The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,740.

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY

G. F. WEISSE & CO.

G. F. WEISSE, E. DUVERGE. [illegible]

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NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 37 Common [illegible] penny bag.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 46 and 48 Old Levee, foreign and domestic dry goods.

Stealing at Fires—A Suggestion.

Scarcely a fire occurs in New Orleans but property to some extent is stolen. At every conflagration hundreds and sometimes thousands of people crowd the streets within sight of the fire, impeding the exertions of the firemen, and rendering it easy for thieves to carry on their operations. Persons whose houses are in danger gladly accept the proffered aid of any one in removing their furniture or goods, and have neither time nor opportunity to see whether these volunteers honestly deposit their burdens in a place of safety, or walk off with them never to return. In this way a greater amount of property is stolen than the public can be aware of, for it is seldom that persons whose homes have been destroyed or have narrowly escaped destruction, either know of or reflect much upon this kind of loss. Nevertheless it is of sufficient importance to be seriously considered, and if there appears to be any way of remedying or lessening the evil, it should at least be given a fair trial. The losers in such cases not unfrequently lay the blame upon the firemen, that, perhaps, being the easiest suspicion to arrive at, and it is due to our Fire Department to adopt some plan which, if it does not always prevent these thefts, will afford a better opportunity of tracing them up and clearing the innocent from suspicion by fixing the guilt where it rightly belongs.

In looking about us for some plan of this kind the suggestion naturally arises that if the miscellaneous crowds of idle spectators could be kept out of the way, the police force on the ground would be better enabled to observe and watch suspicious characters, and keep their eyes upon goods that are being removed from the burning buildings. At the same time it would enable the firemen to do their work without the annoyance and hindrance which these crowds always create. People who are led to the scene of a conflagration by motives of mere curiosity, not only impede the work of extinguishment and afford facilities for theft; they frequently meet with some injury or even death, and are often in unnecessary danger. Walls sometimes fall and ladders break. Some firemen perhaps are running with a ladder, and a contemplative individual who is absorbed in admiration of the lurid flames or golden sparks, finds himself suddenly sprawling upon the ground or wounded by the spikes. In short there are a great many dangers which they are unconsciously liable to, sufficient to warrant their exclusion from the immediate neighborhood of a fire for reasons looking solely to their advantage.

The evil to which we refer has not been experienced in New Orleans alone. It has been considered sufficiently important to warrant investigation in the city of New York, and a plan was adopted there at the commencement of the present year which is reported to have worked with perfect satisfaction wherever it has been faithfully carried out. Every active fireman is furnished with a small metallic badge, without which he cannot pass through the police lines that are formed around the fire. These badges are numbered from 1 upward, without regard to the company its owner may be attached to, and there is a register of the names and residences corresponding to each number. A sufficient body of police, detailed from the nearest precinct office, are required to keep a strict watch upon property, and there being very few people around except those who are prominently distinguished by their badges, it is comparatively easy to prevent pillage, or to discover its authors if perpetrated.

In our city the firemen are not so large in number or so miscellaneous in character as they are in some of the populous Northern communities, and at fires we see but few among them who do not wear the badge or uniform of their company. If, then, upon the breaking out of a fire, the Lieutenant or other officer in command of the police of that district in which the fire occurs, would immediately proceed to the spot with a sufficient force to form a cordon about the conflagration, excluding every one whose duty did not require him to enter, we think it would prove an effectual measure for good in many ways. The large class of "vagrants and dangerous and suspicious characters" who now make it a business to be present at every fire, would henceforward be kept out of the reach of many temptations that would otherwise, we fear, prove stronger than their innate principles of virtue. Four or five police officers, stationed in a line across a street should be able to keep back a crowd. In the event of a fire occurring between two streets, eight or ten policemen would be sufficient at the two intersections, while the balance could look after the exposed property within the lines.

We think there is but one objection which could be reasonably urged against our suggestion. In large fires the assistance of outsiders to aid the fatigued firemen in working the engine brakes is gladly received, and this volunteer labor has often been found of important service. Even if the adoption of our suggestion would prevent the firemen from availing themselves of this timely help, it would hardly be sufficient to itself to outweigh the many other advantages to be derived from it; but we cannot see why such men as are willing to give their labor at such a time, and whose services are required, may not be furnished with badges that will entitle them to the privilege of remaining within the lines while they are so employed.

The regular firemen are always under the surveillance of their officers at a fire, so that if a dishonest character should happen to gain admittance into any of the companies, it would be difficult for him to pilfer without being detected by some of his officers or fellow members. But how easy is it for some of these volunteer aids to steal, and naturally being taken for a regular fireman, bring a stigma upon the company he pretended to assist or upon the whole Fire Department. It is then to the interest of the companies for their officers to keep an oversight of their volunteers, which they could more easily do were they distinguished by badges, which, for the sake of convenience, could easily be carried in the engine box for use on such occasions.

We hope that our present energetic Mayor will look into this subject and determine to adopt the plan we suggest, or any other which might better carry out the object intended.

We publish the communication of a "State Rights Democrat," because we are willing to let him make known his views in his own language. We differ, however, in many respects from his conclusions. It is not our opinion that the South should dissolve the Union in the event of Lincoln's success; neither do we believe that the election of Everett would do little good, or imagine our correspondent's ideas on the subject at all practicable. But with this distinct disclaimer of all endorsement we have no objection to let a "State Rights Democrat" speak for himself.

Bell and Everett Meeting.—There will be a gathering of the friends of Bell and Everett to-morrow evening at the base of the Clay Statue on Canal street. The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished orators of this and other States. COME ONE; COME ALL!

Mr. Baldwin, of Albany, Georgia, has a negro boy whom he proposes to pit against Heenan for any sum between one and ten thousand dollars.

Presentation to the President.—The Montreal Herald announces the presentation by the American Consul of a heavy gold chronometer watch and chain from the President of the United States to Captain John Russell, of the ship Cambria, who rescued Captain Luce and twelve survivors of the wreck of the United States mail steamer Arctic, wrecked off Newfoundland in the year 1854.

Escaped.—The Vicksburg Citizen understands that from twenty to thirty convicts escaped from the Penitentiary at Jackson Friday evening last; among the number, one Fisher, sentenced from Warren county, for an attempt on the life of Parson Gunn. We have not learned the particulars.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at [illegible] at the City Hotel, Common street, [illegible] property situated on St. Philip street, Second District, and [illegible] ground situated on St. John the Baptist street, Faubourg Washington, Third District. For particulars [illegible].

Extensive Sale of Dry Goods.—The [illegible] attention of buyers is called to the auction sale of dry goods to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by E. Roger & Co's Auction Rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

New York, July 27.—Samuel G. Bunton, President of the Consolidated Exchange Bank, died suddenly, yesterday, of congestion of the brain.

The match between the Albany County and St. George's Cricket Clubs commenced to-day, and Albany had made 160 on the first inning, with seven wickets to go down, at the date of our report. The match would be played till sundown, and continued to-morrow.

The shipment of specie for Europe, to-morrow, will reach a million and a half.

Last night the Hand near Fort Bergen Hill, on the line of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad, took fire, probably owing to an under strata of [illegible] coal.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The factory of Potts & Klett, at Cooper's Point, near Camden, was destroyed during the thunder storm yesterday afternoon, the men took shelter in the building, a number of whom were killed, and seriously injured. The building was 200 [illegible] Loss, $8000.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

More Accessions.—We have the pleasure of announcing two more Bell and Everett papers in Louisiana. The Opelousas Patriot has been transferred to the Constitutional Union party of St. Landry, and will throw to the breeze the flag of Bell and Everett. The Morehouse Advocate, which, like the Patriot, had been neutral, comes to us with the Constitutional Union ticket at its head, and filled with sound political articles. We notice, too, that in Opelousas, St. Martin, Morehouse, Ouachita, Jackson, and in fact in most directions, the Bell and Everett party are holding meetings and beginning to conduct a vigorous canvass.

A Sign.—In Panola county, Mississippi, there is a small village bearing the same name. A canvass of the votes of that corporation shows the strength of parties to be as follows:

For Bell and Everett	47
For Douglas and Johnson	27
For Breckinridge and Lane	9

Pretty well for Mississippi! While on this subject we may announce that the National Union Executive Committee of that State, after full consultation with candidates for electors, and friends from different portions of Mississippi, have adopted the following amongst other resolutions:

Resolved, That the Central State Committee of Mississippi have received accurate and reliable information from all sections of the State, and, upon this information, they are warranted in declaring, as they hereby do, that the prospect of carrying this State for Bell and Everett is most cheering, and assure them that, by proper exertions, it can be made certain at the November election.

Hon. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has expressed himself in favor of Bell and Everett, as the only national candidates for the Presidency of the United States. He supported Buchanan in '56.

A Democratic Member of the last Tennessee Legislature for Bell and Everett.—The Nashville Banner published last week a letter from a Democratic citizen of Cannon county, which has heretofore given about four hundred Democratic majority, declaring his ardent support of the only national ticket in the field—Bell and Everett. The Banner did not at the time give the name of the writer, not knowing what his feelings might be in that respect. It now, however, states that the letter was written by Hon. John G. McCabe, the Democratic Representative in the Legislature from the county of Cannon. Mr. McCabe is doing good service for the National ticket. He is a man of influence and ability, and calculates upon seeing his county vote for Bell and Everett in November. Push on the good work.

Harrisburg, (Pa.) July 26.—The Democratic Convention adopted to-night, unanimously, a series of resolutions indorsing the platform and nominations of the recent State Convention at Reading, and also the platform and resolutions of the Baltimore National Democratic Convention; denouncing the plan of the State Democratic Convention for a fusion, as anti-Democratic, and in opposition to the wishes of the Democratic masses, and finally declaring it to be the duty of the State Committee to call another Convention of the Democracy for the purpose of preparing an electoral ticket pledged to sustain the action of the Baltimore National Convention, and the regular Democratic candidates—Douglas and Johnson.

Political Reflections.

"The people of the Territory, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, have full right to establish or prohibit slavery just as a State would, which right is as old as Republican Government itself."—Breckinridge's Tippecanoe Speech.

The people of the Territory have no right to legislate upon slavery at all. The law declares that the normal condition of the Territory is one of slavery; the will of the popular majority cannot set aside the authority of the law. The law is, "Quaedam rationis ordinatio ad bonum commune et abeo qui curam communitatis habet promulgata." The rule provided by the law in this case is one of justice and reason; the Territory belonging to all of the States, the citizens of each have a right to go into it with their property. The law recognizing slaves as property, he having charge of the execution of the law in the Territory is compelled by law to protect it as such. In this there is no infringement upon the rights of the free States. It deprives them of none of their privileges. But if the vox populi of the Territory is permitted to set aside the law and legislate against the property of citizens of the slave States, it virtually excludes the slave States from all participation in the enjoyment of ownership of the Territory. If the people of a Territory have a right to say that slaves shall not be held as property in the Territory, they have an equal right to say that homes and lands shall not be owned by emigrants from the slave States, for under the principle of Squatter Sovereignty the will of the popular majority is the law; but, fortunately for civilization, the rights of life and property are not subject to the uncertain humors of the popular will. The law has fixed a rule by which to decide the rights of property in the Territory, and that rule is the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and the Executive is bound by his oath of office to enforce the decisions of the Court, and to employ [illegible] so, if it is necessary, the police and military force of the country.

