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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By L. E. de St. Romes, at 2 P. M., at Algiers, household furniture; also, at 11 o'clock, at St. Louis Exchange, property in Second District.

By F. Fernandez, at 11½ o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, extra French morocco.

By the Sheriff, at the City Hotel, at 12 o'clock, M., the schooner C. P. Knapp, now at the New Basin; and at 5 o'clock, at No. 28 Jefferson street, an extension table and a safe.

John Bell and his Accusers.

The adherents and organs of Mr. Breckinridge are endeavoring to divert attention from the shortcomings of their candidate, and the disunion principles of his party, by impugning John Bell's fealty to the South. We know from long experience that this is a standing card with politicians of that school, and we might have anticipated a resort to it on this occasion, especially as the catalogue of charges which even party animosity may prefer against such men as John Bell and Edward Everett is exceedingly limited. But Democratic journals must needs make the best use they can of the scanty materials at their disposal. On a former occasion, when alluding to this subject, we stated that John Bell's Southern birth and breeding were pretty good evidences of the orthodoxy of his sentiments, and if these were insufficient, he possessed more than two hundred indisputable proofs in the shape of that number of ebony colored chattels who were at this time working in his service in the Cumberland mines of Tennessee. To accuse the owner of two hundred slaves of a proclivity to abolition, is to be guilty of the absurdity of supposing him insane enough deliberately to fight against his own interests—but let that pass. Our object at this time is simply to reproduce one or two of the acts and speeches of John Bell with a view of pointing the flimsiness and folly of the accusations made by his enemies.

It has been said that in 1850 Mr. Bell, on a motion of Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, to lay upon the table a bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, voted No, and that he likewise recorded his vote in the negative on a motion of Senator Mason to strike from the bill the section prohibiting the introduction of slaves within the District for the purpose of being sold. Did the reader ever hear of the suppression of truth being equivalent to the suggestion of falsehood? for here is an exquisite illustration of the maxim. These statements are taken from the *Congressional Globe*, 1st Session, 31st Congress, but in the very same volume, a page or two further on, is the following record, which Mr. Bell's traducers remember to forget and designedly omit:

Mr. Hale—Mr. President, I rise to enquire what is the question before the Senate?

The President—It is on the passage of the bill "to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Mason called for the yeas and nays on the passage, and they were ordered, and were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Harris, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker and Winthrop—33.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, BELL, Berrien, Butler, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Martin, Pratt, Sebastian, Soulé, Turner and Yulee—19.

Upon an examination of this vote it will be perceived that while John Bell voted *against* the bill, it was passed by Democratic and Southern votes. Messrs. Benton, Clay, Houston, Spruance and Underwood, all represented the South, while Cass and Dickinson were prominent leaders of the Democracy, and all supported the bill. So the proposition contained in the bill could not have been deemed very monstrous, when it was sanctioned by such men. Nevertheless John Bell voted NO. Now the beauty of this affair consists in this—that while the Breckinridge sheets copy the first part of the Congressional record, and leaving out the second, charge Mr. Bell with favoring the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the New York *Tribune*, and other anti-slavery prints which have become alarmed at the progress of the Constitutional-Union party at the North, transcribe the latter portion of the Congressional record, and argue from it that Mr. Bell is the mere instrument and nominee of the ultra slaveholding faction of the Republic. So that between the Lincolnites and the Breckinridgers Mr. Bell is alternately converted into a violent partisan of slavery and a Black Republican. Is not this a fine sample of consistency and candor?

The truth is, however, that when Mr. Bell's record is investigated honestly and impartially, it will give entire satisfaction to all whose eyes are not sealed by inveterate prejudice. We cite a few passages from the speech delivered by him in the U. S. Senate in 1850, which will abundantly establish his position:

The Constitution, *proprio vigore*, the flag of the Union, protects the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of property of every description, recognized as such in any of the States, on every sea, and in every Territory of the Union. The soundness of the general doctrine held on this point, I think cannot be well questioned, or disproved; and if the question related to a Territory situated as Oregon was when the United States came into possession of it, property in slaves would be entitled to the protection of the laws and the Constitution of the United States.

* * * *

Whatever the jesuitical doctors of the North may say, the clauses in the Constitution relating to the importation of persons under certain limitations, and fixing the basis of direct taxes and representation in Congress, I affirm, do amount to an express recognition of slavery.

* * * *

Humanity to the slave, not less than justice to the master, recommends the policy of diffusion and extension into any new Territory adapted to his condition, and the reasons are too obvious to be misunderstood by the dullest intellect. It is not a principle of humanity that dictates the anti-extension principle of the North.

* * * *

The North would know how to excuse the restlessness of their Southern brethren, and feel no surprise that they should be looking around for some guarantee—some additional protection to their peculiar condition and institutions. As to myself, I shall hold on to the Constitution until I see that it no longer interposes a barrier to absolute aggression. I am identified with this so much abused institution, by my representative position in the chamber, in association, in character and in responsibility to the tribunal of public sentiment.

When a statesman utters sentiments such as these, and backs them by some hundred thousands of dollars invested in slave property, we fancy that the guarantees of his soundness will be disputed by no reasonable person. Although we have no charge of disloyalty to the South to make against Mr. Breckinridge, we should rather place confidence in the extensive slaveholder than in the mere declaimer upon Southern rights who does not own a single chattel. That's all.

Hon. Randell Hunt.

Our distinguished fellow citizen was serenaded in Philadelphia on the 11th instant. The Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, under the caption, "How the canvass should be conducted," thus alludes to the incident:

The enthusiastic reception given to the Hon. Randell Hunt last evening, and the evident impression produced by his speech, should teach the Union party how to conduct the canvass. Mr. Lincoln has just told a correspondent that he would not dare to go to Kentucky; if Mr. Yancey were to come North and attempt to emit his disunion notions, he could not obtain a patient audience; and Mr. Johnson himself, a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has had hard work to secure a hearing even in his own State. The Union party, on the contrary, is regarded with favor in every section. Its candidates are "admired and respected by the whole nation." Its object is to restore the old good feeling between the North and the South, and its friends, therefore, always employ the language of conciliation. It condemns on the one hand Mr. Lincoln when he announces an "irrepressible conflict," and Mr. Sumner when he endeavors to excite "a sacred animosity," while on the other it denounces those who wish to precipitate the cotton States into revolution.

Now, it is well known that those who entertain such hostility towards either the North or the South are generally those who have never been outside of their own section. Ignorance is the great parent of fanaticism. The Northern man who visits the South and sees how comfortably the slaves live, how kindly their masters treat them, and how hospitable and noble Southerners really are, loses his prejudices at once. Few pictures of Southern life have been more flattering than that lately given by an Englishman in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and since the editor of the London *Times* has been in this country, that paper has ceased its diatribes upon slavery. All, therefore, that is needed to bring us together again, and to make us once more a harmonious and united people, is that we should all become better acquainted. Let, then, the Constitutional Union party do its share of this important work by sending Southern men to address the people of the North, and Northern men to appeal to the people of the South. When such men as Mr. Hunt, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Nelson, and their like have spoken, the slanderers of the South would find few to listen to their falsehoods, and if our men should cross Mason and Dixon's line, they could soon convince the people that the North is still true to the section that has given us a Washington and a Clay.

To Shoemakers.—Francis Fernandez, auctioneer, sells this day, at 11½ o'clock, at his auction rooms, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, No. 114, six trunks containing sixty-eight dozen French morocco, calfskins, &c., from the best manufacturers. The whole will be sold without any reserve, in lots to suit. Terms at sale. See advertisement.

Sheriff's Sale of Schooner C. P. Knapp.—We call public attention to the sale of the schooner C. P. Knapp, to be made this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Commercial street, by the Sheriff.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 28 Jefferson street, household furniture, &c.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Another Laborer.—A paper is being started at Houma, parish of Terrebonne, by Thomas J. Hargis, to be entitled the *Civic Guard*. Of course it advocates the cause of Bell and Everett. Old Terrebonne will roll up a rousing majority for our candidates in the fall.

Georgia.—The following is a list of the Douglas electors in Georgia:

For the State at large—A. H. Stephens, A. R. Wright.
For the First District—James L. Seward.
Second District—B. Y. Marden.
Third District—Nathan Bass.
Fourth District—Hiram Warner.
Fifth District—J. W. Harris.
Sixth District—H. Simmons.
Seventh District—James S. Hook.
Eighth District—Julian Cumming.

The Bell and Everett electoral ticket in the same State is as follows:

Electors for the State at large—B. H. Hill and Judge Law.
For the First District—[illegible] B. Spencer.
Second District—Marcellus Douglas.
Third District—L. T. Doyal.
Fourth District—W. F. Wright.
Fifth District—J. R. Parrott.
Sixth District—H. P. Bell.
Seventh District—Ira E. Dupree.
Eighth District—Lafayette Lamar.

In 1856 there were upward of fifty journals in New York that supported Fillmore. The number of those that support Bell and Everett does not exceed six.

Neither of these statements is true. There were but half the number of presses named, if there were one-third, which supported Fillmore in New York in 1856, while there are twice six at least which support Bell and Everett. These are small fabrications, but equally offensive to truth and fair dealing.

New York.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) learns that the *Courier* of that city is about to strike the colors of Douglas and Johnson, and to hoist in their stead the national banner upon which are inscribed the names of Bell and Everett. This is an important accession. So we go.

Oh, Ye! How they Fall.—Another elector in North Carolina has written a letter declining to advocate the cause of Breckinridge, Yanceyism and disunion. Haygood first declines and declares for Douglas; Dr. Keen follows and does the same; Hon. H. W. Miller declines and "goes it for Bell," and now Powhatan Bouldin declines and says that he believes Douglas to be the regular nominee, and intends giving him his unwavering support. Poor Breckinridgers! Defeated in Kentucky, frightened almost to death in North Carolina, and routed completely in Missouri, what will become of them? It seems, Mr. *Mail*, that it requires a little of Spaulding's glue to stick your ticket together in North Carolina. Nich. Davis, Lindsay and Gibson, all electors, have refused to lend aid to the rebellion in this State; Keen, Haygood, Miller, Bouldin, and we suppose divers others, have spurned the disunion Yancey ticket in North Carolina. The National Democracy, aided by the Union men of all parties, are now rising in their might and majesty, and by November will have crushed and destroyed the little insignificant faction of disunionists in the South. Poor fellows! So many of them were after office, and their anticipations, of course, were high. Now they are doomed, and many have the honesty to admit it.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

Missouri.—Returns from all the counties but 11 give the following result: C. Jackson, 66,641; S. Orr, 60,317; H. Jackson, 8569.

Illinois.—The Bell and Everett State Convention held at Decatur on the 16th was an enthusiastic affair. The following are the electors appointed:

For the State at Large—M. Y. Johnson, of Jo Daviess; D. M. Woodson, of Green.
First District—H. S. Hanchett.
Second District—John G. Rogers.
Third District—Josiah Snow.
Fourth District—Alexander G. Frick.
Fifth District—C. N. Irwin.
Sixth District—D. A. Brown.
Seventh District—John Cofer.
Eighth District—L. Noland.
Ninth District—W. I. Yod.

