The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,716.

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THE DAILY BEE.
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In all cases, subscribers must order their paper weekly to be continued, or it will be discontinued. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will oblige us by informing a subscriber, and calling to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in most language, for each insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per line each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will pay One Dollar for every TEN lines for their first insertion, for each insertion.
The privileges of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscriptions taken for less than one year.
Subscriptions to advertising will be stopped until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17.

THE NORTHERN MAIL.—Yesterday New York papers of the latest dates due were received, being the first occurrence of the kind on a Friday for some years past.

A STAUNCH DEFENDER ABROAD.

The London *Cotton Plant* is the title of a new journal recently issued in the British metropolis, and designed to promulgate just and sound views touching negro slavery, and to vindicate the Southern States of our Union from the malignant aspersions and unworthy misrepresentations of most of the English prints. We recognize in the London *Cotton Plant* a far-sighted and comprehensive understanding of the negro question, as well in its political as in its economical and social aspects. Such an organ of the sentiment and intelligence of the South, useful at all times, bids fair to accomplish a vast amount of practical benefit at the present period, when Great Britain, after more than twenty years of sickly twaddle and pseudo-philanthropy, and after a costly experiment of emancipation, costly to her treasury and destructive to the interests of her planters, is beginning slowly and reluctantly to concede her error, and to argue the expediency of a change of policy.

In the number of the London *Cotton Plant*, of the 26th June, there are several vigorous and timely articles which we should be glad to republish but for their length. One of them deals with the question of slavery in a political point of view. It treats slavery upon the principle of that system of coercion which exists in all civilized societies. No man in England is absolutely free. He is supposed to surrender for the good of society a certain amount of his natural liberty. An Englishman claims a greater amount of liberty than a Frenchman, a German, or an Italian, and the English journals, which are constantly denouncing the South for not giving absolute freedom to her slaves, contend with much plausibility that if the same measure of liberty were bestowed on Frenchmen and Italians as is enjoyed by Englishmen, it would assuredly be abused, and would degenerate into anarchy and license. But coercion does not stop here. In England the amount of taxation is frequently decided by a law in which the individual taxed has no voice whatever. In fact, this law of coercion is broadly recognized and vigorously enforced throughout the British Empire. The right is openly acknowledged and sternly applied. Now, the question is, as applied to the negro, in what degree, and to what extent is it right to coerce him. The principle of coercion, and the mode thereof, are as clearly a law of this government as is the principle upon which rests the whole framework of British society. The *Cotton Plant* takes occasion to refer to India, and shows how this principle must be extended to the Hindoos for the same reasons which render its application to the negro paramount. We quote the following passage as illustrative of the argument:

> The current of public opinion flows irresistibly to the conclusion that a greater degree of coercion must be employed in the government of India. Now, in this, the claim for increased opportunity cannot be put forth. Hindoo civilization dates before the discovery of the British Isles. The natives of India have been instructed in that art which a barbarian learns readily, if he can learn anything—the art of war. The result? The events lately enacted in that country are too fresh in the memory of mankind to need revival. But one result we would have to take out of the mutiny. The law of restraint, coercion, or whatever it may be called, will be enforced there to a degree which, if attempted to be applied to the white men of England, would be received with universal indignation, and denounced by the press as an odious and grinding slavery. In fact, it is a grave question whether the law of coercion which Englishmen will submit to thoroughly enforced military rule. But do the free-negro gentlemen contend that this restraint upon negro liberty is not justified by the laws of nature and by the dictates of experience? Do they still contend that the negro must not likewise submit to that measure of restraint which is applicable to his nature? Must the Southerners of America wait until the butcheries of Cawnpore are re-enacted at New Orleans? The negro must be governed, and he will be governed. The negro must be governed. He must submit to the strong hand of power that amount of his abstract natural liberty which will place him in his normal condition, his natural position. In the degree that this is necessary in humanity is as extreme as to place him in a state of involuntary servitude to the superior race governing such limits in which he can be placed. To place him in any other would be to him a great wrong. He must submit to the use of his arms and those governments; and that that law is constitutes in fact the issue, the only issue, and the true issue now on trial before the world. We say it with more freedom, but the white man did not make the negro, nor can Exeter Hall unmake him.

