[illegible] MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1859.

[illegible] a new paper, to be styled the [illegible] to be commenced on the 10th of next [illegible] the town of Brookhaven, Mississippi—a [illegible] situated on the line of the Jackson [illegible] to be edited and published by Col. [illegible] late of the Pascagoula (Miss.) Journal. Col. B. [illegible] is a ready and still unquestionably "get up" [illegible] journal. We wish him full success [illegible] heartily, and recommend him to the patronage of his community.

[illegible] TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—According [illegible] Bee, this company, who [illegible] a large portion of the press of the [illegible] have also got into trouble with the authorities [illegible]. The company having decided [illegible] telegraph across the city and connecting their posts through the streets, the [illegible] of Bienvenue interfered, and the agent [illegible] was fined for breaking up the streets [illegible]. At last accounts the posts erected [illegible] were regularly cut down at night.

[illegible] GALE IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.—[illegible] Edward's Island Examiner describes the [illegible] as the most terrific ever [illegible], tearing up strong trees and doing [illegible] to property. A number of boats [illegible] were missing, one of which contained [illegible] son of Rev. C. B. Goodwin, formerly [illegible], and Miss Maloney, both of [illegible]. Several other cases of drowning [illegible], and a vessel is supposed to have [illegible] all on board—seven persons. The [illegible] also for the safety of the fishing vessels [illegible] there were a large number out. A [illegible] was received at Charlottetown [illegible] warning notice of the storm [illegible] to be heed.

[illegible].—The ship Adirondack, from [illegible] arrived at Boston on the 19th, reports [illegible] 13, lat. 43, long. 56 40, she was [illegible] Arnomia from New York for [illegible] and lost her figure head, cutwater, etc.; [illegible] damage input known. Spoken Aug. [illegible] Magnet, from Androssan for [illegible] New York, leaking badly and pumping with a windsail; July 13, lat. 43, long. 36, ship Wm. Nelson, Capt. Wood, from Rotterdam for New York; July 13, lat. 43, long. 32, ship American Eagle, from Liverpool for New York.

[illegible] in the supplement.

[illegible] A man named John Bross, [illegible] years of age, committed suicide in New York on the 19th by hanging himself. It was said [illegible] loss of his eyesight, coupled with extreme poverty, had driven him to despair.

"ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS."—Under the [illegible] caption the Acadian of Ascension parish [illegible] rich, rare, racy, refreshing, and [illegible] contentious:

[illegible]—Tom Moore, the candidate for Governor, is not the author of Lalla Rookh. The author of [illegible] was a Minister, and fought against Clive. [illegible] have written that touching ballad, "The Harp of Tara." We have since ascertained that the harp died.

[illegible] Inquirer.—It is a fact that we circulate [illegible] and an option. Children cry for the Acadian. It can be had of all news agents, 10 cents per copy. It is stereotyped and back numbers can be had on application at 69 B. H. R.

Add here inquisitor:

Conquerer.—Yes. Donaldsonville was discovered by Ben. Franklin, in the year 1779; it is supposed he stopped there and took a drink when on his way to Chicago. We cannot say whether the coffee-house was open or not; it was built at the time or not; however, [illegible] reference to the United States [illegible].

Although there are several other "answers," we shall stop right here. Somebody will have to take Bill Winkins out and talk to him. His conduct is [illegible]. Such things as the above [illegible] to be tolerated in a peaceable, law-abiding, orderly commonwealth, like Louisiana.

THE ANTETYPE OF MAN.—At the recent meeting of the American Scientific Association, Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Middletown, Connecticut, offered a paper on the "Discovery of a Creature the Antetype of Man." (*Kentucky'ne sul-homunus.*) It was illustrated by drawings and demonstrations hung entirely around the City Hall. The sub-homo had nothing of the ape about its formation. Accompanying this creature was a race of ruminant animals. This subhomo, or man with three fingers and four toes, between seven and eight feet high, possessed nearly the perfect form of our present period.

