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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1857.

The Mississippi City steps through yesterday with the fleet which.

THE STOCK PANIC.

The stock panic which came through New York, and which has involved in ruin many merchants, bankers, and brokers, in commercial circles, has reached us. It has been anticipated and felt some days, by those who have long been acquainted with the unsound condition of the money market. Weeks engaged in a searching investigation of the financial condition of New York, had led to the general conviction that a crisis was at hand. The *Herald* of the 20th—but a few days before the first monetary shock—spoke out the failure of the Ohio Road Company—anticipated a very severe blow during the fall season. The *Herald* had left the city previous, carrying out sentiments utterance to specie, and greatly crippling the operations of the banks, which had pursued a liberal policy of increasing their line of discounts without any regard to the export movement and specie product. A steady drain of gold to pay debts due in Europe had been going on for some time, and in the face of this chronic source of embarrassments importers were constantly increasing the debt by the magnitude of their purchases on the other side. What could have been expected save a crash. Nothing indeed has staved it off until now save the copious and uninterrupted supply of gold from California; yet even this has failed to fill up the huge vacuum occasioned by extravagance, wild speculation and overtrading.

Whether the Ohio Trust Company had or had not failed, the crisis was bound to come. The laws of trade, the settled axioms of commercial economy cannot be habitually and systematically violated for a term of years, without a calamitous reaction. The people of New York have been transacting business upon an unparalleled scale of prodigality. The property which followed the discovery of the gold placers of California, and which, through the mercantile supremacy of New York, diffused its streams of wealth principally in that city, appears to have turned the brains of thousands. Property doubled in value, rents became enormous; the poorest store in an eligible situation was leased at many thousands per annum; a wretched dark hole in the basement story of a house in Wall street or Broadway commanded an income which equaled the rent-roll of a German prince. Extravagance was the order of the day. Men paid ten thousand dollars a year for house rent, and three times the sum for clerk hire; lived in palaces that cost a plum, and were furnished with Oriental luxury. Women blazed with diamonds, and frequented the promenade and the opera fifteen hundred dollar cashmere shawls. The style of living evinced boundless extravagance; the mode of doing business displayed a feverish haste to get rich by bold and reckless speculation. Money for a while was readily made, and therefore improvidently squandered. The source was deemed inexhaustible, and California was regarded as another Pactolus. Of course speculation flourished. Railroad stock, bank stock, every plausible scheme of improvement, tangible and visionary, was eagerly grasped at. The warnings of the press were treated as the prophecies of Cassandra, and were either unheard, or disdained. Finally the crash has commenced, and no doubt by this time the people are waking up, and staring in consternation at the financial ruin which overwhelms them. We believe that the large firms in New York which have yielded to the pressure are entitled to very little sympathy—for they have pursued a false and dangerous course, with their eyes open. They knew the inevitable result of overtrading, and cannot plead ignorance or inexperience in their defense. We do, however, sincerely compassionate the fate of thousands of innocent persons who have been entangled in the wide circle of misfortune which the bankruptcy of an extensive house invariably creates. If the evil were confined to the principals, it would be deemed but a fitting retribution for erroneous errors. Unhappily it involves others far and near, who suffer through no fault of their own.

There is, we think, no reason to believe that however wide-spread and serious may be the monetary crisis in New York, it will affect New Orleans injuriously. Our commerce has been conducted on safe and prudent principles, and our financial institutions are in the soundest possible position. Our business affairs of the past year have been pretty well wound up and settled, and our debt to the North is comparatively trifling. The chief effect of the revulsion in New York will be to impress upon the trade here the necessity of caution, and probably to diminish the amount of purchases for the season ahead by one-half. A sense of proper precaution may probably induce the banks to curtail their discounts, and thus a certain degree of stringency in the money market may follow. But otherwise New Orleans, having committed none of these folies which have brought calamity upon New York, may reasonably anticipate exemption from suffering.

The news from India does not seem to justify the confidence felt in England of the speedy termination of the war. At the latest dates Delhi had not been taken, nor does the capture appear probable until reinforcements reach the British camp. The revolt in the Kingdom of Oude—a recently acquired appanage of the British Crown—containing three millions of inhabitants—is a new and disheartening feature in the advices. While we entertain no doubt of the ultimate subjugation of the rebels, all the intelligence received tends to show that it will only be accomplished at immense cost of blood and treasure.

We learn, says the *Red River Democrat*, that, on Wednesday night, the 12th instant, the large steam saw mill belonging to Capt. Levi Wilson, situated about six and a half miles from Alexandria, was destroyed by fire. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The buildings were entirely new, and contained a large amount of valuable machinery, purchased by him at the North. His loss is supposed to be about $30,000. No insurance.

A very bold and successful uttering of counterfeit money took place on Tuesday night in New York, when about $10,000 worth of spurious bills, all of the denomination of five dollars, on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts, were circulated in every possible place where bilie could be changed. The large hotels were among the sufferers; the theatres suffered; every grocery, liquor store and cigar shop was inundated with them, until at last a suspicion was aroused, and several arrests were made. The police are still chasing up the culprits, and it is believed that about forty persons in all will be held to answer. The bills are on red paper, and well calculated to deceive.

A suit in which $25,000 is claimed as damages for a breach of promise of marriage has been commenced by Moses Jugler, of New York, against Mr. George Hayward and wife, of Boston. Mr. Jugler met the lady in Europe, who was then the wealthy widow of Amos Binny. He alleges that she promised to marry him, but subsequently married Mr. Hayward. The defendants are abroad. Rufus Choate and Peleg W. Chandler are retained for the defense.

A convention of colored Baptists is in session at Boston.

POSTMASTER SHOT—*Supposed Murderer Escaped.*—From Mr. Edward McElligott, of Haradan's Express, says the Savannah Morning News, we learn that the Postmaster named Johnson, at Howard's station, Taylor county, on the Muscogee railroad, was shot on Sunday night last by an overseer on the railroad named Rock. The latter had escaped, and up to the time of our informants passing over the line, and not been arrested. It appears that on Sunday afternoon Johnson and Rock had been drinking pretty freely together, and had had some difficulty arising from dispatches, &c. In the night Johnson, while going home, was shot, and his body was found next morning. Rock, in whose company he had been seen carousing and quarreling, could not be found. Other circumstantial evidence led to the belief that Rock had wilfully shot him. The matter occasions much excitement in and about the county.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 20th, says:

The official returns make the election for Governor so close that only when the last county is heard from can the result be announced. We publish, this morning, official returns from twenty-eight counties, and unofficial reports from nine other counties, in all of which Rice's majority is seven hundred and thirty-three, with Ripley and Dunklin to hear from. These two counties, as will be seen by the table, gave Buchanan 541 votes, and Fillmore 148. In the elections for Governor last year, they gave Polk 464, Bogy 148, Bailey 182—and a majority for Polk, over both of his competitors.

THE ARMY IN KANSAS.

The steamer Cataract, from Kansas, with dates to the 15th instant, arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 20th.

GREAT MEETING.—In the Houses of Lords and the Commons, Lord Campbell presented the address from the Queen and Princess Royal of Prussia, expressing great sympathy with them in their sorrow, and their relative, the ex-King, in their misfortune. Lord Malmesbury stated that they had received assurances from the King that he was entirely innocent of all complicity in the outbreak, and that great duty was the only path that he might pursue in the position that he might be placed in.

Objections were raised to the reception of the petition on merely technical grounds, and it was withdrawn.

The bill authorizing the embodiment of the militia was read a second time after a brief debate, in the course of which Lord Panmure and the Duke of Cambridge stated that efforts should be made to induce the requisite number of militia men to volunteer for the regular army.

Laying the Telegraph Cable.

The seventh attempt of the Atlantic telegraph was successfully landed at Valentia on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland received it formally from the officers and men of the *Niagara*, amidst great enthusiasm.

The following is a correct list of the eight steam vessels employed in connection with the laying down of the cable:

1. The U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*, Capt. Hudson, to lay the half of the cable from Ireland.

2. The *Susquehanna*, Capt. Sands, to attend upon the *Niagara*.

3. The *Arctic*, Capt. Berryman, to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland.

4. The *Victoria*, Capt. Sluyter, to assist in landing the cable at Newfoundland.

5. H. M. steamer *Agamemnon*, Capt. Noddall, to lay the half of the cable on the American side.

6. The *Leopard*, Capt. Wainwright, to attend upon the *Agamemnon*.

7. The *Cyclops*, Capt. Dayman, to go ahead of the steamers and keep the course.

8. The *Advice*, Capt. Raymond, to assist in landing the cable at Valentia.

The expedition is said to have put to sea shortly after the landing of the cable, but as the telegraph from Valentia was not completed, we are without information as to its progress. The weather in England had become rough and stormy, but was rather more settled on Saturday.