This is well put, shrewd and sensible. Amidst all the ridiculous condescendings of the abolition sheets, it may never condescend to examine the subject in a practical way. They never deign to ask, first, whether the black man is competent to the possession of unlimited freedom, and next, if it were conferred on him, what would be do with it? If another argument in favor of slavery were needed, it would be found in the fact that the black man is and would still remain unimprovable. The negro is an element of the southern population which we can maintain in comfort to himself, and in safety to us only by the principle of coercion. He cannot exist with the white man in a position of equality. He refuses to be governed or order to be rendered docile, tractable and industrious; and this wise and healthy control induces infinitely more to his own happiness than would the unrestricted enjoyment of liberty. For the negro is as a child, and when subject to no restraint, is idle, mischievous, averse to labor, and liable to the lasements of evil. Like a child, too, is the negro best treated—and experience has proved that those masters who never deceive their servants, who are mild, but firm and indexible towards them, careful of their health, never overtasking them, and never treating them capriciously, are invariably rewarded by fidelity and affection.

GENERAL QUITMAN.—We are extremely sorry to learn by a telegraphic dispatch from Natchez, dated yesterday, and signed by his attending physician, that the gallant and noble hearted Quitman was dying, and is probably now no longer among the living. His death will create universal sorrow among all who can revere private worth and admire public virtue.

New Books.—We are indebted to the publisher, R. M. DeWitt, through K. Fabri, No. 14 Camp street, for the following works:

Oneota, the Seminole, or the Red-Rovers of the Flower Land. By Capt. Mayne Reid.—The author of this volume is noted for graphic delineations of life and adventure, and numerous and stirring incidents. All his works are replete with interest, and exert a fascinating power over the reader. Few books will be found to while away the tedium of the long summer days more effectually than Oneota.

Hind Poore, a charming story from the pen of the accomplished author of the House of Elmore.

We are requested by the Hon. Samuel Bard to state that, owing to an oversight of the printers a wrong name merchant where he purchased type, a portion of the heading for his paper, "*The Louisiana Standard*," was not sent up with the materials which he purchased, and in consequence he will not be able to take charge of the office until the last of September next.

DISASTROUS.—A deplorable calamity happened last week in Marshall county, Ky.—A tree on the farm of Mr. Thomas Reed was struck by lightning. Two sons of Mr. Reed were instantly killed, and two others were severely injured, one of whom is not expected to recover. Two horses were also killed by the stroke.

We call the particular attention of the public, and the capitalists more especially, to the sale which takes place TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, by Messrs. Duverger & St Romes. In the list of the property to be sold, is that splendid residence, built on a whole square of ground, comprising 22 lots, on which is erected a spacious and commodious house, containing a sufficient number of rooms for a large family. The out buildings, such as kitchen, stables, gardener's house, green-houses, &c., are in first-rate order, and the garden attached can yield a daily income averaging from $12 to $15, at an expense of $45 per month, without including all the delicacies that may be required for the family. The property for sale to dispose of it for no other reason than ill health, leaving, for Europe in a few days.

The other houses to be sold by the said auctioneers are also situated in the best part of the second District, in the vicinity of Canal Carondelet, where property, in the space of a few months, has increased in value from 25 to 30 per cent., and may increase as much in less than six months.

The improvements lately made in that part of the city cannot fail to make it one of the most desirable parts of the city, and all investments made at this time cannot fail but enrich those who will purchase.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—We call public attention to the sale to be made by the Sheriff THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., of valuable improved real estate and slaves. See advertisement.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is rumored that an accident has occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, by which seven persons were killed and forty wounded. No particulars have yet reached here.

ARABIA AND CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 16.—The Arabia, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on the 14th, has arrived here.

The Canada has also arrived, having been detained by the fog fifty-five hours outside the harbor.

BRITISH REVENUE.

The Canada's advices state that the British revenue for the fiscal year falls short over five millions of pounds sterling.

DAMAGES CONFIRMED.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have confirmed the decision of the lower Court which made the steamer North American liable for damages in her collision with the ship Leander.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, July 2.—The demand for money was active, at full rates.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Among the killed and wounded by the New York and Erie Railroad accident are the names of Louis Lay, wife and child, of New Orleans, killed. No other Southerners' names appear in the list.

GEN. HARNEY IN CAMP.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Gen. Harney has encamped seventy-five miles beyond Fort Kearney.

COLLISION ON JACKSON RAILROAD.

BROOKHAVEN, July 16.—The up and down mail trains came into collision this afternoon near Bahala. Several persons were wounded, but none killed.

