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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18.

THE New-York Mail, sailed yesterday from beyond Baltimore. New-York papers of the 10th are the latest received.

A CONFESSION.

The people of the North are beginning, dimly and imperfectly to be sure, to comprehend the moral magnitude of the black race for a life of law-regulated freedom. They are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that in every instance where the negro has obtained his liberty, and been placed in the midst of white men, under favorable circumstances for the pursuit of industry and the attainment of a competence, the experiment has proved a signal failure, and they are arriving by a slow process of observation and reasoning to the inevitable deduction that the best use which can be made of the negro is to subject him to the mild and benignant dominion of a master. These views are recognized truisms at the South; but until very recently have been roundly denied and scorefully repudiated by our Northern brethren. The result of emancipation in the West Indies has taught them something, but an effort on a considerable scale at humanizing and civilizing the free blacks of the North, and its absolute and utter hopelessness, will probably increase largely the stock of their information on this point.

This experiment was tried in the great State of New York, and is narrated at some length by our cotemporary of the Mobile *Advertiser*. The very wealthy but erratic Gerrit Smith, an extensive landholder in that State, and for a wonder, a sincere and devoted friend to the black race, although a notorious abolitionist, set about proving to the world that the negro, left to himself, was not that lazy, thriftless and miserable being that the larger part of intelligent people were daily asserting—in short that under favorable circumstances, he would make as good "a man and brother" as any white man. So Mr. Smith from the benevolence of his heart and the magnitude of his estate, made a free gift to a farmer fifty acres to each of three thousand blacks, conditioned upon its settlement and improvement. His philanthropy, however, was not confined to the ebony race, for, unlike abolitionism in general, it did not exclude his own. He therefore made similar donations to several poor white men. The result of this experiment is just what might have been expected, and affords additional proof, were it necessary—of the inherent incompatibility of entire freedom with the actual well-being of the negro race. According to the New-York *Tribune* and the liberal donors of these lands, the attempt to elevate the negro in that way is a perfect abortion. The *Tribune* says that not even a *trade* partook of the labors of ever has been established or cultivated by the blacks, while, according to Mr. Smith himself, the white men whom he similarly favored are all industrious, frugal and thriving. Hear how the great negrophilist of the *Tribune* discourses concerning his army of *protégés* and disciples—the free negroes:

We should not expect of the blacks of this State equal attainments or achievements with whites, because they do not enjoy equal opportunities. Yet we believe that the children of colored slaves born in our own State, who have now reached some thirty years of comparative freedom, ought to be fairly comparable to their white thrifty neighbors in a majority of them are—that the blacks not down as well as might have been, yet hold of them, and that the causes of their failure thus far in the world's race for emancipated are retarded. We hold the negroes of New-York merely responsible, in a subject, for the backwardness of their brethren of the South, and where one of them who seeks to live by some means which does not prey on others, being unable to find a better or more effective upholder of slavery than only begging hating Gov. Wise or decrying Rev. Dr. Ducoe, we hold that the fault is not in the truth, and if half the free blacks were, industrious, sober, intelligent, powerful, self-reliant, by forbearance or sympathy the rest of their brethren, who should yet be illustrated in their race to improve. We shall still be such men as Gerrit Smith and Henry Ward Beecher, and the social, moral and intellectual condition of the race will continue to rise around us, say we, in spite of slavery, and make them the subject of remonstrance and more decided effort.

The *Tribune* calls upon Mr. Smith to certify to the correctness of its statements concerning his negro colony. That gentleman is so good, though with the certain willingness, to assure that "not of the *ten thousand* colored people who have now settled upon his whom I know and, probably, few than half have taken still continue to hold possession of their grants. What is true of any of these three thousand have either *sold their lands or been so slackly at to allow it to be sold for taxes.*"