A French Visit.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, accompanied by Count Walewski and a brilliant suite, arrived at Osborne, on a visit to Queen Victoria, on Thursday morning, the 6th instant, and were received with a Royal salute from the Isle of Wight and Spithead. The visit was strictly a private one, and would not, it was believed, extend beyond the Isle of Wight and, probably, Portsmouth Navy Yard. A most vigilant surveillance was kept up in the neighborhood of Osborne, and all over the island, by a strong force of police from London and Paris, and boats were stationed off the beach at Osborne to prevent the approach of any shore or strange boats. It was thought the imperial party would return to France on Monday, the 10th.

Bishop Blomfield, late Bishop of London, died on the 5th instant, from an epileptic fit.

A petition, calling on Parliament to send out a much larger military force to India than was contemplated, was receiving numerous signatures in Liverpool.

The house of Carr, Brothers & Co., of Newcastle, extensive colliery owners, had temporarily suspended payment. Their liabilities were very large, but the assets were said to be ample.

The London correspondent of the Paris *Presse* says that Ledru Rollin has brought an action against the London *Times* for an article alluding to him in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy to assassinate Louis Napoleon.

FRANCE.—The weather had been intensely hot in Paris and throughout France, and a serious drought had for some time threatened the crops. The heat, however, had moderated, and copious rains had fallen.

The trial of the three Italians accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor took place on the 5th and 7th, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favor of Bartoletti and Grilli. The Court sentenced Tibaldi to transportation for life, and Bartoletti and Grilli to fifteen years' imprisonment. The trial excited very little interest.

SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, in a letter upon the Spanish Mexican question, says: "From 40,000 to 50,000 Americans were ready to march into the Mexican territory as auxiliaries against the Spaniards. If an outrage on the sacred nationality had been raised, they would have assumed the Mexican flag, and enrolled themselves as the Texans had done in Indepedence. The Mexican government seemed to have no idea of resisting a war with Spain."

The same letter says: "It appears that the Spanish government goes on with its military preparations as if no mediation had been accepted. The effective strength of the army is expected to be 120,000 men, and there was a rumor in Madrid that the Royal Guard, disbanded under the regency of Espartero, after the military insurrection of 1841, would soon be re-established."

Writing on the following day, the 6th instant, he says: "It is said in the Spanish quarters that, contrary to expectation, the arrangement of the differences existing between the Spanish and Mexican Ministries has again been suspended in consequence of accounts received from Mexico by the last mail."

ITALY.—The search of an English steamer, in which the Prince of Carignan was a passenger, by the officials at Naples, without any previous application for the consent or presence of the English Minister, was much talked of at Naples, and the correspondent of the *Times* believes that a remonstrance had been addressed to the Neapolitan government, but we have received no answer.

The cargoes had not been secured, and the whole affair was set down at an outrage of a piece with the Cagliari affair. Some increase was anticipated in the quantity of wine.

TURKEY.—A dispatch to the Vienna states that M. de Thouvenel, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, took down his flag on the 31st instant, on the Turkish government that he should not cease its post for a month.

Two hundred houses had been destroyed by fire at Smyrna.

The troops of the Mutualis had pillaged the Christians in the town of Suir, and the French Consul had gone to Smyrna on the spot to demand a public repression of the outrage.

The *London Morning Post* gives editorial prominence to the following, on the affairs of India:

For the change of Ministry has not yet been to any result in the diplomatic disputes existing at Constantinople. The new cabinet has failed to summon to Constantinople the Russian Ambassador, Count Kisseleff, to concert in their new attitude with the Russian accounts of the recent victory in the Principalities. This proposal was declined on Tuesday last by M. Thouvenel, who knightly termed it an *refus formel* of the demand. Unless the whole of the recent proceedings are annulled, he receives, with the Russian Ambassador, to receive Count Kisseleff, and he is unmanned in this, we cannot be easy, by the representatives of Prussia and Sardinia. The Ambassador of Austria, and the Austrian interpose take no step to oppose it, and deprive this rough treatment of the Porte, which is so evident in its effect to impute the best interests, and to compromise the stability of the Ottoman Empire, whilst, in its overbearing and rude hostility, it out-Menschikoffs Menschikoff.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had got leave to come home from Constantinople—another term (remarks the *Liverpool Post*) for a rebuke, if not recall. It is said, however, that he will not quit his post at this juncture.

The Paris *Pays* of the 6th announces that the new Turkish Cabinet had consented to declare the Moldavian elections null and void, and that it proposed to fix the 15th of August for the new elections. This lacks confirmation.

DENMARK.—A concession had been granted to an English Company for the establishment of a submarine telegraph between England and the Western coast of Schleswig.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., after his visit to Germany.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Schamyl, with the entire body of his troops, had been beaten at Isadatavia, leaving 400 dead on the field, while the Russian loss was only 35 killed and 200 wounded.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Russia has made an application to the Porte with a view to such modification of the Treaty of Paris as would enable her to employ a large number of vessels of war to carry on her present operations on the coast of Circassia.

PERSIA.—It is stated that Mr. Murray, the English Minister to Persia, arrived at Teheran on the 19th June, and was received with the honors agreed upon.

INDIA.—There is nothing later from India, but the papers continue to publish details of the atrocities committed by the insurgents, furnished from private correspondence.

The Latest.

LONDON, Saturday, August 6.—The *Times'* city article of Friday evening says: The funds opened very steady this morning, (Friday) at the improved quotations of yesterday, and subsequently manifested a slight increase of firmness.

The letters from Paris describe general stagnation.

Commercial Failures.

Yesterday the suspension was announced of Thomas Ashmore & Sons, general merchants. Their liabilities are not supposed to be large.

The Italian Conspirators.

Tibaldi is sentenced to transportation, and Bartoletti and Grilli to fifteen years imprisonment.

INDIA.—Major-General Wyndham, the hero of the Redan, has accepted an important command in India, and will proceed to the East as soon as possible.

DELHI.—In London, the belief in the fall of Delhi seems to have become almost universal. The reports of the capture, current previous to the 17th of June, have been found to be unquestionably false, but the impression is that the event took place two or three days later, and that, although the news had not yet been received by the government authorities, it had reached the native "bankers," and had prompted the purchase of government stock, which they were making at advanced prices, both at Calcutta and Bombay, just before the departure of the mails.

The Difficulties in Turkey.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following dispatch:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—The Porte has begun to amend the late election in Moldavia, the ministers of France, Sardinia and Prussia have broken off their diplomatic relations with that power.

By Telegraph.

[Received by the New Orleans Bee.]

CHARLESTON SKIRMISH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The St. Louis passed Lexington 16 last evening.

The rumor of the seizure of the island of Formosa by the American slave trade is not confirmed. An officer was only dispatched by Commodore Armstrong to protect the American interests against attack by Chinese pirates.

The extensive hemp factory of McGraw & Bro., and a distillery adjoining it, in Lexington, Mo., were destroyed by fire on the 16th instant. The loss is very heavy, but in some measure covered by insurance to the amount of $20,000.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The President a short time ago received a letter from Professor Silliman and others, including several Doctors of Divinity, of New Haven, objecting to the employment by him of the United States military forces to execute the so-called laws of Kansas, and asserting him that they cease not to pray that he may have his proper course of duty pointed out to him, or something to this effect. To this letter the President has just replied briefly, but pointedly, denying their premises, and questioning their knowledge of the laws. And after acknowledging their validity, he calmly assures them that by the help of God he will enforce them in accordance with his oath of office.

The principal officers ordered to the steamer *Merrimac*, to take the place of the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, are Commander Wainwright, Lieutenants Crosman, Arnold, Sharp and Breese; Surgeon of the fleet, Edwards; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Shriver; Assistant Surgeon, Wood; Purser Belknap, Chief Engineer Lang, and Passed Midshipman Ramsey, who has been ordered to join this ship as her master.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day, when appointments to several of the Auditorships and Controllerships, and that of Commissioner of Patents were considered. Gentlemen have been designated for these posts, but their names have not yet transpired.

The President has appointed Charles Lindley, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, in that State, vice Mr. Rust, resigned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The General Land Office to-day decided against the pre-emption claim of a colored man to 360 acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that a free negro of the African race whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. This decision of the Land Office applies to other similar cases pending.

GILPATRICK, the rider of Prioress in the race for the Goodwood Cup, furnishes the New York papers with a statement of the reasons why the American horses were beaten. He declares that they were both in very bad condition, and that he was informed Mr. Ten Brocck, who, however, paid no attention to his statements. He says further:

On the morning of the race, my orders were to make a slow, or what English jockeys call "a waiting race," if I perceived not to take the lead, or be forced to run the running, if I could help it, with Prioress.

The start took place, we all went at a bad pace for the first mile and half. Princess, unlike ordinary horses, when put to a gallop, from her length of stride, cannot go slow, and the pace was so bad with the others, that in spite of myself I was forced to take the lead, which I maintained to the second turn going out, up to which time I had kept the inside of the track, the others taking the outside. I then gradually bent across the track, as had been agreed upon, which brought me a little outside of the others, who retained their original position. We ran in this way, at a bad pace, to the top of the hill; when we arrived here the mare appeared to be very fresh, and I thought would make a good run home. The pace now began to increase. I kept with them to the turning into the straight run in, when a still greater improvement in speed took place. At the half distance they began to pull me, and when within a hundred and fifty yards of the stand, I found the mare give way, and in a few strides more she was "gone all to pieces," which I imagine every body present perceived. Her wind was at end of the race—the mare being physically incapable, from want of condition, of doing any better. As Mr. Pryor, with neither speed nor bottom, he had not the ghost of a chance in any part of the race.

I have been accused of losing ground in the race. If I did so, it was in compliance with Mr. Ten Brock's directions as to the portions of the track to be taken to suit the mare, and whatever ground I may have lost in this way, I more than made up subsequently. The simple fact is, the horses were worn out with training and some kind of work. During nearly a twelvemonth previously they had never even had a sweat (so the boy told me) from the time they landed, until I arrived in England. The consequences may be imagined—namely, want of all condition, and absolute need of rest—they were full of fire—burnt up inside—leg-weary—and had no vitality in them.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in asserting that bad our horses been properly taken care of from the commencement—carefully trained, and brought to the scratch in anything like the condition we have seen them exhibit at home—either of them could and would have won the Goodwood Cup easily.

WASHINGTON & MARSHAL OF FRANCE.—In a letter recently written by the venerable G. W. P. Custis, he says:

In regard to Washington as Marshal of France, I have in this hour proof as strong as holy writ." In an engraving of Napoleon Marchisan, the celebrated inventor of fireartifices, which was presented to Washington by the Earl of Buchan, a relative of the philosopher, with this endorsement in the handwriting of the Earl: "To Marshal General Washington, with the respects of Buchan." Now, Buchan lived in the age of the Revolution, and was the associate of courts, and certainly would not have addressed to the best soldier and admired statesman of the Chief, a title to which the Chief had no claim. Lord Napier, on a visit to Arlington House, was greatly gratified to find in the relics of his ancestors treasured among the relics of Washington.

The history of the Marshal, American, a Marshal of France, is simply this. When, in 1781, Col. Laurens went to France as a special ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French Ministry, as to the command of the combined armies in America. Our heroic Laurens said—"Our chief must command; it is our cause, and the battle is our soil." "*C'est impossible,*" exclaimed the Frenchman; "by the etiquette of the French service the Count de Rochambeau, being an old Lieutenant-General, can only be commanded by the King in person, or a *Marshal de France*." "Then," exclaimed Laurens, "make your Washington a *Marshal de France*, and the difficulty is ended." It was done.

A friend of mine heard Washington spoken of as *Monsieur le Marechal* at the siege of Yorktown. Our illustrious Washington never coveted or desired rank or title, but it is beyond a doubt that, from the force of circumstances just related, the rank and title of *Marechal de France* was conferred upon the General-in-Chief of the combined armies of America and France.

An Electrician's Philosophical Room.

To proceed now into the penetralia of the mansion, the philosophical room, which is about sixty feet in length and upwards of twenty feet in height, with an arch roof—it was built originally as a music hall—and what wonderful things you will see. A great many rows of gallipots and jars, with some bits of metal, and wires passing from them into saucers containing some dirty-looking liquid, in which, with much attention, you may espy a few crystals. It was the invention of a battery by which the stream of the electric fluid could be maintained without flagging, not for hours only, but for days, weeks, years, that was the foundation of some of Mr. Crosse's most remarkable discoveries. Crystals of all kinds, many of them never made before by human skill, are in progress.

But you are startled in the midst of your observations by a crackling sound that attends the passage of the electric spark; you hear also the rumbling of distant thunder. The man is silently playing in great drops against the glass, and the sound of the passing sparks continue to startle your ear. Your flesh also tingles, for the battery of electricity is about to come within his reach a thousand-fold more powerful than all those in the room put together. You follow his hasty steps to the organ gallery, and curiously approach the spot whence the noise proceeds that has attracted your notice. You see the window of huge brass conductor, with a discharging rod near it, passing into the floor, and from the one knob to the other sparks have leaping by an increasing rapidity and noise—rap, rap, rap—bang, bang, bang. You are afraid to approach near this terrible engine, and well you may; for every spark that passes would kill twenty men at one blow, if they were linked together hand to hand, and the spark sent through the circle. Almost trembling you note from this conductor wires pass off without the window, and the electric fluid is conducted harmlessly away. On the instrument itself is inscribed in large letters the warning words—

Noli me tangere.

Nevertheless your host does not fear. He approaches as boldly as if the flowing stream of fire were a harmless spark. Armed with his insulated rod, he plays with the mighty power; he directs it where he will; he sends it into his batteries; having charged them, thus he shows you how wires are electrified, plated in a moment, by its passage; how metals—silver, gold and tin—are inflamed, and burn like paper, not only with most brilliant hues. He shows you a mimic aurora, and a fallen star, and so proves to you the cause of these beautiful phenomena; and then he tells you that the wires you had noticed, as passing from tree to tree round the grounds, were connected with the conductor before you; that they collected the electricity of the atmosphere as it floated by, and brought it into the room in the shape of the sparks that you had witnessed with such awe. And then, perhaps, he will tell you that the electricity of the atmosphere is always positive and negative; and he will add that he is able at all times thus to measure the quantities of each of the atmosphere, and he will subsequently observed relative to the hours, the various periods of the day and night and at different seasons of the year.—*Sketches of American Crosse, the Electrician.*

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.
PRINTING OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES STREET.
RECEIVING just into membership, a complete assortment of substantial Job Type, such as—Tuscan, Radiers, Shaded, Antique, Gothic, Roman, Italic, Fancy, Black, Scotch, Roman, Gothic, Cabbage, Carrot, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, Parsley, Shovel, Rocket, Pea of several qualities, &c. &c.
THE above types are perfectly fresh.
Received,
THE office of the LOUISIANA TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed from 25 Commercial Place to No. 6 Carondelet street, second floor.
aug28 1t
Wanted,
A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER and MILLINER wanted to go in Alabama. Large terms and advantages to the right party. aug28 1t
Looking-Glasses! Looking-Glasses!!
G. DUPUY, Gilder,
64 ..... Royal STREET 64
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public that, from this date, he will offer on very moderate terms, his splendid assortment of Looking-Glasses, Frames, Paintings, Pictures, Gilding, and other ornamental articles.
Gilding and repairing carefully attended to.
aug26 tf
SYME & PROVAN.
WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.
PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, PLANTERS and COUNTRY DEALERS
are invited to examine our stock, which embraces *EVERY ARTICLE IN THE DRUG LINE*, guaranteed of first quality, and offered at as favorable prices as can be had in New Orleans.
SYME & PROVAN, Druggists,
134 Canal street, Touro Buildings,
New Orleans.
Quinine.
1000 OUNCES JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE. The subscribers have arranged to be regularly supplied with superior QUININE, of Z. meyer, Pelletier of Paris Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, and will sell at the lowest market price.
SYME & PROVAN, Druggists,
134 Canal street, Touro Buildings,
New Orleans.
Surgical Instruments.
On hand, daily supply, comprising almost every instrument required by the surgeon, of French, English and American manufacture, viz:—
Tenon saws complete cases of SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS
Parker's MINOR OPERATION CASES
Wade Joy's Sons of SHEFFIELD BURGINS,
POCKET CASES from 8 to 9 0 each.
AMPUTATION PERFORMING OBSTETRIC, CUPPING and DENTAL INSTRUMENTS
Dr. Wood's sets of GUTTA PERCHA SPLINTS.
—Also—
FRACTURE APPARATUS COMPLETE, in cases,
Lallemand's PORTE-CAUTI
SYRINGES, CLYSO PUMPS and SPECULUMS, every
TRUSSES, BANDAGES, &c. &c.
—Also—
MEDICINE CHESTS—Leather, Rosewood, Mahogany,
MEDICAL SIX BAGS, in every style
For sale by
SYME & PROVAN, Druggists,
134 Canal street, Touro Buildings.
Perfumery and Druggists' Fancy Goods.
10 gross Lubin's and American EXTRACTS—choicest Perfumes
10 gross Johnson Carl Parvin's COLOGNE WATER, in basked quart, pint and octagon bottles
20 gross Hunt PERFUMED SOAPS, viz: Lotus, Lily, Violet, &c.
10 gross Hance & Wright's TRANSPARENT SOAP—Rose
10 gross PALM OF THE ORIENT
10 do. FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Vanilla Raspber Lemon, Orange, Rose, Jasmine
8 gross assorted TOMATUMS—French and American
—A large assortment of—
HAIR BRUSHES, Combs, Tooth Brushes
LILLY WHITE, Lagos Blanc de Perlas, Rouge,
AROMATIC, Sapolaceous, Black Indian ink, &c., &c., too to be mentioned, wholesale only by
SYME & PROVAN'S, Druggists,
134 Canal street, Touro buildings.
Mineral Waters.
75 barrels BLUE LICK WATER
100 demijohns MINERAL WATER, from Clarke & White's Springs, Sarat
30 barrels HIGHEN WATER, fresh from the springs
SODA WATER, in bottles, pre-ared in the English style
30 boxes of Sweetzer's Celebrated Lemonade, in quart bottles, prepared according to the receipt of Mr. Sweetzer, the inventor
SYME & PROVAN, Druggists,
134 Canal street, Touro Buildings,
New Orleans.
Drugs and Chemicals.
30 barrels ALKANET, 95 per cent;
20 kegs fresh TAMARINDS;
10 boxes SULPH. MORPHINE, in dram vials;
20 boxes CREAM OF TARTAR pure
20 boxes Sweetzer's BLACK INK, in powder;
10 gross French & Morris's YEAST POWDERS
10 demijohns Pyroligneous ACID, 80 per cent;
10 ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
10 gross SPIRITS NITRE, &c.
10 gross Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AROON ROOT,
20 tons Iron's CORN STALK
10 gross Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA BRANDY
10 gross Coxe's EXTRACT Tonquin Cub be and cinnamon—the most reliable remedy extant
70 Pts Eng. 68 and American 48 ALUM
70 ..... BLUE MASS
50 ..... MERCURIAL EXTRACT;
ESSENTIAL OILS—Rose Rose Jasmine, Bitter Almonds, Sweet Almonds, Bitter, &c.
Also—Every other article in the drug line, which will sell their immense stock of
SUMMER CLOTHING
For Men, Boys and Children
At Near Cost!
PATENT, OR CHALLENGE SHIRT—Large Stock on hand, of all qualities.
INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—Full assortment, at manufacturers' prices.
A PORTION OF THIS
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.
Call and examine for yourselves.
AT THE NEW STORE OF
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street,
Northeast corner of Gravier street.
aug28
TO FAMILIES.
CASTOR OIL SYRUP.
THIS special action of castor oil is, of all the remedies discovered in your time, the most always approved more efficient, and which is deservedly preferred by physicians but its taste and odor are so repulsive that many persons will not take it.