[We are indebted to Mr. Wadley, Superintendent of the road, for the following statement of the accident.—AGENT]:

N. O., J. AND G. N. R. R.

JULY 16—9 P. M.—Our mail trains came in collision this afternoon about half a mile south of Bahala, (138 miles from New Orleans) damaging both engines, but not very badly. One brakeman and one fireman were much injured. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Allen, somewhat. One engineman had his shoulder dislocated, and some other persons were slightly bruised. W. M. WADLEY,
Genl. Sup't.

THE N. Y. AND ERIE R. R. ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Two cars were smashed on the New York and Erie Railroad this morning at Fort Jervis. Louis Lay, wife and child, of New Orleans, were killed. Two others were killed, and forty severely wounded.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD COLLISION.

JACKSON, July 16—9 P. M.—A serious collision occurred on the Jackson Railroad this morning, by which several persons were seriously injured—some, it is feared, fatally.

At 20 minutes to 3 o'clock, P. M., while rounding the curve at the draw bridge, right from the Bahala station, 138 miles from New Orleans and 47 miles from Jackson, the up train Pelican engine and the passenger train engine came in collision—the up train running from Brooklyn to Bahala at the rate of 25 miles an hour, and the down train, it is supposed, at about the same rate.

The engines, tenders and mail cars of both trains were mashed up, and much damage done to the passenger cars.

Among the sufferers by the collision are: W. H. Ferrell, engineer of the Pelican, not dangerously; Thomas Bracey, engineer of the Magnolia, not dangerously; Daniel Hubbard, of the firm of Hubbard & Greenleaf, merchants, New Orleans, not dangerously; Samuel Blount, of Pearl River, not seriously. The latter two gentlemen were returning from Jackson to the city. Jack Bennett, fireman on the Pelican, and Thomas O'Brien, fireman on the train, both supposed to be fatally injured. Each was standing faithfully at his post when the collision occurred. S. Albritton, route mail agent, is slightly injured. These are all the wounded, if we except a few sprains when the rear cars of the passengers, not of a serious nature.

The whole blame is justly attached to Odell, the engineer of the Pelican, who started at full speed from Bahala station, when the up train was expected every moment, and this, too, against the special and positive orders of Mr. McGrath, the conductor of the train, leaving the conductor behind on the platform.

The wonder, with the exception of Mr. Hubbard, were left under medical care at Bahala station. At 5 o'clock, P. M., a freight train was put in readiness at Mr. McGrath to bring all the passengers to Jackson.

JOHN MAGINNIS,
Superintendent Delta.

THE DE RIVIERE AFFAIR.

Mrs. Blount has finally agreed to return home with her daughter, having lost faith in de Riviere.

COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the day were 2000 bales. The market closed firm.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 16.—The R. W. Powell passed down at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day. The Taylor at 4 o'clock, A. M.; the Capitol at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Other Side.

Now that the British outrages question is settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, it may contribute in some degree to the restoration of the *entente cordiale* to put on record sundry recent instances of British generosity towards American seamen in distress, which will also go to dissipate the utterly false impression that the whole tribe of English naval commanders look upon Yankee tars as "natural enemies."

"A Shipmaster" writes to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*:

On a late voyage to South America, I must acknowledge the kindness of the Captain of two months there (under great obligations to the officers of the British navy for their protection and assistance, both at the Chinchas and Callao. In all this time we had but one American man-of-war (the John Adams) and the ship-of-war (Ajax) for 45 days, having been ordered to another station. Any one acquainted with the revolutionary state of Peru, Chili and Ecuador, will be fully aware of the importance of an American man-of-war to protect our commerce, especially at the Chinchas, at one of which, the island of Iquique, a company of Yankees, who attempted to compel some of our masters to give up their charter and take one under him, by open violence, would have enforced that had he not feared the interference of the British fleet then lying there, the commanders of which assuring me that they would not allow him to meddle with any contracts made under the legal government.

At Callao, I was indebted to H. B. M. ship President for their ready assistance in quelling a mutinous riot on board my ship, also for their vigilance in keeping off the villainous cut-throats and scoundrels who were nightly prowling round to steal my crew.

After sailing from Callao, I met with a disaster obliging me to return for repairs. And it was necessary to procure the services of a diver and sub-marine armor. On shore I found there was none to be had, but was directed to apply on board of a Peruvian ship of war, which had what I desired. I did so, but, for reasons best known to them, they did not choose to render any.