The Convention likewise nominated a full State ticket, with John T. Stuart for Governor.

[Communicated.]

Editors of the Bee: In one of your last week's issues I observed the following interrogatories by an "Old Democrat":

Does the "Dred Scott" decision of the Supreme Court declare that slave property is, under the Constitution, precisely the same as other property, and that no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States has a right to make any distinction between that and other property, or to deprive it of the benefit of those guarantees which the Constitution has thrown around private property?

Holding this decision in view, can any legislative authority whatever lawfully put restrictions upon the rights of private property, or exclude its existence as property within such territory as may be subject to its jurisdiction?

To each of these questions I most distinctly give an affirmative answer. It is true that there exists *no power* under our Government that can rightfully *deprive* a person of his property without compensation; yet power does exist to control, to limit, to restrict and even to exclude the existence of property within limits subject to the jurisdiction of the governing power; were this not true, *no free State could constitutionally exist under our Government.*

As there seems to be a very general misapprehension in regard to the constitutional rights of property, I shall illustrate what those rights are by a few familiar examples, showing that any government—even the lowest in the scale, a municipal one—possesses power to limit and restrict the rights of private property, and to render it within the limits of its jurisdiction of no value to its owner—to deprive the owner absolutely of it, unless by legal process.

It is not at all pertinent to the subject to consider the causes which may influence a legislative body to prohibit the use of any species of property within its jurisdiction. All that is to be considered is whether the right exists or not.

A corporate body—a city for example—possesses the right to prevent the owner of a steam engine from using it in certain localities. It can rightfully prohibit the firing of guns or cannon in the public thoroughfares; it can rightfully prohibit the erection and employment of machinery for the manufacture of powder within its jurisdiction; thus rendering private property, whilst it remains in certain localities, of no value in use whatever, and without any presumed violation of constitutional rights.

Upon no species of property are there so many limits to the rights of ownership as upon that in slaves. One of the most clearly defined rights in relation to property is the power of absolutely controlling it; yet this power is prohibited by the severest of all penalties being attached to the destruction of slave property, however old, decrepid and burdensome it has become. Could it be pleaded in justification of slave murder by the owner that he was merely exercising a constitutional privilege which no power under our Government had a right to control?

Countless examples might be given, but it is needless. The power of controlling and limiting the rights of property is known to exist, and seems to be coincident with government itself.

If this hypothesis of the rights of government is rejected, then why is slave property permitted to be excluded from within the limits of any of the States? If the Dred Scott decision denies the right of Territories to exclude slave property, it just as certainly denies the right to all the States; for its language is general, and distinctly says that its ruling is equally applicable to States and Territories in relation to the rights of private property.

We *know* that slave property may be constitutionally excluded from States; *then*, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, the governing power in the Territories may also exclude it, without violating any constitutional right.

A NON-INTERVENTIONIST.

A Challenge.—Brooks, the editor of the Quincy *Herald*, is a game man, and is willing to "go in" on his judgment. In the last number of the *Herald* the following banter is made by him:

I own, clear of all incumbrance, (having earned it by honest, industrious labor,) one-half of the Quincy *Herald* printing establishment. It is valued at five thousand dollars, the other half having been purchased one year ago by my associate, Mr. Cadogan, at that price, and for cash. I will put up my half of the establishment against that amount in cash, or against that amount in real estate, or other acceptable property that is paying ten per cent. interest—

That Stephen A. Douglas will receive a greater number of votes for President, in November next, than Lincoln, Bell or Breckinridge.

Here is certainly a fine opportunity for some enterprising man who desires to take stock in a printing office and the Presidential election, and who thinks Stephen A. Douglas will not be the next President, to make himself generally useful.

His partner, Mr. Cadogan, expresses his willingness to invest his interest upon the same terms.

"Worms" on the Face.—An English editor informs a correspondent, who signs himself "A Troubled One," as follows:

Little black specks are occasionally observed upon the nose and forehead of some individuals. These specks, when they exist in any number, are a cause of much unsightliness. They are minute corks, if we may use the term, of coagulated lymph, which close the orifices of the pores or exhalant vessels of the skin. On the skin immediately adjacent to them being pressed with the finger nails, these bits of coagulated lymph will come from it in a vermicular form. They are vulgarly called "flesh worms," many persons fancying them to be living creatures. These may be got rid of, and prevented from returning, by washing with tepid water, by proper friction with a towel, and by the application of a little cold cream. The longer these little piles are permitted to remain in the skin, more firmly they become fixed; and after a time, when they lose their moisture, they are converted into little bony spines, as dense as bristles, and having much of that character. They should be thoroughly but cautiously squeezed, says another author, and, on retiring to rest, a paste should be applied to the part affected. Recipe for the paste: Take one ounce of powdered bitter almonds, one ounce of barley and enough honey to make the above ingredients into paste. There is another and still more simple remedy, which you may prefer. Bathe the spots several times a day with lukewarm water and a sponge, rubbing the sponge over a piece of yellow soap. There is a healing power in soap distinct from its cleansing properties.

Spohr was one day met in the street on his way to the opera, where he had to conduct the opera in honor of the birthday of the Elector. He was clothed in a heavy winter mantle, although the weather-glass stood eighty degrees above zero. "Are you sick?" asked the man who met him. "No," replied Spohr, throwing back his mantle and showing his breast covered with orders, "I am only ashamed thus to go through the streets."

TELEGRAPHIC.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Glasgow.

Cape Race, Aug. 18.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship Glasgow, Capt. Thompson, passed off this point at a late hour last night, bound for New York. She left the port of Liverpool Wednesday, August 8, touched at Queenstown Thursday, the 9th, and brings two days later intelligence than was received at St. Johns, N. F., by the steamship Parana, from Galway on the 7th inst. The Glasgow was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news, prepared by the agent at Liverpool, was telegraphed from this point to-day:

Steamships Arrived Out.—The steamship City of Baltimore, of the N. Y. and Philadelphia Mail Company's line, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th, whence her news was telegraphed to various points. After landing a portion of her mails, the steamship City of Baltimore proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived on the 8th.

European Political News.—At Naples three hundred soldiers on the point of joining Garibaldi's forces were arrested.

The Minister of War has drawn troops from Abruzzi for the purpose of concentrating an army around the city of Naples.

Volunteers in large numbers continue to arrive at Palermo to join Garibaldi's army.

A letter from Naples says that all attempts to conclude an armistice with Garibaldi have failed.

Capoclaro has been appointed Minister of the Marine in the Cabinet at ——, and will preserve a strict neutrality in reference to Italy.

The First and Thirteenth Neapolitan regiments mutinied at Calabria, with cries of "Viva Garibaldi!" Stocco disembarked with one hundred and fifty volunteers, and was enthusiastically received. Garibaldi is hourly expected.

A report is current that the King of Naples has sent 7500 troops to Reggio. It was confidently asserted that these troops would join Garibaldi the moment he landed.

The Neapolitans have invested Fort Scilla, opposite Messina.

The Emperor Napoleon is at the camp of Chalons. His prospective meeting with the King of Sardinia is denied.

A meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria is soon to take place.

Queen Victoria, on the 7th reviewed 22,000 Scottish rifle volunteers. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

In the British House of Commons a bill was introduced providing for the amalgamation of European and native armies in India.

Domestic Intelligence.

Sailing of the Arabia and Kangaroo.—Boston, August 18.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Arabia left her dock to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown.

New York, August 18.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's screw steamship Kangaroo took her departure toward noon to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown.

The Arabia and Kangaroo took out $400,000 in specie on freight.

Arrival of the Parana at Boston.—Boston, August 18.—The steamship Parana, of the Galway line, before telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, reached her wharf to-day. Her mails were fully delivered to-day, and those for the South were dispatched by this evening's train.

Walker's Expedition to Nicaragua.—New York, August 18.—Advices from Honduras say that Gen. William Walker has gone to Swan Island to prepare for a descent on Costa Rica or Nicaragua.

The schooner Clifton, composing a part of his expedition, had been seized by the British authorities.

Yellow fever has proved terribly fatal at Belize, Honduras.

Fatal Affray.—Cincinnati, August 18.—Geo. J. Caldwell shot and killed Charles C. Brown, U. S. Commissioner. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of self-defense, and Caldwell was discharged.

Steamboat Sunk.—Memphis, August 18.—The steamboat Choctaw, Captain Silver, which has for several weeks been aground on Island No. 21, sunk to-day.

TEXAS ITEMS.

We have Texas papers to the 15th inclusive. The Galveston *News*, speaking of the Henderson fire, says:

The doubt entertained by many as to the destruction by fire of the flourishing town of Henderson, Rusk county, is dispelled by news from various quarters, which renders the calamity only too certain.

The *Civilian* of yesterday has full information of the disaster, from Mr. E. Pilsbury, a well known New Orleans merchant, who is direct from Henderson. The principal hotel and all but one of the business houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $175,000 to $250,000; $75,000 worth of goods were burned in the street, after removal from the stores. All the supplies of groceries, &c., for the town and neighborhood were burned, leaving many families reduced to want. A negro woman belonging to a man named Herndon, a small tavern keeper, confessed to having started the fire. The master and his brother are under arrest as being concerned in the affair. Herndon was already accused of having dealt with slaves for stolen goods.

The community were investigating the affair, and many negroes confessed to a knowledge of a general plot for incendiarism and murder.

It was believed this conflagration was part of the plot.

The news is further confirmed by a letter from Mr. J. H. Inglehart, of Palestine, to his father in Fairfield.

We find the following in our exchanges:

In Lamar county several persons have been suspected of abolitionism, and Samuel Tyson and his son, believed to be pretty strongly tinctured, have been ordered to leave the county within thirty days.

The Gilmer *Tribune* of the 4th says:

We learn from a private letter written to a gentleman in Gilmer, from Fort Worth, that there was a plan on foot to burn the town by negroes, led on by an Abolitionist from Minnesota, which was fortunately discovered in time to prevent its execution. He was arrested, and on the following morning was found dead, swinging to a limb in the river bottom, a short distance from the town.

There is plenty of corn made in Upshur county to supply the wants of the present population, but none to spare.

The people of Gilmer have appointed a patrol of their best citizens to guard the town at night.

The steam saw-mill of Ferguson, Hale & Co., in the woods, twelve miles from Clarksville, was burned last month, destroying the mill building and 20,000 feet of lumber lying on the yard. The fire was accidental. The mill will be immediately rebuilt, the machinery not being seriously damaged.

A vigilance committee holds strict watch in Fannin county over the negroes and suspicious whites.

The outrageous murder of Green King, by A. J. Taliaferro, at Mt. Pleasant, Titus county, last month, created great excitement among the citizens, and a general meeting was to be held on the 3d inst., to take steps to prevent or at least punish so many such deeds that have stained the calendar of that section of country.

