New Orleans Daily Crescent.

[illegible] MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859.

[illegible] Mexican [illegible]

[illegible] Delegates from our Mexican [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton to be Resuscitated.—The [illegible] friends of that old and in[illegible] "The Louisiana Courier," will be [illegible] It is about taking a new lease of [illegible] will be resumed on Sunday [illegible] that issue, we trust, to inaugu[illegible] which shall continue at [illegible] a century of age by ad[illegible] the more than a half a cen[illegible] experienced up to the [illegible]. We understand that [illegible] on a substantial basis on which [illegible] and that it will intro[illegible] importance in such aspect as [illegible] immediate re-establishment of [illegible] patronage of paper and patrons.

[illegible] Through their spokesmen, [illegible] Hope, A. R. Robertson, J. T. Platt[illegible] Pratt, Washington Fire Com[illegible] our thanks for a cordial invi[illegible] in the pleasures of an excursion [illegible] purpose to make to Lake Borgne on [illegible]

[illegible] The delegates selected at the [illegible] to nominate candidates for [illegible] requested to meet at the [illegible] this inst.

[illegible] Commercial College.—A circular and [illegible] of Soule's Commercial College, New Or[illegible] has laid on our table. It contains a [illegible] of the students now in the book-[illegible] of the college, much information [illegible] other matter of general interest.

[illegible] Copartnership.—Messrs. Abm. B. [illegible] H. Church make publication [illegible] a partnership under the title [illegible] & Church, for conducting the business of [illegible] and Vicksburg Presses.

[illegible] Tracts of Land at Private [illegible] the particular attention of purchasers, [illegible] of investing in valuable lands—the [illegible] investment in the world—to an advertise[illegible] of Mr. J. B. Walker, Auctioneer, No. 10 Bank [illegible] in this issue of our paper. He advertises that [illegible] at private sale, one of the choicest [illegible] in one of the choicest parishes of the [illegible] State, to wit the parish of Iberville, not far from [illegible] is richly and heavily studded with an im[illegible] growth of cypress, and the quality of the soil [illegible] is unsurpassed in the parish. The terms, which we [illegible] are quite reasonable, may be ascertained [illegible] of the auctioneer.

[illegible] Murder.—A man named Mul[illegible] was arrested in New York on the 1st inst., [illegible] murder of Mike Walsh. He was seen [illegible] night of his death, and was closely [illegible] after the event. He attempted [illegible] to escape, but the police kept so close [illegible] that he dared not go. He afterwards [illegible] where he remained until a short time [illegible] his return to the city, certain suspicions [illegible] attention of the police to him again, and [illegible] he was placed in the Tombs.

An Old Skeleton Found.—In Philadelphia, a [illegible] ago, some workmen, while digging about [illegible] below the surface, found the skeleton of [illegible] and a number of buttons, appa[illegible] of a coat. The skeleton was per[illegible] the old fashioned appearance of the [illegible] the body of the man is supposed to have [illegible] some eighty or ninety years since.

Some of Mount Washington.—The Worcester [illegible] have come from a visitor returned from the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, that on Sunday the 4th inst., the summit of Mount Washington was covered in storm of rain, hail and snow. Parties who ventured to ascend the mountains arrived at the top covered with sleet, and overcome with cold and fatigue. Snow fell, covering the ground, and leaving it uncomfortable time.

Turk's Island.—Turk's island dates to August 20, state that salt is in fair demand at 8 cents. There is a small quantity on hand.

A Brutal Murder.—The Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular states that on the 24th ult. a man named Geo M. Buckley, living about six miles from Tampa, murdered his father-in-law, G. W. Goodwin, by shooting him with a gun, taking aim through a crack of the house, the old man being inside at the time. Buckley had been abusing his wife, and committed the deed because Goodwin interfered. He was arrested and sent to jail.