There is also a gigantic animal called the "Cheirabos Mastodonus," a three fingered ox and a mammiferous ruminant, and he holds from these facts that the auriferous sandstone of the Connecticut valley is not the red sandstone, but is of the tertiary formation of the middle Eocene. This formation is full of fossil bones, and is of the same age as the Paris basin. There are remains of these animals in the cabinet of Amherst College, but not explained or developed. There was also another animal—the Cheirabosaus Mastodonus—most remarkable as having three fingers, and walking on its hands and arms, which were about as long as the human. It had a hoof behind and hands before, with the horns turned down. There is also presented the restored figure, from numerous fossil specimens, which somewhat resembles a polar bear. The man was often found in the company of these animals, and lived upon their milk and calves. There was also the Magaskepter—"the great digger," whose bones lie thickly scattered through the Portland sandstone. It is conjectured that the Digger Indians are in the line of progression from the Magaskepter. It is also surmised that the term "dig," in common use, had its root in that fossil of the Eocene.

AN ANCIENT COIN.—Mr. William Spooner, of New Bedford, recently found in the garden of Mr. Ireneus Gunding, of Malden, a two-penny copper coin; on one side is the word "Masathusa," with a pine tree in the center, and two rows of dots around the tree; on the other side are the words "New England, 1662, II," encled with two rows of dots.

DEATH ON THE TRACK.—A man named Elisha Herring, while intoxicated, on the 15th inst., refused to pay his fare on the Wilmington and Weldon passenger train, and was put off. He then laid on the track, and the engineer on the up train from Wilmington discovered him, but too late to stop the train. His bones were scattered in every direction, his head being literally torn to pieces. He was a man without family, and in good circumstances.

QUEER EVIDENCE.—P. Yonay has been on trial for horse-stealing in Kentucky. One part of the evidence was a print of his finger. Just before he stole the horse his finger was taken off by the knife of a cutting box, and a Mr. Young got possession and has kept it for more than a year. At the trial Young produced the piece of finger, and it fitted exactly.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—A dispatch of the 19th from Boston says:

Caleb Wilder, of Hingham, and a Mr. Gideon, of Boston, were drowned in Hingham Harbor this afternoon, by the upsetting of a sailboat. J. A. Fletcher, also in the boat, swam ashore.

FINE TEAS AT COST.—We direct attention of consumers and dealers in teas to the advertisement which announces that the great sale of teas, at actual cost of importation, is still continued at "Dohan's Southern Tea Warehouse," 102 of the Orleans, 102 Poydras street. Those who wish to get excellent tea cheap should not neglect this opportunity, for while the continuance of the present sale it will not probably [illegible].

TWO DOLLARS REWARD is advertised for the recovery of a brown mare mule strayed or stolen from Mr. Thomas Duffrene.

FLORIDA SHIP CANAL—CUBA.

There are some exceedingly shrewd gentlemen who profess that they can see no other object to be attained in the possession of Cuba than the command at position which will be secured in holding that "Key of the Gulf," and of this class of political seers are the mass of our northern brethren, and in this consideration of the matter they all do not hesitate to confess that such possession is desirable. Of course, however, they had rather forego this advantage, of which they have a very confused and ill-defined idea, than have Cuba come in and bring her slave territory with her; and in casting about to devise an expedient whereby we can get along without the "Key of the Gulf," they long since hit upon the plan of a canal across the Peninsula of Florida, through which trade and travel and naval armaments could simply circulate, without the necessity of running the gauntlet of the straits of Florida, filled with the cruisers of an enemy rendezvousing in the friendly or neutral ports of Cuba.

This Peninsular Canal is a very pretty *projet*, and perhaps far future generations may see it carried out. Various surveys have pronounced it impracticable, but what may seem so to the engineering skill of this age may wear a more favorable aspect to that of another. This ship canal of one hundred and fifty miles in length may some day be discovered to be feasible and be deemed a promising speculation, even if prosecuted at a cost of many millions of dollars. It would supply extraordinary facilities, but whether the mercantile marine of the time when it may be constructed, nine-tenths of which would be steam vessels, would find it more profitable to pay the heavy tolls that would have to be levied to make it yield anything, in preference to consuming a day or two more time in running round the peninsula, the dangers of which navigation amount to nothing when the vessel is a steamer, is a question. The saving of time, too, would be an exceedingly small matter, as the slow passage through the long canal would consume nearly as much as going around, while only those vessels bound to or from points in and about the same or latitudes above the canal would save a moiety of distance.