The Navarro *Express* of the 11th contains the proceedings of public meetings at Chatfield and Rusk Creek, from which all abolition and negro insurrection favorers had best take warning. If caught in those sections they will not be apt to get away.

The Navarro *Express* of the 11th says:

Monroe Black, formerly of Grimes county, was killed a few days since by Mr. Barnes, while confined in Hill county jail. He was arrested in Grayson county for some misdemeanor, and while in duress confessed that he had killed four or five persons in this State. Among the persons mentioned was a Mr. Barnes, in Hill county. The persons who had him in custody, upon learning this, at once determined to bring him to Hill county and deliver him to the Sheriff, where he was killed a few days since by Mr. Barnes, the father of him whom he had killed about six years since. He was passing under the assumed name of Moore when arrested.

The Belton *Democrat* of the 11th says that the flouring mill of Judge C. T. Tyler, on the Leon, in the lower part of Coryell county, about twenty miles above Belton, was set fire to, by an incendiary, and was consumed, together with a large amount of flour and grain. The loss is a severe one to the owner and to the people of Comanche, Hamilton and Coryell counties.

The citizens of Rusk have organized a patrol of seventy men, who are divided into companies, one of which guards the town every night. Strict regulations concerning negroes are enforced. The *Enquirer*, after noticing the proceedings of this meeting, says:

Since the above was in type, developments have been made which warrant us in saying there is danger! Be on the look out.

The same paper has this extract from a letter from Colonel Nat Terry to D. H. Martin, of Rusk, and dated Fort Worth, July 24:

We are in an intense excitement, growing out of these organized burnings that have been going on. Some seven white men hung, and I expect before it is over, not less than fifty negroes will be hung. We have discovered an extensive plan for an insurrection, instigated by abolition emissaries.

A. K. Lamard, formerly of Cherokee county and late of Mound Prairie, Anderson county, was, on the 7th ult., ordered out of the latter place by the Vigilance Committee, he having been convicted of uttering abolition sentiments.

The Bastrop *Advertiser* of the 11th says:

The woods around Bastrop seem to be alive with runaway slaves. Not less than six bucks have been confined in our county jail within the past week or ten days. Some of them hail from a long ways off, and declare their intention was to enter Mexican territory, where they expected to be free after their arrival there. One boy states that he has made two attempts to reach Mexico, but has been thwarted in his plans both times, by being caught while on route.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Dates from California to the 4th instant have been received by the Pony Express.

There is no news of consequence for this Express. The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of July 20th, arrived at San Francisco August 1. A report came that the Express was to be discontinued, which caused universal expression of regret.

Senators Gwin and Latham have arrived home; the former by steamer, the latter by overland mail. The newspapers are loud in denunciation of Senator Gwin in particular, who seems to be held solely responsible for the defeat of Hale's Overland Mail bill.

The political contest in the State does not open with more than ordinary spirit. Both wings of the Democracy are quite confident of carrying the State, and several bets offered that Douglas would receive the most votes, have been taken, even by Breckinridge men.

The three Democratic papers of Portland, Oregon, are out for Douglas.

The steamer John L. Stephens, on her last downward trip, took $45,000 of Washoe silver ore for New York.

The ship Moonlight brings 396 Chinese passengers, and reports two more ships on the way from Hong Kong. The arrivals of Chinamen during three months exceed 7000, and more than half of that number have departed for British Columbia. The excitement against the employment of Chinese in San Francisco seems to have died out.

Parties returned from the Coso mines report having discovered many new leads of silver and gold-bearing quartz. They bring a large number of specimens. It is generally believed that this new mining region is very rich and extensive. Col. Fremont and a party of friends have gone there on account of the favorable reports received.

A report reached Carson Valley on the 2d that a company of twenty-eight men had just had a fight with Indians near Black Rock, in which two Americans were killed and the balance forced to retreat. The different companies in that region prospecting for mines, numbering one hundred men in all, were concentrating to give the Indians another fight. Large numbers of Indians were reported to be congregated along the emigrant routes, and it was feared would be troublesome.

An election was to be held in all the settlements of the Carson Valley mines on the 1st inst., to elect members of a Territorial Legislature, Sheriffs, Treasurers, Surveyors, and local magistrates, and all officers necessary to establish a form of government, until Congress acts.

The bark Francis Palmer has arrived with Sandwich Island dates to July 19th. The news is of little interest.

The Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to examine the affairs of the United States Hospital at Honolulu, in reference to the disbursement by Consuls of the funds appropriated by Congress for the relief of sick and destitute seamen, were investigating industriously. Strange developments were anticipated.

The Hudson Bay Company's establishment at Honolulu was about to remove to Vancouver Island.

The Hawaiian Legislature is still in session. The principal engrossing questions are hostility to the estimated expenditures proposed by the Minister of Finance, and opposition to the proposed license of the liquor traffic.

The ship Moonlight brings dates from Hong Kong to June 15th. There is not much news of importance.

Regarding the preparations of the allies for war in northern China, attempts had been made to hurry the British forces northward, but serious casualties had occurred, arising principally from bad weather causing delay. Two large transport vessels had been wrecked and another laid up for repairs; still another caught fire and was scuttled.

The Hong Kong press of the 14th of June remarks that it is doubtful whether the French took part in any of the early operations. Their forces would not be ready until August.

A new steamer, built at Whampoa, had been purchased by Admiral Hope for $120,000, for the use of the expedition. The Admiral claimed to be quite strong enough to attack the Takoo forts with the British forces under him.

The wrecked steamers were the British transport Assistance on the Island of Hong Kong and the French transport Irene in the harbor of Amoy. The leaky French transport Saone was repairing in Amoy. The vessel which caught fire and was scuttled was the French transport Reine des Clippers.

The knowledge of the allied powers eschewing all sympathy and connection with the Nankin insurgents, will probably tend to induce the Pekin cabinet to listen to wise counsels and to meet conciliatory diplomatic advances in a proper spirit. The difficulty consists in satisfaction for the Takoo attack, which, whilst it reflects disgrace on the allied arms, has elevated the ardor of the war party at Pekin to an extent which may form a stumbling block to future relations and render all concessions nugatory. The serpentine Peiho is known to be fortified to such an extent as to make an attack on its face extremely dangerous, if not altogether out of the question. An Imperial army had for some time invested the city of Nankin, the stronghold of the rebels. On three sides the river face was open, and as the communication with the opposite bank could not be cut off, the investiture was a dubious operation. So much vigor, however, appeared to have been instilled into the Imperialists that it was generally supposed a result highly favorable to their cause must ensue. This feeling was general, and hence it was that confidence was restored to the commerce of Shanghai in a remarkably sudden manner.

The Governor General of the two Kiang provinces made the city of Chang Chow his temporary headquarters, in order to be near the scene of action. It turned out, however, that both the resources and prowess of the rebels had been underestimated, for they left their entrenchments at Nankin and utterly routed the Imperial force, the remains of which shut itself up in Chang Chow with the Governor, which city the rebels, at the last advices, were hotly besieging. Should Chang Chow hold out until reinforcements arrive, the imperial cause might be in a measure restored. Soo Chow, which for commerce and manufactures is the first city in China, must fall. So imminent was the danger that the authorities had destroyed all its numerous bridges and its valuable and extensive suburbs, in order to remove any shelter outside the walls. Soo Chow is only about eighty miles from Shanghai, which latter place is little more than its dependency. The alarm and consternation were so excessive as to stop all communication between the two places for two days, during which period the panic which existed in Shanghai was beyond description.

At the solicitation of the Tautai the French and British Ministers took military possession of the city. A notice issued to that effect tended to pacify the people somewhat, but trade was utterly stagnant, and was the last thing thought of.

The news from Canton was more favorable, and trade there had revived in consequence.

The Imperial forces dispatched against the marauders drove them back into the country, but adopted no measures to follow up the advantage which they had gained. Rumors were rife that they would soon reappear with augmented force, and that they were acting in concert with the Nankin insurgents.

The price of food had also fallen, doing away, for the present, with the apprehensions of famine. Hopes were entertained of the new tea season. Congous were being brought to market, and if the rumors regarding the marauders should happily prove unfounded, better times may be looked for in this province.

The British and French gunboats had undertaken an expedition against a horde of pirates which had long infested the Chusan archipelago, in which they succeeded in capturing twenty-six and burning six junks.

The troops of the allies at Chusan were said to be enjoying excellent health.

One account says it was expected that Chusan would be abandoned.

Eight men of war and transports were lying at Tungchao.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Young Men's Douglas and Johnson Club.—A call for the young men of New Orleans favorable to the election of Douglas and Johnson was numerously responded to on Saturday night, and Concert Hall, on Poydras street, was thronged with an ardently enthusiastic assemblage, who organized in a harmonious manner by the unanimous election of the following officers:

President—Samuel Barnes.
Vice-Presidents—First District, Frank B. Green; Second District, A. A. Lipscomb; Third District, J. B. Jones; Fourth District, George E. Pitcher.
Secretary—William A. Clark.
Treasurer—J. Howard Goodin.
Grand Marshal—E. P. Barksdale.
Marshals—First District, John O'Brien; Second District, J. C. McCoy; Third District, James Delamore; Fourth District, William L. Randall.
Committee on Ways and Means—Samuel Barnes, John O'Brien, A. A. Lipscomb, E. P. Barksdale, L. M. Gomes.

After a spirited address by Col. Crane, they formed in procession and marched around the city for several hours, presenting an imposing appearance quite unexpected for the first night of organization. In passing our office they expressed their good will by three courteous cheers.

Extraordinary Charge Against a Well-known Professor—Dr. F. L. Hale Arrested for an Atrocious Crime.—Dr. F. L. Hale, the well-known professor of electro-biology, was taken into custody by acting Chief of Police Jacques and special officer Smith Isard, in the St. Charles Hotel, on a charge which will astound his many friends in this city and elsewhere, and which it is to be earnestly hoped, for the credit of humanity, he will clear himself of, notwithstanding the present appearance of incontestible proof that he is guilty. Those who have not his acquaintance will readily recollect him as having given lectures in the peculiar science of electro-biology, for several seasons past, at Odd Fellows' Hall and Concert Hall, illustrating them by acquiring a wonderful mesmeric influence over the minds of his subjects and guiding their imagination at his pleasure, inducing them to believe they were on excursions to the California gold mines, &c. He has traveled a great deal through the Southern States, and was presented with a testimonial of a silver service by the ladies of Augusta, Georgia, as an acknowledgment of their admiration for his wonderful science.

Mr. Jacques was waited upon in the police office yesterday morning by the Hon. Glendy Burke and his friend, Mr. Gardeing, who explained to him the whole case, and asked for the arrest of Dr. Hale, stating that although an exposure would be deeply painful to the feelings of several who were indirectly interested, yet the atrociousness of the crime required that it should be brought within the cognizance of the law at all hazards. The following is, in substance, what they informed Mr. Jacques, and he afterward learned himself, on investigation:

Sophia Matz, a girl between eleven and twelve years of age, rather grown for her years and quite pretty, of brunette complexion, with large black eyes shaded by long lashes, was adopted some time ago by Mr. and Mrs. James Bell, of Triton Walk. Her father died when she was quite young, and her mother, who is now in this city, is a poor, hard working German woman, for eighteen years a resident of this country. Dr. Hale's aunt was also residing with the Bells, and in this way he obtained the entree of their family.

