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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5.

THE THREATENED REBELLION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Notwithstanding the time for the assembling of the next Democratic National Convention is still remote, yet the peculiar circumstances under which it will assemble cumulatives under which it will assemble already make it an object of much interest, and cause it to be a leading topic of discussion by the press of the country.

At no former period, or upon any subject, have the lines of radical antagonism in the party been so clearly and emphatically drawn as at the present time upon the subject of intervention or non intervention in respect to slavery in the Territories. A few of the party presses affect to disguise or ignore this material difference of opinion and conflict of policy; but the great majority have taken sides upon the issue, and are contending for the correctness of their respective positions with all the ardor, logic and ability which they usually exhibit in our great quadrennial election. On the side of non-intervention, with Douglas at their head, are the presses of almost the entire North-western, Northern and Eastern Democracy, and a considerable sprinkling of the Southern Democracy. They contend that non intervention has been the cardinal, traditional and time honored policy of the Democratic party, under the influence of which so powerful a logan the faithful have rallied to victory in times of doubt, of trial, and of gloom. Under this banner they have fought and conquered; under the magic of this battle-cry they have been enabled to enjoy the delightful leaves and fadies, and honors of office. They believe it to be right in itself, and constitutional, and having the additional recommendation of being the only doctrine on this subject which the party can put forth with the ghost of a chance of success. For them now to be called upon by the extremists and ultraists of the party to interpolate a new dogma into its creed, they declare to be absurd and suicidal in the last degree. They therefore scout the idea of any such departure from orthodox Democracy, and aver that this point is essential, and is not to be evaded or ignored. It must be met, they say, fairly and squarely, and the country must know where they stand. This is the gist of the position which has been taken upon this distracting question by every State Convention in the North and West which has been held, Ohio, Maine, Vermont, Iowa, &c., by the leading Democratic presses, such as the Boston Post, the New York *Daily News*, the New Hampshire *Patriot*, the organ of Ex-President Pierce, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Philadelphia *Press*, Chicago *Times*, &c., &c. But this is not all. The Washington *States*, an able Democratic paper at the federal capital, the Richmond *Examiner*, the organ of the Hunter party in Virginia, the Louisville *Democrat*, an exceedingly pungent and able champion of the party in Kentucky, the Mobile *Register*, edited by Hon. John Forsyth, organ of Buchanan in Mexico, the Memphis *Appeal*, the Old Line organ of the Tennessee Democracy, and several other Democratic papers in the South occupy, so far as the expediency of the question is concerned, the same position, and are battling with all their might for the success of this principle of non-intervention with slavery in the Territories. During the late canvass in Kentucky, Hon. Beriah Magoffin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and who is probably elected, took this view of the question, and several other Southern Democratic statesmen coincide in it. We must be permitted to say, also, as impartial outsiders in this quarrel among the faithful, that it appears to us that the non-intervention side of the question is daily gaining in strength and we incline to think will continue to, up to the time of the meeting of the Charleston Convention. Several Democratic papers in this State incline towards it.

In proportion as the non intervention fraction of the party increases in the South, the intervention advocates become bitter, dogmatic and almost personal. They fairly gnash their teeth at their opponents. They hurl the most furious epithets at them. They pronounced Douglas, whom they regard as the prime mover of the doctrine, a traitor of the worst stamp; and they have exhausted the vocabulary of invective and denunciation to kill him off and break down his platform.

Messrs. Brown and Davis, of Mississippi, Iverson, of Georgia, Mason and Wise, of Virginia, with the Richmond *Enquirer*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Jackson *Mississippian*, and other journals of the stripe are especially vehement in denouncing non-intervention, and some of them, Douglas by name. So embittered have the interventionists become that the intimation has been distinctly thrown out in certain quarters that, if the Charleston Convention fail to adopt their views, they will bolt the nomination, and take no part or any interest in what it may do afterwards, or do any thing to help elect its nominees! Further even than this: It has been hinted that so well convinced have the interventionists become of the utter hopelessness of their cause in the Charleston Convention, that a movement is on foot among them in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to "split a slide!" Innuendoes are thrown out that the restless spirits of the party in those four States, and such others as will join them from other States, intend to meet somewhere in advance, in the assembling of the Convention, and, together and determined, agree to the action ignoring its proceedings, and looking to the adoption of others having for their sole object the dissolution of the Union and the inauguration of a Southern Confederacy!