Following out such reflections as these, one must come to the conclusion that there is little probability that there ever will a ship canal cross the Peninsula of Florida, and that if there is, it will be of very little service. Yet sufficient of importance has been considered to attach to the subject that several surveys to inquire into the possibility of construction have been at different times instituted by Government, and even now we have before us one of the ablest of Northern journals which advocates the enterprise and urges that its fruition will supply all that renders Cuba desirable. The last Government survey, one of recent date, makes a report which represents that the canal can be considered practicable, but we do not think that any capitalist but Uncle Sam, who is not famous for the shrewdness with which he spends the people's money, though renowned of late years for the success achieved in getting rid of it in ways unaccountable, will take care to touch the scheme. He possibly may, if a Democratic administration is his father confessor, for there is no knowing what he will do under such melancholy circumstances.

But how will this patent plan supply the place of Cuba, even as a "Key of the Gulf," as the Chicago Tribune asserts such a canal would do. What makes Cuba the "Key of the Gulf?" Nothing more than that the fact of its position renders it a place where any naval power at war with the United States can rendezvous and recruit, close to the scene of action, in the immediate neighborhood of our coasts, its neutral ports harbors of refuge for merchantmen and men-of-war, whence the latter can sally out at will to cruize in our waters, to land troops, which may be collected there in force, on our shores, and to which they can flee for protection when too closely pressed. It is the "Key of the Gulf" because its possession, or the privilege of the protection of its neutrality, can enable any superior naval power to lock the Gulf against us and to make it the *point d'appui* of operations. Will the ship canal remove Cuba? If it can, then it may be the "Key of the Gulf" instead, but if it cannot, then Cuba must continue the "Key," the rendezvous of enemies right under our very nose, whence squadrons may be despatched even to blockade the Gulf terminus of the canal through which armaments might be slowly sneaying to sneak to reinforce the fleet of this Southern sea. In a war with France or Great Britain, the depots of Cherbourg or Portsmouth, with the country which they have to supply them, might just as well be in the spot which Havana occupies, where the neutrality principle will give free admission, and where every want can be supplied to ships-of-war.

Then, we should have Cuba, because she is *de facto*, irremediably and incontestably the naval "Key of the Gulf," and must be so until the revolution of another chaos shakes out of position the component parts of the planet. We should have Cuba because a European monarchy ought not to have a foothold there more than in Mexico. We should have Cuba because we want her slave territory. We should have Cuba because in getting possession of her we should be rid of a commercial parasite which clings to our very skirts and sucks the blood of finance like a vampire, for the trade balance due her annually draws from us millions of specie—a "sort of thing" which, the political economist will say, ought not to be allowed to "go on." This last reason why we should have Cuba must be palpable to the sense of all, and to none more forcibly than Northern brethren who so well understand the worth of a dollar—aye, of a pigeyane. Cuba produces commodities that we must have, and so long as we do not possess her to raise them ourselves, we must come down with the dust, and fatten the tyranny that oppresses her.

"ARRANGING" THINGS.

According to the Washington States of the 20th inst., and the States is high Democratic authority, Senator Seward of New York is preparing for the Presidential canvass of 1860 with great zeal, system and energy. He omits no movement that will contribute to his success. He neglects no measure that is likely to redound to his advancement or that of his party. Everywhere, at all times and under all circumstances, he takes advantage of everything calculated to promote his views, whether by direction or indirection. Some days ago we referred to the honors paid him in England and France, and commented thereupon accordingly. No doubt he secured a large amount of "material aid" from Exeter Hall, which "aid" will be used with rare adroitness when the proper time arrives.

He has now, judging from the following, extracted from the Washington States, gone off on a different tack, having, we presume, accomplished all he expected in the two first countries of Europe. Says the States:

GONE TO ROME.—Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, writing from Paris, states that Senator Seward, as far as was the season advanced, was about to proceed to Rome. Of course! Having perfected his arrangements with Exeter Hall and its satellites, he is now off in the eager pursuit of another powerful influence. He fancies that he has already established weighty claims to the Catholic vote, and that his visit to the Holy City will completely establish and render those claims invincibly effective. What says the Southern Opposition to this last movement? Will it deter Know-Nothings from endorsing Sewardism?

Mr. Seward seems resolved to deserve, even if he should fail to command, success. He has put himself out of the ordinary way of electioneering to strengthen his candidacy. Let the Democratic party profit by the exertions which he is making. It must awake, arouse, or be forever fallen.