From there I applied on board H. B. M. ship Monarch (Admiral Bruce) who, after hearing my wants, provided me in the kindest manner with their ship's diver and apparatus, sending the same in their own launch with an officer and sufficient crew, who were two days in accomplishing the work necessary. The compensation required was a mere trifle, being a small gratuity to the diver, the same as if the work had been done on their own ship. The result of this favor was that my vessel was insured as I saved us the great expense of discharging a large portion of our cargo of guano, besides the long delay of waiting for other help, which, altogether, would have amounted to several thousand dollars.

During the time they were at work Captain Payte and Commodore Connelly made special calls to my ship to learn how we were progressing, and they appeared to manifest as much interest as if it had been one of their own ships.

The same writer adds that the statements which have recently been put forth in some of our American journals might impress one not acquainted with the general character of British officers with the idea that they are an arrogant, ungentlemanly and unaccommodating class of men, seeking every opportunity to insult and injure. That is not their true character; but that they frequently aid and protect us, he is happy to bear witness from his own knowledge and experience.

ACCIDENT TO COL. R. M. HOE.—We regret to learn that Col. Hoe, of the ingenious inventor of the "last Fast" rotary steam printing press, has met with an accident at Brighton, which will confine him to the house for a couple of weeks. He was experimenting with an improved washing machine and boiler, and had turned off the steam from the boiler; but without waiting for it to condense, he commenced to raise the lid, and had only succeeded in unscrewing the pin which held it down, when the iron cover flew off, the steam, hot suds, and wet clothes flew into his face in such a sufficient force to knock him down. His face and arms were scalded severely, but, fortunately, his eyes are uninjured. From the shower in the hands the skin was taken off. The accident occurred on the 21st ult., and he probably will be confined to the house for a week or eight days longer.—*Phil. Ledger, Monday.*

FANNY FERN WEARING THE BREECHES.—In last week's New York *Ledger*, that audacious dasher, Fanny Fern, in the face of a needy confessee that in the recent rainy spell, which made walking in skirts impracticable, she donned a full suit of the lords of Fern's fashionments, and thus equipped, took a long evening walk to her eminent comfort and delectation, but her husband, indeed, accompanied her, but whether in her cast-off integuments the record saith not. Be this as it may, Fanny avows, in the face of a needy confessee that henceforth she will wear the breeches. When last heard from she was seeking a reliable tailor.—*N. Y. Times.*

JENNY LIND.—Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, with her husband and two children, (Jenny and Otto Goldschmidt) arrived in London this week sailing 19th ultimo, with the intention of residing in England for some time. The whole family, including domestics, have taken possession of a neat villa, called "Roehampton Lodge," situated near to the south side of Barnes Common, and about a mile from Putney. The house is in a retired position, and in the immediate vicinity of Putney Common and the picturesque village of Roehampton.

The De Riviere Affair.

The New York *Herald* of the 10th devotes some three closely printed columns to the various incidents in this unique and interesting affair, and contrives in so doing together every possible rumor, surmise and circumstance connected with it. We have no room for all this, but must confine ourselves to a statement of the latest facts. It will be remembered that a writ has been issued commanding Jons HUNCKE and Captain RYDERS to appear in court and bring with them Mrs. Emily J. BLOUNT. The next morning Mr. HUNCKE presented himself, and filed the following answer:

MR. HUNCKE'S RETURN TO THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

John Huncke, in the within writ named, being duly sworn for answer and return to said writ, on his oath saith: That he has no knowledge or information on where Miss Emily J. Blount is; that she left the hotel of which this deponent is proprietor on Tuesday morning last, as he, this deponent, informed and believes. Deponent further saith that Miss Emily J. Blount is not now in his custody, care or control, nor ever has been. Deponent further saith that a few days since a Mrs. Emily J. Blount, the mother of the Miss Blount above named, arrived in this city from Cuba, and called on me to his hotel and took board at deponent's hotel; but this deponent saith that he never had any interview or conversation with her, nor ever will, as a boarder simply, and is not, and never has been, restrained of her liberty in any manner by this deponent, and is not now, nor ever has been, in the care, custody or control, nor subject to the power or will of this deponent in any manner whatever.

JOHN HUNCKE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, July 9, 1858. WM. H. HASSEGUIN, J. P.

Mr. Mulford was about to read the return on the part of de Riviere, when Mr. RANSOM again objected, as the Captain was not present.