We doubt not there are spirits in all these States who would rather "resign in hell than serve in heaven," whose motto is "rule or ruin," and who would rush pell mell into such an arrangement with the greatest pleasure. They would be but too happy to make treasons to Louis Napoleon, without consulting any body but themselves, and who would expect almost any measures that should tend to elevate them to power, or even to make them notorious. We are not in doubt but the will of these men to rush into such any excitement that might "turn up," unfortunately for them, they appreciate themselves their wisdom, patriotism and worth more highly than the mass of their fellow citizens do. They modestly assume, in effect, though of course not in words, that they are wise and the rest of the South fools. They are the patriots born to rule, and the plebeian masses have only to follow where they lead. They are chivalrous and sagacious patriots, true to the South, the only defenders of the peculiar institution, and their opponents short sighted, spiritless creatures, who neither know their rights nor dare to maintain them! Their logic, stripped of all its verbiage, and translated into plain English, simply amounts to this. Will these rather conceited gentlemen be able to draw the masses after them if they should choose to dissolve the political ties that bind them to the North? Are they men that the South ought to trust? Are they safe counsellors? Are they more patriotic, wise, honest, more faithful to the South, and more sagacious to descry danger ahead than their fellow citizens? We need but put the questions to answer them. Nine-tenths of the Southern people, we have not the least doubt, with thundering sarcasm, will respond—No.

Nisi ter, therefore, may be the disposal of the Hotspurs alluded to, we deem them utterly powerless to lead off any considerable portion, even of the Democratic party of the South into the gloomy and sepulchral labyrinths of revolution, while the Old Line Whigs and Americans regard their Utopian vagaries as little better than the incoherent utterances of so many Bedlamites.

The Washington *Constitution*, the mouthpiece of the Administration, intimates which way the wind is blowing at the White House by declaring, as it recently did, the assertion that the Democratic party is in favor of a "slave code for the Territories" to be a "Black Republican slander!" In order to shield itself from assault, however, from the other side, it reads out of the party the professed leaders of both sets of opinions, Messrs. Wise and Douglas. This is certainly cool, and, considering that it comes from a scion of British nobility of rather recent importation, modest and refreshing. Messrs. Wise and Douglas will please walk out, and stand with their hats in their hands till ordered by the official monitor to return.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—*No Yellow Fever.*—The Board of Health, upon investigation, have ascertained that the two persons reported to have died of yellow fever, did not die of that disease. The following will be read with interest:

The Board of Health deem it their duty to state that there has been in this city the present season no yellow fever up to the date.

By order of the Board.

A. H. AXON,
President Board of Health.

August 3, 1859.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH CUBA.—A late letter from Havana says: "Consul-General Helm has present to the attention of General Concha the subject of a postal arrangement between the United States and Cuba, in which he has been met with equal intelligence and frank affirmation of his views, the details of which are not yet determined for official report and publication; but it is settled that *all mails* for the United States shall be made up in the Consulate of the United States, under the charge of the Consul-General, and be dispatched by him, on board of the steamers of the United States or other vessels, from and after the 1st of November. Through the energetic action and intelligent advocacy of Col. Helm this cure of a great evil has been effected, and the public are made perfectly secure as to faithful transmission of our important mail matter."

EFFECT OF THE PEACE UPON FINANCES AND TRADE.—The return of half a million of men to their workshops and farms, in Austria, France and Italy, will check at once the rise in American productions. In Europe, with the exception of Northern Russia, the crops were never better, and our breadstuffs, therefore, can only find a foreign market at prices hardly paying freight; and on account of our free trade policy we have no home market. Our foreign indebtedness is large. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30th, the balance of trade was against us to the amount of ten or twenty millions. The remedy proposed by the *Journal of Commerce* is the raising up a home market by a return to the system of a protective tariff.

PAYMENT OF AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST CHINA.—Among the interest of passing events at home and on the continent of Europe, the public are very apt to forget what is going on elsewhere. We have the satisfaction to-day of recalling the attention of our countrymen to the news from China, which, we are sure, will be quite as agreeable to a good many of them as the latest bulletins from Paris or Vienna. It is well known that arrangements were made by Mr. Reed for the payment of various claims of American citizens against the Chinese—amounting, we understand, to about *seven hundred thousand dollars*. Information has reached the State Department that the proper steps have been taken by the Chinese Government to carry these arrangements into effect.