I firmly believe that nine-tenths of our people are a law-abiding and order-loving people; that a great majority of the people of the North are ready to sustain the South in her Constitutional rights. But demagogues have kept them in a continual state of excitement; their passions have been appealed to, and their reason clouded, in order that unprincipled men might attain place and power, to which their ability would never have entitled them. In the present state of parties it is impossible to get a fair expression of the Northern sentiment. The party lines have been drawn for other purposes than this; they have been drawn not to obtain a fair verdict of the people, but to secure party triumph, and in the existing condition of parties the national men are so divided that the chances are decidedly in favor of the triumph of the sectional party. In the event of Mr. Lincoln's election I believe that the South will and ought to secede from the Union; that the majority of the Southern people will resist the government of a party whose principles are avowed hostility to an institution upon which depends her very existence is not a matter of doubt. Self-preservation leaves her no alternative, and prudence demands that such a resistance to be effective must be immediate. What the consequences will be it is impossible for human eye to foresee. There can be no doubt that a dissolution of the Union would be pregnant with evil to both sections; but nations, in involving the God of battles to contend for great principles, never pause to count the cost, and the men of action that precipitate revolution are few when compared with the whole number of a people. Yet when once it is inaugurated the people have no choice.

As parties are now organized, Mr. Douglas has no chance for election; neither has Mr. Bell. The best result that can be hoped for is the election of Mr. Everett by the Senate, and with this result obtained, agitation will not be quelled; the Administration will be opposed and the Government fettered by contending factions.

Is it not possible to unite the national men of the country on a single ticket. Let Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bell withdraw from the contest and unite the people on Everett and Johnson, with the platform of the National party—the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws—with no test for office but Honesty and Capability. This would be a holy alliance—an alliance that would give peace to the country, cast oil upon the troubled waters, and forever quiet this sectional agitation.

> "Let our alliance be combined,
> Our best friends made our best means stretched out;
> And let us presently go sit in council,
> How covert matters may be best disclosed,
> And open perils surest answered."

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

Georgia Politics.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, the leading Democratic paper in Georgia, in its issue of the 17th instant, publishes, with an editorial assent, a communication signed "Conservative," who urges the union of the two national parties in that State—the Douglas and Johnson and Bell and Everett men—upon a single electoral ticket. The arrangement is that Douglas shall have five electoral votes in Georgia, and Bell five. Under the law of Georgia it requires a majority of all the votes polled in the State to choose the electors. There is danger that the Breckinridge men, although greatly in the minority in the State, might carry it, unless the national men combine in the manner urged by "Conservative." We have no doubt the alliance will be formed in Georgia and other Southern States. The Constitutionalist says:

"The plan suggested by 'Conservative' is directly in that line. It will, if carried out, result in depriving the Breckinridge faction of the power of using the vote of Georgia for the benefit of Lincoln; for it is evident that every vote taken from Bell and Douglas insures, not to the elevation of Breckinridge, but to the strengthening of Lincoln's chances.

"We believe the supporters of Mr. Douglas and those of Mr. Bell can honorably come together on common ground, and if they can, it is their duty so to do."

The Union men of Georgia carried the State in 1850 by a similar alliance. Mr. Cobb and a portion of the Democrats united with the Whigs of the Toombs and Stephens school, and beat the disunionists by 18,000 majority! Cobb, who is now with the disunionists, can hardly complain if he has to take his own medicine, which he then administered to the disunionists.

New Jersey Politics.—The New York Tribune of Thursday gives the following clear statement of the proceedings in New Jersey the day before:

"Fusion in New Jersey."—Three State Conventions met at Trenton yesterday to form electoral tickets for the Presidential election. First, there was one called by the Democratic State Committee, this numbered of 430 supporters of Breckinridge and 120 supporters of Douglas, this body nominated a Fusion ticket, consisting of three Breckinridge men, three Bell men, and one so-called Douglas man; if the vote of the State will elect any one of the three candidates, then all these electors are to go for him; if not, they are to vote as they please, provided that in no event are they to vote for Lincoln. The Convention was very dull and entirely undisturbed.

Next, there was the Bell and Everett Convention, where there was a lively time, and where the charge of ministerial purposes was much dwelt upon. This body nominated a full ticket, including the three men on the Fusion ticket, and giving the State Committee power to fill vacancies.

Finally, there was a straight Douglas Convention called by the New Jersey members of the Democratic National Committee, which was by far the most enthusiastic and harmonious of the three. Here a full Douglas ticket was nominated, not including the so-called Douglas man on the Fusion ticket. The voice of this Convention was all for war.

Concord, N. H., July 27.—This morning, about 6 o'clock, Jos. S. Wilkins, a merchant of Weston, N. H., stepped up to Mr. Wyatt and shot him through the head with a revolver. He died instantly. Wilkins is [illegible] The cause was trouble about an old debt. Wyatt was a young man, and leaves a wife and one child.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from Europe by the Steamship Bohemia—The Neapolitan Insurrection—Commercial Intelligence.

Quebec, July 30.—The Montreal Ocean Mail Company's screw steamship Bohemia, Captain W. Grange, from Liverpool via Londonderry, reached her dock at an early hour this morning.

She left the port of Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, July 18th, touched at Londonderry Thursday the 19th, and brings fuller commercial news than was received by the City of Washington from Liverpool the 18th and Queenstown the 19th.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, July 18.—The sales for the three business days ending Tuesday, July 17th, in the Liverpool cotton market, were confined to 29,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 9,000, leaving 10,000 to the trade. The cotton market closed generally steady and the quotations of last Friday were firmly held.

The Brokers' circular quotes Middling Orleans at 5¾d., and Middling Uplands at 5¾d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, July 18.—Advices received from various points in England state that the weather for the crops continues favorable.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bryland, Athyea & Co., and others, report Breadstuffs closed generally quiet.

Indian Corn closed very dull. The prices of last week were barely maintained.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Liverpool, July 18.—The Brokers' circular reports Provisions of various descriptions closed quiet.

Beef closed heavy, and buyers were looking for lower prices.

Pork closed heavy, and the quotations of last week were barely maintained.

Bacon was quiet and selling at last week's prices.

There had been a good business done in lard and the market closed quiet at previous quotations.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

Latest from Liverpool—Cotton Market.—Liverpool, July 19, P. M.—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day added up 18,000 bales, of which 5000 were taken by speculators and for export, leaving 13,000 to the trade.

The market retains the same steady aspect of Tuesday, and the quotations are generally unchanged.

Latest from London—Money Market.—London, July 19.—The English funds have slightly declined.

Consols for money closed at 93⅛ to 93¼.

European Political Intelligence.—The European political news by the steamship North Briton has for the most part been anticipated by the City of Washington off Cape Race.

Nothing regarding General Garibaldi's movements against Messina was known, but it was supposed the city would be shortly attacked by the insurgents.

Naples remained in the same deplorable condition.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Steamship Quaker City.

New York, July 30.—The United States mail steamship Quaker City, Capt R. W. Shufeldt, has arrived at this port, bringing the latest Havana dates.

The business at Havana was somewhat more active. The Sugar market closed firm at previous rates.

New York Market.—New York, July 30.—The European advices by the steamship Bohemian caused greater firmness in the Cotton market; the sales amounted to 1300 bales at 10½c for Middling Uplands. The Flour market closed with a declining tendency; the sales added up 3300 bbls. at $5 15 to $5 80 for superfine State. Corn closed steady, with sales of 78,000 bushels at prices ranging from 61 to 64½c. There were 1150 bbls. of Pork sold to-day at $18 80 to $19 for Mess. Bacon closed quiet at previous rates. Lard is quiet. The sales were confined to 350 bbls. at 12⅝ to 12¾c per pound. Rio Coffee is selling at 15¼c per pound. Porto Rico Molasses is quoted at 40c per gallon. Sugar closed dull at a decline of ⅛c; Cuba is quoted at 6⅝ to 7c per pound.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, July 30.—The Flour market closed dull at unchanged prices. Whisky is selling at 16½c. per gallon. Corn closed steady at prices ranging from 40 to 41c. per bushel. Oats are quiet at 35c. for New and 35c. for Old. The Sugar market closed quiet; prices ranging from 8¼ to 9¼c. per lb. Coffee is selling at 15¼ to 16c. per lb. Molasses is quoted at 44 to 45c. per gallon.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, July 30.—The Ohio river at this point is rising slowly, with 5 feet 9 inches of water in the canal by the mark.

Three Persons Killed by Lightning.

Sabbath morning much excitement was produced in town by the announcement that three persons were lying dead on Fish's Island, a mile or two distant. On investigation it was found the bodies had been there since the Friday previous, during the afternoon of which a severe shower passed over the city, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning.

The facts disclosed to the jury of inquest are as follows: Two negro men and a negro woman belonging to Venancio Sanchez, Esq., with six children, the eldest of whom may have been seven or eight years old, were at the time in the large cooking house on the island. The men are supposed to have just come in probably to escape the shower, as one horse, with saddle and bridle on, was lying dead in one of the rooms of the house near the chimney, and another saddled and bridled was in the field.

The lightning evidently ran down the chimney and divided, a part going out the north window of the house and a part out of the south window. The two men were probably standing near the chimney, drying themselves. The woman seems to have been not far from the window on the south side of the room, from which the electricity escaped. There were two dogs just outside this door, which were killed. Though the six children were in the room, they escaped unhurt. The eldest states they were under the table, which was on the side of the fireplace. The lightning seems not to have penetrated two rooms of the house, one above and one below, which were nearly closed.

After the death of their mother, these children, being sole occupants of the island, subsisted from Friday afternoon to Sunday morning solely on figs and other fruit gathered by the eldest child for them. On approaching the island Sunday morning, their father found them all together, anxiously awaiting assistance from the city. It is impossible to conceive their feelings, thus left alone on the place, with three persons thus killed, lying in the house, one of the three their mother, without food, save such as they gathered in the fields.—St. Augustine Examiner, 21st.

English Pickpockets in Paris.

[From the Morning Post's Correspondent.

Three recent cases of English pocket-picking and two of shoplifting again force upon one's notice the unwelcome subject of what may fairly be termed "the British criminal population of Paris." Dr. Johnson, in his essay on London, calls that capital "the common sewer of Paris." Paris, in the present day, may with better propriety be styled the common sewer of London, for, besides the civil delinquent, who lives here in credit and in clover when his fatherland becomes too hot to hold him, the regular professors of the science of appropriation abound in Paris to an extent scarcely credible. It may serve a little to moderate the vanity of the small wit who occasionally crosses the channel bragging of their nationality to know that, if suspected of any misdemeanor [illegible] thieves, the very fact of their being English is an additional prejudice to be got over. Yet such is literally the case. So great is the renown enjoyed by the English for entertaining an elevated indifference to the mean distinctions between meum and tuum, that the first thing to be proved by a British subject lying under imputation is that he did not come over to Paris for the express purpose of picking pockets. And few escape whom the law once holds in its avenging gripe. I have known of but one acquittal during four years. Time was when people somewhat suspected the French authorities of injustice to the English prisoner, and I have more than once, in my own mind, acquitted a culprit whom the tribunal has condemned as guilty. Experience has shown me how to respect the wisdom and discrimination of the judicial decision. Two cases occur to my recollection. "In the first, the prisoner, an interesting young man, was exhibited testimonials, was condemned to appear in a year's incarceration for stealing a souvenir. Was it likely? His friends came forward and proved his rank and social position at home; he was traveling for his health by the doctor's advice, and he had £100 in his pocket. His sentence was received with a burst of indignation, and an English captain, an accidental spectator of the scene, was so moved as to rush forward, and, with tears in his eyes, to grasp the prisoner's hand in token of his extreme sympathy. Within a month of his discharge, this interesting individual was caught at his tricks again, and a second time arrested. The other case was stronger still. The prisoner's wife and child, bearing numerous certificates, and producing a savings bank book and other evidences of a thrifty and regular life, almost staggered the firmness of the juge d'instruction. The prisoner was, nevertheless, committed for trial. At the hearing, three really respectable London tradesmen came forward and swore to his antecedents in the most favorable manner. The tribunal condemned him to six months' imprisonment. He has been rearrested in Paris and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for robbing a jeweler's shop. A remarkable coincidence accumulates the cases of these gentry. They have all delicate chests, and have been advised by their doctors to travel on the continent. A juge d'instruction lately observed, referring to an English pickpocket whom he had just committed—"J'ai encore une affaire aujourd'hui avec un de vos poitrinaires."