Runaway Slaves Caught.—We find the following in the Baltimore Sun of the 2d:

A gang of runaway slaves, who were collected in a wood near Hyattstown, on the borders of Frederick and Montgomery counties, in this State, were discovered on Monday last. Six of them were caught after pursuit, and this leaves yet six unaccounted for, worth, probably from $6,000 to $9,000. The Frederick Union states that they had a white man for a leader. We had been ever in Virginia inciting slaves to run off. The Abolitionist was seen to run, but he eluded pursuit.

Fatal Affray.—The Charleston Courier publishes the following letter:

Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 1, 1859.—A very sad affair has just occurred here in an affray between Richard D. Evans and Leonard Dozier, Jr. The latter drew a pistol and fired five shots at the former, two of which entered the middle of his breast and one went through his heart. Evans died within five minutes.

Two weeks ago an assault was made by Dozier upon Evans, which laid him up for several days, and this was the first opportunity Evans had to attack Dozier, which he did with a stick, which affair has terminated so fatally. Dozier had his head laid open by Evans.

Double Murder.—A horrible occurrence took place, yesterday, in Jones county, a few miles above Macon, which resulted in the death of two brothers, of the name of Jack and Gus. Roberts, each by the hand of the other! Between these two brothers a feud had, for some time previous, existed, about a piece of land, and when they met, yesterday, for the purpose, with others, of working on the public road, an altercation arose and one of them drew a pistol and shot the other, when the latter, in the act of falling dead, fired at the former and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly! We have heard of no further particulars of this awful tragedy. [Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, 31st ult.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of boots, shoes and brogans, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of R. Mager & Co., No. 16 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

Salamander Safe R.R.—This article is for sale only at the Machine Machinery Depot, 78 Camp street. See advertisement.

Pacific Railroad Meeting in San Francisco.

On the evening of August 17th there was a grand Pacific Railroad meeting in San Francisco, called together to hear what Horace Greeley, the shrewd philosopher of the New York Tribune, might have to say on the subject, and he fulfilled all expectations by making a great speech, which we find reported at some length in the California papers. The illustrious Black Republican wisely displayed more cunning than logicalness and forswore his creed if not his conscience by making no profession in favor of the Northern route and pretending that he considered it of little moment where the termini of the road should be, for said he, "it makes no great difference where the road comes to on the Pacific, so long as we get it. It may run to the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon, or to Puget Sound, or to San Diego; it will be pretty much the same in the end, so far as the question of terminus is concerned. If the road comes to San Antonio on our side we (of New York) will manage to connect with it in some way and get our share of its advantages. I say, then, banish all questions of place and determine that the road must be built somewhere at once." Of course old whitecoat was doing a little unprincipled demagoguery, fearing to make avowal of his sentiment, that he would rather there should be no Pacific Railroad at all than that it should take the Southern route, and which would have somewhat detracted from his popularity among the mixed people of California, where there are doubtless as many in favor of the Southern route as the Northern, and a class more numerous than either which cares nothing for this route or that, so that the railroad be built by one or the other.

Mr. Greeley's speech was very interesting. He came down upon the men who regard the Pacific Railroad from a pecuniary point of view, and consider if it will pay. It had claims of another and stronger character upon the attention of the Government and the people. It was indispensable to the nation, and a Governmental necessity. It was necessary for the national defense and the maintenance of the army of the plains, for the transportation of troops, munitions and the mails. He gave it as his opinion that we may expect, with a great degree of certainty, that a war will break out in reference to Cuba in the next ten years, and as England and France are pledged to support Spain in her possession of the Island we should be in a bad predicament to defend our Pacific border without a trans-continental road, for a fleet, bearing an army of invasion, could sail from England and desolate the coast of California long before an effective army could cross from the east for its defense. A railroad would be of more utility than all the forts which could be built on the Pacific, for in ten days from New York a sufficient force could be thrown into the country to repel all invaders. We are not of the opinion that many men would be required from New York in such an emergency, for there are some hundreds of thousands of fighting Californians and Oregonians who are fully competent to take care of themselves against any force which could be brought against them, and Mr. Greeley wasted much breath in enforcing a comparatively feeble argument among the many stronger in behalf of a Pacific railroad. For transporting munitions of war the road might certainly be of the greatest importance, however.

