THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSER, W. HARBY,
E. DUPUCHE, H. DUPUCH.
Daily paper, (due year in advance) ..... $10
Country copies, monthly ..... 1
In all cases the publication of the current week's edition is waiting before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any neglect or omission, will be upon through error of carriers or otherwise, will be promptly delivered to a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

# The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines of language on the Bee ... and Make ... price ... subscribers.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will charged One Dollar for every TEN lines of language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within their ... business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for ... than one year; subscription to advertising will be ... unless arrangements are made, ... at the option of the publishers.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,705.

## THE DAILY BEE.

*SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3.*

To-morrow being the FOURTH OF JULY, no paper will be issued from our office on Monday.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mail due the day previous came through.

THE LABRANCHE CREVASSE.

We are indebted to Mr. E. H. ANGANAN for a copy of his report on the disastrous effects of the crevasse which occurred during the recent high stage of water in the parish of St. Charles. Mr. ANGANAN states that while all the planters are extremely anxious to have the crevasse closed, insuperable difficulties have been encountered in raising the requisite sum for the purpose. The amount contributed thus far is entirely inadequate, nor is there much prospect of increasing it, as most of those immediately interested have suffered too severely from the inundation to enable them to make larger subscriptions. Accordingly, at the request of many of them, Mr. ANGANAN proceeds to lay the facts before the merchants of New Orleans, in the hope that, as their interests are closely connected with those of the planters, they will respond to the call, and will be willing to loan a sum sufficient to effect the desired object within ten days. The following parishes are affected by the crevasse: Jefferson, slightly, (most of the damage there being wrought by the 1844 crevasse;) St. Charles, very badly; St. John Baptist, very badly; St. James, the lower part badly, the upper part slightly; Assumption, badly; Lafourche, very badly, the annexed tableau shows the effect of the flood on the sugar crop:

LAST YEAR'S CROP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jefferson | 8,583 |
| St. Charles | 6,626 |
| St. John | 4,702 |
| St. James | 8,971 |
| Assumption | 7,740 |
| Lafourche | 18,017 |
| | 47,649 |

PROBABLY CROP OF THIS YEAR'S CROP BEFORE THE CREVASSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jefferson | 14,000 |
| St. Charles | 10,000 |
| St. John | 7,000 |
| St. James | 14,000 |
| Assumption | 11,400 |
| Lafourche | 18,500 |
| | 72,900 |

PROBABLE CROP THE CREVASSE HAS STOPPED WITHIN TWENTY DAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jefferson | 1,500 |
| St. Charles | 1,500 |
| St. John | 2,700 |
| St. James | 7,300 |
| Assumption | 7,740 |
| Lafourche | 18,017 |
| | 37,657 |

Thus showing a certain loss of 47,500 hogsheads of sugar.

The following extracts from the report explain further and more fully the calamitous consequences of this inundation, and forcibly illustrate the necessity of prompt and energetic action:

What cane is not under water yet is protected, on the swamp side, by levees built some distance from the woods in the fields; but the back water rising steadily, some of these levees are breaking every day, and as a consequence the amount of cane and corn destroyed by the flood is daily increasing. The back water has been rising regularly for the last six weeks at the rate of one inch and one-eighth in twenty-four hours. Since the opening of the second crevasse at St. Charles, on the 19th of June, the daily rise is a little over one inch and a half. The breach is widening every day, and the natural consequence is that we fear that the water will rise at the rate of two and three inches in twenty-four hours. If such be the case, scarcely any cane or corn will be saved this season.

With the exception of three or four plantations, there is no crop that levees and drainage machines will save, if the back water be suffered to rise twelve inches more. It is sorry to say that it is the opinion of a number of intelligent planters that unless the crevasse be stopped at once, half the rich land of the parishes bounded by the Mississippi, the Bayou Lafourche and the Gulf will be under water within twenty-five days from now—and the reason for fearing such a calamity are that the Mississippi must fall twelve feet before the water will cease to rush in through the crevasse; it cannot be gauged to fall before ten days from now, and it cannot fall twelve feet short of twenty-five days; hence very plausible fears are felt of a general and complete overflow of the parishes now affected by the crevasses.