Mr. Mulford stated that at the time the Sheriff came with the writ to serve them, Captain de Riviere was not in the house, but he told him that he would leave his papers with him, and it would be all the same; that he would make the return, being de Riviere's counsel. He stated that he met Mr. Clark afterwards on the piazza of the hotel, smoking a cigar, and informed him of the writ, and that he would prepare the return, which he (Captain de Riviere) must sign. He then left the hotel, which was about six o'clock in the evening, and on returning in the morning he found that there had been officers there with a requisition, and that de Riviere had left and could not be found. He, therefore, could not see him, although he had the return all prepared to be sworn to.

Mr. Ransom stated that Mr. Mulford made his statement under oath to these facts, as it was important to him (Mr. M.) especially.

Judge Ogden said that he thought it was unnecessary.

Mr. Ransom wanted to know if Mr. M. did not see de Riviere after ten o'clock on Thursday night.

Mr. Mulford said that he did not; he left Hoboken a little past six o'clock, and did not return until the next morning. He saw de Riviere, he left him at half past five o'clock, which was the last time they met.

Mr. Ransom again asked that Mr. Mulford make his affidavit to these facts.

Mr. Mulford replied that if he was very anxious to hear it, he was perfectly willing to make any statement under oath that would be required, but could fully show where he was during the intervening time.

Mr. Ransom urged that Captain de Riviere should be produced; he did not care about other matters, nor did he ask the private business of Mr. Mulford, but he contended it a right to know all that had been done in connection with this affair. There had been various proceedings had in the case. Captain de Riviere was living at the Napoleon Hotel; he had rented rooms there for the past two weeks, but was never to be found when a writ was to be served upon him, but his counsel always appeared for him. And yet he comes here without him. He therefore said that Mr. Mulford ought not to be afraid to show the facts; he claimed to be an honorable man, and a gentleman. He was due in justice to himself. He could prove, though, that he (Capt. de Riviere) was in the house at late as ten o'clock that evening.

Judge Ogden said that under such circumstances Mr. Ransom was certainly entitled to the information he asked, also considering that it would be necessary for Mr. Mulford's own protection as an officer of this Court.

Mr. Mulford replied that he had expected to make a sworn statement.

Mr. Ransom then remarked that he should be prepared to cross-invert the answer of Mr. Huncke at such a time as the Court should fix for a hearing. He would then be able to show a state of facts as to compel the Court that Mr. Huncke has had the custody of these persons, and that he did know where Miss Blount was. It was his duty, he said, to state what he intended to prove, but it was one of those cases which he hoped the Court would look at with the coolness before deciding. He asked that an early day as possible be fixed for the hearing, and but a little time would be necessary to procure the return. With regard to the other matter, he could not ask that de Riviere be held for contempt, as he had not received the writ. He would therefore ask the Court to extend the time of the return of the writ to Monday morning, at nine o'clock.

The Court granted the motion, and the case was adjourned to the above time.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE ZOTAVE.

The sudden disappearance of de Riviere created quite a stir, and pleasant beverage of the day. It is mild and agreeable to the taste, bracing the nerves, giving a healthy tone to the stomach, and refreshing particularly when a glass of the Cordial taken three times a day, will be better than a family physician as no one will be sick who uses it. It is also particularly recommended as a strengthener to the ribs of the "weaker vessels" in the second degree. See the advertisements in another column.

Wanted.

FOR the Grinding Season, TWENTY GOOD SUGAR HANDS. Apply at 21 and 151 Chartres street, corner St. Louis and Old Levee sts. jy16 1m

TOMBOLA! TOMBOLA!! TOMBOLA!!!

ON SUNDAY MORNING, July 18th, 1858, at ten o'clock, in the Grand Saloon of the HALL OF THE FAIR held on Exhibition Day for the benefit of the Hibernia Society, the Ladies of the Ship Crane, at their house, corner of Elmira and Love streets, Third District. jy16

Passengers for Bordeaux.

Sails the 20th to 24th inst.

THE French ship LIGURIEN, Jude de Beauséjour, master, having all her cargo engaged, will sail as above.

For freight, or other accommodations, state rooms and steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, pier 56, First District, or to

V. & E. MAIGNAN,
jy16 20 St. Louis.

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice that all powers of attorney heretofore granted by him are from this date revoked, and must therefore be considered as null. P. E. BRULATOUR.

New Orleans, 14th July, 1858. jy15 4t

NOTICE.