Living by the Pen.—The Buffalo Republic says:

"It is a fact not generally known, but most creditable to Mrs. Douglas, that prior to her marriage, she supported and educated her brother with means acquired with her pen."

The word "pen" being indefinite, it may not be improper to explain that Mrs. Douglas's father being an editor, she was for years whilst a girl rated as a $1,300 clerk of the Treasury Department at Washington.

A Fair Hit.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald, Bell and Everett, sends us that which hits between "wind and water:"

Notwithstanding the Richmond Enquirer thinks Douglas "the enemy of the South," it is daily pleading for an union with Douglas's friends! A union with men who are offering "sympathy, aid and comfort to the enemy of the South"! It is in keeping with former action; for it has declared again and again that the squatter sovereignty doctrine of Douglas was worse than the Wilmot Proviso doctrine of Seward. Now it wants to form a coalition electoral ticket with men whose doctrines are worse than those of Seward. Why not make a bid to Old Abe himself?

An exchange paper says that there is a bell in Quincy, Mass., which can be heard seven miles, and which weighs 2012 pounds. That is nothing; there is a bell in the Constitutional Union party which is now being heard all over the whole Union, and does not weigh over 170 pounds.—Natchez Courier.

Chinese Cookery.

The Abbé Le Noir has recently published a singular article in the scientific journals, entitled "De l'utilisation de tout, en Chine, pour l'alimentation." We translate a few passages:

"China has long felt the need of wasting nothing; she has conquered her prejudices, has experimented with every thing, and has adopted as ordinary food many of the productions of nature of which we make no use.

"The lower classes were first to eat substances which the rich disdained. Through them all inventions, children of necessity, have been made; and afterward they were followed by the rest of the world. I give a few examples drawn from the animal kingdom:

"The flesh of the dog, in Europe, is considered to be the worst of all meats; it is supposed to be entirely inedible. The Chinese deem it otherwise; they fatten their dogs when they begin to grow old, and eat them; the stalls of the butchers are furnished with dog-meat, just as with other meats. Indeed, the meat-growers have succeeded in breeding a kind of dog peculiarly adapted to fattening, which they call the chow dog. It is a variety of the wolf-dog, with straight ears, which are characterised by having the tongue, palate, and the whole interior of the throat black.

"It is said that in certain restaurants in our great cities, cat-meat is sometimes served up for rabbit-meat. The Chinese have nothing of these mysteries; they consider cat-meat to be excellent, and at all butcher shops enormous cats are seen hung up by the head and tail. On all farms these cats are found fastened by short chains, where they are fattened with the remains of rice from the family repasts. These, belonging to a very large variety of cat, and the quiet life which they are thus compelled to live, renders it much more easy to fatten them.

"The rat, also, is an animal which occupies a large space in the food of the Chinese. Its flesh is eaten, as well as that of the cat and the dog, either fresh or salted—those which are salted being principally intended for consumption on board of the junks. The farmers finding rat-raising to be profitable, have invented a very ingenious convenience for breeding them. They have ratteries, as we have our pigeon-houses. They are made by furnishing places, which are favored by rats, with bottles having a neck large enough to admit the hand. The animals take these bottles, which are bricked into the walls, for holes, make their nests there and raise their young, and the farmer goes from hive to hive to gather his harvest of young rats, as ours do to gather the pigeons which they raise."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Shooting Case.—John Patton was examined yesterday before Recorder Blache on the charge of shooting at Nicholas Alfrey with a revolver, on the levee, at the foot of Hospital street, at a quarter past six o'clock last Thursday evening. The following testimony was taken:

Nicholas Alfrey, sworn—On the 26th of this month, at about a quarter past six o'clock, P. M., I was on the levee, at the foot of Hospital street, when the accused drew a revolver from his pantaloons pocket and fired at me without cause or provocation.

Counsel for Accused—Where had you been just previously.

Witness—I was on board of a boat at the levee.

Counsel—Who had the boat in charge of the accused, and did he not order you off?

Witness—Yes, but I told him to give me time, upon which he called me a ——, and collared me.

Counsel—Did you not refuse to leave the boat?

Witness—I did not.

Police officer James Morrison, sworn—I was sitting on the wharf at the time of the shooting, and observed the accused on the bank in company with a woman. I heard the report of a pistol, and looking up saw Alfrey and another man running up the bank and the accused running to a skiff to get away. The accused had a pistol in his hand, and as I ran up to arrest him he threw it into the river. I caught hold of him and took him to the police station. The pistol was not found then. Accused told me he would shoot any one who would go aboard his boat and not come ashore when he told him to. Alfrey accused was locked up I went back to the boat and found the revolver in the river. There were four loads in it, and one discharge was discharged.

Robert Gibson, sworn—I was in company with Alfrey, and saw him go into Patton's skiff. I heard the accused order him out and Alfrey say that he would after he got his things. Saw accused collaring Alfrey and heard the report of a pistol, but cannot say whether accused fired or not, though I saw a pistol in his hand. Accused ordered Alfrey out of the skiff three times.

After some other unimportant testimony the Recorder decided to send the accused before the First District Court for trial. Patton was sent to jail to await the process of law.

Recorder Emerson's Court.—Every Monday morning this Court-room is unpleasantly crowded, and to relieve the pressure yesterday morning the Recorder had thirty-five men, who had come to view the interesting proceedings of the law, arrested without any warning. An affidavit was made against them "as idlers and being nuisances in the Recorder's Court, and obstructing the duties of the Court in the discharge of their duties." Upon this the Recorder sentenced them all to pay a fine of $2 50, or be imprisoned for ten days in the Parish Prison. Very few happened to have the amount of the fine, and consequently they were nearly all sent down to prison. This course may be within the strict letter of the law, but we doubt whether the public will endorse it as a fair exercise of authority, nor do we think any of our District Judges would ever do such a thing. We know of no Court in the city where the dignity of the Bench is more strictly upheld than in the Criminal Court, which is sometimes far more densely crowded than we have ever seen the First District Recorder's, yet we can much mistaken if Judge Hunt would ever take such action. The persons fined by Recorder Emerson, however, were poor fellows, who will have to "grin and bear it," even if many of them have families depending upon them for their daily bread. We suppose, however, that, if they were trespassers, they had no redress; and such a course, it sees, without any reflection upon the conscientiousness or good intent of Recorder Emerson, for we are among the many who honor him for his conduct during his term of office, and we believe, as we earnestly hope, that he will mingle magnanimity with dignity, and send down releases to-day for the poor fellows who are yet confined in the Parish Prison. Such conduct would improve the "silver lining to the cloud."

The slave Joe, of Mrs. Vincent, who stabbed Old Gardner, of Mme. Bertrand, very dangerously on Saturday, was sent down to prison to await the result of the wound.

Dr. R. Malcolmson having given a certificate to the effect that James O'Donnell is not in danger from the stab he received in the left breast on Saturday night, Richard Dougherty was released on $1000 bail to answer on the 11th of August.

David Adams, who stabbed Terence Gillick in the side with a fish-knife on the 28th of June, at the corner of Basin and Bienville streets, was released on $500 bail to appear on the 23d of August.

Michael and Ellen Horgan had to give $250 bail to answer the charge of insulting Honora Cassady, and threatening her with a pistol. Honora was fined $10 for knocking Mike down with a brick.

James Saultley gave $250 bail to appear on the 22d, being charged by Dan Carter and Bridget Hughes with beating them with a club.

Jane, the deaf and dumb negro girl belonging to Mrs. Taylor, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, was held for examination on Wednesday.

James Daffy, who knocked down an unknown man in Bienville street, couldn't pay a fine of ten dollars, nor give $250 peace bonds, so he was sent to prison for thirty days.

Recorder Blache's Court.—James Lecado had the temerity to introduce his hand into Thomas Martin's pocket at eleven o'clock Sunday morning on the levee opposite the Beef Market, and extract therefrom the sum of seven dollars. Marks didn't like the joke, and thought the fellow's manners rather too familiar, considering he had never enjoyed the honor of an introduction, so he made some fuss about it, and on Sergeant Raymond coming up, introduced Mr. Lecado to that officer. The Sergeant kindly accompanied him to Lieutenant Créven's office, and yesterday he was introduced to Recorder Blache, who sent him to Captain Freemont with a letter of introduction, which will secure him the hospitalities of that gentleman's mansion on Orleans street until an examination takes place.

Henry and Caroline Schreiger, of St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon, gave $250 bail each to answer the charge of striking Bridget Nicholson in the face and body on Saturday evening.

Joseph Canell furnished $200 bonds to appear, charged with beating Abbe Jean Pierre in a house corner of Ursulines and Gallatin streets, at six o'clock yesterday morning.

Alexander Cande had to furnish $300 peace bonds for having assaulted Felicite Bouille.

The charges of assault and battery against Thomas McCalty, M. Kapler and William Riley, f. m. c., were all dismissed, for that named for want of proof, and the others for want of a prosecutor.

Rosa Crellolla, for threatening Joseph Crakolla, was required to give $300 peace bonds, but not being able to do so, she was sent to prison for ten days.

Suspected Murder on a Steamboat—Arrest of the Parties Implicated.—Special officers Fernill and Price were called aboard the steamboat City of Madison at six o'clock last evening, to arrest two deckhands named Edward Congrove and William Haggerty, who were suspected of having murdered another deckhand on the river. On the night of Friday, the 27th, while the boat was on her way down from Cincinnati, and a little below Natchez, a deckhand was missed. It was reported that he had fallen overboard and was drowned, and nothing more was thought of it, deckhands often falling overboard, and but little being thought of the circumstance. The City of Madison reached the wharf at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after the hands were paid off Congrove got drunk, and remarked that he and Haggerty had shoved the —— overboard, and would serve a thousand more such —— in the same way. This speech came to the ears of the officers, and they called the officers on board, who took Congrove and Haggerty into custody. They both denied knowing anything about the affair, and as there were no witnesses the accused will no doubt be discharged.