We do not know whether the States is right or wrong in its statements and inferences. Neither is it pertinent to our present purpose to inquire. There is probability in what is put forth; but whether the arch-agitator will succeed is altogether a different matter. All we are positively sure of is that Seward is unscrupulous enough to attempt anything calculated to advance himself, and that he has sufficient impudence and recklessness to profanely kneel at the altar of the Ancient Church if he could thereby attain any important end.

So far as the "Southern Opposition" or the "Know-Nothings" are concerned, the States may rest assured that they will be found battling against "Sewardism," in every shape and form in which it may present itself. Of that there can be no question. It would be a libel upon honorable and patriotic men to even insinuate otherwise. But, will the States and its party give us a candidate upon whom we can all cordially rally? Do, we say, in the name of patriotism!

How were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise? They were "snaked" out.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

We are getting along admirably—not a cloud obscures our commercial, financial and sanitary position. True, so far as sickness goes, we are not out of the woods, because there is ample time for one of those fearful epidemics which heretofore have desolated our city, yet we believe we are on the safe side. One of the most malignant epidemics, excluding the cholera of 1832, was declared such by a sort of a Board of Health on the 5th day of September, in the year 1822, say nearly 37 years ago. However, we are getting along very well this season. Though the gatherings on Carondelet street yesterday were not large, there was a good deal of talk of this, that and the other. The arrival of the Cunard steamer of the 13th was expected but was not announced before the closing of 'change hours. It was due at Boston yesterday. The telegraphic wires are reported to be out of order near Halifax. However, never minding the steamer's news, we moved along very well yesterday, and if the steamer does not arrive for a week, it will not make much difference to our good denizens on rue Carondelet.

The talk was of cotton. Well, as we are in for King Cotton, we must maintain his respectability. All we can talk about at this moment, outside of the skirmishing in England, is the unexpected development that the receipts at all the ports are to exceed 3,850,000 bales. Let us now come to facts and figures to arrive at a solution of this great and important question. Our correspondent at Petersburg, Va., under date of the 30th of July, forwarded us the monthly quantity of cotton via railroad, as having been received at that port, say via railroad 24,032 bales, and via wagons and other sources 4150 bales—total at that port, 28,162 bales. Our correspondent also states that the receipts in Virginia alone would reach 50,000 bales. On this we addressed a communication to a highly respectable house in Norfolk, to which we received the following reply:

NORFOLK, August 18, 1859.

DEAR SIR: The receipts of cotton at this place for the time specified (say from the 1st of September, 1858, to date) are a fraction less than 20,000 bales. We have no accurate statements of the quantity received at Portsmouth, our sister town, but we suppose we may safely say two thousand bales. Our annual report is being prepared for the press, when we will send you a copy.

Yours, very respectfully, ...

The question now to be dissected is the actual number of bales of cotton received at all the ports from the 1st of September, 1858, to date. Of course there are six days more for the maximum at this port to be received. We, however, figured out up to last evening the following table, and we challenge the opponents, if any. We desire them to forward us at once their views, under real signatures, as any other are discarded without the respect of a perusal.

Receipts of Cotton at all the Ports to date.

The receipts at this port (New Orleans) are exclusive of Mobile, Florida and Texas, being only receipts proper, viz:

At New Orleans, proper, to August 25	bales..1,667,783	
At Mobile to August 19	688,383	
At Savannah to August 17—Uplands	452,993	
Sea Islands	16,263	475,856
At Charleston to August 18—Uplands	455,751	
Sea Islands	26,111	481,862
At Texas ports to August 19	187,867	
At Florida ports to August 1	169,039	
At North Carolina ports to August 6	34,059	
At Petersburg, Va., to August 1	28,162	
At Norfolk, Va., to August 1	20,000	48,162
Received at Lowell, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore over railroads from the 1st September, 1858, to August 8, being shipped from Memphis and other points, and forming part of the 111,115 bales shipped up the river		49,160
Total bales received at all seaports		3,795,672
Stocks at inland towns on the 1st inst.		31,064
		3,826,716

It would be supposed that we might as well stop on the above figures, and say no more about the 52,015 bales up the river, and the 7859 bales destroyed by fire within a few hours of its being landed, which would make the quantity accounted for or at light, to be 3,886,590 bales.