On the ground of public economy the road would be a good thing, for Government is now paying $5,000,000 per annum for the expenses of transportation involved by the army system of the West, and a million dollars more for the miserable mail service which is performed. But the grand occasion for a Pacific road is the direct convenience and benefit of the general public of the nation, by affording means of travel and transportation and aiding commerce. When it is built the most valuable part of the trade of the East Indies will seek the Atlantic world by its channel, and many an East India laden ship which now discharges at London would seek the Pacific terminus to forward her costly freighting by the road to some rival depot of London in America. Mr. Greeley was not in favor of Government building the road, but it should aid the work. Let it say the road shall be built and it will be built. Let it say that it is willing to assist because it desires to transport troops, supplies, mails and munitions, and wants to have the exclusive right to use it for such purposes whenever an emergency demands. It can afford to pay for such privileges and should invite bids, and award the work to whatever company will engage to do it cheapest, best and quickest. It would require aid to the amount of thirty or fifty millions, and bids as low as the former amount might be expected, and whatever the Government might give thus as a bonus to the company undertaking the work would be amply repaid to it in a few years by increased receipts from customs, from the sale of public lands brought into market and by the saving in the transportation of Government property and mails.

We agree with Greeley that the best way to aid this work is for the Government to advertise for bids, for then certainly the company which would engage to do the work cheapest, quickest and best, would be that choosing the Southern route, for it is scarce more than half as long as the Northern, and is infinitely better favored by climate and locality.

Thunder in the Country.

We find the following in the St. Martinsville Courier of the 3d instant, and commend it to the consideration of all parties directly or indirectly interested:

Independent Convention.—All the citizens of this parish, irrespective of party, who are opposed to the SLIDELL STATE TICKET, and who are interested in counteracting the corruption and intrigues of that man and of his confederates, are requested to meet in Convention at the Court-House, in St. Martinsville, on Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859, terminated yesterday, and we shall await the proceedings of the anti-Slidell convocation with a more than ordinary degree of interest; for if St. Martin has "got her tail up," there's no telling what will transpire before she lets her caudal appendage down. The Slidell flies may all be brushed away, and possibly, on the contrary, the tail aforesaid may be clipped close off. Who knows? We don't; and shall not presume to make a prediction. Predictions are dangerous—fully as perilous as Felix Grundy once remarked old documents were. Hence we will have none of them in this particular connection.

But, if an anti-"Slidell State Ticket" can succeed in the good old parish of St. Martin, why should it not succeed in other parishes, and why should it not triumph throughout the State? We ask these questions in respectful seriousness, and trust some one competent will deign to vouchsafe a sensible reply.

Unpleasant Affair.—At a Newport clam-bake given by Mr. Mercer, of New Orleans, were Col. Magruder, the commander of Fort Adams, and the Hon. David Sears, of Boston, with others. Col. Magruder gave Mr. Sears as a toast, at the suggestion of the host, after alluding to the war of 1812, and to the fact that Col. Sears held a commission. Mr. Sears rose and remarked that he had nothing to say, except that he perfectly agreed with Mr. Randolph, that the customs of toast-giving and speech-making on such occasions is more honored in the breach than in the observance, and thereupon sat down. Col. Magruder instantly rose and said, "I repeat the toast; I give you the health of the Hon. David Sears; glorious in the breach!" The Boston Advertiser says that the affair will go no further, and attributes Mr. Sears' apparent incivility to hardness of hearing, and Col. Magruder's response to a soldier's bluntness.