A Stolen Watch.—About eleven o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst. special officer Boullion found gold watch in the possession of one Nicholas Brunini, an Italian vermicelli maker, which he believed to have been stolen. Anthony spending it was identified as the property of Mr. Raymond Schneyder, Commissary of the Vegetable market, from whom room it was stolen some time ago, while he was sick. Boullion therefore arrested Brunini on the charge of buying stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen, and the accused gave $300 bail to appear for examination.

Fires.—About a quarter of twelve o'clock Sunday night an old wooden cow stable on Lapeyrouse street, between Dergenois and Roshebleve streets, was set on fire and burned down, and at a quarter past one o'clock, P. M., yesterday, a pile of shavings was burned on the levee, foot of Market street. For both of these [illegible] telegraphic alarms were sent, and the whole Fire Department were turned out. Such tricks ought to be arrested and punished.

Pilfering Partnership.—Special officers Izard and Farnell yesterday discovered a partnership existing between Joseph Rose, a Sicilian fruit-dealer in Poydras street, and a negro boy in the employ of and owned by Davis & Jackson, the clothing firm of No. 107 Poydras street, by which Messrs. D. & J.'s stock was steadily diminishing to the principal benefit of Rose, and to the gratification of the negro's taste for peaches, pears, etc. The officers found in the possession of Rose five vests, five pairs of pantaloons and one coat, which, with many other articles, had been stolen from the store, the boy being the [illegible] in the supposition and correspondence, Rose who gave for them a nominal return in fruit. Rose and the colored boy were locked up.

All Arranged.—Antoine Hemas, the boarding-house keeper, Catherine Alsovich, and Basile Constantin, the baker, all of St. Martinville, appeared to Recorder Adams's court yesterday. Col. Lasley appeared for all parties, and stated that the case has been amicably arranged and the charge of larceny against Constantin and Mme. Hemas would be withdrawn. All that Hemas wanted was to get his wife back, so she had been amicably agreed, as he was getting a little tired of her company. Mr. Hemas stated to the Court that the wife [illegible] had been in the habit of doing [illegible] in St. Martinville the [illegible] he [illegible] her [illegible] he is reduced to a more common-place matter of fact.

Cowardly Stabbing.—Mr. Dossett, of the firm of Clement & Dossett, started from his residence at eight o'clock on Sunday night to take a walk with his wife and child. In front of their own door Mme. Dossett was grossly insulted by a well dressed person, who was knocked into the street for his insolence by her husband. Returning, the cowardly scoundrel thrust a dirk into Mr. Dossett's left side, above the hip, and then ran off. Mr. D., not knowing he was cut, called after the fellow to return and fight, but he was unheeded. Mrs. D. asked her husband if he was hurt, and he said he thought not, at the same time laying his hand on his side, when, as he removed it, he found blood on the palm of his hand. He went into his house immediately, and Dr. Nee was called in, who pronounced the wound a dangerous one.

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the bile and blood, and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver and other vexatious diseases are the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any afflictions of this kind are perceived, we may rest assured that the digestive organs are out of order. The first and only thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly on the stomach—the main spring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can confidently recommend Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jy29 6t

A CARD.

The public is informed that certain Bitters, which are destitute of any good quality, are sold in some coffee-houses as the AMERICAN BITTERS, otherwise called PEYCHAUD'S BITTERS. This fraud is practised by means of empty bottles labeled "American Bitters" and filled with those trashy Bitters (either pure or mixed with American Bitters) which are sold at from sixty to seventy cents a gallon. Any one can satisfy himself of this fact who is familiar with the taste and delicious aroma as well as the appearance and color of the American Bitters. The latter is so agreeable that those even who dislike Bitters take it willingly. Its color is of a beautiful vermilion. If you put a tea spoonful of it in a glass and mingle pure water with it gradually, a splendid crimson color will be developed, midway between the cherry and the rose. Let every one who knows how to appreciate the useful and the agreeable, and how to render justice to whom it is due, take the trouble to examine these Bitters closely, and he will be convinced that such an article has never been presented to him in any other part of the world. jy29 6t

UNIVERSAL REMEDY—NO MORE TOOTH ACHE—NO MORE DECAYED TEETH.—The chemical preparation made by the Faculty of Paris. After [illegible] discovery has shown and proved that the effects produced by the use of this remarkable remedy are highly beneficial to the teeth. Thanks to THE ORIENTAL DENTIFRICE WATER every one can now preserve and keep their teeth from decay, and restore them to their primitive whiteness and beauty. Smokers and chewers have no fear whatever of the corrosions of tobacco produced on their teeth by the free use of tobacco, and members are of the idea of such a disease as the scurvy, when they have this remedy at hand. The most [illegible] and violent tooth ache is immediately relieved by the application of the Tooth-Ache Destroyer (accompanying the Oriental Dentifrice Water) to the tooth affected, as prescribed by the directions enclosed in each package. The ORIENTAL DENTIFRICE WATER is sold at Bicincia Desrosiers's Royal street, and at the principal dry stores. Price for two bottles, $1. Purchase now here [illegible]

The curest emporium of medical men proves to this that the OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC can be safely administered where Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Debility, and diseases of the nervous system prevail. For sale by WOODMAN & BEMENT, corner Common and Magazine sts. jy28-1w

Genuine Havana Cigars.

THE undersigned have now in store a large and well selected assortment of Regalia Britannia, Half and London Regalia, Regalia de Londres, Regalia Kegaria, Londres, Cazadores, Conchas, Conchas de Regalia, Millares, Washington, Globo, Nativa, Trabuco Traviata, American Flag, Cabana, Sublimes, El Rocio, Pelignos, Embrasados, Partagas, etc. with other brands, which they offer for sale. CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 80 Old Levee street, Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

JALAP.—Old Jalap received from Mexico, in store, for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 80 Old Levee st., jy31 Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

ITALIAN PRODUCE.—100 boxes sparkling Asti Wine; 100 demijohns Marsala Wine; 120 kegs Verdigris; 24 boxes dried figs; 10 baskets Lucca Olive Oil; 200 half boxes Macaroni and Vermicelli; 100 bales Ivory; 150 [illegible] imported [illegible] LANATA BROS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MARSEILLES! MARSEILLES!—200 cases Castile Soap, 200 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co., 100 cases Cognac, 100 cases Muscat Wine, 50 cases Burgundy Wine, very old; 100 baskets empty bottles, 50 casks Vin Grave, 10 [illegible] Wine, 5 [illegible] Anisette; 50 cases Rose Water; for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!—Marble Monuments, Slabs and Headstones, representing Faith, Hope and Charity, with engraved medallions for sale by LANATA BROS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. jy31

FRENCH BRANDY, FRENCH BRANDY.—100 quarter pipes old French Brandy, 50 do Meline, Trouard [illegible] 50 cases pipes old French Brandy, Cognac, La Rochelle; 100 cases 500 old French Brandy, Vignerons Unis, La Rochelle; for sale by LANATA BROS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. jy31

Wanted.

A YOUNG man, 17 or 18 years of age, to attend store and keep books. Must speak, correctly and write French and English preferred, and who also lives in the lower part of the city. Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. to H. B. WARNER & CO. jy20 tf. [illegible] Warehouse, 85 Gravier st.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the succession of the late Madame Raymond Loiseau are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, duly proven, and all those indebted to said succession are requested to call and settle within ten days from the present notice. THEO. COMMAGERE, Curator, No. 81 (late 6) Magazine st.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 16 CHARTRES STREET.

LATELY received, an invoice of CHEAP MATTING. Also for sale, 100 do. assorted widths, white and checked; Floor Oil Cloth, of all widths, styles and qualities; Carpeting of all kinds, etc. Mosaic Mats, Velvet Mats, Window Shades, Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc. etc., Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Linen and Drugget, Crumb Cloths, etc. etc. All of which are offered at Reasonable Prices. A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH! J. A. CASADAVANT, Surgeon Dentist, 145 Royal street, between St. Peter and Toulouse, CONTINUES, at the above place, to perform all operations pertaining to the Dental art in the most scientific manner. [illegible] asks the attention of his friends and the public to the services of a competent Dentist, and all those persons whose teeth are [illegible] to call [illegible] a satisfactory [illegible] By calling on J. A. CASADAVANT they can have their teeth [illegible] ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted with gold [illegible] and may be sure [illegible] He has received a special [illegible] operations in the dental art [illegible] performed [illegible] Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

POTATOES.—150 barrels choice Western Mechanics and Nucker Mercer Onions. ONIONS.—[illegible] barrels [illegible] landing and in store. APPLES.—100 barrels [illegible] shipping. DRIED APPLES.—30 barrels very bright sun-dried, for sale by CUCULLU & JULIAN, No. 28 (late 41) Poydras st.

DAILY EXPECTED.—[illegible] casks good ordinary Claret, for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee st.

DAILY EXPECTED.—50 boxes Green Peas, for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee st.

SUNDRIES.—100 boxes vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co; 50 baskets Brandy; 5 do 150 do anisette; 50 boxes maraschino; 50 boxes of cherry ratafia; 30 boxes superior cordials, Chartreuse; 30 baskets stove anisette, Chaussé; 10 boxes [illegible] 10 kegs olives, 50 [illegible] 30 do. sardines in oil; 500 boxes [illegible] for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee st.

NEW FLAXSEED OIL.—Crop 1860—1600 sacks, 12 barrels Flaxseed Oil, 20 do. 24 half bottles [illegible] CASADAVANT, 30 and 31 Old Levee, between Bienville and Conti sts.

CRUSHED, POWDERED AND LOAF SUGAR.—150 barrels Lovering's crushed sugar; 150 do Lovering's powdered sugar; 100 do Lovering's loaf do. In store and to arrive; for sale by F. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

ALE IN GLASS AND STONE.—350 casks, quarts and pints, pts in stone; 100 do pints, in stone; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORTER.—300 casks, quarts and pints, London porter; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PRUNES IN GLASS AND WOOD.—[illegible] Prunes in glass, 100 boxes do do in wood; for sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPERM AND STAR CANDLES.—300 boxes Sperm Candles, in cartoons and loose; 100 boxes Star Candles, full weight and 14 ounces; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CUPS.—25 bales for sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

TOBACCO.—Havana and Mexican, for fillers and wrappers, in store and for sale by E. TROISDROIS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

JAVA COFFEE.—50 mats Old Government, landing from ship Candahar, from New York, for sale by E. TROISDROIS, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

ABSINTHE.—Edward Pernod brand—300 boxes, landing ex ship Indie, and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

SWISS ABSINTHE, C. F. Berger brand—100 boxes landing ex ship India, and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

KIRSCHWASSER.—16 boxes, Edouard Pernod; 10 do, C. F. Berger, landing ex ship India, and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

CHOICE ARTICLES.—[illegible] just received; 36 jars in oil; 80 do. 60 do do. [illegible] 18 do. [illegible] 10 do do truffled pies; 50 quarter boxes in oils; 10 [illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING.—[illegible] casks Butter, in half and 1 pound [illegible] superior nutmegs; 150 do. 4 pound do. [illegible] HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

LYONS SAUSAGES.—Just received in store: [illegible] DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

FRUITS IN JUICE.—[illegible] in whole and half [illegible] DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

FOR SALE IN BOND.—50 casks Dunyauzil Cognac, of good quality; for sale by E. DE VISSER & CO., 94 Magazine st.

WINES.—300 casks Cette wine; 50 do Bergasse wine; 60 do Catalonia [illegible] FIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., 30 Conti st.

ABSINTH, KIRSCH, &c.—100 boxes absynth, Pernod; 100 do do [illegible] Kirschwasser, Cognac, Chartreuse; 100 do. do. Kirsch-wasser boxes brandy cherries. For sale by FIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., 30 Conti st.

PALE ALE.—100 [illegible] quarts, of H. Death's celebrated brand. For sale by DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

COGNAC BRANDIES.—50 [illegible] of Pinet & Co.'s [illegible] brand, in quarter and eighth pipes, in [illegible] for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO, 50 Customhouse st.

RED WINE.—[illegible] good ordinary, landing ex [illegible] S D GRATIAA & CO, 50 Customhouse st.

PORT WINE.—[illegible] quarter casks M. Reig; 100 do do, Lacoste [illegible] S D GRATIAA & CO, 50 Customhouse st.

LANDING ex ship India, from Havre.—[illegible] Claret Wine [illegible] Marmus Medoc, [illegible] For sale by P. LAMBERT, No. 68 (late 62) Magazine street.

MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINES.—[illegible] quarter casks and eighth [illegible] for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

Charter of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this twenty-seventh day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

Before me, Edward Barnett, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned.

Personally came and appeared, the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they had covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to establish an Insurance Company, for the objects and purposes, and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations following to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.—The said Company shall be established and located in the city of New Orleans, and shall be known and designated by the name and title of the LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY: It shall commence its operations on or about the first day of September, 1860, and shall exist for and during the full and term of twenty-five years, from the date hereof, unless sooner determined as provided in article 12th.

A seal shall be used by the officers of the Company having for a device the coat of arms of the State of Louisiana, and for an inscription the name of the Company.

The President or Secretary of the Company shall be the proper officer upon whom shall be served all citations, notices or other legal process in matters wherein the Company may be interested.

ARTICLE SECOND.—The objects and purposes of the Company are hereby declared to be:

First—To make Insurance on Dwellinghouses, Stores and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire.

Second—To make Insurance on Vessels, Steamboats, Freights, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Specie, Bullion, Commissions, Profits, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange and other evidences of debt, bottomry and respondentia interest, and generally all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with Marine or Inland Transportation Risks.

The Company may cause itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it shall have made insurance.

ARTICLE THIRD.—The names and respective interests of the parties to this act are declared to be as follows:

Adams & Co., J. J.	$4,000
Ayet, Fred.	3,000
Ascota, R. B.	2,000
Augustin & Tullant	2,000
Allen & Co., W. L.	1,000
Bread & Landry, J. A.	3,000
Briggs, Chas.	[illegible]
Bell & Boalley	[illegible]
Bolloch, Nebbs & Co.	[illegible]
Bonsalva, J. A.	[illegible]
Bodet & Gueydan	[illegible]
Byrne, Vance & Co.	[illegible]
Bonnet, L. E. E.	[illegible]
Blawd, H.	[illegible]
Black & Bylington	[illegible]
Bove, C.	[illegible]
Bedoussau & Co.	[illegible]
Bronsnall & Co., J.	[illegible]
Bouligny & Co., J.	[illegible]
Brinkfield & Co.	[illegible]
Berdeaux, R.	[illegible]
Breedner, C. H.	[illegible]
Barwis, M.	[illegible]
Bnsant, E.	[illegible]
Connolly & Co., Jas.	[illegible]
Carroll & Co. A.	[illegible]
Cavaroc & Co. C.	[illegible]
Carlan, J. H.	[illegible]
Carpot & Beaubert	[illegible]
Costa & Co., A.	[illegible]
Conrad, A.	[illegible]
Carrere, P.	[illegible]
Crozat, Wm.	[illegible]
Cronan & Bear	[illegible]
Cohn, J.	[illegible]
Chambers, Th.	[illegible]
Comeff, E.	[illegible]
Canon, F.	[illegible]
Converse & Kennett	[illegible]
Darby & Treadwell	[illegible]
De Vaher & Co.	[illegible]
Delbondio, Ford.	[illegible]
Dowd & Sons, G. L.	[illegible]
Dunoyer, F. B.	[illegible]
Dunbar & Co., G. W.	[illegible]
Durel, Paulin	[illegible]
DuBlin & Co., F. J.	[illegible]
Dreyfus & Co., A.	[illegible]
Dossett, [illegible]	[illegible]
Estes & Betterton	[illegible]
Edwards, Dearl	[illegible]
Elmore & Cox, J. H.	[illegible]
Everett, Ferd.	[illegible]
Frere & Co., Th.	[illegible]
Fell, Jos. & Co.	[illegible]
Foley, Avery & Co.	[illegible]
Farrell, J. P.	[illegible]
Forstall & Co., Ovo. A.	[illegible]
Ford, Wm.	[illegible]
Forest, Jean	[illegible]
Fenton, Conway & Co.	[illegible]
Frank, Chas.	[illegible]
Guillard, Ovide	[illegible]
Garrido & Co., A.	[illegible]
Gordon & Co., F.	[illegible]
Garcia & Castillo, W. A.	[illegible]
Gordon & Co., J. C.	[illegible]
Grima, Alfred	[illegible]
Green, Jr., Martin	[illegible]
Gonzales & Co., F. A.	[illegible]
Gerhardt, L.	[illegible]
Harris, Bowers & Co.	[illegible]
Hachenberg, Feret & Co.	[illegible]
Hickman, Dugas & Maignan	[illegible]
Heydon & Co.	[illegible]
Hecker & Paimer	[illegible]
Hinrichs & Co., J. A.	[illegible]
Irwin, Francis	[illegible]
Jopp, Jno.	[illegible]
Kearney, Blois & Co.	[illegible]
Kohn, C.	[illegible]
Kron, L.	[illegible]
Lopez & Parra	[illegible]
Louis Charpentier & Co.	[illegible]
Lapeyre & LeBlanc	[illegible]
Lafourche & Co., U.	[illegible]
Lecar, Jules	[illegible]
Latrobe, Chas.	[illegible]
Lelièvre, Th.	[illegible]
Leitchtfield & Co., W. H.	[illegible]
Lesteed, W. A.	[illegible]
Layet, Chas.	[illegible]
Lorch & Co.	[illegible]
Lewis & Wilson	[illegible]
Lewis, Joshua	[illegible]
Maillot & Co.	[illegible]
McGee & Co., J. B.	[illegible]
Marsh, Thompson & Co.	[illegible]
McVay, M. H.	[illegible]
Michel & Co.	[illegible]
McLean & Olivier	[illegible]
Marrero & Co.	[illegible]
Martin, Cabot & Co.	[illegible]
Merciers, J. B.	[illegible]
Mouthier & Co.	[illegible]
Macon & Co.	[illegible]
Mitre & Bodni	[illegible]
Morel, Ed.	[illegible]
Nolte & Co.	[illegible]
North, Shields & Harris	[illegible]
O'Lolloran & Co.	[illegible]
Ostrom & Co., A.	[illegible]
Oakey & Hawkins	[illegible]
Pemberton, John	[illegible]
Paterson & Co.	[illegible]
Payne & Harrison	[illegible]
Phenix, B.	[illegible]
Pittard & Co., J. H.	[illegible]
Pratt, Fajalli & Co.	[illegible]
Puig, Bros.	[illegible]
Pelouse, F.	[illegible]
Queyrouze & Vinson, jr.	[illegible]
Reese, M. & J.	[illegible]
Roux, N.	[illegible]
Queyrouze & Langsdorff	[illegible]
Rathbone & Co., J. R.	[illegible]
Reid & Co.	[illegible]
Roche & Escoffier	[illegible]
Rochereau & Co., E.	[illegible]
Roche, Bros.	[illegible]
Rehfeld, Alker & Co.	[illegible]
Rodgers, A.	[illegible]
Ruiz, Geo.	[illegible]
Roberts, R.	[illegible]
Rose, McCarthy & Co.	[illegible]
Richmond, Brown & Co.	[illegible]
Roper & Co., E.	[illegible]
Stahl & Co., E.	[illegible]
Starr & Bro., L.	[illegible]
Strebel, F.	[illegible]
Sandelin, J.	[illegible]
Stitz, Stauffer & Co.	[illegible]
Sponde & Co., B.	[illegible]
Slagar, J. J.	[illegible]
Stevens & Co., E. B.	[illegible]
Schiller, J. B.	[illegible]
Schmidt, G.	[illegible]
Taylor, J.	[illegible]
Thoirre, G.	2,000
Todd, Jas.	2,000
Turpin, B.	2,000
Tourne, P. M.	1,000
Thibaut, L.	[illegible]
Uhler, B.	[illegible]
Vanhorn, T. D.	1,000
Woodruff & Co., J. O.	2,000
Woods & Mueller	2,000
Webster & Jourdan	2,000
Watt & Co., J.	2,000
Witte, G. E.	2,000
Waltkirch, A.	1,000
West & Villere	1,000
Walls & Co., J. B.	2,000
West, Renshaw & Cammack	1,000
Wright & Allen	1,000
Zelly, Jb.	1,000
Total	$301,000

All which said parties shall, on the organization of the Company for business, furnish their notes, well approved for the amount of their subscription, and made payable on the first of October, 1861, for which a receipt shall be given, by the President of the Company, acknowledging to have received the same, as for premiums in advance; and such notes shall be subject to all the contingencies of capital.

All premiums for insurance made by these parties are to be paid in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Company, and the amount of such premiums, when paid, shall be endorsed on the notes of the insured until the same shall have been paid in full.

No subscriber of such notes shall, in any event, be liable for losses of the Company to any larger sum than the amount that may be due on such note or notes.

And in case, at the maturity of the notes given as aforesaid, there shall remain any balance due thereon, after the endorsement of premiums paid, and the wants of the Company shall not require the payment of such balance, the drawers of such notes shall have the right to renew their notes for such balance for another year.

All the aforesaid notes shall contain a stipulation that should the wants of the Company require it, the drawer or drawers will pay in good faith, at maturity, the amount that shall appear to be due on his or their note, waiving all and every plea of want of value or consideration for the same.

ARTICLE FOURTH.—All the corporate powers of the Company shall be exercised by a Board of Trustees, and such officers and clerks as they may appoint.

The Board of Trustees shall consist of thirty-three members of the Company, to be elected (except the first year) on the last Monday in September in each year, at such place in the city of New Orleans as the acting Board shall designate; of which election they will give at least fourteen days' previous notice by advertisements in two of the newspapers published in said city; and they shall appoint three inspectors of the said election, and should any of the said inspectors decline or fail to attend, the President shall have power to appoint others to fill the vacancies.

The Board of Trustees thus elected shall take their seats on the last Monday in October after the election, and shall hold the same one year therefrom, or until others are qualified to act in their stead.

Those persons receiving a plurality of votes shall be considered and declared duly elected. In the event of no election taking place on the day fixed, the President shall cause an election to be held within ten days after the failure, to be given notice by advertisement, in one or more of the newspapers published in this city.

The Board of Trustees shall, at their first meeting in every year, elect a President and Vice-President, who shall, at the time of election, be ex-officio members of the Board, and who shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees and of the Company, and shall conduct the business of the Company generally, under the supervision of the Board. In case of the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside at such meetings, and shall also the policies of the Company.

The Board of Trustees shall fix the compensation of all officers and clerks elected or employed by them in the service of the Company.

They shall invest the profits arising from the business of the Company in the manner hereinafter provided for. They are hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations, as they may deem necessary for the government of the concerns of the Company and the transactions of its affairs, provided the same do not conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act of incorporation or with the laws of this State; and they shall have full power to do all other acts necessary for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the Company not herein provided for, and to fill all vacancies in their own number.

ARTICLE FIFTH.—The following-named persons shall constitute the first Board of Trustees, and are hereby vested with all the rights and powers specified in the preceding article. They shall hold their seats until the last Monday in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or until others are elected in their place.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Amadeo Landry,	Octave Voorhies,	W. G. Betterton,
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Delbondio,	C. L. Bell,	[illegible]
John Gandy,	E. Bordeaux,	P. Maignan,
J. Lapene,	D. P. Logan,	P. Pellérin,
R. M. Hawes,	G. Cavaroc,	Chas. J. Leeds,
J. N. Robert,	J. H. Wagner,	J. O. McLean,
A. D. Grieff,	L. Rochereau,	Valéry Vinsonneau,
Theodore Frois,	J. W. Hood,	Magloire Puig,
J. E. Munson,	J. Zelly,	Wm. Conant,
J. A. Bouniaille,	J. J. Herr,	W. B. Conger,

ARTICLE SIXTH.—Every person who shall hereafter insure and continue to insure with the Company, and every person holding in his own name, or in the name of his firm, a certificate of credit on the books of the Company, to be issued as hereinafter provided for, shall be deemed a member of the Company, and shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy, at all elections; each certificate of credit on the books of the Company and not charged or forfeited by losses sustained after they have been issued, shall entitle the holder to one vote, for every One Hundred Dollars, which shall be entitled to [illegible] shall reach the amount of One Thousand Dollars; and then each Five Hundred Dollars more shall be entitled to one additional vote, until the amount of the certificate shall reach the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, when each One Thousand Dollars more shall be entitled to one additional vote: Provided, however, that such certificates shall not have been transferred to the present or firm claiming to vote within six months prior to such election.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.—The Board of Trustees shall have the power to invest, from time to time, one half of the profits of the Company in such securities as they may deem [illegible] upon unincumbered real estate in the Parish of Orleans and City of Jefferson, and in every case the property mortgaged shall be worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon.

They may also invest the cash or surplus profits of the Company in the purchase of any bonds or stocks created by or under the laws of the United States, or of this State or of this city, and may make loans of such cash or surplus profits on pledge of any of the aforesaid securities, bonds or stocks.

The Company may hold real estate to an amount not exceeding one-fourth of its net profits, but the Board of Trustees may purchase, in addition, any property which may have been mortgaged to the Company, at any forced sale of the same, if in their opinion, the interest of the Company will thereby be promoted, or should require such purchase to save it from loss.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.—The officers of the Company shall, within one month after the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, from the time the first policy of insurance shall have been issued, and during the first month of every succeeding year, cause an estimate to be made and sworn to by the President and Secretary, of the affairs of the company for the year ended; including a statement of insurances effected during the period embraced in such estimate, distinguishing between Fire, Marine and River policies; which estimate shall be conclusive upon all persons entitled to receive certificates of profits as hereinafter provided for; and shall thereupon charge each insurer with a proportional share of the losses sustained by the Company, according to the amount of the premiums by him paid, but no premiums; and shall credit him with the amount of said premiums, and also with a share in proportion thereto of the profits of the Company derived from investments; and for the balance which shall then appear to be in favor of the insurer, he shall be entitled to a certificate signed by the President and Secretary, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the Second Monday in November of each and every year, and containing a proviso that the amount therein named shall be liable for any and all subsequent losses sustained by the Company.

And should any person entitled to receive such certificate be indebted to the Company for any premiums credited to him on the books aforesaid, and shall not have paid the same at the time the certificate is eligible, the Company shall have the right to retain such certificate as a pledge for the payment of the said indebtedness; and even if the certificate shall have been issued and delivered, it shall always remain liable to the Company for any indebtedness of the party to whom it shall have been delivered, for unpaid premiums, whether such indebtedness arose before or after the issuing of the certificate, and no transfer thereof shall be made, except at the option of the Trustees, until such indebtedness shall have been entirely extinguished.

And in case any certificate or certificates of profits shall not be called for by the parties entitled thereto, within three years from the date of their issue, then the same shall be canceled, and the amount thereof, with all the interest accrued thereon, shall be placed to the credit of the "Contingent account" on the books of the Company, after public notice, by advertisement in French and English for thirty days, in two of the newspapers published in this city, which notice shall set forth the amount of the certificate and the name of the party entitled to the same.

In issuing the said certificates of profits sums less than two dollars and fractional parts of sums between even items of dollars, shall be omitted and shall be placed to the credit of the "Contingent account" of the Company, and applied to the payment of the expenses and charges of the succeeding year.

The certificates shall only be transferable on the books of the Company, and with its consent.

ARTICLE NINTH.—Every person who shall become a member of this Company by effecting insurance therein, shall, before he receives his policy, pay the rates that shall be determined by the Trustees; and the amount so paid shall never be withdrawn from the Company, except as provided in the next article, but shall be liable for all the losses and expenses incurred by the Company.

ARTICLE TENTH.—Whenever the accumulated net profits shall exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, the excess may thereafter be employed from year to year, in the redemption, in whole or in part of such year's certificates of profits, issued by virtue of the eighth article; but the certificates of one year shall not be redeemed until those of all the preceding years are paid and extinguished.

The Board of Trustees may, however, at any of their annual meetings, by the vote of two-thirds of the whole of their number, so alter and amend this article, as to require an accumulation of profits to an amount of one million of dollars, before the excess shall be applied to the redemption of certificates as aforesaid.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.—On some day in the first month after the expiration of the first of October, 1861 from the issuing of the first policy, and within the first month of every succeeding year the officers of the Company shall cause to be made under oath, and shall publish, according to law, a General Balance Statement of the affairs of the Company, which shall contain:

First—The amount of premiums received during the year just ended, specifying separately the amounts received on Fire Policies, on Marine Policies and on River or Inland Navigation Policies.

Second—The amount of the expenses of the Company during the past year.

Third—The amount of losses incurred during the year, distinguishing between Fire Risks, Marine Risks and Inland Transportation and Navigation Risks.

Fourth—The balance remaining with the Company, which shall specify the amount of cash on hand, and amount invested in securities, and the nature of such securities.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.—The Stockholders of the Company, at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days notice in two of the newspapers published in this city shall have the power to make any changes, additions, or modifications in the act of incorporation, or even to dissolve it, provided that three-fourths of the vote represented at any meeting shall vote in favor thereof; in which case of dissolution, or any such change, addition or dissolution shall be recorded as required by law.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.—At the expiration of the term of this act of incorporation, or at its earlier termination, as provided in article twelfth, three Commissioners shall be appointed by the last Board of Trustees, under whose superintendence the affairs of the Company shall be liquidated, indebtedness liabilities paid, and the balance of the funds shall be appropriated to the redemption of the certificates issued under the eighth article in the order of their issue, and the remaining portion thereof shall be divided among the persons who shall be entitled thereto. The Commissioners shall receive compensation as the said Commissioners shall [illegible] and shall fill any vacancy caused by the death of inability of either, the survivor alone shall act.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.—In addition to their interest or profits in the business of the Company, the original subscribers shall be entitled to receive for the first year a special interest of eight per cent on the amount of their respective subscription notes, which interest shall run from the average date of such credits until the last day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Thus done and passed in my office, in the city of New Orleans aforesaid, on the day, month and year first above written, in presence of Marcel J. Ducros and Andrew Conwell, witnesses of lawful age, and domiciled in said city, who hereunto sign their names together with the said appearing parties and me, notary, after reading of the whole.

Original Signed—Bread & Landry, Harris, Bowers & Co., Pollans & Co., Foley, Avery & Co., J. N. K. & Co., [illegible] and ... Ducros & Conwell, Edward Barnett, Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original extant in my current register.

In faith whereof, I grant these presents under my signature and the impress of my seal of office, at New Orleans aforesaid, this 27th day of July, 1860.

[L. S.] EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

The undersigned Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, certifies that the foregoing Charter has been this day recorded in Society Book N. 4, Folio 46. New Orleans, 30th July, 1860.

jy31 to 16 23 31 JOHN HOLMES, Recorder.

Dr. McFarlane, Corner of Poydras and Circus streets,

HAVING returned from a short sojourn across the Lake, has resumed his professional engagements. Office hours, from 12 to 4 o'clock, daily. jy23 2t

Umbrella and Parasol Warehouse, No. 39 GRAVIER STREET.

WE call the attention of city and country merchants to our stock of Umbrellas and Parasols of every description, for sale on accommodating terms, and at manufacturers' prices. Umbrella and Parasol Furniture always on hand. jy27 6t HENRY H TABER.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

PURSUANT with the requirements of their Charter, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY make the following statement, viz.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th of June, 1860... $1,087,576 86

Premiums on Fire Risks... $298,701 77; Marine... 392,756 94; River... 264,170 36; Life... 3,096 43

Amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending 30th June, 1860... $1,067,575 [illegible]... 926,695 77

On Fire Risks... [illegible]; On Marine Risks... [illegible]; On River Risks... 213,419 44; $612,685 95

Deduct for interest, discount, coinsurance, return premiums and salvage... $134,689 37

Lost General... [illegible] 116,387 97... $1,362 25... 392,171 96

Net Profits... $341,331 81

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable, being Loans on Bond and Mortgage... $239,466 00

Bills Receivable, Loans on Pledge of Bank and Public Stocks... 509,511 40

Bills Receivable, Premium Notes... 145,238 39

Due for Premiums and in course of collection... $698,309 00 [illegible]

Real Estate... 51,839 28

1600 Shares Bank Stock... 173,000 00

$40,000 Consolidated six per cent. City Bonds... 44,160 00

$50,000 City six per cent. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies... 49,000 00

Cash... 122,300 [illegible]

$1,462,422 13

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 25th of July, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, does depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 25th July, 1860. D. F. MITCHELL, Sec. J. P.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on all the outstanding certificates of Profits to the holders thereof or to their legal representatives, on and after the SECOND MONDAY in August proximo.

Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. (30 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of October next.

And resolved further, that after reserving over One Million of Dollars of Profits, all the outstanding certificates of the issue of the year 1857, be redeemed on and after the SECOND MONDAY IN AUGUST proximo—interest thereon to cease from 30th June inst.

—TRUSTEES—

Samuel Bell,	G. W. Carroll,	R. J. Ward,
John Watt,	P. Avendano,	Cornelius Fellowes,
M. O. H. Norton,	Samuel Smith,	James Turner,
C. T. Buddecke,	John D. Bein,	Geo. McGregor,
R. S. Bragg,	B. W. Estlin,	S. R. Newman,
H. M. Wright,	F. Strauss,	W. B. Tuttle,
G. S. Hawkins,	P. N. Strong,	J. J. Noble,
W. F. Vredenburgh,	Theo Henderson,	John C. Barrell,
H. Frellsen,	E. B. Smedes,	Alex Dudhill,
S. H. Kennedy,	J. J. Person,	Moses Greenwood,
W. G. Robinson,	John F. Caldwell,	[illegible]

Wanted,

FOR the 1st of September, a neat two-story HOUSE in the Second District, not lower than Rampart street. House to contain two parlors, two bedrooms, and a good size yard. Rent not to exceed $1000 per annum. Address L., at this office. jy26 1md

To Contractors. OFFICE PONTCHARTRAIN R. R. CO., July 23d, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (to conform with conditions to be given by the undersigned) for the filling up of the "West Park" at the Lake terminus of the road, will be received at this office up to the 11th proximo, at 12 M. The Company reserve the right of rejecting any and all offers. G. PANDELY, Superintendent. jy24 td

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, July 25th, 1860.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent; also, an extra dividend of Five Per cent—both payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 6th of August next. jy26 A. MONTREUIL, Acting Cashier.

Wanted.

IN a store, a LADY, speaking French and English. Apply at the office of this paper. jy17 tf

YELLOW PINE FLOORING!!!

YELLOW PINE FLOORING!!!

THE undersigned are now receiving from Pensacola, Florida, a large quantity of Dressed Yellow Pine Flooring and Ceiling; also, on hand Dry Cypress Boards of various thicknesses. SAMUEL McCONNELL & CO., jy12 6m Corner of Cedar and Julia sts.

Wanted.

A MAN speaking English and French, to act as salesman in a wholesale dry goods store. One who is acquainted with the country, and has no objection to travel during the summer, would be preferred. A good salary will be paid for a competent person. Address Box F, No. Post-Office, with reference.

Pectoral Syrup.

RICHARD'S PECTORAL SYRUP against Hooping Cough and the Spitting of Blood. It is also the surest remedy against Coughs, Acute and Chronic Catarrhs, and all inflammations of the Throat and Chest. No medicine can afford as much relief as this to consumptives in the last stages of the disease.

Tonic Peruvian Bark Wine.

Stomach and tonic compounds are always worthy the attention of the public. The above wine excites the appetite, cures debility, and invigorates the whole system. It is highly recommended to persons living in damp countries, as a preservative against all kinds of fever. F. BERTA, Druggist, jy7 d&w Corner Rampart and Barracks sts., N. O.

EAST PASCAGOULA HOTEL.

EAST PASCAGOULA HOTEL, July 26, 1860.

Mr. Chas. L. Gumbel, Present:

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, understanding that rumors injurious to your Hotel are in circulation in New Orleans, and elsewhere, are happy to be able to state that they are unfounded, and that we consider your establishment not only completed and ready to receive visitors, but as well kept as any other Hotel on the Gulf coast, and provided with all the requirements for such a purpose. The late rains, having filled up your large cisterns, have removed the cause of complaint which existed relative to the want of water. Your wharf and bathhouses are of the best quality, and the plan of your Hotel is the most judicious that could have been devised to take advantage of the delightful sea breezes which prevail here; the sea bathing is superior to that of any other locality on the Gulf coast, and we are most happy to recommend your House to all persons seeking for a pleasant and healthy summer resort.

We remain, dear sir, your obedient servants,

G. T. Beauregard,	J. P. Dillingham,
F. V. Labarre,	Thos. H. Williams,
R. Guidera,	A. Delagrave,
Edward Durtive, Jr.,	Ch. Hilariot,
Sosthene Allain,	C. R. Bailey,
jy28 1m	Wm. J. Seymour.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,

NEW ORLEANS, July 24th, 1860.

BY virtue of the 27th section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled "An act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved the 23d February, 1852, and of the 8th section of the act supplementary thereto, and providing for the incorporation of the city of Lafayette with the city of New Orleans, approved on the same day, and for the purpose of meeting all obligations of the old corporations, maturing in the year 1860—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office from this date until the 30th day of August 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of one hundred and five bonds of $1000 each, said bonds to be dated the 1st of July, 1860, payable in thirty-two years, at the office of the Treasurer of the city, with interest coupons attached thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the city of New York.

Proposals to be endorsed "Bids for the Purchase of Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and addressed to O. DeBuys, Secretary. The Bonds to be adjudicated to the highest bidder, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Terms of payment, cash on delivery of the bonds.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.
ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.
L. E. FORSTALL, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
A. DUPRE, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Asst. Aldermen.

D. DE BUYS, Secretary. jy26td

NOTICE.

Succession of Leandre Ducré, dec'd.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ST. TAMMANY.

THE undersigned having been confirmed as testamentary executor of the last will and testament of Leandre Ducré, late of the aforesaid State and Parish, deceased, is desirous of a speedy settlement of the affairs of said succession. All persons, therefore, who have claims against said succession are hereby requested to present them for settlement and liquidation; and all persons indebted unto the same are hereby requested to come forward and make payment either to the undersigned, at his residence on Bayou Lacombe, State and Parish aforesaid, or to Geo. H. Penn, Esq., at his office in the town of Covington, La.

Covington, La., July 18th, 1860. JOSEPH COUSIN, Test. Executor. jy21—to 23d aug

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

TWO passenger trains leave the depot, at the corner of Calliope and Magnolia streets, daily—the mail train at 6 o'clock A. M. and the express train at 5 o'clock P. M.—Connecting with all the Northern and Eastern roads, and with all the principal cities of the North, East and West.

Time to New York, [illegible] days and 16 hours, price, $46. For further information apply at the General Ticket Office, 118 Camp street.

Freight will be received at the depot, foot of Calliope street, as late as 4 o'clock, P. M., daily, Sundays excepted. The Company is not responsible for loss by [illegible] Excursion train to Magnolia leaves on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. jy14 T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, July 14, 1860.

WHEREAS, by the proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana, issued to the Board of Health dated June 21, 1860 the port of Havana has been declared an infected port; and whereas, by said proclamation, the authority the Board of Health are authorized to revoke the proclamation as to such other ports as they may have reason to believe infected, and whereas, by the 4th section of the amendment to an Act of the Legislature of Louisiana, regulating the Board of Health, said Board are authorized and empowered, in case of emergency, to issue Proclamation of Quarantine without application to the Governor, and whereas that emergency has now arisen, and they have good reason to believe that other ports are equally infected; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Health that the following ports and places are hereby declared infected, viz: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas and St Jago, all in the Island of Cuba; Kingston, Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince on the Island of Hayti; St Thomas, St Croix, St Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Tuspan, in Mexico, San Juan, de Nicaragua, Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America, Maracaibo, in Venezuela, Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, and Pernambuco, Para and Cayenne, in South America, and Austan Island, and all vessels arriving from any or either of the aforesaid ports be subjected to a quarantine of TEN DAYS and that notice of the same be given, by publication in French and English in the city papers.

C. DELERY, D. M. P., President.

GEO. W. DIRMEYER, M. D., Secretary of Board of Health. jy16 1m&tp

State of Louisiana.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Board of Health of New Orleans have received information through the American Consul in Havana of the prevalence of Yellow Fever in that city and have officially informed me of the same; Now, therefore, upon the advice of said Board and in accordance with the requirements of the 12th section of Act No. 336, approved March 15th, 1855, I do issue this my proclamation declaring the port of Havana an infected place, and directing the detention at the quarantine stations on the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers for ten days, of any and all vessels coming from the port of Havana, or any other port in which any pestilential, contagious or infectious disease shall be ascertained by the Board of Health to prevail.

Given under my hand and the seal of State at Baton Rouge, this the 21st day of June, A. D. 1860, and the eighty-fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

PLINY D. HARDY, Secretary of State. jy21 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Romagosa & Magi, is from the 1st instant, dissolved by mutual consent. F. ROMAGOSA will continue the same business at the same place, and is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the concern. All powers of attorney granted by us and by F. Romagosa are revoked. F. ROMAGOSA, JAYME MAGI. New Orleans, July 5th, 1860. jy7 6m

Notice of Copartnership.

E. S. TAPPAN. A. P. AVEGNO.

THE undersigned, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, have formed a partnership, to inform their friends and the public that they have this day entered into a copartnership for the practice of their profession, under the name and style of TAPPAN & AVEGNO. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to. E. S. TAPPAN, A. P. AVEGNO. jy1 1m

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Blache & Leaumont, is this day dissolved by limitation. G. Leaumont and J. E. Blache are charged with the liquidation, and will continue the business.

Per pro. JOSEPHINE BLACHE. J. E. BLACHE. G. LEAUMONT. J. E. BLACHE.

New Orleans, June 30th, 1860.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of G. Leaumont, Blache & Co., for the purpose of transacting the General Auction and Commission Business, lately carried on by Blache & Leaumont, and solicit the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm. G. LEAUMONT. J. E. BLACHE.

Mr. JULES LEAUMONT has an interest in our house. New Orleans, July 2d, 1860. jy2 1m

NEGRO BLANKETS.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEG leave to inform their former customers in Louisiana that they have on hand a large stock of Negro Blankets, 3½ points, white and grey, from the best French manufacturers, Grenier & Co., and others, whose agents they are. Orders thankfully received. jy4-3m

English Sugar Kettles, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.

From the Works of Messrs. R. & J. Rankin, Liverpool.

The Subscribers, Sole Agents in New Orleans for these celebrated KETTLES, have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of both Wrought and Cast Iron Kettles, which they offer for sale.

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., jy2 1m 52 Bienville street.

Removal.

LOUIS FALK, tailor, informs his customers and the public that he has removed from No. 195 Bourbon street to No. 30, same street, between Bienville and Conti streets. jy7 4m

Cigarette Paper, &c.

LANDING ex Spanish ship Teresita, from Barcelona—400 reams Cigarette Paper, 50 dozen Spanish Playing Cards. For sale by JOSE BARBA, jy7 1m 200 Old Levee street.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—2 tons fresh Emmenthal, landing from steamship Philadelphia, and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., jy26 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

TRUFFLED PIES.—6 cases, 100 qr boxes, assorted, J. Fosseau 3 do, 50 qr do do, do, Malinas; 3 do, 50 hf do do, do; in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., jy26 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

DRIED PRUNES.—25 boxes Entes, large size; 30 do. choice, do; in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., jy26 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

GREEN PEAS.—20 cases, 100 half boxes each, Briant, landing ex steamship Philadelphia, and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., jy26 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship India, from Havre—1500 5 gallon Demijohns; 600 3 do do; 500 2 do do; 500 1 do do; 50 boxes Dutch Cheese; 2 cases, 1860 each, fresh Eggs; for sale by FIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., jy26 30 Conti st.

CORKS.—100 bales Regulars, in bales of 15,000 each; for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO., jy26 No. 50 Customhouse street.

CHAMPAGNE.—100 baskets Delorme; 50 do Cordon Vert; 100 do DeSguy; 50 do Imperial, in quarts, pints and half pints; for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO., jy26 No. 50 Customhouse street.

ABSYNTH, KIRSCHWASSER.—100 cases Absynth, C. Lecoultre; 50 do Kirschwasser, do; landing ex ship Kate Dyer, and for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO., jy26 No. 50 Customhouse street.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—10 quarter pipes; 40 eighth octaves, T. Manson; for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO., jy26 No. 50 Customhouse street.

DRAWBACK.—100 casks Cette Wine, dark color; for sale by LANATA BROS., jy28 9 and 11 Jefferson street.