The total receipts of new cotton are to date 4474 bales against 3086 bales last year. The new crop is coming in from all quarters where a steamer can reach it, viz: Onachita, Mississippi and Attakapas, and the talk is, that we shall have freely next week via the Jackson Railroad.

Our correspondence by the last steamer from Liverpool we shall publish to-morrow. Serious complaints of great loss in cotton and other results unfavorable to shippers compose the pith of the contents. We shall talk about these complaints in our next.

The mails came through yesterday—that is, we believe they did, taking some few straggling papers as the criterion, which was far preferable than to be dependent on the Florida Peninsular route. The query is presented, how many old and rejected steamers, propellers, are being patched up and repainted to bamboozle the government on this route? The present contract with the Jackson Railroad Company is the most important and paramount to all. There are very few risks attending this route. We have already a half-and-half sea route for passengers and mails via Mobile, and as the present steamers on the Mobile route are about worn out, one being 12 and the other 13 years old, we desire no more old boats, such as the would-be contractors on the Florida Peninsular route would furnish. There is no company in existence at this time that can raise one million of dollars. It will require two millions of dollars to establish a daily line of steamers between New Orleans and Florida. A greater attempt to delude the government never was concocted. The public desire the parties *who expect* the contract to show their balance sheets before any further progress is made in bamboozling.

Anniversary Events—August 26.

1850—Louis Philippe, the exiled King of the French, died at Claremont, England, aged 77.

1849—The Senate of Hayti, having concurred in the bill of the Chamber of Representatives, Faustin Soulouque submitted to the wishes of the people, and was crowned Emperor of Hayti, under the title of Faustin I.

1838—Caleb Stark, an officer of the Revolutionary War, died. He entered the army at the age of 15, and commenced his career at the battle of Bunker Hill as an Ensign in his father's regiment. He remained in the army till the close of the war, at which time he was a Brigadier-General.

1836—Buffalo and Niagara railroad opened.

1813—Battle of Dresden. The citizens beheld a spectacle of an army of 60,000 troops marching through the streets to the field of battle, under Napoleon. An army of 120,000 allies were drawn up around the city.

1813—Battle of Katzbach, in Silesia; the French defeated by the Russians and Prussians under Blucher. The day was so rainy that fire arms could not be used, and the battle was fought hand to hand. The French were driven into the river, and perished in great numbers.

1795—British squadron, under Nelson, captured in the Bay of Alaeso 11 French vessels.

1795—Trincomalee, a Dutch colony in the Island of Ceylon, taken by the British under Admiral Rainer.

1794—Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, surrendered to the French under Moreau, twenty-two days after the opening of the trenches.

1785—George Sackville, an English nobleman, died. He was an officer under Marlborough, and present at several important engagements.

1775—The Americans opened their entrenchments on Plowed Hill, near Boston. The British threw about 300 shells at them.

1766—Thomas Winslow, an English military officer, died, aged 146.

1765—Riot in Boston occasioned by the Stamp Act; several private houses destroyed, and among them that of the Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson, one of the best in the province; his books and papers, which he had been thirty years in gathering, were destroyed, together with his plate, furniture, etc., and £1000 in money.

1762—Valentia de Alcantara, in Spain, taken by assault by the British, under Gen. Burgoyne.

1693—Peter Barriere, a French soldier, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV, of France, broken on the wheel.

1346—Battle of Crecy, in France; the English, less than 30,000, under Edward III, defeated the French, 90,000, under Philip VI, who received two wounds, and was one of the last who fled. It is estimated that of the French upwards of 30,000 soldiers, 1200 Knights, 80 Bannerets and 9 Princes fell in the battle and pursuit.

1278—Battle of Marchfeld, in Austria, between Ottocar and Rodolph of Hapsburg, in which Ottocar fell. This day laid the foundation of the house of Hapsburg, which is still seated on the throne of Austria.

55—A surprisingly great comet was seen by the inhabitants of China.

55 B. C.—Julius Cesar made a landing on British ground, at a point eight miles north of Dover.

331 B. C.—Battle of Arbela, the modern Irbili, on the 'Lycus, between the Macedonians under Alexander, and the Persians under Darius. The Persians were defeated, and the fate of Darius sealed.

THE REVENUE CUTTER LEWIS CASS.