NATURALIZATION AND PROTECTION QUESTION. A native of Bavaria defends, through the Alexandria *Gazette*, the position of General Cass concerning the protection due naturalized Americans while visiting their native countries on the continent of Europe. The following extract from his article is interesting:

"A person can quit my native country without molestation afterwards if he remains till he is twenty-one years of age, and takes his chance at that time of being drawn for a term of military service. If he leaves after he is fourteen and before he is twenty-one, he leaves with his future obligations hanging over him, and he knows it. He knows if he afterwards returns he must either then take the chances from which he had escaped, or hire a substitute. These remarks apply to those who leave by themselves. If the father of a family wishes to emigrate he is at liberty to take all his children with him without difficulty, except such as are about twenty-one years of age, and even as to them the case may be adjusted. But if a young man over fourteen, who has been protected by the Government and educated almost wholly at the public expense, sees fit to move off before he has made any return, and leave his father and mother behind to the protection of strangers, and if he chooses afterwards to return, he is held to the duty from which he had escaped.

Mr. McLANE'S RECENT TREATY WITH MEXICO.—From the pen of an occasional correspondent at Washington (says the Baltimore *Exchange*) we receive the following bit of information, which our readers may rely upon as being perfectly authentic:

The newspapers are mistaken in supposing that Mr. McLane has concluded a treaty with the Juarez Government. He has done nothing of the kind. He has merely sent home the draft of a treaty such as he is ready to negotiate with that Government, and which he prudently desires to submit beforehand to the President and Cabinet. By this treaty Mr. McLane concedes every thing he was instructed to ask for, except the cession of territory. This he was specially instructed to obtain, but has failed to accomplish, in consequence of a provision in the constitution of Mexico which positively forbids the alienation of any portion of the territory of the republic, and which the Juarez Government did not dare to disregard.

THE PAWNEE DIFFICULTIES IN NEBRASKA.—The Baltimore *Sun* gives currency to the following items:

The Pawnee Indian war in Nebraska has ended as suddenly as the war in Italy. Gov. Black proceeded to the Pawnee country followed and attacked 1000 of the Pawnees, defeated them with considerable loss, and compelled them to surrender up all their stock, ammunition, arms, &c.

The Indian Superintendent at St. Louis has laid the facts of the case before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the following dispatch:

"I have the honor to state that Mr. P. M. Chouteau, who transported the Yancton goods, returned yesterday from the upper country, and reports the difficulty between the Pawnee Indians and citizens of Nebraska Territory as having been quieted. As I learn from him, no white person has been killed, the whites having killed two Indians and wounded one. The Indians offered no resistance when come upon by the citizens.

"Mr. Chouteau expresses the opinion that the citizens were more culpable in getting up the difficulty than were the Indians."

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS NOT COMING.—A China correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes:—"The people of the United States must be content to adjourn their gratification in seeing the two Ministers from Japan to another year, and perhaps to another and another still. For, who can say what will be on the morrow in kingdoms entering upon new developments in interior life and foreign intercourse and relations, like China and Japan? Commodore Tatnall says the Mississippi up to Hankow some time in February, to make all arrangements in connection with Mr. Harris, our Minister, for carrying the two Japanese Ministers to San Francisco and thence home, on their way to Washington. Letters have just been received from Mr. Harris, in which he states that the Government and dignitaries are anxious to fulfill the provision of the treaty, but the lower classes, who are under the control of the spiritual Emperor, a sort of Pope, are opposed to all innovations, and especially to the treaties opening Japan to the commerce and intercourse of the world. They are especially opposed to sending the two Ministers abroad, or any Minister, whether to America or elsewhere; and the fear of the Government that civil war and rebellion will ensue if they are sent at present, induces them to defer it till next year, when it is thought the opposition and timidity will be felt, as the people will become more familiar and to foreigners and the process of commercial operations."

BALLOONING.—Mr. Wise leaves Lancaster in a few days to resume his ballooning experiments in the West. He forwarded last week to St. Louis, to order, the charge of his son, the balloon "Jupiter." The father and son will make an ascension from St. Louis in a few days, and again attempt to reach the Atlantic States.