The Aurora and the Frost.—The recent boreal phenomena seems to have been followed, or accompanied, by a very great change of temperature in the North, as quite heavy frosts appeared on the two mornings afterward in various parts of Canada and the New England States.

☞Startling Discoveries have been made within the past few years, by eminent French and German chemists, concerning the great difference in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that prevalent cases of female debility, loss of healthy complexion—chlorosis, fluor albus, etc—impurities of the blood and general prostration were occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna, and recently of New York, have adopted Dr. MOTTS CHALYBEATE PILLS and Aperient and Stomachic preparation of Iron, by hydrogen, and are now prescribing them with most extraordinary success. Good appetite, compl'te digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow their use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

For sale by all Druggists. Price, 50 cents per box, containing 50 pills. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Principal office, 529 Broadway, N. Y. R. R. LOUKE & CO., General Agents. Wholesale and retail in New Orleans, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 81 and 151 Chartres street. se7 2p6m&W

Mexican Correspondence.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Vera Cruz, August 26, 1859.

Where is our Gulf Squadron?

When Mr. McLane assumed the position of Minister to Mexico he was promised the support of a fleet that should make him respected at Vera Cruz as much as the English fleet ensure consideration to the British. Mexico dare not interpose an objection to any demand Mr. Otway may make, as is evident in the late seizure of the bank of an Englishman at Guanajuato by Gen. Zerzua. The amount taken from the bank exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, and the seizure was perfectly just in my opinion, yet Juarez denied the act and made immediate preparation to pay the amount back. At the same time Mr. Otway demands part of the revenues of Vera Cruz from a Government which he does not recognize, and that illegal requisition is attended to. Thus the presence of British men-of-war exacts immediate redress for British wrongs.

As I said, Mr. McLane was promised the same kind of auxiliaries in his intercourse with Mexico, but the promise has been most miserably kept. He is stopped at present of all physical force, the Brooklyn being the only respectable vessel at command. It is a disgrace to have so few vessels in the Gulf, where our great interests are concentrated, while ships of war are lying around the home ports doing nothing. Mr. McLane can do nothing to enforce a demand, and I do not blame him for remaining away from Vera Cruz as from a most disagreeable place, where every countenance seems to taunt him with the failure of all his plans and the disregard of all the promises made to him that he might be prevailed upon to accept the position. But nothing else can be expected of a Government, half of whose officers are log-rolling for office, and who, consequently, pay more attention to dividing printing contracts and pacifying New York political squabbles, instead of looking after the great interests of the nation.

English View of the Mexican Question.

I wrote you some time since that the London Times had published an article directly advocating and predicting the annexation of Mexico to the United States, and that this article had been published and favorably considered by the Vera Cruz *Progreso*. I now beg to epitomise a similar though a stronger editorial from the London Morning Herald (Lord Palmerston's organ) on the same question. The Herald commences by reviewing the distracted and scandalous condition of this country, in which neither civilization, justice, or humanity seem to have any place, and upon this statement, concludes that, as a nation, Mexico is not entitled to a longer toleration. The wanton and unatoned for outrages committed upon all classes of foreigners, the notorious delinquency of the country in complying with its obligations and treaty stipulations, and the uncertainty of finding any one Government in existence near long enough to hold it responsible, make it imperative upon the respectable nations of the world to put an end to such anarchy and confusion in any way possible to be done with due regard to the rights of all concerned. The mouth piece then proceeds to state the objections Europe may have to the incorporation of Mexico into the United States, but concludes that these objections are not sufficiently grave to allow her to oppose it or even to protest against it, for that something must be done, cannot be denied, and it would be fairer that the United States should have it than either England or France. English subjects have been most wantonly abused in Mexico, says the Herald, and Great Britain has ample ground for hostilities against Mexico; but fearful of offending the jealous doctrines of the Americans, she has held off and suffered her rights to rest in abeyance rather than proceed to extremities. But, says the organ of the British premier, this cannot last always, and the United States must either take care of Mexico, or allow the world to avenge its injuries without consulting the Americans. In my opinion the English view of the case is a very rational one.