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Hale's cousin, a girl about fourteen years old, went to see him at the St. Charles Hotel, where he was boarding, and she was accompanied by Sophia and a little son of Mr. Bell's, about four years old. When Sophia returned home she was crying bitterly, and tremblingly told a shocking story. She said they went into Dr. Hale's room, and that he sent his cousin out with some money he gave her to go with the little boy and get some candy, and that he then bolted the door on the inside and committed an outrage upon her.

Dr. Hale's little cousin said yesterday, in answer to the questions from Mr. Jacques, that she had gone to the hotel with Sophia and the boy, and that Dr. H. had given her money to go and get him candy, and she left Sophia there, but she denied that they went into his room, and said she left him with Sophia in the great parlor.

When Mr. Jacques went to the hotel he met Dr. Hale, and knowing him by sight, said, "Good day, Dr. Hale." The Doctor replied, "How are you, sir," and extended his hand. Mr. Jacques said, "I am the Chief of Police, sir, and I desire your presence at my office." Dr. Hale answered, "Certainly, sir—what for?" Mr. Jacques, not wishing to attract any attention to him there, quietly answered, "Step up with me to the office and I will explain the matter." On their way up St. Charles street the Chief informed him of the charge against him, and he expressed surprise at hearing it, and said the child had come down to see him, but that he had not gone into his room, nor within the hotel, and that the two young cousins had gone away to get candy [illegible]. He was placed in one of the upper cells at the lock-up, and will be arraigned before Recorder Emerson this morning.

Chief Jacques informed the girl's friends of the necessity for a medical examination, and Dr. Reedy, the family physician of the Bells, was called in last evening. His testimony will establish the fact of an outrage having been consummated. It is alleged that a few days since Dr. Hale took these children up to Carrollton, and while in the cars insisted upon Sophia sitting on his lap all the way, which was very unnecessary, considering her age, and that the cars were not crowded.

Terrible Disaster on the Carrollton Railroad—Slaughter of Children—Criminality and Flight of the Engineer.—At half-past seven o'clock last evening a terrible disaster occurred on the Carrollton Railroad, at the corner of St. Charles and Jackson streets, by which one child was killed outright, another mortally injured, two others seriously hurt, one gentleman badly wounded, and twenty or thirty others, adults and children, bruised and scratched—all the result of such gross negligence on the part of one or more of the employees of the road that they become guilty of crime, and should be made answerable before the Criminal Court, if the facts we were told after the occurrence prove to be sustained on the investigation by the Coroner, which we hope to see a thorough and searching one.

An accommodation way train left Carrollton at seven o'clock, P. M., to stop at every station on its way to the city, and the regular express train left the Lake at the same time to stop only at Carrollton, Jackson street and the horse station. Both trains, as is always the case on Sunday evenings, were crowded with passengers, and the way train was detained from this cause at every stopping place, and got some ten minutes behind its time in consequence. Between half-past seven and twenty minutes to eight o'clock, the way train stopped at Jackson street. The express train was now coming down St. Charles street, on the same track, at an extraordinary rate of speed, entirely unusual on the road and far beyond the rate allowed by the city ordinance. According to the statements of several persons who saw it coming down, its speed must have been nearly if not quite twelve miles an hour. It was rather dark at the time, but not too dark for the engineer of the lake train to have seen the cars ahead of him, even if the reflector on his engine, the Crescent City, had not cast a bright light along the road. We are told that there were no lights hung out from the rear end of the way train, as is usual and required by the regulations of the road. Although this does not in any manner exculpate the engineer of the Crescent City, it brings the conductors on the way train, Messrs. Brown and Peter Williams, within the scope of severe censure.

The engine of the express train ran into the hindmost car of the way train, smashing to pieces the rear and front platforms, breaking in the rear of the car, and breaking the iron couplings which connected it with the next car. The momentum of the express train seemed to pass through the broken car, which was thrown off the track, into the balance of the way train, causing it, with the engine, to shoot ahead nearly two squares on the rails, when it was checked up by the brakemen.

Every body in the broken car was bruised or scratched. A little boy about six years of age, who was with his mother and father, apparently Germans, was killed. They were not hurt of any consequence, and carried their dead child off after the train was brought down to the city, without giving their names to any one. Another little child had its head so badly fractured that a portion of its brains protruded, and it was carried away apparently in a dying condition. A third child was badly gashed on the throat. A fourth child, who was a little boy of six years, had its ankle put out of joint. It was set at the drug store on Triton Walk, and its parents carried it home to their residence on Marais street, between St. Louis and Toulouse. Mr. Amedée Choppin, a young gentleman of about 24 years, brother of Dr. Samuel Choppin, received a compound fracture of the left leg, a few inches above the ankle, the ends of the bones protruding through the flesh. He was brought down on the cars and carried to his brother's residence on Canal street. He was returning from Carrollton with his sister-in-law and her younger son, who are not hurt, and it was remarked as singular by her that this was her first experience in railroad traveling.

Shortly after the affair, Bill Sullivan, the engineer of the express train, reversed his engine, which had its reflector and smoke stack knocked off, and ran his train back to Carrollton, after which it is reported that he cleared out for parts unknown, probably impelled by a condemning conscience. We were told that he has been much in the habit of drinking lately, and a number of slight accidents have happened which were the results of his carelessness or misfortune at some turn. It certainly seems that he must have been drunk or impelled by a demon to have wantonly ran into the train last evening.

Shocking Outrage.—A low, beastly fellow, named Thomas Hughes, ugly and dirty enough in outward appearance to disgust any lady of delicate susceptibilities and refined moral organization, was arraigned before Recorder Emerson on Saturday upon the grossest charge in the criminal statutes. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who resides on New Levee street, between [illegible] streets, made an affidavit in which she alleged that on the preceding night, at the witching hour of midnight, while she was calmly reposing in the embrace of Morpheus, Hughes entered her room and endeavored to substitute himself for the heathen divinity above named, and [illegible] undoubtedly have succeeded. Hughes found himself unable to furnish $500 security, and has to await his examination on the 16th prox. within the cheerful precincts of the Parish Prison.

The Case of Mrs. Madden.—A few days since we published a story of base ingratitude and shocking brutality alleged against William Corr and his wife toward her mother, Mrs. Madden, living in the Fourth District. They were also accused of trying to have her interdicted on the ground of lunacy, so as to get possession of her slave property, and when brought before Recorder Lucien Adams on that charge he declared her of perfectly sound mind and took her affidavit against them for ill-treatment, such as knocking her down and beating her, chaining her to the floor in a garret room and nearly starving her. The case came up on Saturday before Assistant Recorder Moreau, when the court room was crowded with interested spectators and witnesses, [illegible] for the prosecution and defense. Col. T. L. Leckley, for the defense, produced a decision of the Third District Court, given upon a certificate from Dr. Harvey, pronouncing Mrs. Madden a lunatic. On this he requested the Court to dismiss the case at once; L. Madison Day, Esq., for the prosecution, argued that the decision was informal, and not binding upon the Recorder. There ensued some sharp cross-firing between counsel, [illegible], interrupted at one time by a witness for the prosecution shouting out that he could swear they had beaten Mrs. Madden seven times to his own knowledge. When the Assistant Recorder was at last permitted to speak he said he would reserve his decision until Monday, and if he determined to go on, the case would be examined on Tuesday.

The Charity Hospital and the Police.—The following paragraph was published in our last issue:

A man named Patrick Haley was picked up sick on the street in the First District yesterday afternoon, by a policeman, who took him to the Charity Hospital in a cab. They refused to admit him and the driver brought him back to the lock-up. The clerk, Mr. Ormes, thinking there must be some mistake, got another cab and sent him out again, but he was refused admittance the second time, and the policeman was told that no one could be received from the police unless the City Physician would have to attend to them. The man was again brought back to the lock-up, and was then attended by the City Physician. [illegible]

The story, as above stated, was told our reporter by several prominent officers of the night police in the First District station, and although we had no cause to doubt what we heard, from our knowledge of the character of the gentlemen in charge of the Hospital, we obtained from them an opportunity to investigate it. The day clerk, officer Ormes, has since informed us that our informers were mistaken. Haley came to the office himself, stating that he had been refused admittance at the Hospital. Not believing this statement, Mr. Ormes told him he would send him there again, but the man positively refused going. The officers of the Hospital deny that the man ever applied for admission, or that any one was ever turned away who needed medical or surgical assistance. Gilroy's wounds were slight and only required dressing, and the student who had been roused from bed to attend to him, simply told the policeman accompanying Gilroy that in such slight cases he ought to get the services of the City Physician, who was paid for the purpose. The officers of the Charity Hospital are thus exonerated from all suspicion of blame in the matter.

A Man Seriously Cut by a Boy.—About seven o'clock last evening a man named Martin Bowen got into a spirited argument with a boy, fifteen years of age, named Edward Fox, regarding the relative pugilistic abilities of the English and Americans. Bowen rents some rear apartments of the boy's father, John Fox, and appears to have been a quarrelsome fellow, always contending with the lad about Heenan and Sayers. Edward was frequently urged by his parents to pay no attention to such a trifling subject, but patriotism appears to have been too prominent in his nature for him to keep quiet when he heard Bowen say that the Britishers whipped the Americans in '76 and could do it again, singly or in crowds. Last evening the argument became hot and heavy between them, and at last the boy told him flatly he was a liar. Bowen chased him out into the street, and on the corner of Julia and Baronne streets caught and choked him, and treated him so roughly that John Fox, the father, ran to his son's assistance. Bowen then drew a pistol and fired it at the two, without shooting either, and a desperate triangular fight ensued, during which Edward took out his pocket knife and gave Bowen a gash on the left shoulder, left hip, left knee and right elbow. Bowen, who was pretty badly cut, was sent to the Charity Hospital, and the Foxes, father and son, were locked up by the police.

A Desperate Runaway.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning officer Santon espied on the levee a negro man whom he recognized to be Mr. Berney Kendrick's slave Charley, a runaway for the last two years and a half, and for whose arrest there has been a standing reward of $250. Santon at once collared him and was marching him along when the darkey dexterously slipped his arms out of his coat sleeves and ran up the levee, drawing a razor on his way, and slinging it about him to frighten any one from stopping him. At the corner of Customhouse street a lad tried to trip him, and the black scoundrel made an almost successful attempt to cut the boy's face open. He turned down Crossman street, closely followed by officer Decoux, when a young man named Michel George ran out with a stick and called on the negro to stop. The fellow answered as he came on, "I'm a robber." Mr. George again told him to stop, and the darkey flung the razor into his face. Michel barely escaped it by dodging, and then quickly turning, felled the rascal by a well aimed blow with his stick, when Decoux at once secured him. Since he has been a runaway he has been traveling all through the United States with some gamblers.