On the invitation of Col. Hatch, Collector of Customs, and Capt. Brushwood, of the revenue cutter Lewis Cass, we yesterday paid a brief visit to that vessel. She had recently undergone a thorough repairing under the supervision of Capt. B., whose twenty years' experience of ocean life has peculiarly fitted him for such a duty. The vessel, at a cost of about $11,000, has been almost entirely rebuilt, every vestige of rottenness having been obliterated from her framework. In fact, a new vessel of precisely the same tunnage and model could have been built for the same sum, but the Department has no authority to build ships at its own option or judgment.

In company with sundry members of the press and other gentlemen, we embarked on boats belonging to the cutter, and were rowed down the river three or four miles to her anchorage. She is a beautiful little vessel of ninety tuns, with everything slow and aloft as neat and clean, snug and handy as can be imagined. It could not be otherwise with such a captain as Capt. Brushwood, and such a lieutenant as Lieut. Jackson. After admiring sufficiently the almost perfect arrangement of everything on board, firing a few shots from the long nine-pounder, mounted amidships as a terror to filibusters and slavers, and partaking of an excellent lunch, washed down with the best wine the revenue service affords, we bade adieu to the Lewis Cass, trusting that she may weather every storm she may meet, and that her brave, generous old captain, may safely "travel the seas o'er" for many years to come.

☞For Congress—We are authorized to announce LAWRENCE D. NICHOLLS, of the parish of Ascension, as the opposition candidate to represent the Second Congressional district. au22 2ptu7

☞Fifth Ward American Club—This Club, by resolution, meets regularly on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of each month, until the first Wednesday of September, from which time it will meet weekly.
By order of the President. au22 2pif

☞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 weekly. 1t30

☞It is quite a common observation that consumption is the chief curse of this climate, preying upon old and young, and scattering widely its shafts of destruction. But all who have ever traveled through the South and West, or indeed through any portion of the interior of the country, must have noticed that there is a disease far more prevalent among Americans than consumption. Day after day they are alternately shaking, as with a nervous fit, or rendered delirious with fever. Most of them find an early grave. No one who has ever seen or experienced this disease, can fail to perceive that we allude to what is called Fever and Ague. The discoverer of a remedy for this evil must and should be considered a public benefactor, and Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the remedy we know from personal trial.

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. au22 2pt&W

☞The Eagle Upright Saw Mill, with an eight foot Saw and fifteen horse Engine, Boiler, etc., complete, will be sold for $1700. A large size Mill with twenty horse power Engine, Boiler, etc., complete, at $2400. At these prices the machinery will be delivered on board of steamer in New Orleans.

Terms of payment are CASH or CITY ACCEPTANCES, payable in 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, with interest.
au22 2pif WM. L. CUSHING, 57 St. Charles st.

☞The best Sewing Machine is the Grover & Baxter—they hem, fell, gather and stitch in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each Machine, and from which a child of ten years may readily learn how to use them and keep them in order. They make upwards of fifteen hundred stitches a minute, and will do the sewing of a family cheaper than a seamstress can do it EVEN IF SHE WORKS AT THE RATE OF ONE CENT AN HOUR. The Southern Agency is located at No. 11 Camp street. au22 2pif

☞M'Lane's Vermifuge in Texas—Hear what the proprietor of the Star Hotel has to say of the wonderful effects of M'Lane's Vermifuge:

STAR HOTEL, Centreville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros—I feel it my duty to make the following statement: Several of my children have been unwell for the last week or two. I called at the "Big Mortar" to get some Oil of Wormseed and other truck, to give them for worms. The Druggist recommended M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by you, but having heretofore tried every Vermifuge in my knowing without advantage, I told him it was not worth while, as my children appeared proof against them all. He said to take a bottle, and offered if it done no good to refund the money. To satisfy him I done so, and the effect was so much better than expected that I got another bottle, and the result was most astonishing. Three of my children discharged a great number of the largest worms I ever saw. To a young man, my mail carrier, who was weak, puny and poor as a snake, for a month or so, I gave two doses, which brought from him at least a pint of what is called stomach worms! Strange as this may appear, yet it is as "true as preaching." How the boy stood it, so long as he did, with ten thousand "Hoss" gnawing at his stomach, is the greatest wonder to me. All these children are now doing well. No doubt the lives of thousands of children have been saved by the timely use of this extraordinary medicine. Don't fail to give it a trial.