But however disastrous may be the results of the overflow to our sugar planters; however enormous the losses brought upon them daily, nay hourly, it is nothing yet, if we compare it to the ruin, the wide spread sufferings and starvation brought on seventy-eight hundred families of poor and small farmers living in the parishes and lands back of the river and the Lafourche. They are now driven away from their homes; their crops are destroyed—their houses, being seated away—their tobacco, cotton and corn patches destroyed—their cattle drowned, starved away, and their poultry, in fact their whole substance, being destroyed. They are throwing themselves on the hospitality and generosity of their neighbors in on the river, begging for shelter and food. What will become of these homeless people? They will have to be provided for, as a great expense. Should the crevasses be closed ere, they could go back to their homes, in a few weeks put their little farms in order again, provide for their winter subsistence, and get to recuperate from their losses.

I hope we shall succeed in borrowing the amount of money necessary to defray the expenses for closing these crevasses—that millions of dollars will be saved yet, and that hundreds of families will be relieved from the dreaded calamity of their homes again—that the almighty Mississippi will be confined again within its legitimate boundaries, and the sincerest shifting out of these elements of devastation will show to our people and the world at large that these extensive crevasses may become hereafter, they can never again bring so much devastation as they have done this year, because it will have been practically demonstrated that there is an ever ready mode of closing them quickly, certainly, and at a comparatively moderate expense.

Nothing can be more overwhelming in its truth than the simple, unexaggerated statement of Mr. ANGANAN. It is an appeal which should arouse the sympathies and stimulate the efforts of every merchant in New Orleans—not merely on the score of that active benevolence which should interpose to prevent calamity in its most frightful form falling on thousands of the laboring classes, and from ruining a large number of our worthiest planters, but because the commercial is indissolubly allied with the agricultural interests of Louisiana. Every dollar of loss by the cultivators of the cane through the devastations of the flood will be shared by the merchants of our city. There is a solidarity of interest between the rural and urban populations which should not be overlooked. A large sugar crop adds vigor to business, ensures quick sales, and increased consumption, and realizes handsome commissions to the agents of the planters. A diminished crop produces precisely contrary effects. Besides, the city, after all, is vitally concerned in the matter. If these crevasses be not closed, a swarm of paupers, driven from home and reduced to beggary by the flood, will be thrown upon our charity for support.

We trust, therefore, that every consideration of duty, benevolence and self-interest will prompt our leading merchants to respond cordially and substantially to Mr. ANGANAN's appeal. There is no time to be lost, since the danger and destruction progress at a fearful rate, and every hour's delay widens the field of desolation, and augments the difficulty and expense of arresting it.

The French Minister has informed our government that Messrs. Belly, Maillard & Co. have not acted under the authority of the French government in the matter of the Transit route and affairs in Central America. It is believed that the mention of the favorite scheme of Napoleon, and making a conflict for a canal, was a dodge on the part of Belly, Maillard & Marcotets to entice the Emperor's favor and to frighten others from the ground. Whatever secret conversations may have been held in Paris, the French government is not so insane as to risk a rupture with this country, one of its best customers for its manufactures, in a matter in which it has so little interest.

The administration, says the New York *Herald*, while it does not desire any exclusive monopoly of transit routes in Central America, will not yield a monopoly to others. As in the case of the British cruisers, it will act promptly and firmly, and insist on free and untrammeled passage over them. It will, moreover, compel the fulfillment of contracts made with American citizens with reference to these routes, should any exist. The President will insist upon the freedom of these highways of commerce and equal privileges to them, whatever the miserable and ungrateful little republics controlling them may say or do.

RAIL PROPOSAL.—The sale which was to take place today at the auction, by N. Vigne, Esq., in the Exchange of the St. Louis Hotel, of the whole front of that valuable square of ground on Chartres street, between Esplanade and Barracks streets, is adjourned to Saturday next, 10th of July.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods by Vincent, & Co., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at auction rooms No. 76 Customhouse street.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the sale advertised by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, for THIS DAY, at ten o'clock, of fine, third-wave and Connecticut, at No. 66 Magazine street.

Public attention is called to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Hotel, Carrollton street, by the Sheriff of this parish, of real estate and slaves. See advertisement.