Fatal Accident on Spain Street.—About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon there was a false alarm of fire in the Third District, and a young man named Henry Ziegle ran round to the engine-house of Crescent Fire Company No. 24 to call them out. The engine rolled and Ziegle followed on the banquette. When on Spain street, near Craps, the ladders of the engine became unstrapped and fell down on one side. Ziegle ran out and attempted to get them up in their place, when he stumbled and fell underneath the engine. One of the hind wheels ran across the upper part of his chest, crushing in the breast bone and killing him almost immediately. Ziegle was a native of this city, only eighteen years of age, and of delicate frame. He was a slater by trade. Deputy Coroner Soraparu held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Alleged Injustice.—We have been requested to publish the following statement of Mr. Nicholas Rauch, of No. 86 Olivier street, who considers himself an ill-used man, deserving of public redress. In doing so, we abstain from any comment, as we have no personal knowledge of the affair:

On the 6th instant I was arrested in Poydras Market by one Bailey, a police officer of the First District, without a warrant, and dragged through the streets, like a criminal, locked up in a dirty cell, and kept there for about three hours. I was released only on giving bail for my appearance at 9 o'clock the same day for examination. On appearing before Recorder Emerson, I found there had been no charge made against me; officer Bailey, having arrested me simply because some one said they had heard that I had a stolen dog in my possession, [illegible] was of course discharged. I had officer Bailey reported for this unofficial and unlawful conduct to the Mayor and was notified to appear before His Honor on the 16th instant, to substantiate my charge, which I did. Mayor Monroe told me "that he was very sorry, but that it could not be helped"; and the officer was sent back to resume his duties.

Caught Again.—Officers Carrico and Alvarez had their eyes open at the early hour of half-past five o'clock yesterday morning, and while strolling along the levee they saw Washington, a slave of Mr. Sullivan, indulging himself in a whisky cocktail at the bar of a coffeehouse between Ursulines and St. Philip streets, contrary to the statutes of the State and the laws of sobriety. They asked the dark [illegible] for his written permission to drink, and as he was not provided with any such document, the officers brought him to the lock-up.

Inquest.—Deputy Coroner Soraparu held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of Leonce Lebre, a native of this city, 12 years of age, whose body was found under the floating wharf of the Second District ferry by divers employed to search for it by the parents. Young Leonce was playing in a skiff on Friday morning at the same place, and accidentally fell overboard. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental drowning.

Alleged Attempt at Assassination.—About five o'clock Saturday afternoon David M. Hughes and S. Schmidt had a difficulty about a private subject of dispute, near the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets, when Hughes became rather too belligerent to Signor Schmidt's taste, so that the latter concluded to leave the field in the other's possession, and beat a hasty retreat into his own domicile. Hughes ran after him, and bursting open the door, gave him a hot chase with a drawn dirk knife in his hand. Officer Mayence arrived at the scene and invited Hughes to visit the Tremé office, which he did cheerfully, and gave bail to answer the charge of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill.

The Great Rock Island Bridge Case.—This notable case, which has called forth so much legal lore and oratorical display in the Illinois Supreme Court, came up before Recorder Blache on Saturday in the shape of a stabbing affair. A dispute between A. Bochlin and Joe. Waltman in regard to the question of whether the bridge was an obstruction to navigation, led to the latter informing the former that he was wofully destitute of knowledge on that point in particular, and other subjects in general. Bochlin cursed and slapped him, and Waltman then stuck him several times with a penknife with which he had been cutting a quid of tobacco. Waltman was committed for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of stabbing with intent to murder.

Base Ball at the Delachaise Ground.—The Delachaise Ground will present a lively and pleasing picture this afternoon with the club tents and their gay streamers under the noble old oaks, the base ball players in their fancy colored uniform scattered over the field, and the throng of ladies and gentlemen who will doubtless be present to witness the anniversary match between the members of the Empire Base Ball Club. A pleasant ride in the cars or omnibuses to Louisiana avenue, the fresh air and delightful breeze under the oaks, and the spirited playing of this great American game, is one of the best ways we know of to enjoy a summer's afternoon in New Orleans.

The Sewing Machine Controversy Ended.—The recent decision of Chief Justice Dunlop, in the Circuit Court of the United States—from which there is no appeal—awarding to Jas. G. Wilson, assignee of Aitkens & Felthausen, a reissue of their patent of August 5, [illegible], with *all* of its fourteen original claims, denied wrongfully by the Patent Office, but now ordered by the appellant judge, upon the appeal of said James G. Wilson, seems to us to decide this sewing machine controversy, and effectually to overthrow the efforts of a combined monopoly to extort from the public an exorbitant and unjust price for an article which, to become the great blessing it is intended, should be introduced into wide-spread and general use.

In a few words this reissued patent covers, and fully and clearly secures to James G. Wilson (*and let it be distinctly understood that this Wilson is by no means the "Wilson" connected with, attached to, or the creature of the "Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co."*) these points: 1st, a reciprocating needle, a table, a rotating wheel feed; or its equivalent; a four motion feed, and a spring presser foot in combination. Or, 2d, a table, and a rotating wheel, or four-motion feed in combination. Or 3d, a rotating wheel feed, or four-motion feed and a spring presser foot in combination, and these being the vital parts of the mechanism in all first class sewing machines, it will readily be seen that all manufacturers, unlicensed by Mr. James G. Wilson, are infringers of the plainest and most decided characters.

Among those thus manufactured, that is without license from Mr. Jas. G. Wilson, may be mentioned the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., the Grover & Baker Co., I. M. Singer & Co., and others, and we are glad to learn that vigorous measures will at once be taken to put a stop to all illegal manufacture and vending, and even those using the machines manufactured by these houses will be forced to make restitution, and remunerate the original inventors, who have been plundered and injured by overbearing wealth and political influence.

The only parties licensed under this patent are the Sloat Sewing Machine Company, of Philadelphia, and while their celebrated machines are already pronounced the best in the market, they are the only ones not liable for infringement of this patent—to be seized wherever found, consequently, it behooves purchasers to look closely for license of Jas. G. Wilson, and beware of those who have no hesitation in calling others by the hard names they so justly deserve—as "pirates upon the rights of the [illegible] Wilson.—*Philadelphia Argus, August 4th.*

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 this country, must have noticed that there is a disease far more generally [illegible] than consumption. Day after day they are alternately shaking, as with a severe cold, or burning with fever. [illegible] 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, as known from personal trial.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. au20-2w

IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE THE
Old Sachem Bitters and Wigwam Tonic
are gratefully received. They encourage appetite, exhilarate the mind, and are a famous alterative.
For sale by WOODMAN & BEMENT, au16 tw Corner Magazine and Common street.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
BELL KNIGHTS.
THE Young Men of the city of New Orleans who are in favor of the election of BELL and EVERETT for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the St. Philip Ball Room, St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, August 21st, at 7½ o'clock. Come one! Come all!
By order of the President.
au20 2t OSCAR LEBLANC, Secretary.

To the Public.
CERTAIN ill-intentioned and malevolent persons have been for the last few days [illegible] circulating the rumor that [illegible]. I have a partner, but he is a dormant one.
JOHN L. LARKCHUF, [illegible] Exchange Alley.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late JOHN B. RUSSEL are requested to present them to the undersigned, Curator of the estate, within ten days from the date hereof.
E. D. BEACH, corner St. Peter and Chartres streets.
New Orleans, August 20th, 1860. au20 1tt

Notice.
MR. F. BEAUMONT, Jr., retires this day from the firm of Robt. H. Read & Co., by mutual consent.
ROBERT H. READ & CO. au20 1tow

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
19 Chartres Street.
WE are now receiving from English and American manufacturers a large assortment of CARPETINGS, comprising MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY and THREE-PLYS. Also, a splendid stock of SHADES—new patterns always on hand; the most desirable stock of FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of the latest designs; CANTON MATTING, of all widths and patterns; Checks, Fancy and Plain; RUGS, MATS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, HEMP, DRUGGET, VENETIAN; and Stair Rods—all of which we offer at the lowest market prices for cash, or approved city paper.
au20-1w A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

LANDING ex ship Lizzie Boggs, from Bordeaux—2 hhds., 10,000 each, superior corks; 10 bales, do. do., half long, No. 5; 10 do. do. do., No. 7; 1 do. do. half long, common; for sale by V. MAIGNAN, au20 17 St. Louis st.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
Surgeon Dentist
148.........ROYAL STREET.........148
Between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.
INSERTS Artificial Teeth from one to a whole set, with or without gums, by the atmospheric pressure, with the latest improvements, and guaranteed to perform all the functions of the natural ones.
His reputation and success being so well known in Louisiana for a number of years, that he needs no other recommendation.
Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
my19 1y Saw ev ast&mon1stp

To Rent.
THE WASHINGTON TOBACCO WAREHOUSES, Third District. These large and commodious Warehouses are finely situated for a heavy storage business, being so near the river, and with such an extensive front and private wharf, that several vessels can load and unload at the same time with the utmost facility and with little expense. There is also a good dwelling-house attached. The City Railroad will run through this property, rendering them readily accessible at all times at trifling expense.
For further particulars, apply to M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., au18 1m 52 Bienville st.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
43 BOURBON STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Conducted by G. J. LORD.
THIS establishment will be closed during the month of August.
The Classes will meet again on Monday, 3d September. au16 1m

Lost or Mislaid.
A CERTIFICATE of Deposit of the Bank of Louisiana, No. 2663, in favor of Frantz Abeng, dated New Orleans, 28th May, 1860. Said Certificate is not endorsed, and application has been made to the Bank of Louisiana for the issue of a duplicate of the same. au14 6w law

Notice.
THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have temporarily removed their store to the corner of OLD LEVEE AND CONTI streets.
au11 tf FAURES & NORMAN.

A Square of Ground.
IS offered at private sale, a certain SQUARE OF GROUND bounded by Chênes Verts, Broad, Bellechasse and Seventh streets, divided into twenty-two lots, on a plan made in October, 1836.
This piece of ground is very high, and in the midst of improved property, with a good chance of rising in value. To a good purchaser the terms will be made easy and moderate. Apply to S. C. GUINAULT, au8tf 90 Exchange Alley.

Wanted to Rent.
ABOUT the 1st of November, for a small family, a HOUSE, with a large yard, in the Second District, Esplanade street preferred. Apply to L., at the office of the BEE. au16 tf

TO arrive per ship Globe, Backer, master, from Havre—60 boxes, 12 bottles each, Absynth, Conrad Lecoultre, for sale by CAMILLE LACOSTE, au8 200 Royal st., cor. Dumaine.