EFFECT OF THE FALL IN GRAIN UPON DEBTORS AT THE WEST.—The Buffalo *Republic* presents a discouraging view of the resources of the grain raisers at the West, who contracted debts in 1856 and 1857, which are yet unpaid. When wheat was selling in Chicago at $1 70 per bushel, farmers bought lands at $15 per acre, and now those lands must be paid for with wheat selling at 74 cents per bushel, or they must revert to the sellers. The same is true of other debts contracted when wheat was high. The business created by building railroads has suended, some of them have suspended dividends, while a large class have repudiated stocks and bonds alike. By suspending necessary repairs some have paid interest upon their mortgage bonds. The whole country is richer in crops than was ever known, but where underlies the whole a mass of debts made upon the inflated scale of 1856 and 1857, which will require all the skill of the debtors to manage.

THE LAW OF STORMS.—The Light House Board, in co-operation with the Naval Observatory in Washington, and the Board of Trade, (sad Admiralty) London, are about to institute a system of meteorological observations, with a view to the further development of the law of storms. By reason of the great extent of the coast of the United States, bounding a portion of two great oceans, and running through many degrees of latitude, from the frozen region of the northern lakes to the evergreen peninsula of Florida, this Board possess peculiar facilities for an intelligent co-operation in this great work.

The observations are to extend through an entire year, at the end of which time no doubt a vast mass of interesting facts, the only true foundation of science, will have been collected for the philosopher.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States steam frigate San Jacinto sailed from the Battery on Saturday for the coast of Africa. The San Jacinto will be the "chief ship" of the new fleet, under command of the Commodore on board the sloop-of-war Constellation, which vessel sailed from Boston a few days ago. The Constellation and the San Jacinto are the first two vessels of the newly detailed squadron which have left the United States. The existing ship Constellation, have received her home-ward-bound orders by this time, will have sailed from the station before the vessels named reach it. The Vincennes and the Marion, both sloops of war, are to remain on the coast until the arrival of the new Commodore. The Constellation is expected to arrive home about the 15th of August. The Sumpter and the Mystic will soon follow the San Jacinto, as they are nearly fit for service.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

By Telegraph.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 4.—The steamer Imperial passed down at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

The Fanny Bullitt passed down at 11 o'clock this morning.

Post-Office Department.

The postal receipts for the quarter ending March 31st, 1859, as ascertained by the examination, auditing and analytical registration of the 26 926 accounts received at the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department from the various post-offices, between the 5th of April and 20th of July, 1859, were as follows: The amount of letter postage paid in money was $136 167 53; for newspapers and pamphlets 161,328 27; for registered letters $6650 14; for postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold $1,841,726 40; for surplus emoluments from box rents $21,784 57; fine for violating post-office law $5; total $2,077,644 62.

Expended in collecting the above: For compensation of postmasters $649,544 53; for ship, steamboat and way letters $2809 09; for incidental expenses of post-offices on account of clerk hire, furniture, rent, fuel, lights, advertising, and miscellaneous, $259,041 71; total $916,385 35; leaving a net revenue of $1,133,349 27; showing an increase of $146,486 83 over that of the preceding quarter.

The amount of postage stamps and stamped envelopes used in prepayment of postage and canceled by postmasters during the quarter, was $1,834,443 44, being $114,595 96 less than the amount sold. As postmasters are by law and regulation entitled to the same rates of commission on postage prepaid by stamps and stamped envelopes on mail matter sent from their offices that they are on postage paid in money, it is of course important to them that they render correct returns of all stamps canceled by them. This of itself explodes the story of large frauds in the improper use of stamps.

SPIRITUALISTS.—A National Spiritualists' Convention will be held at Plymouth, Mass., on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of August. Dr. H P Gardner, of Boston, will preside. Judge Edmonds, N. P. Tallmadge, Prof. Britten, J. Davis, Emma Hardinge and Mrs. Hatch will be among the speakers.

THE POPE'S "HONORARY" PRESIDENCY.—What does the epithet "honorary" mean? Webster, in his unabridged, says: "Honorary" means, 1st, "Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor." 2d, "Possessing a title or place without performing services or exercising a trust."

According to Webster, then, the Pope is only to have an empty compliment bestowed upon him, and not a substantial addition to his temporal power.