THOS. R. THURKAN.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Sold by SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 and 113 Chartres street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents for the South. au22 2pt&W

☞Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 319 Broadway, New York. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies. jy23 2p&W1y

☞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 impposition 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 5 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. fe3 2ply&W

☞The manly moustache if whitened by time, or reddened by nature, becomes instantly dark as night under the operation of CRISTADORO'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. Women'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 fire-like black, in ten minutes, by this wonder working preparation.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
au3 2p1m&W CRISTADORO, 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 1778)—Sole Importers,
jy28 2ply No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

☞The Eagle Cotton Gin Company are receiving a supply of their Gin Stands by every steamer, and hope to be able to supply all orders from Merchants and Planters. We continue to guarantee our Gins in every respect, and it is a well established fact that the Cotton ginned on the Eagle Stand brings THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. The Gins are superior to those of all other manufacturers. Planters in sending orders should be particular to state the band motion of the Gins they require.

All orders sent by telegraph will receive prompt attention.

Direct all letters to WM. L. CUSHING, Agent of Eagle Cotton Gin Company, No. 57 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
au22 2pif

☞Only $3,000 for a twenty horse Engine AND SAW MILL—Steam Engines and Boilers, with a Circular Saw Mill and fifty-four inch Saw, manufactured in the most superior manner, will be sold at the low price of Two Thousand Dollars at the Eagle Cotton Gin Depot, No. 57 St. Charles street. WM. L. CUSHING, Agent.

Send for a Circular. au22 2pif

☞Sewing Machines in work-boxes are made only by the Grover & Baker Company, and can be used either by hand or foot. Price only $75.

Sales room, 11 Camp street. au22 2pif

☞Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. au16 2plawly

Nominations American Party.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.....J. E. Bouligny.
SHERIFF.....E. T. Parker.
CORONER.....Dr. E. D. Beach.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.....C. M. Bradford.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

CLERK FIRST DIST. COURT—N. Trepagnier.
" SECOND " " P. S. Wiltz.
" THIRD " " E. Toledano.
" FOURTH " " J. O. Chalon.
" FIFTH " " C. F. White.
" SIXTH " " Isaac N. Phillips.

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.

FIRST DISTRICT—Thos. Askew.
SECOND " Jos. Hernandez.
THIRD " V. St. Ceran.
FOURTH " W. H. Reese.
ALGIERS.....Hypolite Fortier.

STATE ASSESSORS.

FIRST DISTRICT—F. F. Trinchard.
SECOND " —
THIRD " T. A. Boulet.
FOURTH " J. A. Watkins.
ALGIERS.....J. E. R. Chisholm.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

FIRST JUSTICE—A. G. Brice.
SECOND " D. F. Mitchell.
THIRD " A. Saucier.
FOURTH " E. Morel.
FIFTH " A. Duquercron.
SIXTH " A. Fortier.
SEVENTH " J. A. Barrett.

CONSTABLES.

FIRST JUSTICE COURT—J. B. Houghton.
SECOND " " W. H. Waters.
THIRD " " Saml. Hamilton.
FOURTH " " Octavo Calonge.
FIFTH " " Louis Power.
SIXTH " " C. V. Esnard.
SEVENTH " " F. L. Newland.
au23 2pif

A Card.

Having, without my knowledge and consent, been appointed a delegate to select candidates for the State offices to be elected in November next, by the members of the "Opposition Meeting," held on the evening of the 24th inst., at the City Hall, I hereby beg leave to decline acting as such, the objects of the meeting not coinciding in the least with my views.

C. W. CULBERSTON.

New Orleans, August 26, 1859. au26 2pit

Teas! Teas! Teas!

TEA SALE CONTINUED AT ACTUAL COST!
And in quantities to suit purchasers, at
DOHAN'S SOUTHERN TEA WAREHOUSE,
102 Poydras street,
Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
an26 2p3t Sign of the Chinaman.

Sundries! Sundries!!