GREEN PEAS—MUSHROOMS—300 cases green peas, Salomon, Paris, 50 half boxes in each; 100 do. do. Daniel, Paris, 30 half boxes in each; 100 do. mushrooms, Salles, Pere et Fils, 50 half boxes in each; to arrive and for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, au8 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

DEMIJOHNS—2000 5 gallon Demijohns; 1500 3 do. do.; 1500 2 do. do.; 1000 1 do. do.; to arrive per Samuel Locke, from Havre, and for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, au16 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

FRUITS IN JUICE, STRAWBERRIES, BRANDY CHERRIES—100 cases Fruits in Juice, J. Duboys & Co., new crop, 40 do. Strawberries in Juice, new crop, 200 do. Brandy Cherries, do. arrive from Bordeaux, and for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, au16 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

CETTE WINES, MADEIRA, PORT WINE—100 casks heavy Red Wine; 50 do. do. do. in bond; 100 quarter pipes imitation Madeira; 100 quarter do. Port Wine; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, au16 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, PARMESAN CHEESE—12 cases Bologna sausages; 14 Parmesan cheese; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, jy20 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR LOUISIANA:

First Electoral District. RIVIERE GARDERE, of St. Bernard, Elector. G. DEFERRIET, of Orleans, Alternate.
Second Electoral District. Hon. RANDELL HUNT, of New Orleans, Elector. JULES LAVERGNE, of New Orleans, Alternate.
Third Electoral District. CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Jefferson, Elector. DUNCAN S. CAGE, of Terrebonne, Alternate.
Fourth Electoral District. J. O. FUQUA, of East Feliciana, Elector. H. M. FAVROT, of West Baton Rouge, Alternate.
Fifth Electoral District. THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Opelousas, Elector. VALSIN FOURNET, of St. Martin, Alternate.
Sixth Electoral District. JOHN RAY, of Ouachita, Elector. Hon. B. L. HODGE, of Caddo, Alternate.

Each voter at the Polls casts his vote for SIX ELECTORS, each one of which must reside in separate Districts. au16 te

HEADQUARTERS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Constitutional Union Party!

AUGUST 9TH, 1860.

MASS MEETINGS will be held throughout the city previous to the Presidential election as follows:
Third District, Washington Square, Wednesday, 15th August.
Second District, Place d'Armes, Tuesday, 4th September.
Fourth District, Clay Square, Wednesday, 19th September.
First District, Clay Statue, (Canal street) Wednesday, 3d October.
Third District, Washington Square, Wednesday, 17th October.
Right Bank (Algiers) Saturday, 27th October.
First District, Clay Statue, (Canal street) Monday, 5th November.

Distinguished Speakers will address the several meetings.

The various Clubs attached to the Constitutional Union, or Bell and Everett party, are respectfully invited to turn out; and to the public generally, irrespective of party a cordial invitation is extended.

By order of the Committee, M. MUSSON, Chairman.
THOS. CURRY, Secretary. au9 3m

Union Guard of the Second District.

AT a meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett held at the St. Philip Ballroom on the 17th inst., to form a Club for said District, the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of said Club:
JOHN YOUENNES, President.
Dr. E. D. Beach, Vice-President, Fourth Ward.
Ambrose [illegible], " Fifth "
Guy Duplantier, " Sixth "
E. D. Hubbard, Secretary and Treasurer.
Committee of Arrangements.
J. R. Soraparu, J. H. Frobus, Gustave Potee.

After some few remarks made by L. Madison Day, Esq., it was unanimously adopted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bee and Crescent.

It was also unanimously adopted that the name of said Club be called the "UNION GUARD" of the Second District.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet again on next FRIDAY NIGHT, 24th instant.
au19 E. D. HUBBARD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
THE pleasantest and most conveniently located House in the city.
RATES OF BOARD.
Per Day $2
Per Week 12
Board only $5 per week
au15-3m BRET & HALLER, Proprietors.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, Room No. 14 City Hall, New Orleans, 13th August, 1860.

THE Board of Assessors having completed their Rolls of Assessment for the year 1860, and copies thereof having been left with the Secretary of the Board, at Room No. 14 City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) during THIRTY DAYS from the 15th instant.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice that they will meet at their office, No. 14 City Hall from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., on the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September next, to review their assessments, on application from any person who may deem himself aggrieved.
au15 tm HENRY BIER, Secretary Board of Assessors.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
Real Estate in the Island of Cuba.
A VERY valuable Tract of Land, consisting of 38,000 acres, situated on the north side of the Island, and bordering on one of its best harbors, is offered for sale. These Lands are supplied with abundant springs of water, and their extensive growth [illegible] the tropics. [illegible] particularly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar cane.
The Tract is covered with valuable timber, such as mahogany, cedar, &c., &c., suitable for naval construction and general building purposes.
For further particulars, apply to B. DE VISSER & CO., 64 Magazine street.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28th, 1860.

BY virtue of the 7th section of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled "An act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs, approved the 23d February 1852, and of the 4th section of the act supplementary thereto, and providing for the consolidation of the city of Lafayette with the city of New Orleans, approved on the 15th March, 1852, and for the purpose of meeting all obligations of the old corporations existing up to the year 1852—

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Comptroller until the 30th day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000) of the Bonds of said consolidated city, to be dated the 1st of July, 1860, payable in thirty-two years at the office of the Treasurer of the city of New Orleans, or in the city of New York, at the option of the holder, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the city of New York.

Proposals to be endorsed "Bids for the Purchase of Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and addressed to the [illegible]. Terms of payment, cash on delivery of the bonds.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.
ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.
[illegible], Chairman Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
A. DUPRE, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Asst. Aldermen.
O. DE BUYS, Secretary. jy28td

To Rent.
A FIVE-STORY brick store on Magazine street, No. 70, near the corner of Poydras. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., au8 tf 16 St. Louis street.

Removal.
MRS. WIDOW BOUROGIN, Modiste, has removed from St. Louis street, between Dauphine and Bourbon, to St. Peter street, No. 71, between Royal and Bourbon. au13 1m

$50 Reward.
RAN AWAY from the premises of the undersigned, on the 24th July last, the negro boy MANUEL.
Manuel is about 19 years old, five feet nine inches in height, complexion a deep black, slim built, with very thick lips, has a down look when spoken to. He speaks both French and English.
The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said runaway in any of the jails of this city, or at my office, corner of New Levee and St. James streets.
au1 GAVINO LEDDA, Stave Yard.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

PURSUANT with the requirements of their Charter, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY make the following statement, viz:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th of June, 1860		$1,067,575 86
Premiums on Fire Risks	$430,094 77	
Marine	233,756 04	
River	303,416 75	
Life	308 00	
	$1,067,575 86	
Amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending 30th June, 1860		936,005 77
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$269,737 24	
On Marine Risks	149,305 08	
On River Risks	219,419 44	
	$642,466 96	
Deduct for interest, discount, contingent fund, etc., etc.	$134,659 27	
Less General Expenses and Reinsurance	116,367 07 — 18,292 20	594,174 76
Net Profits		$341,831 01

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable, being Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$233,460 00	
Bills Receivable, Loans on Pledge of Bank and Public Stocks	299,511 00	
Bills Receivable, Premium Notes	145,238 50	$926,209 50
Due for Premiums and in course of collection		51,352 28
Real Estate		60,000 00
Seventy Shares Bank Stock		176,800 00
$49,000 Consolidated six per cent. City Bonds		44,160 00
$50,000 City six per cent. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies		40,000 00
Cash		122,290 85
		$1,462,452 13

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 28th of July, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 28th July, 1860. D. F. MITCHELL, Sec. J. P.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on all the outstanding certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the SECOND MONDAY in August proximo.

Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. (30 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of October next.

And resolved further, that after reserving over One Million of Dollars of Profits, all the outstanding certificates of the issue of the year 1857, be redeemed on and after the SECOND MONDAY IN AUGUST proximo—interest thereon to cease from 30th June ult.

—TRUSTEES—

Samuel Bell,	G. W. Carroll,	E. J. Ward,
John Watt,	P. Avendano,	Cornelius Fellowes,
M. O. H. Norton,	Samuel Smith,	James Turner,
C. T. Buddecke,	John D. Bein,	Geo. McGregor,
R. S. Sumner,	R. W. Estlin,	F. B. Newman,
H. M. Wright,	P. Simms,	W. B. Tulbs,
O. E. Hawkins,	P. N. Strong,	J. J. Noble,
W. F. Vredenburgh,	Thos. Henderson,	John C. Barrell,
H. Frellsen,	E. B. Snedes,	Alex. Dutkil,
S. P. Kennedy,	J. J. Person,	Moses Greenwood,
W. D. Robinson,	John F. Caldwell.	

jy28-1y

PIANOS!
The undersigned respectfully invite the public to call and examine their SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.
GRAND CONCERT PIANOS,
HALF GRAND PIANOS,
OBLIQUE PIANOS,
PICOLOS.
The above instruments are guaranteed in every respect, and will be sold at unprecedented low prices.
SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC, fe18 2aw 70 CHARTRES STREET.

HONEY—40 barrels and tierces White Havana Honey, in store and for sale by E. TROISOROS, 18 Customhouse st., bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts. au16

FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR—25 boxes, landing ex ship Falmouth and in store and for sale by FREAU & COUTURIE, au17 88 Gravier st.

WINES—200 casks Costa wine; 50 do. Bergasse wine; 40 do. Catalonia wine; 28 do. Sherry do. For sale by PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., jy25 30 Conti st.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NEW ORLEANS, La.

FOR PRESIDENT STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

Presidential Electors:

First District—Col. MAUNSEL WHITE, Plaquemines, Elector. CHS. BIENVENU, St. Bernard, Substitute.
Second District—Hon. PIERRE SOULE, Orleans, Elector. W. G. MULLEN, Orleans, Substitute.
Third District—Hon. GUSTAVE LEROY, Jefferson, Elector. DESIRE LEBLANC, Assumption, Substitute.
Fourth District—Hon. J. DUNCAN STUART, East Baton Rouge, Elector. W. E. WALKER, Livingston, Substitute.
Fifth District—Hon. JOSHUA BAKER, St. Mary, Elector. W. W. WHITTINGTON, Rapides, Substitute.
Sixth District—Col. R. D. COLEMAN, Madison, Elector. J. N. T. RICHARDSON, Morehouse, Substitute.

By authority of the "Democratic State Executive Committee." G. W. MUNDAY, Chairman. GEO. A. FOSDICK, Vice-President. LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary.
August 11th 1860. au15 tnov6

National Democracy.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, New Orleans, August 15, 1860.

ALL Democrats favoring the election of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and all voters in general, are hereby notified that they will be addressed by the Hons. PIERRE SOULE, LOUIS DUVIGNEAUD, and other distinguished speakers at the places hereinafter named:

Saturday,	September 1,	Franklin, St. Mary.
Monday,	" 3,	St. Martinville, St. Martin.
Wednesday,	" 5,	Vermillionville, Lafayette.
Thursday,	" 6,	Opelousas, St. Landry.
Saturday,	" 8,	Alexandria, Rapides.
Monday,	" 10,	Marksville, Avoyelles.
Wednesday,	" 12,	Pointe Coupee, Pointe Coupee.
Thursday,	" 13,	Bayou Sara, West Feliciana.
Saturday,	" 15,	Bayou Goula, Iberville.
Thursday,	" 20,	Vicksburg, Miss.
Saturday,	" 22,	Richmond, Madison.
Tuesday,	" 25,	Monroe, Ouachita.
Wednesday,	" 26,	Vernon, Jackson.
Thursday,	" 27,	Sparta, Bienville.
Saturday,	" 29,	Natchitoches, Natchitoches.