AMUSEMENTS DENIGRED.—The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has addressed a circular to his clergy, calling upon them, as soon as possible, to pronounce from their pulpits a strong warning against the opera, the theatre, circus, and other amusements of a similar nature, which at the present moment are a real scandal to our city and country districts."

It is stated that there are forty-six persons in England who have incomes of $500,000 a year, equal to two million and a quarter dollars, while four hundred and forty-four persons have incomes ranging from fifty to fifty thousand and fifty thousand dollars a year, and eight hundred and eleven from twenty five to fifty thousand. In Ireland there is but one person who has an income of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and twenty-one have incomes from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, and thirty from twenty five to fifty thousand dollars.

The palace of Dr. Townsend, the sarsaparilla man, on Fifth avenue, New York, has been sold to Rev. Dr. Chorbin D. Abbott, $300,000, furniture included, and will be occupied by the Spingle Institute, a school for young ladies.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY DURING THE TORRID TERM.—The number of deaths from sun-stroke and other causes, for the week ending Friday, the 22d—a part of the torrid term—is estimated to have been about two hundred and ninety-eight—an average of nearly forty-two per day. This extraordinary mortality in our city is to be accounted for only by the excessive heat, and is twice and a half as great as usual at this season of the year.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, 2d.*

As a sample of the coolness of railroad conductors, the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* tells the following tough story: "One of them having been discharged from his trust, applied to be reinstated. 'You were discharged,' said the superintendent, austerely, 'for letting a man ride twice without pay.' 'Yes, sir,' said the conductor, interrupting him, 'they I got to be restored.' 'How so?' 'Why, sir, I had any doubt before as to whether two trains can run on each other on the same track, I am now entirely satisfied; I have tried it twice, sir, and it can't be done, sir, and I really do try it again.' He regained his situation."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ACCLIMATIZING RIFLE CANNON.—A model of Lyman's new rifle cannon, brought to this city by Gen. Wheat, was experimented with at the lake on Wednesday. Though the model could not be loaded in reading the first full sized gun, and could not be kept in true position owing to the want of a proper carriage, the principle of the gun was admirable. Eleven ounces of conical balls, discharged by four ounces of powder, one ounce in the cartridge behind and three ounces in front, igniting by the passage of the ball and accelerating it the most immense addition of force, were fired so far out over the lake that their descent into the water could not be seen. Other balls were driven through more than 8 feet of a block of solid seasoned timber, and sent ricochetting over the water far beyond. A gun of the same pattern, carrying fifty-five pound balls and shells, is now undergoing government tests at Old Point Comfort, Va. The gun has all the appearance of being a great and most terrific engine of war.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The military had their quarterly turnout and review last evening, at the Place d'Armes. Every think passed off finely, and the streets were much enlivened by the marching.

FIRE.—A kitchen on Chippewa street, near Bard, Fourth District, was burnt down late on Wednesday night.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—At about eight o'clock last evening, a fire started in the hold of the bark Saragossa, Capt. Foote, lying opposite Barracks street. The bark was soon to clear for a Northern port, and her cargo consisted of lead, gunny-bags, hides, and other kinds of merchandise. It was not till after nine o'clock when the bells gave the alarm; consequently the flames had good start, and the firemen when they arrived had an ugly job. At eleven o'clock the fire still raged, and it was feared the ship would have to either burn or sink. The Saragossa was worth $35,000, and, with her cargo, was fully insured.

NO YELLOW FEVER.—The official announcement by the Board of Health that there is no yellow fever in the city, so far as known at this season, will be most gratifying to the public, after the recent discussions on the subject. The Board have made their report only after a thorough investigation.

RECORDER SCHERMERHORN'S COURT.—*Assistant Recorder Monroe Presiding.*—Margaret McNamara, bound over on Wednesday for the comfort of Mary McAvoy, of Adelaid street, near Perdido, was put upon her trial on the charge of having broken her bond right away, by trespassing upon Mary's premises, and forcibly carrying away a tub of water. Case dismissed for the 5th.

Alexander F. Hutchinson was arraigned on the Coroner's affidavit, charging him with the murder of John Cameron, by stabbing him, on the 14th inst., on Old Street; there on his way home from the 2d. He was sent to prison to be examined on the 11th.

Jacob Bright and wife were held for examination on the 9th. They are charged with roughly treating Charles Dunet, at the corner of Thalia and New Levee streets; Mr. Young offering to perform him with a revolver, and Mrs. Young giving him a blow on the arm with an axe handle.