We have not the smallest expectation that the course of the *Tribune* will be affected by these developments, since that journal assumes the principle that slavery being wrong, the South should be compelled to do right regardless of consequences. But a large class of people at the North who had been misled through ignorance, and taught to believe that the actual condition of the black race was the only impediment to its progress perceived in all the whites, will learn from these results to modify their opinions. The disclosures made by the *Tribune* and Gerrit Smith must therefore be productive of some good. They will tend to open the eyes of many a credulous and simple-minded Northerner who hitherto has believed that the South might be induced to emancipate without the slightest moral or material injury arising from contact with a caste inferior in mental and physical, but equal in political privileges.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Reid, Waterman* for late Texas papers.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Washington *Union*, of the 11th, states that elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the states of the Union with the exception of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, with the following result: Democrats 115; Black Republicans 21; Americans 2; Whigs 2; the Errors of Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama congressional elections were held last week, and although full and complete returns have not been received, the *Union* thinks that the actual result will verify the correctness of the figures as given above. Still no changes occur in the remaining four states where elections are to be held. The House of Representatives will stand as follows: Democrats 125; Black Republicans 21; Americans 2; vacancies 2. The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—the number constituting a majority. As the case now stands allowing no change in the four States where elections are to be held the Democrats will have a majority of nine in the House.

Missouri.—A dispatch from this locality of the 11th inst. says: Ninety counties give Hollins about 9,000 majority, but the returns are so scattering that a correct estimate cannot be given. Hollins is by 9,000 elected beyond doubt.

The Santa Fe mail reached Independence on the 7th. News unimportant.

The Cheyenne Indians have refused to receive presents from the agents, or to make a treaty, saying they was made many lie about long. The Pawnees also threaten hostility.

The whole number of emigrants arrived at the port of New York during the month of July was 27,192, being ten thousand one hundred more than the arrival in July, 1856. Nearly one half of the above number were from Liverpool, and only 415 were first class passengers. All but about five hundred of these have already gone to the West, or will go in a few days. The number of vessels bringing these emigrants was 83, of which 7 were steam ships. The cheap passenger business is fast being monopolized by them, and it is predicted they will, in few years, engross nearly much the whole of that trade. At present they are mostly foreign bottoms.

Gen. Cass, it is said, finds himself engaged in a very complicated and delicate negotiation in regard to New Granada. No treaty will be made before winter. The sovereignty over any portion of New Granada is not to be acquired nor asked for.

NEW-JERSEY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—In thirty-four counties the majority for the Constitution is 6,555. The negro suffrage clause is defeated.

In the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines the crops are suffering much injury from the incessant rains.

Four young ladies, two of them daughters of Mr. S. F. Soule, and the other two of Mr. Grant, were drowned at Waterville, Me., on Saturday, while bathing.

Sound Reasoning.

The Petersburg *Intelligencer* justly takes the ground that, if the Democracy fail in expanding Southern institutions in Kansas, it will be proof conclusive that the Democracy are utterly unwilling to aid the South in any effort or enterprise for self-protection. The following article is conclusive on this point, and we commend its facts and suggestions to the patient reflection of our readers:

The Democratic party in Congress had the framing and shaping of the Kansas bill. It was a measure originated, invented and perfected by themselves. They made it precisely what they chose to make it. Every feature and provision of it bear their stamp. They had a Democratic President to aid them in carrying it into practical execution. They had a Democratic Governor appointed to take charge of the infant Territory and direct its destinies, assisted by Democratic judges, marshals, attorneys, &c. They had a Democratic Legislature in the Territory. They have still a Democratic President, with his Democratic appointees in the Territory. That Democratic President has his pledges to Southern votes, and is under the weightiest obligations to regard the interests, rights, and the wishes of the South. They have now a Democratic Convention in the Territory, elected to frame a Constitution for the State about to be. They have in Kansas, as Senator Mason and other competent authorities assure us, a mild climate and position most favorable for the introduction of the institution of slavery. Missouri and Arkansas, slave States, are contiguous to it. The Indian Territory, lying along its Southern border, is a slave Territory, and will, if left to itself, become a slave State. It is impossible to conceive a combination of things more propitious to the introduction of slavery than Kansas has afforded. If the Democratic party could, or would even, or anywhere, give aid in extending the institution, they could not have failed to do so in this case. If slavery does not go into Kansas, the failure will amount to a decisive demonstration that the ruling policy of the Democratic party is adverse to the institution, and that under no conceivable circumstances hereafter can the South look to that party to advance its interests in this regard. They could have made Kansas a slave State if they had willed. Nay, they could not have prevented its being a slave State but by efforts directed particularly to that end. If slavery is not established there, it will prove not only that the Democratic managers have done nothing to carry it there, but that they have done whatever was necessary to prevent it. We choose to end this art de here, that our readers may fix these facts in their minds before we say more on the subject.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—Justice Davison has refused to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail. Her counsel have announced an intention to apply for a writ of *certiorari*.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in descanting upon the probability that the enterprise of the Atlantic telegraph will be crowned with success within a few days from this time, says:

It has been determined that the first message across the ocean, in case of success, shall be "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." This will probably be followed by Queen Victoria's compliments to our President, and, after his reply, free intercourse will be open to the public for messages of not more than twenty words, at fifty shillings the message, or any less number of words.

The *Journal* thinks the merchants must concert an arrangement among themselves by which they will be kept advised of every change in the European markets. It can hardly be expected that the press can bear the whole expense.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Iberville *Southern Sentinel* has the following interesting information:

We learn that a citizen of this parish, Mr. Rodolphe Pierce, discovered, a few days since, in making nearly two hundred gallons of excellent syrup from the Chinese sugar cane. The fodder he hastened up and hurried away for his animals, as it is said to be far more nutritious, wholesome and fattening than corn fodder. The cane and the seed which he has saved, about a bushel and a half, we learn, he intends to grind up and sew what left of flour of well produce. If he establishes the truth that the Chinese sugar cane can be derived, he will have demonstrated the fact of this product being one of the most valuable ever introduced into this country. We will probably say more upon this subject after further inquiry respecting this interesting plant.

The Iberville *Gazette* has changed hands. Mr. Dennison retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Jos. B. Eaton. The politics of the paper will continue Democratic.

We take the following from the Harrisonburg (Catahoula) *Independent*.

This is the 12th day of August, and we have not yet heard of a single report of the British Ministry. We have had somewhat too much rain of late, but the cotton stalks are well laden with the bolls of the square, and a sight of our cotton fields at this time cannot but inspire the hope of a good yield, although worms, worms, rot and early frost may be feared.

There is now one fixed fact. We have no corn to buy in this region. We could supply Rhode Island or Delaware with corn from this parish and have plenty left.

The Thibodaux *Minerva* says:

We have had heavy soaking rains (every day) during the week, and still the people of the upper part of our parish complain for the want of the wet season.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*:

FIRE.—We regret to learn that this malady has appeared in the upper part of our parish, and in the vicinity of Port Hudson land. There are quite a number of cases now under treatment in the back Bruly. Otherwise, our parish was never healthier.

One of the latest of these fires we have ever seen, visited us on Tuesday evening last, commencing about five o'clock, and continuing nearly the whole night. We have heard of no damage done, beyond that to the cotton crop in the upper part of our parish. It is estimated that there are six inches of water fell during the heavy rain.

The De Soto *Columbian* has the following:

The crops are all doing well, but apprehensions are entertained by some that the boll worm, or, as the Mexican fields say, at no signs of their appearance have been seen. The corn crop will be very large—much more than could possibly be used in the parish. We have seen a few days ago bread made of the growing corn crop at fifty cents per bushel, delivered, and predictions are quite common that it will be of a quality far more much cheaper. We hardly think so, for the reason that last year's yield was insufficient for our demands, and the cultivation of corn has been on the rise of the present crop before it is sufficiently ripened to be gathered. The Irish potato crop, we have produced one of late—that of raising the price of lands. Great satisfaction pervades the entire parish of the flattering prospects held out by the bright prospects of an abundant harvest.

ATTACK ON A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—*A Man Killed by Shooting Through a Window.*—Mr. Starr, from a gentleman of Ocean-on that, at 12 o'clock on election night, Aug. 3, a lamentable affair occurred in that place. The particulars of the case, as gathered from eye-witnesses, are as follows:

The editor of the *Herald*, Mr. J. M. Brown, with Mr. R. W. Jones, was sitting at the window of Mr. S. A. Rice's office, which is in the second story, and in the same building, and that of the *Herald*. From the editorial room of the *Herald*. The means was shining brightly, and there was no light burning in Mr. Rice's office. At this time Mr. Bowen, who has had a school in this place for the last twelve months, came along, and, with a number of others, stopped on the steps beneath the window where Mr. Brown and Jones were sitting. Some one in the crowd said to Mr. Bowen that Mr. Brown was in the building above. At this, Mr. Bowen exclaimed that Mr. Brown, swearing, if he came down he would "cut out his heart," "make his liver dance," "stamp him into the earth," and other threats of violence, made with the most fearful and bitter profanity. To all these threats Mr. Brown made no reply. Bowen, getting more excited exclaimed, "I will be not a mob to clear out the *Herald* office," and rushed up the stairs, followed by one or two others. Mr. Brown ran to his revolver, and as Bowen was trying to force open the door, fired, he half stepping the cocker at the side of the door. Brown then said to him to try the door again, at his peril. Bowen made another effort to get in, when Brown fired the second time, the ball passing through a panel of the door, striking Bowen in the breast, and lodging in the right lung. Bowen made his way down the stairs, fell upon the pavement, and in about twenty minutes was a corpse.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, 5th.*

Mr. Walter Savage Landor has being the attention of the British public to the fact—made known by William Howitt—that some of Shakspeare's descendants are in needy circumstances, with a view of procuring relief for them. But it is quite impossible for any descendant of Shakspeare should be in want, because there has been no such person in existence for nearly two hundred years. Shakspeare died in 1616, leaving two daughters only, Susanna and Judith. Judith married Mr. Thomas Quiney, a short time before her father's death. Three sons were born to her; but they all died before her; and she herself died in 1662.

Susanna, the elder daughter, married Dr. John Hall, and died in 1649. The sole issue of this marriage was a daughter, Elizabeth Hall, who was born before her grandfather's death, and is mentioned in his will, though called his "niece," a word used at that time to denote relationship generally. She was twice married: first to Mr. Thomas Nash, and then to Sir John Barnard, but she never had any children, and died in 1670. With her ended the direct line of Shakspeare.

It is curious how few of the great men of England, whether in literature, science, or government, have left descendants. Theobald of Shakspeare is extinct, as we have seen; so is that of Bacon, Newton, Harvey, Pope, Gibbon, Johnson, Swift, Lord Mansfield, Pitt, Fox, Gray, Cowper, Collins, Thompson, Goldsmith, Gay, Congreve, Hume, Bishop Butler, Locke, Robbes, Adam Smith, Bentham, Wollaston, Davy, Sir Humphry, Reynolds, Flaxman, Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, either were never married, or never had children. Burke's one son died before him, and so did Sheridan's daughter. Addison's daughter died unmarried. We are sorry that there are any lineal representatives of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor, Hooker or Barrow. We have mentioned only such names as occurred to us without book; a little research might doubtless much increase the list.—*Sun Chronicle.*

By Telegraph.

[PRESENTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The steamship *Columbia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th, has arrived at Sandy Hook.

The *Arabia* arrived out at Liverpool on the 2d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—The sales of cotton for the past three days foot up only 13,000 bales, speculators taking 1,200 and exporters 1,400 bales.

The market closed quiet but steady.

The sales on Tuesday (Aug. 4) were 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed very dull, all qualities having slightly declined.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull, but steady. Wheat dull, with 2d. decline. Corn very dull. Mixed and Yellow 6d. to 1s. lower.

Others quote Flour dull and 6d. lower.—Mixed Corn 6d. lower.

Provisions closed quiet. Lard closed quiet at a slight advance, being quoted at 70s.

Beef closed quiet and firm.

Pork closed quiet. Bacon closed quiet; the auction was a complete failure.

Rice closed steady.

Manchester advices are favorable.

LONDON MARKETS.

Consols are quoted at 90½ to 90¾ for money and account.

Sugar closed dull at a decline of 6d. to 1s. Coffee dull; all qualities a little lower. Tea firm.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE TELEGRAPH SQUADRON.

The remainder of the Telegraph Squadron left Queenstown, for Valencia Bay on the 3d.

ENGLAND.

The government has asked leave to embody the militia and to increase the army.

The East India Company has made a requisition for 10,000 additional troops.

TURKEY.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has suspended diplomatic relations with the government.

A new Turkish ministry is announced.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid states that the Marquis of Serrano will succeed Concha as Captain-General of Cuba.

PERSIA.

Persia refuses to evacuate Herat.

ADDITIONAL BY THE COLUMBIA.

A dispatch from St. Cloud states that the Emperor Louis Napoleon and Eugenie would leave on the 4th to visit Victoria.

There is no news from India confirming the fall of Delhi. The Europeans at Madras are under arms, expecting the rising.

Eugene Sue, the great French novelist, author of the "Mysteries of Paris" and "The Wandering Jew," besides many other works, is dead.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The jury in the case of the persons arrested as being implicated in the cincinnati riots, after a confinement of four days in the jury room, returned a verdict of disagreement.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Official returns from eighty counties render the election of Rollins (A.) doubtful.

NEBRASKA POLITICS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Advices from Nebraska mention as of the election of —Chapman, (Democrat) as delegate to Congress.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Sales of Cotton 500 bales. Orleans Middling 16c.; Upland Ligs. Middling dull. Wheat $1 50; Red $1 72; Mixed Corn 80c. Pork 20c; Prime Pork $19 50. Beef steady. Lard 9c. Rosin buoyant; Clear Sides 10c. Sugar steady.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Flour $5 50 to $5 70 for Fine and superfine. Red Wheat $1 20; White $1 30. Whisky 25c. Provisions unchanged.

STEAMBOAT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—During the severe thunder storm this afternoon, the steamboat *Ewell* was struck by lightning. The burnished duck was shattered to pieces.

No one was injured, but the shattering of the duck, no great damage was done.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 17.—The Belmont passed down at 2, and the Michigan at 10 Sunday evening.

The W. W. Harper passed at 4, and the Fanny Bullitt at 7 this morning.

VICKSBURG, 17.—The McRae passed down at 3 this evening.

We turn attention to the following extracts from the New York *Herald*, of the 10th inst. its statements we know to be correct:

The Jews and the United States Government—The Swiss Treaty.

Some of our papers are exclaiming against the liberality and bigotry of the British House of Lords, which has just thrown out the "Jew bill," and, under the dictation of the Evangelical party, has voted that no man, unless he a Christian, can possibly be fitted to make laws for England. What will these editors say when they hear that the government of the United States has been partly to blame, strenuous imposing—not merely political—but civil, social and commercial disabilities on persons of the Jewish faith?

Five or six years since, during the Presidency of Mr. Fillmore, a treaty with Switzerland was negotiated by our representative at Berne, stipulating that United States citizens should have full liberty to take up their residence in any of the Swiss Cantons, and to carry on their trade there, or establish any manufactures, without being subjected any disability or persecution on account of their birth; but by a special profession in this treaty, Jews were excluded from its benefits, and expressly excepted from the number of those who could make Switzerland their home under the new arrangement. This treaty, so concluded by the United States representative, was sent to Washington for ratification, and was not ratified. Mr. Webster was waited upon by various gentlemen of the Jewish faith, who urged upon him as strongly the impolicy of ratifying a treaty containing a religious disability, that he was induced to return it to their side, and the treaty fell through.

At the inauguration of Mr. Pierce, Mr. Fay resumed negotiation with the Swiss government, and in course of time concluded a treaty substantially the same as that made by his predecessor, and containing the old obnoxious clause. But he could not, Mr. Fay was more fortunate than his predecessor in his reference to his own government. Whether the Jews made an impression by one of their remonstrances were unheeded by Mr. Pierce and Mr. Marcy, the treaty was, we believe, duly ratified, and became binding on the United States.

By that treaty the United States agree to make a distinction between citizens of one faith and citizens of another, and to claim for the one rights and privileges which they submit to see denied to the other. They agree to aid and abet the Swiss in their narrow-minded exclusion of the Jews, by renouncing beforehand the right of claiming for Jewish citizens of the United States the same privileges as are enjoyed by all other citizens of the country.

We have reason to believe that our Hebrew fellow-citizens are not going to remain silent under this outrage. Quite recently, the effect of the new treaty has received a practical illustration from the refusal of the Swiss authorities to permit an American citizen to do business at Chaux de Fonds, because he was a Jew; and on the strength of this case a powerful and unified appeal is about to be made by the Jews of the United States to President Buchanan for the repeal of the treaty. Societies have been formed for the purpose of prosecuting the appeal; the Jews have gone into the matter with the energy and perseverance which usually characterize them.