Be it Resolved, That the Democracy favoring the election of Douglas and Johnson, are hereby invited and requested to make all necessary preparations to secure a large attendance of the people at said meetings in their respective parishes.

By authority of the Executive Committee. GEO. A. FOSDICK, Vice-President.
LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary. au17

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CENTRAL CLUB.
For the Parish of Orleans.

PRESIDENT—Col. JOSIAH COLE.

Vice-Presidents—James Brewer, 1st Ward; John Farrell, 2d Ward; Tom Lawson, 3d Ward; A. A. Lipscomb, 4th Ward; Lucien Chevrier, 5th Ward; P. Green, 6th Ward; Louis Dumas, 7th Ward; [illegible], 8th Ward; [illegible], 9th Ward; John Purcell, 11th Ward; Geo. W. Lewis, city of Algiers.

The Vice-Presidents are authorized and requested to organize Subordinate Clubs in their respective Wards.

The Rooms of the Central Club are on Royal street, second floor, over the Fireman, and opposite the Postoffice. They are open every day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Membership can be obtained by being introduced by any officer or member of the Club.

Special meetings for the transaction of business are held every Tuesday and Friday.

By order of the Central Club, au5 1m LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary.

H. J. RIVET,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
also, Oils, Surgeon's [illegible], French and English Patent Medicines, &c.
64 ....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET........64
Between Chartres and Old Levee, NEW ORLEANS. dec8

MR. H. J. RIVET
BEGS leave to inform the public and his friends that his DRUG STORE has been removed to No. 64 Customhouse street, where he will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, French and English PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, [illegible] Brushes, &c. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.
H. J. RIVET, dec1 64 Customhouse street.

Mlle. LEONTINE,
Formerly Principal Dressmaker at Mrs. ALBERT'S, 84 ROYAL STREET, UP STAIRS.
HAS the honor to inform her numerous customers that she is now [illegible] with the patronage of the ladies of New Orleans [illegible] every article prepared by her.

SANITARY GRUEL.
I. X. L. NOURISHING REMEDY
INVENTED AND PREPARED
BY P. MARMAY.
THE inventor of this new and invaluable remedy has taken patents in France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium and the United States.
The most common consumption yields to the daily use of this invaluable Gruel.
It is a precious discovery for travelers.
[illegible]
This Invigorating Gruel has been tried with the greatest success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Heartburn, Megrims, Sick Headache, Pains in the Stomach, Costiveness, Vomiting, Cramps, Diarrhœa, &c.
The Invigorating Gruel is taken in different ways, [illegible] 15 or 20 minutes.
To be taken morning and evening.
For other particulars, apply at the General Depot No. 46 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Royal streets, New Orleans.
For sale wholesale and retail by A. RENAUD TRABER, principal agent for the United States. Depots in all the principal cities of the United States.
Also by J. Rivet, 64 Customhouse street; James Syme, 134 Canal street; and J. Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street. nov29 2tt law1y

Important Notice.
Among all other good qualities of the SANITARY GRUEL, the most important one to be noticed is, that it has been found to be of the greatest benefit to Women in the state of Pregnancy, and that it facilitates their delivery.
It also improves greatly the quality and increases the quantity of Milk of Nurses.
Gruel of this kind can not be compared to it; it may be administered without fear to persons of all ages, [illegible] refreshes and strengthens the system, and preserves them against all kinds of diseases [illegible].
We may therefore confidently recommend it to every family.
Every one-pound paper of the SANITARY GRUEL contains thirty-two portions for one person. They are all signed by P. MARMAY, Inventor and Patentee.

Pectoral Syrup.
RICHARD'S PECTORAL SIRUP, against Hooping-Cough and the Spitting of Blood. It is the surest remedy against Croup, Asthma and Cough. Catarrh and [illegible] consumptives in the last stages of the disease.

Tonic Peruvian Bark Wine.
Stomach and tonic compounds are always worthy the attention of the public. The above wine excites the appetite, cures debility, and invigorates the whole system. It is highly recommended to persons living in damp countries, as a preventive against all kinds of fever. BERTA, Druggist,
jy7 1ktc Corner Rampart and Barracks sts. N. O.

SUNDRIES IN STORE—500 boxes genl. ordinary claret, various brands; 100 do. very old St. Julien and Chateau Larose; 250 do. [illegible] Sauterne white wine; 100 do. vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.; 75 do. muscat wine, Jourdan Brive; 25 do. absynth and kirschwasser, Ed. Pernod; 100 baskets Chas. Heidsieck(?) champagne; 10 cases, 25 baskets each, extra Anisette, Chauvet Fils; 10 boxes crème de cacao and vanille; 25 baskets each, anisette Marie Brizard & Roger; 10 hampers, 200 empty bottles each; 10 bales No. 7 corks each; 15 demijohns each [illegible]; 20 [illegible] brandy cherries; 20 do. brandy fruits. For sale by X. LAMBERT, [illegible] Magazine st. au15

HOPS—25 bales, crop 1859, just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANTON GINGER—50 boxes Canton Ginger, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

JALAP—5 bales jalap, just received from Mexico, in store and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 16 Old Levee, au15 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

BAY RUM—6 puncheons of very good quality, in store and for sale by B. DE VISSER & CO., jy27 64 Magazine st.

MADEIRA, PORT AND BERGASSE WINES—100 barrels Madeira Wine; 100 do. Port do.; 200 casks Bergasse do.; 50 pipes Catalonia do.; 25 do. Rousellon Red Wine; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, jy10 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MARSEILLES—200 cases Castile Soap; 100 do. Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.; 100 do. Cassis; 500 do. Muscat Wine; 50 do. do. do. very old; 100 baskets empty Bottles; 100 in cases, 300 cases Orange Flower Water; 100 do. Malaga Wine, quarts; 25 do. Rose Water; 50 Jars, assorted sizes; 300 casks Cette Wine, dark color; 100 quarter pipes Port Wine; 20 quarter do. Old do. do.; 100 quarter do. Madeira; 50 pipes Cette Wine, dark color; 100 do. Rousellon do. do. do. 50 half do. do. do. for sale by jy28 LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson street.

BROOMS—100 doz. assorted Brooms, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au3 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOVERING'S SUGAR—50 bbls., in store and to arrive, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CASTILE SOAP—1000 boxes castile soap, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING—3 cases fresh Butter in half and 1 pound boxes, a superior article; 1 do. do. do. ½ pound do.; 1 do. do. do. in 10 and 25 pound cans, do. do. of Giraud & Co., New York; for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., jy20 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—500 boxes Hostetter's Bitters, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

ITALIAN PRODUCE—100 cases macaroni; 500 do. assorted pastes; 200 half do. vermicelli; 25 bbls. shelled almonds; 100 bales English walnuts; 100 cases filberts, first quality; 10 do. gum Arabic; 4 do. rare essence of bergamot, lemon and Portugal; 25 do. triple orange flower water; 1000 baskets sweet oil, Bar gauge; 12 and 24 oz.; 20 cases citron; 10 boxes in each, first quality; 100 bbls. flaxseed. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, jy28 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Thereasita, from Barcelona—25 barrels, 10 gallons each, Malaga do. Montana; 25 do. 8 gallons each, Malvoisia; 35 do. 8 gallons each, Pierette; 16 half pipes mallorca; 8 sacks red pepper; in barrels shelled almonds; 20 sacks aniseed; 14 do. garbanzos. For sale by F. SANCHO, 23 Old Levee, jy9 between Dumaine and St. Philip sts.

HAVANA TOBACCO, new crop—25 barrels new crop tobacco, landing ex steamship Habana, and for sale by ANT. COSTA, jy6 16 Customhouse st.

WINES! WINES!—300 casks Cette wine, dark color; 20 pipes Catalonia wine; 50 do. Rousellon wine; 25 half pipes do. do.; 50 casks Bergasse wine; 25 octaves Xeres wine; 50 do. old Madeira wine; 100 qr. pipes imitation Madeira; 100 do. imitation Oporto wine; 50 do. Oporto wine. For sale by LANATA BROS., jy18 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ships Fanny Euler, Iola Wylie and Martha, from Bordeaux—32 casks Family Claret, Camblanes, J. Durastaing & Co.; 12 quarter pipes Cognac, J. Durastaing & Co.; 15 do. H. Button, 1851; 15 do. do. 1851; 10,000 extra fine Corks, for sale by CHAUDET & DESSEINT, jy18 147 and 149 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship Danube, from Havre, 200 lbs. Lyons sausages; 400 boxes Paris mushrooms; 300 boxes plain green peas for sale by CAMILLE LACOSTE, au8 200 Royal street, corner Dumaine.

PALE ALE—In store, 50 casks, quarts, of H. Dentjou's celebrated pale ale. For sale by DUNTZE & CO., jy25 corner Royal and Conti sts.

VINEGAR—In store, 30 barrels French white wine vinegar; 40 boxes estragon vinegar, for sale by DUNTZE & CO., my19 Corner Royal and Conti sts.