### French Warlike Preparations.

The formidable naval and military preparations going on in France are sources of much speculation here and of market uneasiness in Europe. That some great movement is contemplated appears certain. With an army already numbering over half a million, Louis Napoleon has recently added to it forty thousand troops while his navy has been enlarged to a still greater extent by the addition of seventy thousand sailors, and orders to construct forty war steamers. In the present state of commercial stagnation, and of the national finances of France, and at a time of comparative peace, these vast preparations evidently point to war. But the vital question is to ascertain who is threatened. General opinion indicates Austria. The war between Turkey and Montenegro is regarded with favor by the House of Hapsburg, in the hope of obtaining a slice of the territory when conquered by Turkey, while France is entirely opposed to this scheme of acquisition and aggrandizement. If it be asked, why France, anticipating a conflict with Austria, should increase her naval strength, while Austria has not a seaport and scarcely a vessel of war, the answer is that France expects England to sustain Austria, and prepares for a possible maritime struggle. However this may be, there is no doubt that England is highly excited at these belligerent preparations. The London *Times* has sounded the alarm, and in Parliament Sir CHARLES NAPIER has expressed the opinion that an invasion of England is intended, and calls upon Parliament to vote for an increase of seamen and marines for self protection.

The object of the Emperor is involved in mystery. He keeps his own counsel, and keeps it well. But a blow is to be directed somewhere, and time will tell where it will fall.

A WOODSCUTTER'S LEAP.—A few days since, a gaily browsing upon the edge of the precipice overlooking the Phoenixville Iron Works, lost its balance, and when about tottering over the rocks, made a leap, landing safely in the canal, a distance of at least 187 feet below, and submitting to the bank, it scrambled out and scampered off as if nothing unusual had happened. This feat was witnessed by quite a number of persons, and it was the wonder of all that the calf was not killed.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.—Alexander, of Russia, following the example of his father, of whom the rapid and long voyages very often surprised Europe, will visit, the present year, the greatest proportion of his vast empire. He will also stop awhile, at the end of the summer, at one of the springs of Germany.

The German and French Socialists in New York celebrated the anniversary of the Socialist outbreak in Paris on the 23d of June, 1848, by a banquet in Harmony Hall, Essex street, which was densely crowded. Several Red Republican speeches were delivered, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The Donaldsonville *Vigilant* announces the death of M. Pierre Perrier, formerly editor of that journal, and President of the French Benevolent Society.

WILL THERE BE A SECOND FAILURE?—It appears by the latest advices that great fears were entertained in England that the second attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable would prove a failure. A letter to the New York *Times* from on board the Niagara, speaking of the experimental trip, says:

The weather was calm and the seasmooth. There was no swell—the ship was perfectly still; yet I must confess it was not so successfully as we had hoped for and expected. Despite the fact as we may, there were mis-takes, misjudgments and miscalculations. *The cable was perfect in every respect, and in condemned order.* On the voyage, of course, the dangers to be apprehended are still greater than on the trip, which have the same duty to perform, and failure on either will be fatal to the other.

Another letter from another says:

To the credit of the Niagara, I must mention that when the cable was running out at equal rates from both ships, the break in every instance occurred from the Agamemnon. It seems to me that the blame must give the matter the requisite care and attention; besides, she shows greatly. *I predict a failure on my part*, though I am very sorry to think so, for I have taken a deep interest in this enterprise, and have something at stake in its success. But after carefully watching and weighing every thing, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that *a third trial will have to be made before the prize is won.* One thing is certain—that if the cable is checked while it is running out rapidly—she is over, the cable will leave the strain. *I have heard some of the engineers and some of the electricians express the opinion that it will prove a failure.*

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that, although Mr. Cass received the news of the late British outrages settled, other members of the Cabinet are not of the same opinion. They consider that Lord Malmesbury's conciliatory waiving the right of search and other individual acts, and not binding on Great Britain—that the immunity of our flag from visitation has not been touched upon. The same correspondent adds that the President means to the letter of the Constitution. It is also stated that dispatches to M. Sartiges from the home government directs him to assure our government of unqualified amity. Mr. Belly has no authority from the French government in the Nicaraguan transit affair, and that they do not sympathize in his plans. The correspondent denies the truth of the statement of the purchase of a portion of Sonora by an American colonization company.

A writer in the Charleston *Courier* further on essays upon the shark, and in connection therewith relates the following incident:

The well known fact that the flesh of a negro is exceedingly grateful to the palate of a shark, enhances our admiration of his follow's courage. When he has the opportunity of dining on a white man or negro, he shows a decided preference for the latter. It is related that a captain once amused himself of this preference in rather a questionable way. Under the mate was moving slowly, his son fell overboard. He saw the huge shark making with all speed toward the little fellow, who was bravely working hands and legs to keep his head above the water. Seizing a negro who was toddling over the deck, he threw it into the sea. The shark was attracted by the struggling negro, the boy disappeared and the captain's daring was saved.