WHITE LEAD—50,000 lbs. pure Union brand.
LINSEED OIL—100 bbls. Boiled and Raw—best quality.
COPPER—100 cases Braziers'—10 to 14 lbs.
ROOFING TIN—5000 boxes Leaded Plate—I. C. and I. X.
MANILLA ROPE—1000 coils 5-thread to 11 inch.
TARRED CORDAGE—1000 coils Russia Bolt Rope, Marline, etc.
FOUR-BUSHEL BAGS—200 bales for Cotton Seed and Bran.
DUCK—1200 bales Woodbury & Pilot, for sale by
SMITH, COOPER & STEBBINS,
au25 2p1m 71 Tchoupitoulas street.

Reduction in Prices.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL
—TO THE—
"STORY BUILDING."
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine Street,
(CORNER OF GRAVIER,)
WILL DISPOSE OF THEIR LARGE
STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING
—And—
Furnishing Goods for Men and Boys.
PHILADELPHIA SUPERFINE AND ORDINARY
TRAVELING TRUNKS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
VALISES, CARPET BAGS, etc., etc.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING,
RUBBER BEDS, BLANKETS, PILLOWS,
LIFE PRESERVERS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S
One Price Store,
au22 2p6t No. 34 Magazine street.

City Hotel Hat Store.

The firm of JOHNSTON & TURNER being dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th inst., the undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and patrons that he will continue to

CARRY ON THE HAT BUSINESS,
IN ONE OF THE STANDS OCCUPIED BY LATE FIRM,
—AT—
No. 14 CAMP STREET,

and respectfully asks a continuance of their custom.

His STOCK OF HATS will be large and selected with a view to the wants of the public, and at

Prices Extremely Moderate!
THOS. S. TURNER,
City Hotel Hat Store,
au20 2p12t No. 14 Camp street.

For Rent.

SIX ROOMS,
—On—
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR
—or—
"STORY BUILDING,"
Corner of Camp and Common streets.
Apply to
au22 2pif ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

Dress Trimmings.

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

Insurance Office, 48 Camp Street.

UNITED STATES (MUTUAL) LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.

Assets.....$1,505,766 34
Losses paid at this office since 1851.....2,634 00
Of which has been paid to date in 1859.....29,885 99

$10,000 TAKEN ON A SINGLE LIFE!

Contracts completed and Policies issued by the undersigned agent without the delay of a reference to the parent office, and all Losses paid here.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE,
—IN THE—
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Assets.....$702,285 37
—And—
THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.
Cash Capital.....$100,000

The undersigned is now prepared to issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire (City or Country) to the extent of $50,000 on any one risk. Also, on River and Marine Cargo Risks, at current rates of Premium.

Policies of the above well known Companies are held by a large number of our merchants, on City and Country risks, and by nearly every local Company in the city for re-insurance.

A Cash Return on Fire, River and Marine Premiums will be made to those desiring it, in lieu of Scrip Dividends; and the agent is fully authorized to adjust and pay losses with the promptness of any good Company in the city.

The best city references given on application at the office.

A share of business is respectfully solicited.

HARMON DOANE, Agent,
au15 2plm No. 48 Camp street.

Linen Shirt Bosoms.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.
—ALSO—
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
EMBROIDERED LINEN BOSOMS,
At a great variety of Prices.
LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 Royal street,
au8 2pif Corner Bienville st.

To the Ladies.

S. N. MOODY

Would respectfully inform his Lady patrons that he has received per steamship Empire City, a beautiful lot of

SHIRT BOSOMS,

Including a large invoice of those much admired

HOME-MADE BOSOMS,

For which so many of his customers have been patiently waiting.

S. N. MOODY,
au22 2pdecod Corner of Canal and Royal streets.

To the Gentlemen.

Just received per steamship Empire City a fine assortment of
CROSS-PLAIT SHIRTS,
CAMBRIC BOSOM SHIRTS,
COLORED L. C. SHIRTS.
And another invoice of those celebrated SHIRTS,
—AT—
SIX FOR SIX DOLLARS!
S. N. MOODY'S
New Orleans Shirt Emporium,
au22 2pdecod Corner Canal and Royal sts.

Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure.

No wonder this invaluable remedy for Fever and Ague should have taken the lead of all other preparations, as it does not contain any mineral properties whatever, at the same time performs a cure in the SHORTEST and QUICKEST possible time. This remedy is the real thing wanting. No quinine, nor indeed any poison in its composition, and we look upon it as a complete specific. Who will now be without it? No one! Remember to ask for

Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIG