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The New Orleans Bee.

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No subscription taken for less than one year.
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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1858.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,714.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The number of deaths in the Charity Hospital last week was but twenty-six—an increase of one over the number for the week previous. The total mortality from yellow fever in the whole city for the same period was nine—likewise an increase of one. The Charity Hospital is an almost unerring thermometer of public health, and its indications in matter of public health are fully corroborated by the bills of mortality. Judging from these data, we should say that the probabilities are strongly in favor of our escaping an epidemic visitation. It is true we are not yet completely out of the woods. Yellow fever has been known to break out in an epidemic form as late as the beginning of September, but this is excessively rare. As a general rule it assumes that character early in July. We have now reached the middle of the month, with no greater amount of mortality than commonly exists in the healthiest seasons. For, be it well understood that no summer ever elapses in New Orleans without a few fatal cases of fever. When thus few and far between, and scarcely numbering more than eight or ten per week, they are considered sporadic, and occasion little or no apprehension among the unacclimated. We would nevertheless counsel those who have never passed through the ordeal to be prudent and temperate in their habits. One thing is conceded: the fever is most violent and least manageable when it seizes upon enfeebled frames, or constitutions impaired by intemperance and excess. The careful individual who avoids exposure to morning and evening dews, who keeps early hours, sleeps in a room well ventilated, apartments, eats and drinks in moderation, shuns cold liquors, and even very cold water, while heated and perspiring, and maintains regular habits, stands a fair chance of an entire immunity from an attack, and may be literally sure of recovery if stricken by the disease. The stranger who neglects these precautions usually becomes an early victim to an epidemic.

As prevention is a thousand times better than cure, we would impress on our city authorities the necessity of vigorously enforcing those hygienic ordinances which are essential to the preservation of health. First and foremost among them is the purification of our streets. We believe New Orleans possesses the unenviable reputation of being the filthiest city in America, and though from the nature of the soil, the avidity with which it imbibes moisture, and the tenacity with which it clings to it, this misfortune is not wholly to be ascribed to municipal neglect, nevertheless proper supervision, activity and zeal may contribute largely to improvement. We have reason to believe that the new Street Commissioner, Mr. FLECHIER, has a thorough appreciation of the important duties confided to him, and will exert all his energies towards their satisfactory fulfilment. We expect much from him, and trust he will not disappoint the hopes of his friends. The office of Street Commissioner has usually been occupied by inefficient and apathetic functionaries, and hence the perpetual complaints of unclean streets, of thoroughfares obstructed by accumulations of filth, of stagnant pools seething beneath the vertical rays of a mid-day sun, of dead and decaying animals, and foul and loathsome deposits. Let Mr. FLECHIER see that the sins of omission of his predecessors are not repeated. Let him look to the removal of nuisances of every kind, and to the impartial execution of the penalties prescribed against those who violate health ordinances. Keep our city clean, and if we do not succeed in banishing yellow fever, we may be tolerably certain of abating its malignity.

CULLUM'S SPRINGS, ALABAMA.—We invite attention to the advertisement in our columns setting forth the advantages of Cullum's Springs, at Bladon, Choctaw county, Alabama. It is well known that these celebrated mineral waters possess extraordinary curative powers in a large number of the diseases which afflict humanity. A few years ago, the distinguished chemist, M. Arfvedson, analyzed the product of these springs, and found that they were divided into three principal ingredients, to wit: alcaline, sulphur and ferruginous, and that consequently they were admirably adapted to the treatment of maladies of the most diverse character. The statements of M. Arfvedson have been amply confirmed by a number of eminent physicians of New Orleans, whose certificates are appended to the advertisement. Cullum's springs have, for some years, been the habitual resort of invalids and persons in delicate health, and have steadily maintained their superiority over all others.

A more agreeable sojourn for travelers can scarcely be imagined. The springs are situated in a delightful and romantic spot.—Cottages for families have been erected, where perfect privacy may be obtained. A spacious hotel, bath houses, ten-pin alleys, billiard tables, &c., offer constant attraction and entertainment to visitors. In short bath and recreation-rooms are equally attainable at the springs. The terms, as will be seen by the advertisement, are moderate.

A CYCLOPEDIA OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION.—We are indebted to the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for a copy of this elaborate and valuable work. It is an immense volume of over two thousand pages, replete with important statistical and other information on all subjects connected with commerce and navigation, and enriched with numerous maps. It is far fuller and more complete than the work of McCullough, and contains besides a vast amount of matter of the highest interest, much of which was omitted or but imperfectly explained in the latter. This is the only comprehensive commercial publication issued within the last twenty-five years, and is designed to be a standard book of reference upon all topics relating to commerce. With this object the compilers, J. S. Homans and J. S. Homans, Jr., have bestowed enormous labor and research upon its preparation. We have looked over the work with some care, and are satisfied that it is extremely accurate, as well as exhaustively rich in information. Harper's Cyclopedia of Commerce should be part of the furniture of every merchant's counting-room, and of every gentleman's library.

We call the attention of the public to the sale of splendid furniture which takes place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Messrs. DAVIS & SE'S, at No. 85 Camp street, at the residence of Judge Bermudez, on Bourbon street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets. The furniture is almost new, and the sale positive, as the owner has already left for Europe.

A FREE FIGHT.—*One Man Killed.*—The officers of the steamer Linda, which arrived yesterday from Jefferson, Texas, inform us that on Friday last a free fight took place on board the steamer Bloomer, then lying at Jefferson, in which one of the crew was killed. He was knocked or thrown overboard, but the body was shortly afterwards recovered, and his skull was discovered to be badly broken. The mate and a number of the crew had been arrested, and the matter was being investigated before a justice of the peace when the Linda left.

THE COLLINS LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The New York *Tribune* learns that there is some probability of the Collins line of steamships resuming their trips between New York and Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th inst. As far as the *Tribune* can understand the position of affairs in this matter, it seems that Brown Brothers, who held a mortgage for $300,000, and other claims against the ships, and by virtue of which they were finally sold, also owned stock in the line to the amount of $500,000 that according to the conditions of the charter, stockholders were liable to double the amount of the stock respectively held by them: that under these circumstances, the Messrs. Brown have, since the sale of the steamships, offered to sacrifice their shares of stock and give up the ships on payment of the amount due them from the company at the time of the sale, provided they are relieved from all further connection with the steamers and liabilities on their account. The principal stockholders on the side of the Atlantic are said to be anxious to avail themselves of this offer, provided the Post-Office Department at Washington will sanction a change of the terminus of the route in England from Liverpool to Southampton.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the schooner Seaman, at New York, from St. Ann's Bay, the Baltimore papers have Kingston dates of the 12th June. The papers are quite barren of interest. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the morging of the 16th, immediately succeeding an intensely hot day and tremendous fall of rain. No damage seems to have resulted. Schooner Emily Frear, from New York, arrived at Falmouth on the 11th.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

The great problem among European, and indeed among American quidnuncs, is the warlike preparations of France. Various explanations of this indubitable fact have been ventured, all more or less satisfactory. The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* takes, however, a new view of the subject, and is of opinion, according to alleged assertions, that, immediately after the attempt of ORSINI, and as the result of the addresses of the French army published in the *Moniteur*, Lord PALMERSTON was preparing to launch an immense fleet against the shores of France in case the proper apologies were not made. Lord PALMERSTON is said to have boasted of this intention subsequently, and it was partly upon this boast that Mr. DISRAELI felt authorized to declare, in his Slough speech, that when he came into power the country was on the eve of a war with France. It is believed in France that it is a knowledge of this fact, and of the general aggressive tendencies of Lord PALMERSTON, that the present Cabinet meets such an extraordinary and unexpected support in the House and in the country. France declares, therefore, that she has the right, even as an ally of England, to put herself on a war footing with England. She declares that it is fear of England that requires her to build up her navy, and not a necessity for invading England, of which she never thought. So it will be seen that there are two sides of the medal, and that the fear is mutual.

This view does not strike us as very plausible. It seems incredible that France, with the depressed condition of her finances, should be willing to expend millions upon millions of francs in the equipment and enlargement of her army and navy, simply upon the rumor that PALMERSTON was preparing to go to war with her, in case the insulting language of the French officers was not satisfactorily explained. Nations do not usually arm upon a vast and formidable scale upon the strength of a barren and idle report. We presume the true explanation of the warlike preparations in France is first the quarrel with Austria, and next the uncertain state of political affairs in Europe. Louis NAPOLEON anticipates an eventual conflict, and is resolved to be ready for it. As for his imputed design to invade England we have never thought it worthy of serious consideration.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer City of Memphis for late St. Louis papers.

Capture of an Alleged American Slaver by a British Cruiser.

By the arrival of the City of Washington we have intelligence of the capture of an alleged slaver by the British war steamer Bloodhound. An English paper says:

The war steamer Bloodhound had arrived from the west coast of Africa. On her arrival she was ordered to the Admiralty Chief, and an inquiry was held on board on the matter of her being sent home, in consequence of the charge laid before Sierra Leone the American bark Thomas Watson, which vessel was afterwards released, and proceeded to her port of destination.

It appears, from information obtained, that on the 14th of September last, the Bloodhound was riding at anchor in British waters off Lagos, and on the evening of that day, a black man, in a state of nudity, was observed swimming towards the Bloodhound. On being rescued from his perilous situation, the water swarming with sharks, he stated that his name was Johnson, a native of Cape Coast Castle, and that being a British settlement, he claimed the protection of the British flag, in consequence of the treatment he had been subjected to on board of the Thomas Watson.

He had shipped as steward, and was smuggled on board without the Governor's pinnace, and being informed by the cook that the master, Captain Cousens, had sold him to a Spanish trader, after one day's run, one of the officers of a slaver taken on the coast and condemned, he (Johnson) requested to be taken on shore to get his name entered in the Governor's book as a guarantee for his safe return to his own country.

The captain would not consent to this, but ultimately had him, and put a guard over him to prevent his escape. After being brutally punished for an attempted evasion, he succeeded in reaching the Bloodhound as described. Upon this statement being sworn to by Johnson, Commander Robson, of the Bloodhound, attended by some of his officers, proceeded on board the Thomas Watson.—The master was informed of the statement, and a demand made for the body of the man.

Captain Cousens admitted that Johnson was not entered on the books, and ultimately agreed that if Commander Robson would send on board the next morning, he would pay Johnson wages at the rate of $5 a month, and not $12 as Johnson asserted before Commander Robson on going on board next morning, Captain Cousens informed him that he had consulted with the supercargo and should pay no wages, and declared that Johnson should be returned as a deserter.

This Commander Robson refused to do, and in consequence of the refusal to give Thomas Watson persuiting to have Johnson returned, Commander Robson ordered the ship to be taken to Sierra Leone, for the opinion of the Judge Advocate. As the Thomas Watson happened to be an American vessel, the United States consul, says the discouraging tenor of the news from India has caused a decline in consols of ½. The demand for money continues active.

The private letters from India are very desponding. They say more troops are wanted.

The English intervention in the Cagliari affair is causing great indignation throughout southern Italy.

WASHINGTON SCANDAL.—The N. Y. *Herald*, of the 7th, entertains its readers with the following bit of scandal:

Mr. Muruaga, Spanish Secretary of Legation, who had a duel with Soulé a few months ago with Mr. Corcoran, about a love affair with Corcoran's daughter, yesterday took satisfaction for the insult he considered he received by throwing his glove in Corcoran's face. Corcoran objected to the attentions of Muruaga to his daughter. Meeting on the street about two months ago, such language was used that Mr. Muruaga challenged Mr. Corcoran. Mr. C. refused Muruaga's challenge on the ground of his unwarrantable presence on his (Corcoran's) premises. Muruaga, feeling *the sting of wounded honor*, appealed to his government for redress, but the object of obtaining satisfaction without compromising the legation. Upon obtaining his answer from Madrid, which was after the termination of the truce, stating that he had been prevented, by his official position, from seeking redress for the affray, Mr. Muruaga threw his glove in Corcoran's face, Corcoran drew his pistol, but did not fire.—Muruaga stood in an attitude to receive the fire, having his hand on a pistol in his pocket to return the compliment if not mortally wounded. This has caused great excitement in fashionable circles, though every effort has been made to prevent and suppress it.

A Communication from the United States to the French Institute.

The committee of the French Institute, in whose hands has been placed the sum of $20,000 as a reward to be paid to the person who shall find a remedy for the cholera, or the cause of cholera, has just had its yearly meeting, and they announce that for the present year the following report has been made for the legacy, for supposed cures of cholera, or discoveries of its cause. But the committee declare that none of the papers presented on the subject meets the requirements of the legacy. Among the documents forwarded was one from the United States, which reads as follows:

To the imperial institut of france:

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hopin I shall hodley hear on you soon i submit my clame most respecfoully,

Justice of the Peace ——— township, ——— Co., State of ———.

It is a common saying in France, "*L'Amérecain ne doute de rien*." In other words, "the American never dreams but that he will succeed." Our country squire will, no doubt, be disappointed at not receiving the hundred thousand francs; but he ought to take courage from the fact that Jenner and Harvey, and other great discoverers in the medical world, died without having their discoveries appreciated.—*Boston Traveller.*

TWO OPERA COMPANIES.—The "Little Napoleon" of the Opera, as the leaser of the Academy of Music has been severely nicknamed, is likely to have an opposition worthy of a great general during the next season. Mr. STRAKOSCH, a man of good taste and judgment, went out on Saturday in the *Vanderbilt* for the purpose of engaging an Italian opera company for Mr. NIBLO's beautiful house. Mr. ULLMAN is already in Europe, singing like a charmer to the implacable LUMLEY, and endeavoring by a species of electro-biology to make an arrangement with PICCOLOMINI and GIUGLINI. Every one hopes that he will be successful. Mr. BARNUM is also in Europe by this time, and Mr. W. H. FALCO—the most placid manager the world has ever seen—is on his way thither. If LUMLEY can be moved by the caresses of so many rich swains, he is blessed with a larger amount of virtue than falls to the lot of most *impresarios*.—*New York Times.*

Much has been said about feats of strength, but it is an actual fact that, in Newburyport, a few days ago, a man of but ordinary stature knocked down an elephant. The performer of the great feat was an auctioneer.—*Pgne Mss.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

RIOTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, (Canada) July 14.—Serious rioting has been going on here for several days past among the Orangemen. On Monday and Tuesday nights, several persons were shot and killed, and no formidable was the disturbance that the military was called out for its suppression.

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Orders have reached Fort Leavenworth for removing the troops from Fort Scott, and assigning Major Shannon's battery to Minnesota.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The steamboats Imperial and Hiawatha have arrived; the Falls City has departed for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, July 14.—The Woodford passed down at 5 o'clock this afternoon; the James Montgomery at 8 o'clock, P. M.

We find the following dispatches in the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 10th inst:

Highly Important from the West.

RECALL OF THE UTAH REINFORCEMENTS

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS, &c.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, July 6.
Per U. S. Express Company to
BOONVILLE, July 8.

The special messenger from Washington, referred to in a previous dispatch, reached the fort yesterday with the official orders for General Harney, which went forward this morning by Captain Simpson. The orders direct the following movements:

Eight companies of the 2d Dragoons, Majors Phelps and Reynolds's batteries of Artillery, the 5th, 10th and probably the 7th regiments of Infantry remain in Utah.

The 4th Artillery and two companies of the 2d Dragoons occupy the District of the Platte.

The 1st Cavalry is directed to remain on the Plains as late as practicable, and make excursions among the Indians and keep them in subjection.

The 4th or 7th Infantry proceeds to Oregon, in view of the recent intelligence from the Pacific of Indian hostilities.

Major Barry and Hunt's batteries are ordered to return to Fort Leavenworth.

The Corps of Engineers, now with the battalion of the 10th infantry, are to return to West Point, after completing the work of opening a road to Camp Scott, via the Cheyenne Pass.

The troops that accompanied Capt. Marcy from New Mexico returned to that Department.

Brig. Gen. Harney is ordered to return to St. Louis and assume command of the Department of the West, unless he may have received instructions of the 5th, directing action of the Mormons to the army now in Utah, in which case he is empowered to send forward the whole of the reinforcements and continue with them to Utah, or return to take command of his Department, as he may prefer.

Lieut. Col. Crosman and Captains Turnley and Paige are assigned to duty in Utah.

Capt. Hancock is ordered to proceed with the regiment of Infantry to the Pacific.

The officers of the Topographical Engineers, hitherto assigned duty with the troops in Utah, are ordered to report to Gen. Johnston.