UNDER the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 19th, 1857, entitled "An act providing for runaway slaves, and establishing a separate depot for the same:"

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the slaves THOMAS WILLIAMS and JOHN JOHNSON, both dark mulattoes, and aged about twenty-five years, and each measuring about five feet eight inches in height, are now confined in the Parish Prison of the parish of New Orleans, they belong to WILLIAM PAYNE, residing in the town of St. Charles, Louisiana. If the owner or owners thereof do not come forward and claim said slaves within sixty days from the date hereof, they will be sold according to law.

Sheriff's office, New Orleans, June 23d, 1858.
K. T. PARKER,
Sheriff.
jy23 S0 jy17

DUFFIELD'S HAMS—26 "dozens," landing ex steamer Woodford from St. Louis, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
jy17 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPLIT PEAS—A few half barrels Northern, for sale by A CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

CORN PEAS—100 sacks genuine Carolina, the finest ever brought to this market, for sale by A CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 24 Gravier st

POTATOES—500 barrels and sacks choice Green, in store and for sale by A CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

HAVANA SUGAR—70 boxes white, received per schooner Julia Maine, in store and for sale by
jy12 ROBINO & BROTHERS.

ONIONS—250 bbls Louisville silver skins, a prime article, landing from steamer Diana, H. D. Newcomb, Diana and Baillie, and for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras street

DRIED APPLES—250 bbls choice Western reserve. For sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

BEANS—100 bbls small white navy, in very choice order, and for sale by A CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

OLIVE OIL—50 baskets, of 12 bottles, James Pagliero;
60 baskets, of 12 bottles, Jacques Pagliero.
15 do 24 half do, James Pagliero.
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
jy13 No. 66 Magazine street.

COGNAC BRANDY—55 qr. casks, Edmond Jouhe; 20 do, Chas. Jouhe & Co.; 30, old, Etienne Rossignol. For sale by X. LAMBERT,
jy13 66 Magazine street.

WINES.
70 casks claret wine, St. Julien;
15 do do do, Canteenac;
10 do white do, Sauterne;
20 barrels do do;
200 boxes do do;
300 do claret do, sundry brands.
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
jy13 No. 66 Magazine street

SARDINES—100 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, to arrive per ship Lalla Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
jy13 20 Conti street.

Grocers' Blankets.

15 BALES, 50 pairs each, white blankets for negroes, received per ship Lalla Rookh, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
jy13

BRANDY—4 quarter pipes very old, pure and fine Champagne Cognac, 1826; Larrode; 25 quarter pipes Archibald Brandy, Lamet, exported per ships Charlotte Reed and Lalla Rookh, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
jy13 20 Conti street.

WINES IN BOTTLES—25 boxes Margaux Medoc, 1846 and 1848, a superior article, to arrive per ship Lalla Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
jy13 20 Conti street.

CLARET—40,000 pontaget of the well known Grand La Emmendon, in boxes of 300 pontaget, warranted genuine, of great importation from Hanover, to arrive and for sale by ROBINO & BROTHERS.
jy10 24 Gravier st

CHOICE COFFEE—301 sacks St. Iago coffee, virginy brown, and superior to the best Havana, in store and for sale by ROBINO & BROTHERS.
jy12 24 Gravier st

GARLIC—500 bunches large new Creole, for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

LARDINE ex ship Liberty, from New York—20 boxes Boston Crown; 20 boxes Eureka; 20 boxes Star; 20 boxes extra double Boston Star. For sale by J. VIOSCA, Jr.,
jy7 20 Conti st

[COMMUNICATION.]

Notices, more and more flattering, are daily published in the city papers in favor of *Hostetter's Bitters*, and every night days or fortnight new advertisements appear about other diseases radically cured.

If the bitters is question, then brought posthumous before the public by means of the hundred tongues of Fame, could have all the virtues claimed for them, what could not the public expect from PEYSSAUD'S TONIC AROMATIC ELIXIR, which are both useful and pleasant, and will be found a superior article when tried and even compared with the other bitters?

The soundest logic is not, after all, as good evidence as experience. Take the sweet Bitters, and then judge for yourselves.

jy14 6t A CONSUMER.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

World famous, as a certainly, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Flatulence, Consumption, and all the train of diseases which arise from a morbid condition of those functions on the stomach, upon the proper action of which the health and vigor of the whole system depends.