Charles Meyer and Charles Parr gave bail to appear on the 9th. They are charged with having assaulted him, one with threats and the other with a chair and an inkstand.

Lizzie Collins, charged with slinging Mary Engelmoer around, tearing her dry goods, and afterward attacking her with an axe and a bedstaff, all on Liberty street, near Calliope, likewise had her case kept for the 9th.

Henry Jenkins, for assaulting and wounding James Hanley with a dangerous weapon, was sent before the First District Court. Thomas Johnson, implicated in the affair, has not been arrested.

Bridget Smith, sent to the Hospital for sickness, was transferred to the Asylum for insanity.

RECORDER WILDE'S COURT.—Assistant Recorder Bentz yesterday examined Wm. Wilkins, alias Moldit, John Johnson and John Lewis, on the following tough story: "One of them having been discharged from his trust, applied to be reinstated. 'You were discharged,' said the superintendent, austerely, 'for letting a man ride twice without pay.' 'Yes, sir,' said the conductor, interrupting him, 'they I got to be restored.' 'How so?' 'Why, sir, I had any doubt before as to whether two trains can run on each other on the same track, I am now entirely satisfied; I have tried it twice, sir, and it can't be done, sir, and I really do try it again.' He regained his situation."

Tape Worm Cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

New York, August 2, 1859.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, she passed a tape worm ten feet long; and his no reduction is recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; so, in her opinion, is far cheap every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, druggist, corner of Ledger and Hudson streets.

Parents should be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also the celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.

None genuine without the signature of Fleming Bros.

For sale by

HANDON, PERRIGO & CO.,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
aug 1 tf 111 and 113 Chartres st.

The Stomach prepare the elements of the bile and blood, and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver and other variations diseases are the certain result. As soon therefore as any affections of this kind are perceived, we may rest assured that the digestive organs are out of order. The first and only thing to be done is to administer a physic which will act upon the stomach first. For this purpose Dr J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, acting as an alterative and a tonic, strengthen the digestion, change the condition of the blood, and thereby give regularity to the bowels. See advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere aug 1 tf

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Our before discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and Holloway's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

Look out for imitations of Leo & Ferring's Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

Lost.

ON the evening of the 3d instant, a GOLD SEAL, with the gothic letters L. E. engraved thereon, attached to a gold WATCH KEY and a gold RING. The finder is requested to deliver the above articles at the office of the Bee. aug 4

LANDING ex ship Hector Taylor, from Bordeaux—
10 pipes brandy J. Dumestaing & Co,
20 dozen ass' assorted cordials, Chabrol Fils;
100,000 cigarettes Sac de Nit.
For sale by S. TALAMON,
aug5 101 Royal st

COGNAC IN BOND—
4 pipes, Comte'ons & Co, pale, 4th proof;
10 do Chas. Jahn & Co, do do;
10 do Edmond Jasna, do do;
10 do Diaze Bouyer, do do;
20 do Dagnac-Rey, 1840, do do;
For sale by L. LAMBERT,
aug5 42 Magazine st

PULVERIZED CHARCOAL—20 barrels received per Mark Saragossa, from Philadelphia; for sale by L. LAMBERT,
aug5 42 Magazine st

CLARET—50 cases Fauillac Medoc;
20 do Margaux Medoc;
15 do Chateau Margaux;
5 do very old Vertheuil;
25 half casks Chateau Medoc;
200 boxes, 12 and 24 half bottles, various brands.
For sale by X. LAMBERT, 42 Magazine st

BURGUNDY—50 boxes Burgundy claret, various;
10 boxes Burgundy white wine;
Champagne white wine, Mousseux, Chablis, Montrachet, &c, in store and for sale by
aug5 HENRY VALETON,
27, 29 and 31 Beauville st

M OUTARD—10 boxes, five of each, assorted
aug5 HENRY VALETON,
27, 29 and 31 Beauville st

PEAR-ORD TRUFFLES—50 boxes Boyer's pure; 100 half do do do. In store and for sale by
aug5 HENRY VALETON,
27, 29 and 31 Beauville st

G ROUSES CHEESE—20 tons gouvine, received via New York, and for sale by
aug5 HENRY VALETON,
27, 29 and 31 Beauville st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 baskets superior Heidsieck, Mottest, Hunt, Fortier, &c., 100 baskets ordinary, various brands; for sale by
HENRY VALETON,
27, 29 and 31 Beauville st.