The recruits and officers destined for the corps now in Utah will proceed to that Department.

Assistant Adjutant General Buell remains attached to the staff of Gen. Harney.

The Paymaster has directed that we go through with his funds to Utah. The others remain on duty in the Department of the Platte. The Commissary assigned this Department is expected to keep communication between the Missouri river and Utah, and is under the orders of Gen. Johnston.

An express arrived here from Utah yesterday. The dates are old, and contain nothing additional to that already received and published.

Gen. Harney was at Fort Kearny on the 29th of June.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

Shocks of an earthquake continued at Naples. Treasure to the amount of 3,000,000 ducats, and at Sala fifty houses had been demolished and many people killed. Several villages had been destroyed by the deluge of rain.

The Calcutta dates to the 18th May state that Sir Hugh Wheeler was relieved, but was subsequently threatened by Nena Sahib, who was repulsed.

Lucknow was threatened by 20,000 rebels, under the Begum, during General Grant's absence.

Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the Ganges.

The heat is described as being intense. The troops at Lucknow are suffering from disease, and the garrison was reduced to 2000 infantry.

Ownar Luigi had crossed the Ganges, and menaced the Bombay route. The rebels had commenced hastening to its relief.

A conspiracy had been developed in the 4th Native Infantry in the Punjaub. The ringleaders were hung.

The Rajah Shunda in Hydrabad had rebelled, and was put down by the British troops.

The Calcutta import market had improved. Produce was dull.

Hong Kong dates to May 5th say there was much uneasiness felt at Canton, and the inhabitants were deserting the city.

The import market at Shanghae was inactive; silks had declined 20 teals.

A letter received from Beyrout mentions the outrages by the priests upon an American missionary named Dodge. The American Consul at Beyrout was seeking redress.

A telegram from London to Liverpool, dated Saturday afternoon, says, "The rebel discouraging tenor of the news from India has caused a decline in consols of ½. The demand for money continues active."

The private letters from India are very despondent. They say more troops are wanted.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE-PLAYING.—Not long since one Tom Conway, an ex-policeman, "played his cards" so well as to have played right into somebody's hand, and as the hands of times to have played quite out of the hands of others; but whether "clubs," "hearts," or "diamonds" were "trumps" has never been positively ascertained. It is fairly supposable, however, that some of the police *could* have drawn a club in order to get a "bead" on Tom, had he ventured to play "poker" with them, in the police fashion of using nothing but clubs; that not a few had a "heart" to catch him, either with or without "clubs," and that all might be induced to "discard diamonds" in the rush for "drawing" something with which to beat him at "brag." But one thing appears certain: it was a "draw game" all round, so far as Tom was concerned, so that somehow or other he quietly "drew off," and went his way rejoicing, till subsequently arrested and brought to his "trumps" before Recorder DUMMERS as a "fugitive from justice," and on a charge not only of having "dealt unfairly" with the police, but of having played "high" to a high degree in the first place, in "beating with a "club" some innocent youth, who held "scarcely any hand at all," against the police, in the second while to say, that from this out, the police got into a generally playful mood, and having "played up" Tom naturally "played down" to the police, so to "a small game for fun" among themselves. This waxed more and more interesting, till a very high old game ensued into it also with the most decided relish.

"Dryden," said he, addressing the Lieutenant of Police, "would you like to arrest Conway?"

"Nothing shorter," said Dryden. "Well, then," said Agi official, "I have just learned that he is but a square off from us."

"Good," said the Lieutenant; and he at once armed himself, and calling a trusty corps of indefatigable police, started in full pursuit of the fugitive. An hour passed, however, only to find him returned with a report. "No success." Others then, Dryden and Nixon, he was told, had "caught the fellow," and the active Lieutenant was left to the supposition that he was unfortunate in being actually "headed" him in the Conway race. The fact was that, after a fashion, they had gotten ahead of the indefatigable Conway, for Conway had been arrested, even before the Lieutenant went in pursuit of him, and had already been duly arraigned before Recorder DUMMERS. There was nothing left to be done but to laugh. So the Recorder laughed, and Grafton and Nixon laughed, and the whole Lieutenant and his police band man-had to laugh also—they "couldn't help laughing for the life of them, and Tom Conway. So ended the pursuit, and so ended for the nonce the elusive Tom having trumped up some successful "card" of explanation to the Recorder, and been permitted to take leave of the very grave charge of attacking a boy with a knife, with the worst imaginable intention. It's a good game, this "poker" of Tom Conway, therefore, expects to have justice dealt out to him. *Nous verrons.*

THIRD DISTRICT.—James Brooks, Sergeant of Police, reports that Peter Driscoll was violently beaten in the lockup of the Third District Tuesday night, by one James Cragin, with the intent to kill. The cause of the beating, if any, has not been revealed, but Cragin has been held for examination before Recorder Long.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—Elizabeth Shieber swore before Recorder Adams yesterday that her husband, Jacob Shieber, the Recorder, not being disposed to doubt Betty on the sanctity of her oath, ordered the alleged lamentable husband to be arrested and held for examination touching any mental aberration with which he may be found afflicted.

Thomas Farrell was taxed $5 for taking "a *dram* and not caring a d—n for expense, so far as to slope without paying for the liquor," and Mike Tierney was held to bail Mike Tierney, was held for examination; Jack Lynch, in default of $500 bail, sent to prison to await the action of the District Court, for digging into Mike Keller, as though he were a mere *corpus dilecti* of so much molten earth.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—"*Red Bull No. 1.*"—The individual known by this appellation, but properly named Wm. Hudson, was arraigned before Recorder Summers on a charge of having attacked John Seiler with a knife. Jack could swear to nothing more, however, than that he had a head of Bull on his shoulders, that he might take his life, whereupon Bill was held to bail to keep the peace for the next six months.

Wm. Hudson, accused of threats of murder against Seiler above, was discharged; but J. L. E. Matthews, accused by Seiler of slapping a decidedly striking hand in his face fortunate, and was fined $25, with a forfeiture of his license;

EMANUEL GIA.—Mr. David Mann, 499 Vine street, says he was a great sufferer, but the Oil cured him; Mr. E. H. Grant, Esq., 111 North Eighth street, so says E. H. Grant, Esq., 111 North Eighth street, says James A. R. Thomas, George street, above Ninth.

RHEUMATISM.—A wonderful cure—14 months in bed—Miss McGinley had two doctors—used the Oil and was cured. 1017 Bienville, opposite Bath.

PHTHISIC AND ASTHMA.—Mrs. Mary Sutton, Twentieth and Poplar, cured. This Oil has a singular influence over the throat and Nixon, he was told, had "caught the fellow," and the active Lieutenant was left to the supposition that he was unfortunate in being actually "headed" him in the Conway race. The fact was that, after a fashion, they had gotten ahead of the indefatigable Conway, for Conway had been arrested, even before the Lieutenant went in pursuit of him, and had already been duly arraigned before Recorder DUMMERS. There was nothing left to be done but to laugh. So the Recorder laughed, and Grafton and Nixon laughed, and the whole Lieutenant and his police band man-had to laugh also—they "couldn't help laughing for the life of them, and Tom Conway. So ended the pursuit, and so ended for the nonce the elusive Tom having trumped up some successful "card" of explanation to the Recorder, and been permitted to take leave of the very grave charge of attacking a boy with a knife, with the worst imaginable intention. It's a good game, this "poker" of Tom Conway, therefore, expects to have justice dealt out to him. *Nous verrons.*

THIRD DISTRICT.—James Brooks, Sergeant of Police, reports that Peter Driscoll was violently beaten in the lockup of the Third District Tuesday night, by one James Cragin, with the intent to kill. The cause of the beating, if any, has not been revealed, but Cragin has been held for examination before Recorder Long.

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BURNS.—Hundreds and thousands have been cured.

PALMS IN RACK AND BREAST.—Thos. E. Potter, Esq., No. 3 Lodge street, had 1000 others. No. "Electric Oil" is genuine unless signed CHAS. DE GRAFF and the name of the firm. Also see that "Dr. De Graff" is blown in the bottle.

PROF. DE GRAFF,
39 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.
For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jy12 6t disc 21 and 151 Chartres street.

A Good Medicine.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is one of the most useful and pleasant beverages of the day. It is mild and agreeable to the taste, bracing the nerves, giving a healthy tone to the stomach, and imparting a glorious appetite. A wine glassful of this Cordial taken three times a day will be better than a family physician as do other medicine will be found. This is the particularly recommended as a tonic or strengthener to the invalid "weaker vessels" in an astonishing degree. See the advertisement and other columns. jy8 2w disc

The Result of It.

It is a positive fact that our foreign people are compelled to go through a vast variety of climates and pass a great deal of time in a thousand ways and places. Therefore it is no wonder they should be proof against fevers of all kinds—whether "fever and ague," bilious fevers, or remittent fevers, these, indeed, but one way to be sure of this, that is to get

ORGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.
21 and 151 Chartres street,
General agents for the South, to whom a supply does should be addressed. jy13 1&17

☞ MOTHERS WHO SEE WITH pain in their children wasting away, and becoming listless, feverish, and debilitated, in consequence of the presence of worms in the stomach or bowels, can remove at once the trouble and anxiety, by administering Wistar's Anthelmintic *Vermifuge*, which discharges them without pain and leaves the digestive organs in a vigorous condition. There is no mistaking the effects of this medication. Be particular and remember the name—Wistar's *Canadian Vermifuge*. Nothing else can be depended on. Remember this!

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.
21 and 151 Chartres street,
jy13 1& 17 Sole Proprietors.

NOTICE.

THE firm of SCHMIDT & CO. expired this day by the withdrawal of Mr. H. SCHMIDT. The signature will be used hereafter in liquidation only.

The undersigned will continue the entire business under the style of REICHARD & CO. and solicits a continuance of the business of the late firm, and take charge of all outstanding claims. Office and salesroom, 56 Camp, corner of Gotmidt & Co., has joined the present firm as partner in connection with the retiring firm, and will be found at the old stand.

AUGUSTUS REICHARD,
JOHN KRUTTSCHNITT, } Late
LEOPOLD CHRIST, } Firm
F. W. REICHARD, Partner in Commendam.
New Orleans, July 15th, 1858. jy15 1m

NOTICE.

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

New Orleans, 14th July, 1858. jy15 6t

SPLIT PEAS—A few half barrels Northern, for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 16 Poydras st

CLOVER—100 sacks prime Carolina, for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 16 Poydras st

POTATOES—500 barrels and sacks choice Creole, in store and for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 16 Poydras st

GARLIC—50 bunches large new Crop, for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 16 Poydras st

ONIONS—250 bbls Louisville silver skins, a prime article, for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 16 Poydras st

DRIED APPLES—250 bbls choice Western, reserved for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 16 Poydras st

BEANS—100 bbls small white navy, a very choice article, for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 16 Poydras st

OLIVE OIL—10 baskets, of 12 bottles, James Flagniol,
43 baskets, of 12 bottles, Incaglia,
18 do do 24 half do, James Flagniol
For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jy13 1m Saw disc 21 and 151 Chartres street.

COGNAC BRANDY—65 qr. casks, Edmed Jaubin & Co.; 20, old, Etienne Roux
C 55 do, Chas Jobin & Co.;
For sale by X. LAMBERT.
jy18 62 Magazine street.

WINES—
70 Casks claret wine, Ft. Julien,
16 do do Cameau,
16 do white do, Haut Sauterne,
30 barrels do do do,
200 boxes do do, do,
300 do do do, Co;
For sale by X. LAMBERT.
jy18 No. 62 Magazine street

CLARET—200 casks good ordinary, 25 do Haut Sauterne, from Bordeaux and St Estephe; 45 do St. Julien; 15 do Sherman Ft. Estephe, for sale by Chas. Boisdoré and Jails Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
jy12

SARDINES—100 cases Marive per ship Laila Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
jy13 20 Custom-house st

Greatest Blessing.

15 BALES, 80 paire each, white blankets for negro gross, expected per ship Laila Rookh, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
jy18 20 Custom-house st

BRANDY—6 quarter pipes very old, pure and fine Cognac brandy, Comte de Lignac, 3 quarter pipes Rosbelle Brandy, Lancel, expected per ship Charlotte Reed and Laila Rookh, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
jy18 20 Custom-house st

WINES IN BOXES—25 boxes Margaux Medoc, 1846 and 1848, a superior article, to ar