Woman in a Mexican Light.

If any intelligent, well posted writer should sketch the history of woman in Mexico, he would have to draw a very peculiar picture, for its lights and shades would be of the most obverse character. In this country women are the foremost intriguants and politicians. So much so is this the case that the State has always discouraged their education, and it is remarkable that few of the gentler sex know how to write. Their minds are too active and daring to be entrusted with those great mysteries which influence men and events at a distance; and, therefore, all good or evil they can do is local and circumscribed. They make good spies, and are adepts at the business. They carry letters and communications, corrupt officers, penetrate camps, and are the licensed talkers of the country. Their sex, in a great measure, shields them from extreme punishment, and this, I suppose, encourages them in the pursuit of this unfeminine business. Lovers and husbands put their sweethearts and wives forward as intriguants, and I suppose they consent to all the immoralities charged against the sex in this country. A Mexican woman, however, is a singular compound of good and evil, and as they are not responsible for their deformed education, I incline to think well of them. They go to extremes either in kindness or wickedness, because they have not been taught the mean between the two. More than half the revolutions of this distracted State have been precipitated by ambitious wives or courtesans; and as the latter occupy about the same standard of respectability, it is hard to say which is the worse of the two orders. And in the wars of the country, the army is about equally divided between women who follow it and soldiers who serve it. A Mexican camping ground looks something like a Methodist camp-meeting in point of mixture. Women are seen everywhere doing the work of the army, while the men are laying about in groups as if they had nothing to do. And in the hour of battle, too, the women take their burthen of the fight, often heading the column in the dangerous breach. In my personal experience, I remember to have seen in the most fearful places when death fell thickest, the greater proportion of women to men. And they always fall with their heads to the foe, and always in advance of the fight. Ask any old soldier at Cherubusco whose were the bodies that filled the *tete du pont*, and he will answer that women's petticoats were strewn over dead bodies thicker than shirts and jackets.

But I have gone into a criticism. In my last, I mentioned how the women of Zacatecas came up to the call of the Governor, and made suits of clothing for the army which the State was equipping to fight for the redemption of the nation. I have now an obverse picture, which is as full of levity as that was of good qualities. The Constitutionalists in the State Jalisco, at the town of Acambaro, arrested and took away a friar who had conspired too publicly. The cura agitated the people, and next day two thousand women armed with knives and sticks paraded in the public square. They attacked the house of a well-known Liberalist, Senor Silva, and made him write a note requiring the release of the friar. They then took all the other Liberalists prisoners, and marching them off to the public square, punished them by a vile and unmentionable mutilation. The cura of the town all the while exhorted them in their disgraceful work; and after the deed was perpetrated, declared the town in a state of siege, and appointed a guard of women to protect it. I gather this account from a paper printed by order of Gen. Robles, in Jalapo, and not a word of condemnation does the editor utter—in fact, he seems to consider it but a means to the success of the Church party!

Hint to the Money Lenders—Lerdo's Loan Unconstitutional.

The Vera Cruz *Reforma* emphatically denies that Senor Tejada intends to negotiate for armed assistance in the difficulties now occurring in Mexico, but that he simply desires to negotiate a small loan which shall serve the purposes of the war. In view of what I have previously written, you may be assured this official denial of any intention to entice two or three thousand Americans into this country, to be badly used and probably massacred, affords me sincere satisfaction; and now that the intention of the Government is explained, let us look at the acknowledged programme, and see how far our people ought to go in lending their assistance to a faction in this Republic who are struggling with doubtful prospects of success. Appreciating the ill-feeling which pervades this people towards our country, and knowing how much they delight to overreach us in matters of money, no matter at what sacrifice of honor, I feel compelled to draw the attention of the public to the character of the pending loan, and to ask financial men to inspect the securities that may be offered, before they close upon them.