EMPTY BOTTLES.—100 hampers, landing ex ship India, and for sale by C CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

CASTILE SOAP.—450 boxes, in store and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., jy26 8t 116 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship India, from Havre—3 boxes Lyons Sausages, for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., jy26 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, PARMESAN CHEESE.—[illegible] cases Bologna sausages; 34 Parmesan cheeses. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ITALIAN PRODUCE.—1000 boxes macaroni; 500 do vermicelli; 500 half do vermicelli; 25 bbls shelled almonds; 100 bales English walnuts; 50 cases filberts, first quality; 10 do gum Arabic; 25 do triple cream, of bergamot, lemon and Portugal; 25 do triple cream, of orange; 100 baskets sweet oil, Sorignest; 25 cases oil, in flasks; 10 boxes in oil, first quality; 100 bales almonds. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MARSEILLES.—[illegible] cases Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co.; 100 do [illegible] 50 do [illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

[illegible] CAMILLE LACOSTE, 200 Royal street, corner of Bienville.

BRANDY.—[illegible] for sale by E J HART & CO.

NOTICE TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC.

Your attention is called to Ordinance No. 5276, approved and published July 19th, 1860, viz:

RESOLVED, That resolution No. 296, approved September 27, 1852, providing for the firing of the evening gun in the four Districts be and is hereby repealed. Resolved further, That to establish uniform time, the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph shall, after ten days' notice from the passage of this ordinance, at 12 o'clock, at noon, give a signal of one tap of the bell, and in lieu of the evening gun at 9 o'clock, P. M., from the 1st April to the 1st October nine taps of the bell, and at 8 o'clock, P. M., from the 1st October to the 1st April, eight taps.

[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.

[Signed] J. O. NIXON, President Board of Aldermen.

Approved July 19th, 1860. [Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that the striking of the bells, in conformity with the provisions of the above ordinance, will be commenced on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon. A. HEBERT, jy28 1m Superintendent.

L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR,

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequaled preparation convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE,

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin. Warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.

Depot, 56 Dey street, New York. jy17 d3m&w1mly

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

AS a measure of self-defense, and in order to warn and protect our customers in all parts of the Union, we deem it our duty to expose a deep-laid and wide-spread conspiracy now existing in the East and West, for the counterfeiting of our CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

We have been for some time past engaged in ferreting out and prosecuting the parties concerned in this infamous and despicable business, and expect to visit upon them the full penalty of the violated law.

Villainy like death, "loves a shining mark," and the harpies who subsist by pirating proprietary preparations have exhibited a cunning almost equal to their rascality, in selecting for fraudulent imitation the most popular stomachic and alterative medicine in this or any other country. Large quantities of the spurious article have been thrown upon the market in our Southern and Western cities and exported to Spanish America and elsewhere from other states and shipped to California. It is supposed, too, that large quantities of it have been sold, under the impression that it is the genuine article. Against the principle that the receiver is as criminal as the thief, the poisoner in the cause of law and trade who purchase the counterfeit and the vendors of the counterfeits of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should be made to stand on the same moral level.

We have already commenced suit against Dan'l L. E[illegible] and Benjamin A. Johnson of New Orleans, Frazer & Buchanan, Mobile, Alabama; T. Gow & Co., James Clark and C. H. Beswick & Co. of Chicago; Wm. S. Dunson and Victor S. Jourdan, of St. Louis.

In all the cases that have been brought into Court, injunctions have been awarded restraining the defendants from selling their decoctions from under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

As this our TRADE MARK, has been printed on the label and boxes of the spurious article, there can be no doubt as to the fraudulent nature of this cause of the imposter.

In the meantime, in order to shield ourselves and the public as far as possible against the fraud imposers, we have had a new and beautiful steel engraved label, which will hereafter be found on our bottle in addition to the old bronzed label, which these pettifogging pirates will find somewhat difficult to imitate. It is our intention to persist in the [illegible] of the counterfeits and such imitators of the counterfeiters to punishment felony. The principal features of the new label is the proprietor's name, as printed on a buff ground, in which is a black escutcheon with the following inscription:

The best evidence of the merit of an article is the disposition to produce counterfeits, and WE REGARD IT as the strongest testimony to the value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, that attempts of that description have been frequent. A due consideration of the public welfare has induced us to obtain a fine engraving of which this is a fac-simile, and to append our name to it, lest the article should be counterfeited without the perpetrators of a FELONY.

Under the above, and at the bottom of the label, is a miniature engraving of a note of hand for one cent, signed "Hostetter & Smith." To counterfeit which is a State prison offence. The pictorial portion of the label is surrounded with the words HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, in heavy black letters, and the whole is surrounded with a narrow ornamental border.

It is hoped that this precaution will secure the public from being further imposed upon by base imitations of our valuable and popular restorative, and we earnestly request all who use it to see that the label on each bottle they purchase corresponds with the foregoing description. If it does not, the article is fraudulent, and cannot be partaken of without peril to health and life.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by J WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by A NORTON & MACAULAY, 2 and 4 Poydras street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by WOODMAN & BEMENT, Corner Common and Magazine streets.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by EATON & BETTERTON, Corner New Levee, Common and Fulton streets.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by X LAMBERT, 62 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by J H & I N MARKS, 43, 45 and 47 New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by ARTHUR & CO., Corner Canal and New Levee streets.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by HOLMES & SPENCER, 7 Gravier street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by G N MORRISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by SIMCOE & SIMMS, 15, 17 and 19 New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by JOHN T MOORE & CO., 1 and 3 Poydras street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by SCOFIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by FOLEY & CO., 46 and 48 New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 13 and 15 St. Louis street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by E B WHEELOCK & CO., 63 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by J MORGAN HALL, Corner of Canal and New Levee streets.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by JAMES SYME, 134 Canal street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by KARSTENDIEK & CO., 103 Tchoupitoulas street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by THOMPSON & BARNES, 38 and 40 Common street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For sale by PINCKARD, STEELE & CO., Corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.

To the Public.

AYA PANA BITTERS.

MANUFACTURED BY J. CHAUVET.

OUR prolonged experience, and the continual labor we have been engaged in, have enabled us to arrive at the solution of a problem of the utmost importance to the public at large.

In warm and unhealthy climates aliments are watery and destitute of nutritive salts, indispensable to their easy digestion.

No one can be ignorant of the important part played by the stomach, when the general health is good. It is, in fact, the infallible thermometer of the condition of the vital principle which animates us. Thanks to admirable functions. Every one is aware, when food remains too long in this organ, certain diseases, unfortunately too well known, result—such as Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Cramps in the stomach, Vomiting, Constipation, &c.

All disorders occasioned by imperfect digestion are combatted and relieved by the AYA PANA. It disembarrasses the stomach, imparts it tone, creates appetite, and predisposes the digestive apparatus to the performance of its functions.

Although it is hardly a year since the introduction of this remedy, thousands of persons are already indebted to it for the recovery of their health. Let the incredulous, and those who are too often deceived by pompous advertisements, test the AYA PANA by experience, and they will be certain to use it continually.

On the approach of summer, when fetid exhalations arise in profusion, the use of these Bitters is indispensable to neutralize miasms.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Coffee-houses desirous of pleasing the public, should be constantly supplied with this valuable composition, which may be taken at all times, and with equal benefit by both sexes.

As the sale is becoming general, and with a view of gratifying all, we have established the following agencies:

New Orleans General Depot—J. Casenas, importer, No. 40 Old Levee; Messrs. E. Dauchamps and E. Lambert.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Grand Opening.

ENGLISH SADDLERY.

Guilbeau & Glofers, 120... ROYAL STREET... 120

BEG leave to inform their numerous customers and the public generally that they have just received, per ship J. W. Clark, from Liverpool—

An extensive assortment of ladies, gentlemen and children's Saddles, the opening of which will take place on MONDAY NEXT.

Also, a selection of hunting goods, such as powder flasks, 6 to 20 ounces, dog collars of all sizes and descriptions, coupling do., shot bags, horns, whistles, game bags, very beautiful cravats, powder horns. Also, Dantel's bits and fine snaffle bridles.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

Arrangements with the best manufacturers in Philadelphia will enable them to have constantly on hand fine, plain and double buggy, carriage, sulky and other harness; also, for private and public carriages. The whole on moderate terms.

TO ARRIVE.

Expected from Havre, per ships Kate Dyer and Adelaide Bell, their splendid assortment of buggy and horse winter blankets, surcingles, halters, fine bridles, horse whips and riding whips. Military saddles and bridles shabracks, &c. jy10

Arabian Bitters.

THESE BITTERS, the excellent effects of which have been duly appreciated by the public, and which are one of the cordials most in demand in coffee-houses, are for sale at the following named places: General Depot—F. SANCHEZ, 239 Old Levee, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets. Also at W. RAYMOND'S, 71 Camp street, at A. CALONONE'S, corner Royal and Dumaine streets; and at J. LLAMBIAS'S, corner Bienville and Carondelet streets.

Mixed with water and sugared, the Arabian Bitters make a very cool and pleasant beverage. jy11 5m

House to Let.

THE house No. 6 Jackson square, Pontalba Buildings, St. Peter street. Apply to Mr. HENRY PEYCHAUD, at the Hope Insurance Company, Canal street. jy29 tf

Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the succession of Theodore Castaing, are requested to present the same, within ten days from date of present notice, to the undersigned, testamentary executor. AM COUTURIE, 35 Gravier street. New Orleans, July 16, 1860. jy17

PIANOS!

The undersigned respectfully invite the public to call and examine their

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.

GRAND CONCERT PIANOS. HALF GRAND PIANOS. OBLIQUE PIANOS. PICOLOS.

The above instruments are guaranteed in every respect and will be sold at unprecedented low prices.

SOUNDES & CHASSAIGNAC, 70 CHARTRES STREET. feb8 3taw

$20 SAVED ON TICKET AND EXPENSES TO NEW YORK, And a MUCH GREATER SAVING to EUROPE,

By taking the POPULAR, COMFORTABLE AND CHEAP ROUTE, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

For through passage tickets, which include meals and staterooms the entire distance, (except meals from Montgomery to Savannah.) Price $39 75. Apply to J. W. GREGORY, General Ticket and Freight Agent, ap19 ly St. Charles Hotel, corner Gravier st., N. O.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

IS a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they will avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. All of our remedies are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st. jal2 d&c eow

Dr. Mott's CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly reappeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating, and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for Piles, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHEA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine which exerts such prompt, happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing fifty pills, price 50c. per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc. should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents, 300 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Bladon and Cullum's Springs.

LEAVING MOBILE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.—For BLADON and CULLUM'S SPRINGS—The new [illegible] fast running and light draught passenger steamer RESCUE, H. R. Johnston, master, DEMOPOLIS, S. W. Abels, master, will leave Mobile for the above landings and Demopolis as follows: The Rescue every Tuesday and the Demopolis every Saturday during the season. Returning, the Rescue will leave Bladon every Saturday at 4 o'clock, arriving at Mobile Sunday morning; the Demopolis will leave Bladon every Wednesday at 4 o'clock, arriving at Mobile Thursday morning. For further particulars apply to JOHN T. HYDE & CO., under the St. Charles Hotel.

Staterooms can be secured in advance by application to the agents. my5 3m

Creole Rice, Creole Rice.

300 BAGS Creole Rice, of different qualities in store and for sale by FREDERIC AYET, 30 and 31 Old Levee street, between Bienville and Conti sts.

GRAND VIN DE LEYA.—[illegible] cases Margaux medoc, for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO., 50 Customhouse st.