The Bitters who desire to be prepared, not only for the Dyspepsia, but for one half the ills that humanity is heir to, should provide themselves with that most excellent compound known as Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. These "Bitters" are prepared to the taste, sure of operation, and composed entirely of vegetable subst ces, prepared with the greatest care. If you want to be enjoyed healthy, physically and mentally, go and procure this valuable liquid.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jy12 6t&3w 21 and 151 Chartres street.

The Ladies! The Ladies! The Ladies!

It is a well established fact, that fully one half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous and have no appetite. To this class of invalids, the Bochand German Bitters are especially recommended. These peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases.

Wanted.

FOR the Grinding Season, TWENTY GOOD SUGAR HANDS. Apply at 21 and 151 Chartres street, corner St. Louis and Old Levee sts. jy16 1m

TOMBOLA! TOMBOLA!! TOMBOLA!!!

ON SUNDAY MORNING, July 18th, 1858, at ten o'clock, in the Grand Saloon of the HALL OF THE FAIR held on Exhibition Day for the benefit of the Hibernia Society, the Ladies of the Ship Crane, at their house, corner of Elmira and Love streets, Third District. jy16

Passengers for Bordeaux.

Sails the 20th to 24th inst.

THE French ship LIGURIEN, Jude de Beauséjour, master, having all her cargo engaged, will sail as above.

For freight, or other accommodations, state rooms and steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, pier 56, First District, or to

V. & E. MAIGNAN,
jy16 20 St. Louis.

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice that all powers of attorney heretofore granted by him are from this date revoked, and must therefore be considered as null. P. E. BRULATOUR.

New Orleans, 14th July, 1858. jy15 4t

NOTICE.

UNDER the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 19th, 1857, entitled "An act providing for runaway slaves, and establishing a separate depot for the same:"

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the slaves THOMAS WILLIAMS and JOHN JOHNSON, both dark mulattoes, and aged about twenty-five years, and each measuring about five feet eight inches in height, are now confined in the Parish Prison of the parish of New Orleans, they belong to WILLIAM PAYNE, residing in the town of St. Charles, Louisiana. If the owner or owners thereof do not come forward and claim said slaves within sixty days from the date hereof, they will be sold according to law.

Sheriff's office, New Orleans, June 23d, 1858.
K. T. PARKER,
Sheriff.
jy23 S0 jy17

DUFFIELD'S HAMS—26 "dozens," landing ex steamer Woodford from St. Louis, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
jy17 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPLIT PEAS—A few half barrels Northern, for sale by A CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

CORN PEAS—100 sacks genuine Carolina, the finest ever brought to this market, for sale by A CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 24 Gravier st

POTATOES—500 barrels and sacks choice Green, in store and for sale by A CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

HAVANA SUGAR—70 boxes white, received per schooner Julia Maine, in store and for sale by
jy12 ROBINO & BROTHERS.

ONIONS—250 bbls Louisville silver skins, a prime article, landing from steamer Diana, H. D. Newcomb, Diana and Baillie, and for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras street

DRIED APPLES—250 bbls choice Western reserve. For sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

BEANS—100 bbls small white navy, in very choice order, and for sale by A CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

OLIVE OIL—50 baskets, of 12 bottles, James Pagliero;
60 baskets, of 12 bottles, Jacques Pagliero.
15 do 24 half do, James Pagliero.
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
jy13 No. 66 Magazine street

COGNAC BRANDY—55 qr. casks, Edmond Jouhe; 20 do, Chas. Jouhe & Co.; 30, old, Etienne Rossignol. For sale by X. LAMBERT,
jy13 66 Magazine street.

WINES.
70 casks claret wine, St. Julien;
15 do do do, Canteenac;
10 do white do, Sauterne;
20 barrels do do;
200 boxes do do;
300 do claret do, sundry brands.
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
jy13 No. 66 Magazine street

SARDINES—100 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, to arrive per ship Lalla Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
jy13 20 Conti street.

Grocers' Blankets.

15 BALES, 50 pairs each, white blankets for negroes, received per ship Lalla Rookh, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
jy13

BRANDY—4 quarter pipes very old, pure and fine Champagne Cognac, 1826; Larrode; 25 quarter pipes Archibald Brandy, Lamet, exported per ships Charlotte Reed and Lalla Rookh, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
jy13 20 Conti street.

WINES IN BOTTLES—25 boxes Margaux Medoc, 1846 and 1848, a superior article, to arrive per ship Lalla Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
jy13 20 Conti street.