If Mr. Buchanan should contract debts not recognized by the Constitution nor even approved by Congress, it is altogether probable that such claims would be ignored by the nation, first through Congress, or secondly through the courts, and that after such rejection they could not be insisted upon by foreign governments. It is not simply necessary to have President Juarez ratify a debt, but that claim must be capable of substantiation before the courts before it can be pressed by foreign nations. Therefore if the loan which President Juarez seeks to negotiate is illegal, the Mexican Congress may come forward and refuse to make provision for its payment. The nation, through its representatives, would most assuredly have the right to do this, and she would do so positively if Miramon succeeds, and probably if Juarez succeeds, but afterwards provoke enemies amongst his own partisans.

When our Government recognized the Constitutional Government, it recognized the Constitution and not Mr. Juarez. It gave the best evidence of its good faith in this respect by accepting the excuse of Juarez that he could not proceed to form a treaty with us because the Constitution did not allow him to do so without the advice and consent of Congress. You must know, too, that none of the decrees of Juarez, confiscating the property of the Church, are legal unless they are sanctioned by Congress hereafter. I have but little doubt but that this sanction will be obtained if the Liberals succeed, but there is a strong doubt in my mind if they ever do fully and firmly establish the Juarez Government.

For these reasons, and to save money, which I believe will be uselessly expended, I admonish the financial public that the basis on which Senor Tejada proposes to treat should be fully discussed and understood before the loan is negotiated. We have been held responsible for the evils of this people quite enough; and it is time that we left them to their own exclusiveness until they have eat each other up. Humanity is not benefitted, nor civilization advanced by constantly feeding this voracious revolution, which not only eats up its own subjects, but seeks to prey upon honest people, who have been thrown by fate within the circle of its influence.

Our True Policy.

Under certain laws and decrees of the Government, given with all the solemnity of a contract, foreigners have been invited to enter into the republic and to invest their money and talent here. There is a *right accrued!* It is ours by treaty and by law, by implication and by assertion, and it is the duty of the American Government to uphold these rights. We cannot be driven out or harrassed after the solemn guarantees in our favor, entered into by both nations, without all compacts are broken by war, or all right trampled under foot by high-handed power. To suffer the latter alternative would be to bring disgrace upon the nation, and would subject our subjects to be treated as Gypsies in every community, without rights to respect or power to protect themselves even.

If the Government was not so deeply concerned in political squabbles for the succession, if those of its cabinet ministers attended more to the duties of their office than to intrigues for the coming presidency, we should see a better condition of affairs in connection with our foreign relations.

Died!

On Wednesday, September 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., SIMON MEYER, aged 32 years, a native of Germany, and late a member of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS—The members of the above Association are requested to meet at their Hall, No. 2½ Old Levee street, this evening at ½ o'clock, in order to attend the funeral of our deceased brother.

By order of the President.
ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

☞The Delegates selected at a public meeting held in the City Hall on the 24th ult., to nominate State officers, are requested to meet at the City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 7 o'c ock P. M., precisely. se8 2p2t

☞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. an23 2p1mo7

☞We are authorized to announce Henry DAMON as a candidate for Constable of the Seventh Justices Court, Fourth District—election November 7th, 1859—and oblige MANY FRIENDS. au30 2p1mo7

☞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 2p1f

☞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. jy30

☞Removal—J. H. Rinehart has removed to No. 13 St. Charles street. He is agent for the PEARL RIVER MILLS, and will receive orders for Lowells, Linseys and Jeans manufactured at the above mills, by Messrs. J. & I. GREEN, Jackson, Mississippi.