A SAD AFFAIR.—A dispatch from Wellsville, N. Y., of the 25th, says:

The Masons celebrated St. John's day here yesterday, and after an oration, adjourned to a large hall for dinner. About seven hundred persons were assembled in the room, when about one half of the floor gave way, precipitating some three hundred to the floor beneath. At the same time a beam above came down, with a quantity of Cutler's fanning mills, lumber, &c., burying the mass of people in the ruins. Fortunately no one was killed, but from forty to fifty were wounded—twenty seriously. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, of Wellsville; Mr. Daniel Dexter, of Independence; Mrs. Johnson, of Friendship; and Mrs. Calvin, of Bingham, Pa., are reported dangerously injured. At noon to-day all the injured were alive, and most of them comfortable.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Opelousas (La.) *Courier* has the following:

On Saturday last, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a young man by the name of Leon Roset, a peddler by occupation, was found dead on the public road that leads from Washington to Barry's Landing, near Mr. Guibertieau's plantation. The news having reached Washington, Mr. Millspaugh, Justice of the Peace, accompanied by a jury of freeholders and a physician, repaired to the spot for the purpose of holding an inquest. The verdict indicates that the young man came to his death by falling from his horse and breaking his neck.

The legal proceedings being through, a grave was dug near the spot where the unfortunate met this sudden death, his body was shrouded up in a few yards of cotton which bore the marks of his bundle of goods, and this summarily buried some six or eight hours after his death.

The deceased was a foreigner, who came to this parish a few years ago. He had the reputation of an honest and industrious young man. He was about 18 years old. Some seventeen dollars was found on his person, and near by his bundle of merchandise, supposed to be worth about $200 or more.

REVOLUTIONIZING A PLANTATION.—One of the editors of the *Morning Post*, now traveling at the South, tells the following story, related by Col. Stroother, of Berkley Springs, Va., whom the "Porte-crayon" whose illustrated articles in *Harper's Monthly* have delighted the readers of that magazine. It was about the energetic young naval officer who determined to introduce the discipline of the service, and the modern improvements, upon his newly inherited estate on the James river, which, under the old management, had gone far into disorganization.

On his arrival he ordered the old crazy plowshare, the spader rakes and the other antediluvian implements to be collected in a heap and burned in presence of the whole plantation. The next day the miserable houses and cattle sheds were collected together and shot. On the fifth following the old barns and out-houses were fired and consumed. On the next day he commanded the terror-stricken slaves to be ledout, and the manner in pro-nouns which of them were ineffectual and deserving of death. About one hundred and fifty were then picked out and left to execution, with the promises of good behavior, arose. The master at first appeared immovable, but the pre-arranged intercession of the overseer finally induced him to relent, and allow them a further probation of a year and a day. At this exhibition of clemency, the gratitude of the poor negroes knew no bounds. A new spirit of industry seized them, and in a year or two, in the place of the ruined estate, Chaffinch, and the introduction of new methods of agriculture, the young master could boast one of the best ordered and most productive plantations in the State.

## By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.]

STABBING AFFAIR.

MOBILE, July 2.—A difficulty occurred this evening between M. H. Warfield and Messrs. John and David Reid, brothers, of the firm of John Reid & Co.

Warfield attacked them both, with a sword cane, stabbing them both. Mr. John Reid was dangerously wounded.

The cause of the quarrel is an old feud of some ten years' standing. Warfield was refused a ball.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour—Superfine, $3 50; extra, $4 25. Wheat—65 to 75c. for red, and 80 to 85c. for white. Corn, 50c. Oats, 35c. Linseed, 66 to 67c. Mess Pork, $14 50—holders ask $14 75. Bacon—shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 7 to 7½c. Lard in barrels, 9½ to 10c. Whisky, 19c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 2.—The steamers B. W. Powell passed down at noon to-day, and Capitol at 5 o'clock this evening.

### England and France.

The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The cycle of the British House of Commons against the canal project produced a certain sensation at Paris. In France it is believed, whether rightly or not, that the majority of the English people are in favor of this project, and the French people profess to see in this vote an act of defiance, almost an insult, thrown in their face.

There is in England a vague feeling of uneasiness toward France, which is sufficiently pronounced to affect considerably the trading interests of the country. In England, they see France at peace with all the world (for the China affair can scarcely be called a war,) and yet, when her commerce and her improvements are needing all her resources, she is building up a superior navy to that of England, is maintaining her immense standing army, and is fortifying and strengthening her defenses. For what can all this preparation be but the conquest of her old enemy, England?

There is, in fact, in England, a deep-rooted fear of France. You will observe the effect of this feeling on the money market there, and you will see it attributed to Indian and American difficulties; but these do not, in fact, disturb to a great extent the equanimity of the British Cabinet; nor need they. The hundred and fifty new and fleet French war steamers, and the army of six hundred thousand men overlooking the channel, trouble her money market and the heads of her politicians.

PARIS, June.—The Paris conferences are going on, but nothing has transpired regarding their proceedings, except that the Pilpoletpharas, a few days back, came to a dead lock, and had to suspend their sittings while they referred to their respective governments for new and special instructions on the point at the moment under discussion. This point, it is believed, related to the future constitution of the Danubian Principalities, and it has since been intimated that Austria has refused to join in the decision arrived at. England is believed, under the auspices of Lord Malmesbury, to have consented to the schemes suggested by France and Russia, and Turkey, as usual, has no basis, of course, been obliged also to concur.

The conspirators seized in Paris on seven evenings in succession, around the time of the demonstration at Chalons, have been tried and condemned to imprisonment for various terms and to fines. It was proved that they were connected with the conspirators at Chalons, Lyons and Marseilles, and that their object was the assassination of the Emperor and the establishment of the republic. It was proved also that they were acting in communication with the revolutionary committee in London, but that they had no connection with Orsini and Pierri.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

*THE TRIAL OF MRS. LITTLES AT ROCHESTER—The Plea of Manslaughter Not Accepted.*—Rochester, June 25.—Mrs. Littles's trial progresses slowly. Four witnesses have been sworn, and much of the evidence in Stout's trial has been repeated, but not fully tried. The physician who examined Mrs. Littles at the time of the coroner's inquest, testified that there were a number of bruises on her person and limbs, besides the broken arm.

The Court refused to accept the plea of manslaughter, and the counsel for the prisoner expressed his willingness to enter. The point was argued, and Judge Mullin recommended the withdrawal of the plea, but his colleagues (Judges Mungen, Gross and Swayne) did not concur with him.

EXECUTION AT BOSTON.—Boston, June 25.—The subject of protecting the rights of the United States over the Nicaragua transit route is occupying the attention of the administration, and measures will shortly be taken to prevent any improper interference with them by foreign powers.

The War Department has received information from General Johnston, but it was nothing more of interest than what has to-day been published in the newspapers. The army at Camp Scott was waiting for supplies. The dispatches for General Scott having been sent to Independence, direct, have not yet reached him in this city.

### Five Days Later from Camp Scott.

LEAVENWORTH, June 24th.

Per U. S. Express Co. to Independence, Mo., 23d.

An express from Camp Scott, bringing dates to the 10th inst., has just arrived at the Express office.

Letters by this arrival report Col. Hoffman within one, and Captain Marcy within two days march of Fort Bridger.

The Peace Commissioners had left Camp Scott for Salt Lake City; also Gov. Cumming, who, it is alleged, now fet considerable distrust of the Mormons and their promises.

The army would break up their camp and march on the capital by the 15th inst.

There would be an efficient and well armed force of 2,500 men.

The troops had plenty of good beef, and were eager for the command to march.

The testimony in the case of Gen. Lane, at Lawrence, concluded to-day. To morrow is fixed for the argument.

Public opinion is too much divided to predict the result.—*St. Louis Repub., 26th.*

A HEART-RENDING OCCURRENCE.—The vicinity of Georgetown was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday morning, by the brutal murder of a pretty, interesting young lady named Mary Shelley, by William Nugent, an Irish laborer on the Washington aqueduct. It is reported that Nugent became enamored of the young girl, and because she refused to marry him, took her life in a fit of jealousy, whilst under the influence of liquor. His conduct previous to the commission of the deed was certainly very singular. He was frequently heard to mutter incoherently to himself, and behaved himself in so extraordinary a manner that he was on Tuesday last taken to Georgetown and placed in confinement, from which he was released as soon as he evinced signs of returning self-control. Shortly after he was released he returned to work, and was heard to complain of the severity of the tasks imposed upon him. On Thursday night he went quietly to bed, but arose between four and five o'clock, and armed with a sharpened case knife, entered the apartment of the deceased and cut her throat. She lived but ten minutes, and when her father reached her side, was just able to inform him of the manner of her death. The murderer was immediately secured by those who were attracted to the spot, but before he was taken by the officers, his fellow-laborers commenced beating him in such a manner that he could not have survived ten minutes longer, but for his being rescued. At one moment the mob evinced a disposition to hang him, so intense was the feeling excited against him; and this, in all probability, would have been accomplished but for the timely interposition of the murderer's father.

The conduct of the wretched man, after he was taken into custody, was such as to excite the deepest indignation and disgust. He appeared to be perfectly unconcerned, and at ease as if he had not been guilty of the most inhuman act a man can perpetrate. Indeed, he was heard to exclaim that he had determined to kill some one before he left the house. We hope that a just punishment will be meted out to him, in order to deter others from the commission of like crimes.

CAUCUS.—The American word caucus is introduced into English politics. The London *Star* speaks of "a caucus of Lord Palmerston's friends." This word (which Webster is at a loss to explain in his dictionary) is derived from early revolutionary history. The north part of Boston, which is celebrated for its anti-tea demonstrations, was the field of labor of the *caulkers* and other mercantile laborers. These caulkers were the most active in patriotic movements against British oppression, and a "caulkers' meeting" became gradually to be called a *caucus*. The word, thus derived from revolutionary patriotism, is now adopted even in the land whose tyranny gave occasion to its origin.

The Ladies! The Ladies! The Ladies!
It is a well established fact, that fully one half of the female portion of our population are seldom the enjoyment of good health, or to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous and have no appetite. In this class of invalids, the Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are specially recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases.
☞ READ THE TESTIMONY.
F. M. Chalfant says:
Mecanicsburg, Va., Sept 26, 1855.
Shipped immediately 12 dozen German Bitters, and I assure you the medicine that I full gives such general satisfaction, the demand for it being beyond all precedent. It stands no figure to sell a medicine so satisfactory herself. Our physicians no longer recommend it, but are compelled to acknowledge its virtues publicly, and the greater part of them have had to change their opinions, or lay aside their pride, and prescribe it in their practice.
Ask for Hostetter's *German Bitters*, and take nothing else. Prepared only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Every town and village in the United States, Canada, and the entire South America, at 75 cents per bottle.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres street.

Madam Parent's Institution.
MADAM PARENT will remove her Institution to a summer residence at Mandeville, across the Lake—a location exempt from yellow fever; and about two hours' sail from New Orleans. The house is large and well adapted for the purpose, being situated a square and a half from the landing. Parents may rest assured that their daughters will receive the same paternal care as heretofore. Mr. Parent will be with her professional assistance. The same course of study as when in the city, including every branch of a solid education as well as accomplishments; all will receive the same attention as heretofore.
For further information, address Mme. Parent, Mandeville, La., or Mr. Parent, Esq., and Mr. Marmillat, Esq., New Orleans.
2d&3d

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated Stomach Bitters
Has doubtless created as much sensation in the community for its remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Physicians say to you, why should you discard us? Judges usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice carry your reason to the extreme injury of your health. If you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres street.

To Druggists and the People.
You are hereby cautioned against spurious imitations of Dr. De Grath's "Electric Oil," as we shall prosecute any party who uses our *copy-righted* bills. This genuine "Electric Oil" has cured the mayor of Camden of *Piles and Rheumatism*; also, Hon. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, Hon. E. Killingsworth, (whom it took off his crutches in one day) and more than 700 others in Philadelphia, whose names have been published in the Philadelphia Ledger.
The wholesale dealers in Philadelphia would not countenance any scamp guilty of the rascality of imitating. In Harrisburg, John Wyeth, Esq., the well known druggist there, caused the arrest and imprisonment of one Valentine, who attempted an imitation of this valuable remedy. A gentleman will soon be in Pittsburg and will be able to show the people what power this Oil has over disease and pain.
Principal Office, 29 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. No (genuine) Oil without the name Dr. De Grath's signature, blown in the bottle, and the written signature of *Dr. De Grath & Co. and B. A. Smith*, to imitate which is felony!!
For sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres st.
2d&6d&w

☞ One of the best articles of the present day for purifying the blood, and imparting healthy and invigorating tone to the human system, is McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. We know it is, for we have tried it. See the advertisement in another column.
jy25 2w&3w Saw

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated Stomach Bitters
Has doubtless created as much sensation in the community for its remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Physicians say to you, why should you discard us? Judges usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice carry your reason to the extreme injury of your health. If you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres street.

☞ READ THE TESTIMONY.
F. M. Chalfant says:
Mecanicsburg, Va., Sept 26, 1855.
Shipped immediately 12 dozen German Bitters, and I assure you the medicine that I full gives such general satisfaction, the demand for it being beyond all precedent. It stands no figure to sell a medicine so satisfactory herself. Our physicians no longer recommend it, but are compelled to acknowledge its virtues publicly, and the greater part of them have had to change their opinions, or lay aside their pride, and prescribe it in their practice.
Ask for Hostetter's *German Bitters*, and take nothing else. Prepared only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Every town and village in the United States, Canada, and the entire South America, at 75 cents per bottle.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO,
21 and 181 Chartres street.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—After the fine shower of yesterday morning we wended our way, reportedly, to the exhibition of the Third District public schools, at the Fillmore School house, near the corner of Bagatelle and Goodchildren streets. After remaining to the close of the exhibition, the only unfavorable feature we could find to report was the insufficiency of the place in which it was held, and in expressing our surprise that some church building had not been selected for the occasion, we were further surprised to learn that the school directors had been unable to procure the use of a church in the Third District for their purposes! Necessarily, therefore, the city representatives of the schools were the Boys and Girls' High Schools, with the first classes of the principals of each of the others. These, with their friends, filled the exhibition room to overflowing, and we dispatched a hearing or seeing until it became our good fortune to be tapped upon the shoulder and conducted, through a mass of closely-packed crinoline, to a commanding and breezy seat upon the stage. Here, while our eyes were feasting upon the field of young and beautiful faces which was spread out before us, from one end of the long room to the other, we were at the same time deeply gratified with the display of youthful talent and culture which was being presented upon the stage. True, the surrounding circumstances were not like those which attended the Second District exhibition at the Orleans Theatre—there was wanting the excitement of prizes, a vast ball filled with thousands of applauding spectators, and a fine orchestra of instrumental music—but we speedily forgot all this in seeing the proof that the public school system was working out less gloriously in the Third than in the other Districts of the city. The entertainment consisted of quite an extensive programme of original compositions, (delivered both by young ladies and gentlemen selected pieces and dialogues; and while all were highly creditable performances, showing that much patient care had been expended by the teachers in charge, some, we were sure, would successfully compete for the first honors" with the foremost in any school of the other Districts.

We have the inclination, but not the time nor space, to comment upon those who particularly distinguished themselves; and for fear of making any invidious mention, we shall only remark that the successful and rising misses and masters to the approval of their own minds and of their friends.

One of the pieces of the programme of the session was the singing, at intervals, by a chorus of sweet voices, of very beautiful songs.

After a valedictory address by Miss Alice Watson, of the Girls' High School, Mr. Alf. Bourges, the affable and efficient Superintendent, made a brief address of thanks to the directors, the press, and to all others who had given encouragement to the cause; when the exhibition came to its close. To him and his corps of laborers in that vineyard we cordially wish a pleasant and refreshing vacation.

VACATION.—The summer recess of the First District schools began yesterday.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—Dick Keegan, the keeper of an ill famed house in Gallatin street, near Dauphine, was very badly cut in the stomach on Thursday night by Wm. Clark, a coffee-house keeper in Gallatin street. Clark, we understand, had been threatening to whip Keegan for insulting the wife of the former, and was passing by Keegan's establishment when he got into a fracas—the result of which was that Keegan was very badly cut—supposed to be mortal. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where he yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Witz against Clark of stabbing with intent to commit murder. Clark was arrested, and, in default of bail, was, of course, committed to the Parish Prison to await the result of Keegan's wound.

RED BITS, Nos. 1 and 2.—These notorious "Red Bits" are, we learn, now in the distinguishing themselves lately in the outrage line, still seem to "pass current," in spite of the fact that a jury recently tried Red Bit No. 1, convicted of threats and intimidation at the polls in Carrollton, walked out of the jury box and left the case, as we have heard of since, "filed Bill No. 2" has had a warrant out against him several days past for break and entering and threatening a lady Committeeman. The officer failed to find him, but as John Seiter yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Summers, charging Red Bit No. 2 with assaulting his wife with a large knife, we presume he is still "circulating" about the city. *Ex passant* we hope that the Grand Jury, if it meets in June, will be to insist that the police should "take bad bills," while the rest of the community refuse them.

SUICIDE.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Ann Angelo, at the residence of her husband, on Dryades street, near the Market. A verdict was rendered of suicide by taking laudanum, of which she took a very large dose on Tuesday last. She was 60 years of age, and a native of New York.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday with their report—their term of service being at an end—when they were discharged, after having returns to which they brought in a true bill for murder against Peter Smith.