CLARET—40,000 pontaget of the well known Grand La Emmendon, in boxes of 300 pontaget, warranted genuine, of great importation from Hanover, to arrive and for sale by ROBINO & BROTHERS.
jy10 24 Gravier st

CHOICE COFFEE—301 sacks St. Iago coffee, virginy brown, and superior to the best Havana, in store and for sale by ROBINO & BROTHERS.
jy12 24 Gravier st

In England, France and America.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SPECIFIC SOLUTION, IS FAMED.

THE RENOWNED PHYSICIAN, SIR ASTLEY COOPER, acknowledged its efficacy. Thousands of cures have been effected by it, and is approved of by the Faculty of Medicine. Nervousness, Gleet, Pains in the Head, Weakness, and all Urinary Affections are cured as though by magic. The system becomes invigorated, and the debilitated body and depressed mind are restored to energy.

Sole Agent:

[illegible]
20 Camp street, New Orleans.
jy17 1y

NOTICE.

THE firm of SCHMIDT & CO. expires the day, by mutual agreement, and the signature will be used hereafter in liquidating only.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of SCHMIDT & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and take charge of all its pending affairs. Mr. F. W. SCHMIDT, the former partner of SCHMIDT & CO., joined the present firm as partner in commendam to the extent of $150,000, as per act on record at the Mortgage Office in this city.

AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT,
JOHN HENRY SCHMIDT, } General
LEOPOLD CHRIST, } Partners.
F. W. SCHMIDT,

New Orleans, July 15th, 1858 jy16 1m

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of BENTE & LOEMING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. BENTE is charged with the liquidation of the business, and for that purpose he alone will sign the name of the late firm. W. BENTE,
G. H. LOEMING.

New Orleans, July 12, 1858.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in his own name and for his own account, will continue the same kind of business as that hitherto conducted by the late firm of Bente & Loeming.
jy14 6t W. BENTE. 118 Gravier street.

CULLUM'S SPRINGS,

HLADON, CHOCTAW COUNTY, ALABAMA,

EIGHTY SIX MILES FROM MOBILE.

Commodious Light-draught Boats Pass These per Week.

THE SPRINGS are delightfully situated in one of the most picturesque and romantic localities in the State. Cottages for gentlemen or families, entirely separate from each other and the main building, can be had if preferred. Bath houses, ten pin alleys and billiards in the grounds. The SPRINGS consist of three distinct kinds of waters. CULLUM'S CHALYBEATE SPRING and "HOPE," the only true ones in the United States. Of the medicinal qualities and curative powers of these waters, the proprietor has the certificates of many high and respectable persons, and he is satisfied that a test will convince the most skeptical.

Any further information will be given by my agent J. W. Cullum & Brother, corner of Magazine and Common streets.

RATES OF BOARD.

Per Month	$ 40
" Week	12
" Day	2

These Springs are entirely separate and distinct from Cullum's Springs, Hinds Co., Miss.

CHAS. CULLUM, Proprietor.

I refer to the following certificate, of the Physicians of New Orleans:

It would be difficult to describe in exact terms the number and nature of the diseases for the treatment of which Cullum's Chalybeate Springs, Choctaw County, analysed by Mr. Avequin, are adapted, more particularly as disorders, being often complicated, may require the combination of several remedies, and variable kinds of water.

Nevertheless, by dividing these Springs into three classes, we may state in general terms, 1st. That the Chalybeate Springs are tonic, and that a portion of the Water itself, and was therefore objectionable, has been removed to a separate building, erected for the purpose, where the water is kept cool, well stocked in every respect, and will be found by visitors as handy and pleasant as at any other Springs.

jy16 CULLUM, COURCHE & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS

TO THE LOVERS OF THE GOOD, GENUINE WEED

ALWAYS on hand, a special and select assortment of the well known brands, such as Figaro, Regalia Britannica, Conchas, Cortez, Cabanas, Governing of Londres, Colorados, Regalia Britannica, Regalia Chica, Flor Fina, Flor de Cabanas, Regalia Imperiales, Cazadores, Cortez, Conchas, Regalia Preferidas, Comerciantes, &c., &c. For sale by

LOUIS F. MAYENT,
jy25 1m No. 22 St. Charles street, up stairs.

MERCHANTS AND PARENTS

Who wish to have their Clerks or Sons prepared for business are informed that Summer Classes begin THIS WEEK at

—AT—

Bolton's Commercial College,

106 Camp street, cor