SUNDRIES—400 boxes vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co.; 50 do. do. Joany & Co.; 50 do. do. absinthe, Lecoultre and Pernod; 100 do. Frontignan muscat; 50 do. do. Montferrand; 40 do. cherry ratafia; 30 boxes superior cordials; Chauvet; 300 baskets extra anisette, Chauvet; 10 boxes essence of vanille; 100 do. brandy fruits; 25 do. capers in oil, half boxes; 400 do. brandy cherries, superior; 300 baskets olive oil, Piaguid; 50 boxes superior maraschino; 50 half boxes old Monongahela whisky; 25 do. old Bourbon whisky; 40 quarter casks cognac, Coco, Pepe & Fils. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, jy29 71 Old Levee st.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.
TWO passenger trains leave the depot, at the corner of Calliope and Magnolia streets, daily—the mail train at 6 o'clock, A. M., and the express train at 3 o'clock, P. M. Connections made with all the Northern and Eastern roads, and tickets sold to all the principal cities of the North, East and West.
Time to New York, 3 days and 16 hours; price, $43.
For further information apply at the General Ticket Office, 113 Camp street.
Freight will be received at the depot, foot of Calliope street, as late as 3:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
The Company not responsible for loss by fire.
Excursion train to Magnolia leaves on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
jy16 1y T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
IS a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."
Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.
One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in
AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,
the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as *Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility,* and, indeed, *all complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood.* The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for Scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.
We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach,* all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
All of our remedies are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st. au13 4m

Dr. Mott's
CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.
An approved and Standard preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.
The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. [illegible] In all of the following complaints, viz:
In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.
In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. [illegible]
In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.
It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.
In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant *Costiveness.*
In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.
In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians in several very gratifying and interesting instances.
In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.
The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and *restorative* in the cases peculiarly affecting them.
In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.
In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.
No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine which exerts such prompt, happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.
Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing fifty pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to
R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.
ap10-2tawd-2amc

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Romagosa & Magi is, from the 1st instant, dissolved by mutual consent. F. ROMAGOSA will continue the same business in his own name and for his own account, and will liquidate the affairs of the concern. All powers of attorney granted by us are revoked. F. ROMAGOSA, JAYME MAGI.
New Orleans, July 5th 1860. jy7 4m

NEGRO BLANKETS.
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BEG leave to inform their former customers in Louisiana that they have on hand a large stock of Negro Blankets, 3½ points, white and grey, from the best French manufacturers, Granier & Co., and others, whose agents they are. Orders thankfully received. jy4-2m

Wanted.
IN a store, a LADY, speaking French and English. Apply at the office of this paper. jy17 tf

Wanted.
A MAN speaking English and French, to act as salesman in a wholesale dry goods store. One who is acquainted with the country, and has no objections to travel during the summer, would be preferred. A good salary will be paid to a competent person. Address Box P. 40, Post-Office, with reference. jy6

Removal.
LOUIS FALK, tailor, informs his customers and the public that he has removed from No. 116 Bourbon street to No. 59, same street, between Bienville and Conti streets. jy7 4m

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,
(NOW DR. HAYES'S)
IS being duly fitted for all classes of disease—medical, surgical and midwifery cases. Conducted on the plan of the Houses of Health in Paris, it will unite to the advantages of an hospital, the attentions and comforts of a home, and will avoid the impure air of crowded hospitals by receiving a limited number only. Its site on Elysian Fields street—is the most healthy as exposed to the river and lake air; it has all the advantages of a country retreat, while it is at the same time of easy access to all parts of the city.
Terms of admission, $1 per day. A deposit of ten days required on entering. Extra accommodations to be had if required. Slaves will be accommodated and attended to. Surgical operations performed without extra charge—those for cataract alone excepted. au11 1y

CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY
NEW ORLEANS,
BETWEEN POYDRAS AND PERDIDO STREETS
DR. MERCIER, 191 Canal street, between Philippa and Rampart. Dr. STANFORD CHAILLE, 130 Camp street.
A deposit of ten days is required from patients on their admission into the hospital.
Rooms for patients of both sexes, $2 to $5 a day.
Wards .... 1 day.
Rooms for slaves .... 1 day.
Wards for slaves .... 1 day.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS CHARGED EXTRA.
DR. MERCIER can be consulted at the hospital, from 12 to 1 o'clock, (except on Sundays.)
Dr. CHAILLE'S consultations, from 7 to 10 o'clock, A. M. Price of the consultations from $1 to $5 cash, and free of charge for the poor.
P. S.—Children vaccinated every Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M.—$1 each. Vaccine virus kept on hand.
Physicians' prescriptions will be carefully prepared at the drug store of the hospital. nov8—1y

NOTICE
To Physicians, Planters, and Slave-holders.
CITY HOSPITAL,
BY DR. O. ANFOUX,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX,
On Elysian Fields street,
Between Solidelle and Josephine streets,
fe28 6m IS NOW OPEN.

HAY—400 bales Western Hay, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., my18 No. 11 Front Levee.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—45 baskets, quarts, Anchor brand of B. & E. Perrier; 100 do., pints, do. do.; for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., jy6 1m 59 Old Levee street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NOTICE.
Succession of Leandre Ducré, dec'd.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ST. TAMMANY.
THE undersigned having been confirmed as testamentary executor of the last will and testament of Leandre Ducré, late of the aforesaid State and Parish, deceased, is desirous of a speedy settlement of the affairs of said succession. All persons, therefore, who have claims against said succession are hereby requested to present them for settlement and liquidation, and all persons indebted unto the same are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, either to the undersigned, at his residence on Bayou Lacombe, State and Parish aforesaid, or to Geo. H. Penn, Esq., at his office in the town of Covington, La.
Covington, La., July 19th, 1860. JOSEPH COUSIN, jy21—to 3d aug Test. Executor.

L. MILLER'S
HAIR INVIGORATOR,
AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.
FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.
FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.
The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequaled preparation convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a *fresh covering of hair*.
There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life, and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance, and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.
L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a *good head of hair*, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its hair.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.
Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.
Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.
I also desire to present to the American public my
New and Improved Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE,
which, after years of scientific experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin. Warranted the best article of the kind in existence.
PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS
Depot, 56 Dey street, New York.
jy17 dRaw&c1tawly

Arabian Bitters.
THESE BITTERS, the excellent effects of which have been duly appreciated by the public, and which are one of the remedies most in demand, in coffeehouses, are for sale at the following named places:
General Depot—F. SANCHOS, 23 Old Levee, between St. Peter and Dumaine streets.
Also—A. W. RAYMOND'S, 71 Camp street, and at A. CALONGE'S, corner Royal and Bienville streets, and at J. LLAMBIAS'S, corner Spain and Casacalvo streets.
Mixed with water and sugared, the Arabian Bitters make a very cool and pleasant beverage. jy11 3m

To the Public.
AYA PANA BITTERS.
MANUFACTURED BY J. CHAUVET.
OUR prolonged experience, and the continual labor we have been engaged in, have enabled us to arrive at the solution of a problem of the utmost importance to the public at large.
In warm and unhealthy climates aliments are watery and destitute of nutrition, indispensable to their easy digestion.
No one can be ignorant of the important part played by the stomach, which is the general health regulator. In fact, the stomach is the thermometer of the health of the vital principle which animates us. Thanks to a sure, [illegible] remaining functions. Every one is aware [illegible] Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Cramps in the stomach, Vomiting, Colic, Palpitation, &c.
All disorders occasioned by imperfect digestion are combatted and removed by the AYA PANA. It increases the stomach, imparts it tone, creates appetite, and facilitates the performance of its functions.
Although it is barely a year since the introduction of this remedy, thousands of persons can already testify to it for the recovery of their health. Ladies, children, and those who are delicately inclined, [illegible] and they will be certain to use it continually.
On the approach of epidemic, when the strictest precautions are necessary, it is particularly indispensable in order to neutralize miasms.
Hotels, Restaurants and Coffeehouses desirous of meeting public patronage, should be sure to supply themselves with this valuable and pleasant beverage at all times, and with equal benefit by both sexes.
As the sale is increasing in general, and with a view of gratifying all, we have established the following agencies:
New Orleans General Depot—J. Cassau, Importer, No. 73 Old Levee; Messrs. E. Deschamps and A. Lambert.
Baton Rouge—M. Gravey.
Avoyelles—Dufossat.
Donaldsonville—T. Gondran.
Plaquemines—H. Le Blanc.
Thibodaux—W. C. Hatton.
Napoleonville—J. Roge.
Waterloo—J. St. Germain.
Mobile—L. Launey. my16 6m

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS
OF
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
AS a measure of self-defense, and in order to warn and protect our customers in all parts of the Union, we deem it our duty to expose a deep laid and widespread conspiracy now existing in the South and West for counterfeiting our CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
We have been for some time past engaged in ferreting out and prosecuting the parties who are practicing this nefarious and despicable business, and we are now visit upon them the just penalty of the violated law.
Villainy, like death, "loves a shining mark," and hence all valuable articles are imitated by unprincipled rascals, [illegible] the most popular and prosperous of any other country. Large quantities have, we understand, been thrown upon the market in our Southern and Western cities and exported to Spanish American dealers from whom better things might have been expected. [illegible] the principle that the receiver is as culpable as the thief, [illegible] that the name of spurious money is to counterfeit, [illegible] HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be had to stand on the same moral level.
We have already commenced suit against Dan'l L. Pancoast and Benjamin A. Johnson, of New Orleans, Sawyer & Buchanan, Mobile, Alabama; T. Costa, Co., James Clark and C. H. Beckwith & Co., of Chicago; W. M. Lawrence, Thos. Hostetter, Henry Imman, Charles Thomson and Victor S. Jourdan, of St. Louis.
In all the cases that have been brought into Court, injunctions have been issued restraining the defendants from selling their deceptive trash under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
As this, our TRADE MARK, has been printed on the label and boxes of the spurious stuff, in some very close resemblance to it, there can be no doubt as to the issue of the impending trials.
In the meantime, in order to shield ourselves and the public as far as possible against the fraud, wrongs, we have had a new and beautiful label engraved for our business, which hereafter will be found on our bottles, in addition to the old bronzed label, which those pettifogging pirates will find somewhat difficult as well as dangerous to counterfeit. It cannot be counterfeited without the commission of a *felony*. The principal feature of the new label is a superb Vignette of St. George and the Dragon, below which is a black escutcheon with the following inscription:
The best evidence of the merit of an article is the disposition to produce counterfeits, and WE REGARD IT as the strongest testimony to the value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, that attempts of that description have been frequent. A due consideration of the public welfare has induced us to obtain a fine engraving, of which this is a fac-simile, and to append our note of hand, which cannot be counterfeited without the perpetration OF A FELONY.
Under the above, and at the bottom of the label, is a miniature engraving of a note of hand for one cent, signed "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a State prison offense. The pictorial portion of the label is surmounted with the words HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, in heavy black letters, and the whole is surrounded with a narrow orbate border.
It is hoped that this precaution will secure the public from being further imposed upon by base imitations of our valuable and popular restorative, and we earnestly request all who use it to see that the label on each bottle they purchase corresponds with the foregoing description. If it does not, the article is fraudulent, and we shall be pleased to take note of ill, without peril to health and life.
HOSTETTER & SMITH.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by A. NORTON & MACAULAY, 2 and 4 Poydras street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by WOODMAN & BEMENT, Corner Common and Magazine streets.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by EATON & BETTERTON, Corner New Levee, Common and Fulton streets.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by X. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by J. H. & J. N. MARKS, 43, 45 and 47 New Levee street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by ARTHUR & CO., Corner Canal and New Levee streets.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by HOLMES & SPENCER, 7 Gravier street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by G. N. MORRISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by BISCOE & SIMMS, 15, 17 and 19 New Levee street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by BOUVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by VIOLET & CO., 43 and 45 New Levee street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGRIDGE, 13 and 15 St. Louis street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by R. S. WHEELOCK & CO., 63 Magazine street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by J. MORGAN HALL, Corner of Canal and New Levee streets.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by JAMES SYME, 134 Canal street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by KARSTENDIEK & CO., 103 Tchoupitoulas street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by THOMPSON & BARNES, 33 and 35 Common street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, For sale by PINCKARD, STEELE & CO., Corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.

House to Let.
THE house No. 6 Jackson square, Pontalba Buildings, St. Peter street. Apply to Mr. HENRY PEYCHAUD, at the Hope Insurance Company, Canal street. jy29tf