☞Wool purchased. se7 2p1m

☞Dr. James will return from his Northern tour the latter part of the present month, and will be found at his old established Dispensary, 82 Customhouse street, New Orleans, La. se7 2p&Wtf

☞Fever and Ague!—Fever and Ague!—Emigrants and others who remove to the Western part of the United States, complain in bitter terms of the fatal disease that prevails in those sections. Some of the most intelligent physicians bear testimony to this fact. Dickens, the Shakspeare of this age, in picturing "Little Eden," a Western settlement, in a book entitled "Martin Chuzzlewit," says that the most flourishing institution was the Fever and Ague, which had killed all who attempted to make a permanent residence of it. Mark Tapley, who could only be jolly under the most gloomy circumstances, said that Fever and Ague had given him more cause for jollity than he would like to experience again. Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the only cure for this terrible disease that we would recommend to the public. Try them, and be convinced of their powers.

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. se5 2p6t&W

☞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. se6 2p1y&W

☞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 "Gin," "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,
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

☞For Sale by C. C. WOODMAN, B. JOURDAN, G. N. MORISON, E. B. WHEELOCK & CO., E. GUILLOTTE, New Orleans. jy23 2p1y

☞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 life-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.

☞Spring-Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway, New York. Examine it, or address the ELASTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies. jy23 2p4W1y

Reading and Vicksburg Presses.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of READING & CHURCH, for the conducting of a Cotton Press business in the above Presses.

ABM B. READING,
MYRON H. CHURCH.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.

For the present, all Cotton delivered at our Presses we will have compressed at the Tyler Press.

se8 2p6 6m READING & CHURCH.

Stationers' Hall.

H. G. STETSON.....WM. E. BLACK.....P. J. CHRISTIAN.

H. G. STETSON & CO.,
GENERAL STATIONERS, PRINTERS,
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The subscribers have constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of CITY, COUNTRY, STEAMBOAT and FANCY STATIONERY, guaranteed always the best quality of material and manufacture.

BLANK-BOOKS—Of every description, from the smallest Memorandum to the largest made, and of every desirable style of Ruling and Binding.

PAPERS—English, French and American; Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Flat Cap, Folio Post; Commercial, Packet and Quarto Post; Foolscap Papers, wove or laid, plain or ruled. Also, Commercial, Fancy or Ordinary Note Papers, ruled or plain; Envelops, all colors; Cotton Samplings, Manilla and Printing Papers, all sizes and qualities.

ENVELOPS—White, Cream, Buff, Gold, Amber and Canary Colors, of every size and quality. Also, Fancy and Note Papers, suitable for Balls, Parties, Weddings, etc.

COPYING AND SEAL PRESSES—Of all sizes and qualities. Seals engraved for Courts, Offices, Corporations, etc.

PLAYING AND BLANK CARDS—Of every variety and quality.

OFFICE STATIONERY—Comprising every article of utility used in Offices, Banks, Insurance Companies, Corporations, Courts, Steamboats, etc; all of great variety and quality.

Printing and Book-Binding.

The Printing and Blank-Book Manufacturing Department being on the premises and under our own control and experience, gives us great facilities in rendering satisfaction to our patrons; being supplied with the best of stock and materials, we are prepared to execute any description of work in either branch, in a workmanlike manner and at the shortest notice.

We sell it a call and examination of stock and work previous to purchasing or ordering.

H. G. STETSON & CO.,
General Stationers, Printers, and
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
54 Camp street.
se7 2p6t

For One Week Only.

AT COST!

To make room for my FALL GOODS, soon to arrive from the New York manufactories, I will positively sell, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, the whole of my stock of—

FINE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS,
—AND—
LEIGHTON'S PREMIUM SHIRTS,
—At—
ACTUAL COST.

The stock of SHIRTS comprising—
WHITE LINEN AND L. B. SHIRTS,
FANCY LINEN AND CALICO SHIRTS,
FANCY PUFF AND FLOWING L. C. SHIRTS
LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, with Puff, Flowing, Horizontal and Diagonal Bosoms, at prices from
SIX L. B. SHIRTS FOR $5.
—To—
Fine Emb'd Wedding Shirts at $25 Each.