We have discovered the means of administering it in such a form as to make it palatable without lessening its value and properties virtues. For sale by the druggists generally, and for a group to persons. For children, among do their sup.
Price 25c. a flask
The famous Vermifuge Lozenges are recommended to mothers. They are preferred to all others, and are sold in all cities.
F. V. HENRIQUEZ,
corner Rampart and St. Louis sts.
GARDEN SEEDS
NEW CROP OF 1857.
B. DOUR,
No. 26 Conti street,
HAS just received, per steamship Cahawba, an assortment of the above, which are, viz: Cabbage, Carrot, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, Parsley, Shovel, Rocket, Pea of several qualities, &c.
WILLIAM BOSSE,
DRUGGIST, CHEMIST, AND APOTHECARY,
Successor to E. D. Bosse,
LOWER CONDAMINE and CHARTRES STREETS, N. O.
INCORPORATE and compound PHYSICIAN PRESCRIPTIONS, with PURE DRUGS, STRICT CHEMICAL, BENCHMARKED MEDICINE OILS PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.
Physicians' prescriptions will receive my personal attention, and will be prepared in a careful and scrupulous manner. Particular regard to accurate recipes.
Special attention to Family Medicines put up with particular care, and guaranteed fresh and genuine.
aug24
Notice
THE stock of our late firm, of A. BEARD, will not be sold in the style of our firm. The business will be conducted in the name of the company, by the survivors, C. E. GIRARDEY and J. PITTS, who respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage, and endeavor to merit a liberal share of it.
A. BEARD & CO.
BOLEMAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 106 Canal street,
NEW classes begin this week in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Mathematics, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. &c. Also, a Grammar School for young people, and professors for each branch.
RUFUS BOLEMAN.
AUDUBON COLLEGE,
Corner Burgundy and Bienville streets.
Under the management of S. ROUEN.
The reopening of the classes will take place on the 1st September. aug 15tf
CANDLES—100 boxes, half and quarter boxes, Decker & Chamberlin's and Tucker's brands.
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
33 Tchoupitoulas st.
LANDING ex ship Arlington, from Bordeaux—
24 100 boxes Bordeaux Claret, in boxes of 1 dozen
24 Strawberries in juice, do
24 Currant Wine, do
24 Mulled Claret, do
2 Assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard,
1 cases, 50 baskets Assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard
O. VALETON & CO.,
29 Tchoupitoulas st.
TEA—Black and green tea by the quarter, half and whole chest, and by the pound, at the Tea Store, 3 Camp street. Our stock of teas is very large, and we can supply any quality of tea, and the cheapest and smallest consumption.
Antephelic milk is not only an infallible specific for the removal of freckles, tan, pimples, &c. from the face, but imparts a quarter of an hour before the application of the milk, a delicate fragrance, and in using or altering it gives tone to the coloring exercise, whether pale, sallow or yellow; doctors all over the country have recommended it to their patients in preference to other, unapropos or prevent the fair sex from using it, and by a specific action give to the skin a soft, smooth, and velvet appearance of rare beauty.
A single bottle will suffice to give to the skin all the appearance of youthfulness, which may be indefinitely maintained, by making use of the preparation in the toilet, at intervals of months.
P. A. The Tropical Vegetable Powder of the same properties, for the toilet of ladies who desire to preserve their beauty.
Principal depot, one in New Orleans, at
HARRIS & ALEXIS,
Corner of Bienville and Chartres sts.
E. GUILLOTTE drug store,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets.
P. DUREL & CO.,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
NO. 5 CHARTRES STREET.
RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends and the public generally that they have received, a large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, and STATIONERY. They call the attention of merchants to the blank books published below, and which is offered for sale at the lowest prices consistent with an reasonable terms.
BLANK BOOKS.
Elegantly gilt, calf, morocco, and cloth, blank books, ledgers, journals, cash books, day books, memorandum books, record books, minute books, bill books, ledgers, journals, cash books, day books, memorandum books, record books, minute books, bill books, ledgers, journals, cash books, day books—all of different sizes of ruling (Great styles of ruling and binding, Double and Single Entry, on superfine paper.
PAPERS.
Imperial, super royal, royal, medium, demi, foolscap, check folio post, Estamp, foolscap, pot, post, commercial and letter paper, note paper, &c.
ENVELOPES.
Thadeus David & Co., Butler, Maynard & Hayes, Arnold and Hanson's, Hunter's, Wade's, Perry, Smith's, Hunter's, Wade's, Perry, Smith's, Hall's, &c., &c., gold and steel pens.
INKS.
Rogers and Green's cutlery, inkstands, rubber and sealing wax, pen holders, paper weights, pencils, pocket cutlery, letter clips, rulers, ivory rules, copying presses, or paper, copying brushes, portfolios, backgammon and chess boards, bankers' shears, gifts of exchange, 1 bank notes blank drafts, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, 1 bank notes blank drafts, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, 1 bank notes blank drafts, notes, drafts, bills