The case of Peter Smith, then put upon his trial for the murder of his slave boy, by cruel beating and treatment. The testimony of the physician who made the post mortem examination, tended to show that the death was most probably the result of cruel treatment. The trial occupied several hours, without agreement, when the Court was adjourned to six o'clock, P. M.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—Thomas Conway, a young man, was yesterday brought for examination on the charge of shooting Louis Fix, with intent to kill, but the accused was released from custody by Recorder expressed his surprise, and said that he had given no order for his release. The counsel for the prosecution informed the Court that he had sent to the prison to search for Conway, which was done; when the officer came back with a report that the accused had been set free; that there had been no Conway in the prison—one from the Second District, on some petty charge, and that an order for the release of the latter had been issued by Recorder Witz, by some means or mistake, both Conways had effected their enlargement under the same name. The warrant issued for the arrest of the accused, and continued the case to the 5th inst.

Fred Hamilton was tried for beating Mary Havard and for brickbatting an officer, and L. Field and Margaret Donahue had to do with the search for inebriety and disorderly of language.

John Guthrie was dismissed from the charge of having in his possession a dice, the prosecutor not appearing. He was brought in afterwards, however, and fined $5 for neglect.

Kate Miller, charged by Frank Marseilles with having stolen his miniature likeness, was dismissed—as it was proved that circumstances gave her some title to it.

William O. C. Donnell & Patrick Hilick, charged with fighting, were dismissed—the prosecutors being absent, or not appearing.

RECORDER WITZ'S COURT.—Daniel and Mary Black were examined on the charge of having stolen a lot of clothing from the room of Mr. M. Gibson, on Tuesday. The charge was not proved, and the accused were discharged.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—George Foster was examined on the charge of having in his charge of having attempted to poison a man at the Lake, on Thursday, by putting some poison in a glass of whisky. We thought there was sufficient ground for the charge of having attempted to poison a man with whisky, now-a-days, without any additional drugging.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—The only case yesterday was that of a juvenile vagrant, named John Hays, who was sent to the House of Refuge.

☞ One of the best articles of the present day for purifying the blood, and imparting healthy and invigorating tone to the human system, is McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. We know it is, for we have tried it. See the advertisement in another column.
jy25 2w&3w Saw

Healthiness of all Kinds.
GUANO, Promotion of Life, Stone Dust, Phosphate of Guano, Poudrette Poudrette Jet
For sale by
ALFRED FLEURY
Gravier st. near Tchoupitoulas st.
Jy1 1m

Fire Brick.
A large stock, and will be sold low. my24

THE EXHIBITION
Of one of the Greatest Hydraulic Works for Stopping Crevasses, and the Only one Adapted to the Soil of Louisiana,
That was ever introduced into the State, will be opened on
*SUNDAY, FOURTH OF JULY,*
FOR THAT DAY ONLY.
THE WORKS represent the most novel, practical and expeditious method for the purpose that has ever been offered to the public, and has received the highest recommendations from planters, engineers, mechanics and others. It is exceedingly instructive to every body, and highly important to the whole one country in time. Come we hear daily about new crevasses. No one can and all, and get convinced that any skillful mechanic or planter can stop a crevasse.
☞ Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 10 P. M., in the large new hall of MADAM GUTH'S, on Conti street, near Royal, second story of the building; entrance to the room through the corridor passage.
jy3 THOMAS J. SPEAR.

Union Bank of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, July 26, 1858.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, a dividend of five per cent was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on and after the 1st inst.
jy3 2t GEO. A. FERRET, Cashier.

POTATOES—500 barrels and sacks new, in good shipping order.
ONIONS—150 barrels and sacks New Creole.
DRIED FRUIT—110 barrels and sacks Apples and Peaches.
CORN MEAL—100 sacks superior Carolina, for seed.
FLOUR—200 barrels extra and superfine Ri. Louis.
BEAN—150 barrels small White, in stores and for sale by
A. CHOPARD & CO.
jy3 14 Poydras st.

To Rent.
FROM 1st October, Store No. 20 Chartres street. Apply to
D. D. ROBERS,
jy2 tf No. 45 Camp street.

COFFEE—300 bbls crushed; 200 bbls powdered.
200 half boxes loaf For sale by
J. H. & I. N. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st.

TEAS—300 half chests common Pouchong; 1000 package Young, Imperial, Gunpowder, &c. For sale by
J. H. & I. N. MARKS,
jy1