☞Call early and examine, at
LEIGHTON'S PREMIUM SHIRT DEPOT,
se6 2p6: Corner St. Charles and Canal sts.

To Advertisers.

A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
—AGENTS FOR ALL THE—
BEST CIRCULATED NEWSPAPERS
—In the—
SOUTH-WEST,
Respectfully inform those who wish to make their business known throughout the country
CHEAPLY AND SURELY,
that they are prepared to make contracts for advertisements of all lengths and for any length of time, on the most liberal terms.

☞Lists of their papers can be had at any time by applying at their office,
se6 2p1f No. 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

Summer Clothing at Cost,

—TO MAKE ROOM—
FOR THE FALL STOCK.

HENRY GREENWALL & BRO.,
No. 2?20 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
(Opposite the Louisiana Hotel.)

Are now offering the balance of their large and well-selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
AT COST!

So as to make room for the IMMENSE SUPPLY of Fall and Winter Goods which is now on the way from their manufactories at the North.

Their stock comprises—
MERINO COATS AND PANTS,
CASSIMERE ..
LINEN DRILL and DUCK SUITS,
MARSEILLES and LINEN VESTS,
LINEN and LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS,
CRAVATS OF ALL STYLES,
DRAWERS, SOCKS, SUSPENDERS, etc., etc.

All of which are well made and of good material. se5 2p6t

Hobart & Foster,

No. 102 GRAVIER ST., CORNER ST. CHARLES.
—AGENTS OF—
TAUNTON COPPER COMPANY,
—For sale of—
BRAZIERS' AND ROOFING COPPER, assorted sizes.
YELLOW SHEATHING METAL, all sizes, 16 to 28 ozs.
YELLOW METAL NAILS, all sizes, 1 to 2 inches.
YELLOW METAL BOLTS, ..
YELLOW METAL SPIKES, .. se2 2p1m

Sloat & Co.'s Improved

SEWING MACHINES

MAKE THE STICH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES.

Price, from $65 to $90.

☞Sales-room No. 22 Camp street.

M. S. HEDRICK,
Agent for Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

☞Agent wanted. au23 2p1m&W

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 2p1f Corner Bienville st.

Insurance Office, 48 Camp Street.

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

Assets.....$1,325,766 34
Losses paid at this office since 1841..... 206,191 00
Of which has been paid to date in 1859..... 85,285 90

$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.....$702,735 37
—And—
THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Cash Capital.....$300,000

The undersigned is now prepared to issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire (City or Country) to the extent of $30,000 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 reinsurances.

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 road 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 2p1m No. 48 Camp street.

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. Wilts.
.. 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 ..
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.
au30 2p1f

For Rent.

SIX ROOMS,
—On—
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR
—or—
"STORY BUILDING,"
Corner of Camp and Common streets.
Apply to ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
au26 2p1f

Sundries! Sundries!!

WHITE LEAD—60,000 lbs. pure Union brand.
LINSEED OIL—100 bbls. Boiled and Raw—best quality.
COPPER—100 cases Braziers'—10 to 14 lbs.
ROOFING TIN—2000 boxes Leaded Plate—I. C. and I. X.
MANILLA ROPE—1000 coils 6 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 bolts Woodbury & Pilot, for sale by
SMITH, COOPER & STEBBINS,
au26 2p1m 71 Tchoupitoulas street.

W. A. Wilson,

—DEALER IN—
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS, FANCY GOODS,
etc., etc., etc.,
ja3 2p1f No. 88 Canal street.

Hufty & Co.,

JOS. HUFTY. J. D. G. KENNEDY.
80.....CANAL STREET.....80

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 Hufty and the friends of J. D. 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,
au4 2p1f One door from Chartres, towards the river.

Crockery, China, Glass,

—AND—
HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the style of P. B. FELL & MARSH, and will open, after 1st September, at Nos