It is quite likely that success will crown their efforts. Though, in one point of view, the Swiss have a right to exclude whom they please from their country, and we have no right to force upon them a citizen they do not wish to have, still, to make the United States a party to a distinction among their citizens, involving a religious disability, is not a violation of the Constitution, at least a violation of all sound policy. Mr. Webster, we believe, was of opinion that the obnoxious clause in the new treaty was in violation of that paragraph in the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;" a treaty being in one sense a law, and imposing disabilities on a man on account of his belief amounting, in reality, to "an establishment of religion." Mr. Marcy, we must presume, took a different view of the law, and did not regard it as unconstitutional. Whatever may be the truth between these conflicting opinions, there can be no doubt but the law in its present shape, is the highest degree impolitic and unsound. We cannot imagine that any very enormous proportion of our citizens desire to become bondholders and merchants in Switzerland; the trade of this country would probably survive an entire interruption of intercourse with the pleasant people of the Alps and the Lakes. We think it better that such an interruption should take place than that we should be betrayed into a precedent which would soon be turned against us. Rather than let the foreign powers compel us to discriminate among our own people, and impose on them religious disabilities, let us forsake Switzerland altogether, and blot it out of our map. And, to begin with, let Mr. Buchanan lose no time in notifying the Swiss government that the treaty is at an end.

The New York *Times*, alluding to the Cunningham case, remarks:

After all, it would seem that the guilt of Mrs. Cunningham, and the chance of her punishment, for an attempt to commit a felony, rests entirely upon the decision of the Surrogate as to her marriage with Doctor Burdell. If it be decided that she was not married, then no crime will have been committed by her in attempting to "predace" a fictitious child as the offspring of Doctor Burdell; for, even though she had succeeded in her designs, the child would have had no claim upon the doctor's property. So that, after all, she stands a good chance of going free from punishment.

A BOARD IN "OLD ROUT" WOODY SENSE.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that, being in Rock Island County, in this State, one day last week, he "wended my way on top of a hill called Mt. Zion, six miles from Janesville, and so did Sandbets's daughter. Addison's daughter died unmarried. We are sorry that there are any lineal representatives of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor, Hooker or Barrow. We have mentioned only such names as occurred to us without book; a little research might doubtless much increase the list.—*Sun Chronicle.*

Cunningham.

The most efficient remedy for cramp in the stomach, cholera morbus, or any other stomach derangement, is the free use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which are recommended by physicians in hospital diseases, all of which can be avoided by a timely use of these Bitters. Therefore every family should be supplied with them in time. As a family medicine they have no equal. Their medical virtues have been tested by our most eminent physicians, and adopted in their practice whenever a tonic is required. For sale by druggists generally.

For sale by JOHN WRIGHT & CO.,
aug17-dtdec 21 and 161 Chartres street.

Vestiges of Rheumatism, Relief This:

CLEARPORT, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1851.

DR. C. W. BOREICK, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir*: This spring I spread to work on a farm, during the summer, but I became so severely afflicted with rheumatism, and it disabled me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured of your agent at this place, Mentz, Abbott & Sons, a bottle of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable medicine, I send you this to be published, if you think proper, that others similarly afflicted may have the benefit of my experience.

Yours, SELAS SCHINGER.

HEMBOLDT'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS are Gravel, Bladder, Dropsy and K Joby affections.

HEMBOLDT'S Genuine Preparations, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HEMBOLDT'S Genuine Preparations, for loss of Power, Loss of Memory.

HEMBOLDT'S Genuine Preparations, for Pains in the Back, Headache, Side, Stomach.

HEMBOLDT'S Genuine Preparations, for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.

HEMBOLDS Genuine Preparations, for Weak Nerves, Sorrow of Death, Trembling.

HEMBOLDT'S Genuine Preparations, for Child Romance and Eruptions.

HEMBOLDT'S Genuine Preparations, for Pimples, Tetter, Scrofula and Eruptions.

HEMBOLDT'S Genuine Preparations, for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Diseases of Veins.

HEMBOLDS Genuine Preparations, for Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

HEMBOLDT'S Genuine Preparations, Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5, or 12 for $10, sent by express, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Philadelphia.

Depot 151 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

And all Druggists and Dealers sport wrdes

Auction Sales Yesterday.

How often is the community baited by sale announcements in the daily press, where the inducements to the sale are made to appear so tempting, that, upon the strength of the representations, the unsuspicious are induced to be deceived, through the agency of the sale, into a purchase, which, upon closer examination, proves to be a transparent humbug, if not worse. The reverse has occurred a great many times lately, but the reverse has occurred a great many times lately, but the reverse has occurred a great many times lately, but the