TOBACCO—100 eighth boxes, suitable for the Havana market, for sale by
GALLOUO & PASCAL,
aug5 57 and 59 Old Levee st

ALE & PORTER—300 casks Burton's ale and porter; 100 casks Abbott's Porter's do do, 200 do B B Bass's do do; 50 do Bryan's do do; 100 do Burton's, in store jags, or do. In store and for sale by E J HART & CO,
aug5 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—500 dozen for sale by
aug5 E J HART & CO
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

KENTUCKY MUSTARD—500 kegs for sale by
aug5 E J HART & CO,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

HAVANA SUGAR—117 boxes white and yellow Havana sugar, landing and for sale by Chas. Chaffee, and for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO,
aug5 74 Magazine st

CIGARS—100,000 Regalia Britanicas, Regalia Regias, Conchas, Sabinas, Cazadores, Havana Lancheros, Punch, Havana Grandes, Bayadera, Valencias, Washington, &c., now landing ex schooner Mary Clinton, from Havana, and for sale by
aug5 S. DE VISSER & CO,
74 Magazine st

PORTO CABELLO AND TRINIDAD COCOA—110 bags of Cocoa, landing and for sale by
aug5 S DE VISSER & CO,
74 Magazine st

EXPECTED per ship Ashland, from Bordeaux—
Medoc Claret, 1st and 2d Julien Claret;
do do do Saint Estienne White Wine;
do do do Bitter do do;
600 bottles Chateau Claret;
6 do Graves White Wine;
9 half casks do do;
200 hampers Empty Bottles;
500 boxes Brandy Cherries
For sale by C CAVAROC & CO,
aug 5 144 Royal st

LANDING ex ship Hector Taylor, from Bordeaux—
14 casks Lacette claret; 100 do St. Julien do;
50 do Medoc do; 75 do do Margaux do;
20 do Saint Estienne white wine; 200 do Graves do;
1000 bottles Chateau claret; 1000 do do Julien do;
150 half bottles do do; 100 do do Margaux do;
200 hampers empty bottles;
10 quarter pipes cognac, J A Guerin, 1824;
15 eighth do do do
2 quarter do do Cocq, Pere et Fils, 1820;
25 eighth do do do
40 cases Chateau Dilleu claret; 24 half cases do do;
9 half casks Saint Estienne white wine.
For sale by C CAVAROC & CO,
aug 5 144 Royal st

PORTO CABELLO COFFEE—Landing ex ship Ville de Grenade, from Porto Cabello—600 bales Cocoa; 100 do Maracaibo; 100 do Nicaro, Fine & Ordinary; 100 do Guatemala, Fine & Ordinary; 100 do Mocha; 100 do Java; 100 do Brazil. For sale by
aug 5 C CAVAROC & CO, 144 Royal st

TO arrive per ship Ville de Grenade, from Marseilles—
100 boxes Chateau claret; 100 do St. Julien claret;
50 do Saint Estienne white wine; 111 do Chateau Dilleu claret; for sale by
aug 5 C CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

BRIEF'S SODA WATER APPARATUS—Manufactured by Brief's Apparatus, for sale by the Manufacturer, Brief's Apparatus, for Jamaica and for the Southern Market. Fully warranted, sparkling Wine, &c. Sole depot in New Orleans.
LION & PINSARDI,
aug 5 and 6 Royal st, corner Bienville.

COLZA OIL—6 casks refined Colza Oil, a superior article, for moderate and cash buyers; for sale, by the gallon, by LION & PINSARDI,
aug 5 6 and 8 Royal st, corner Bienville.

TONG OIL—50 kegs Wood's Tonge oil; 50 half do do do. Is unexceptionable and thinner than other Tonge oil; when the cask is not opened frequently, will keep sweet. For sale by LION & PINSARDI,
aug 5 6 and 8 Royal st, corner Bienville.

VARNISH—500 gals Wood's Varnish. A valuable article in three days. For sale by
LION & PINSARDI,
aug 5 6 and 8 Royal st, corner Bienville.

BLANKS—Blank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Bill of Lading, Bills of Sale, Mortgages, Leases, Receipts, Bills