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The New Orleans Bee.

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The privileges of Annual Advertisers are confined to advertisements strictly within their business, and to exclude all other matter.
No subscriptions taken for less than one year; subscription to advertising will be strictly adhered to; advertisements are paid, unless all the terms of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6.

PUZZLING INCONGRUITIES.

Politicians are proverbially inconsistent, and as men are usually valiant on their weakest points, we have rarely known a public man who failed to boast of his consistency. Even the best and purest of our statesmen cannot establish a clean and unblemished record. HENRY CLAY was at one time an anti-bank man, DANIEL WEBSTER a free-trade advocate, and JOHN C. CALHOUN a protectionist. As for politicians of inferior calibre, their mutations are innumerable.—Martin Buren was started in life a Federalist. Seven-eighths of the prominent Democrats of the day were educated in the same school. The leading men in Gen. JACKSON's time—the TANEYS, HUSSARDS, PRENTICES, &c.—had hitherto been bitter Federalists, and some of them members of the Hartford Convention. It will be readily conceded that every change of opinion is not a change of principle, and that the errors and inexperience of youth may be materially modified by the thoughtfulness and reflection of maturer years. But allowing the utmost latitude to this plea in abatement of censure, it must be confessed that the metamorphoses undergone by some of our public men have been so sudden and startling as to induce the suspicion of the existence of a less worthy motive than sheer conviction. We dislike being personal, and will therefore abstain from individual illustrations, though we might point to cases familiar enough to the good people of Louisiana in proof of our position.

The most curious psychological phenomenon among some politicians is the refreshing simplicity with which they display their inconsistencies, without apparently knowing that they are at variance with themselves. Here, for instance, are Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, who have recently been making speeches—the one as the representative of the very aristocracy of Carolina, and the other as the same time darling of the scarcely less exclusive chivalry of Mississippi—the one entertaining his own constituents, and the other astonishing and delighting the citizens of Portland, Maine. Both these distinguished men have rather perplexed and amazed their hearers. Governor HAMMOND, who was expected to deliver a discourse on disunion in the usual Cambyses vein, especially as he was surrounded by a cohort of sympathizers, astounded his audience by intimating that he would not regard the election of WM. H. SEWARD to the Presidency as a legitimate reason for dissolving the Union, though we fancy he must have added to their surprise when he declared that a renewal of the tariff, or the creation of a national bank, would justify the secession of the South. Further, Governor HAMMOND affirmed that we had all the elements of great victories over the North, and that it we would unite and stand firmly, matchless, with our arms in order, on the eternal basis of truth, justice and our rights, we need fear no aggression, and there is reason to feel confident that we can maintain our rights as the Union, but if expelled from the country, and through it, the world, nothing verily HAMMOND is of opinion but some that this "federated Union" is at war with the reserving, but that the South, by inactivity and energy, may reap the fruits of a glorious victory resulting from it. For a South Carolina fire-eater this is a most extraordinary admission.

Senator JEFF. DAVIS, when he undertook to change a creed, did not scruple or make a single wry face. He leaped at a single bound from the extreme of Southern States Rights and disunion to perhaps the most conservative strain of the intensest Union-ism in the country. He delivered a very grandiloquent and eloquent address, enlarged the confidence in ardent terms, and queered all the pack and tribe of anti-politicians who sought to disunionize it. We don't know how the Mississippian felt while dispensing this soft soap, but we know that his hearers were almost driven to the evidence of our senses. We, too, are interested, that we are still grieved to find some of the Press converted into a Union mouthpiece more than to discover that Gov. HAMMOND thinks the Union may be made a nest to spawn vipers for the South. The sentiments he uttered were strong, but how the tones came they to be uttered by Messrs. HAMMOND and DAVIS? We should as soon have expected to see GIDDINGS defending SUMNER or HORACE GREELEY engaged in sales of a slaver plantation, as to hear the Mississippi Senator denouncing disunion, and the Carolina statesman boasting of that very Union which he has spitted within their Union. And yet we will venture the assertion that neither of these eminent gentlemen has uttered a sentiment more in the slightest incongruity.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.—We have just received the annual catalogue of this flourishing institution, situated in Jackson, Clinton parish, Louisiana. The College has number 150, and the students the past session 142, of whom there were 93 undergraduates, and 49 graduates. The degrees conferred at the commencement of the latter last July, a magnificent cedar building, which has just been erected, being used, for the first time, for the purpose. The names of the young gentlemen who graduated are as follows: H. C. Quinn, R. H. Brown, G. W. Buckner, W. O. Burns, H. P. Clarke, A. C. Dowdell, J. C. Goodpastor, C. C. Harris, J. J. Hodges, Lewis Rew, B. H. Watts, J. C. Williams, W. F. Schwing and W. M. Farmer, of Louisiana; also, J. J. Davis, H. W. Buren, T. W. Scott and W. E. Brown, of Mississippi. The first honor was awarded to W. F. Schwing and W. M. Farmer, equal, and the second to H. C. Quinn.

The special correspondent in Utah of the New York *Times* sends that journal a full and private account of the entrance of the troops into Salt Lake City, and of the attitude and temper of the Mormons. Gen. Johnston's command entered the city without encountering the least opposition, on the 26th of June, and marched on the 30th to West Creek Canyon, fifteen miles from Salt Lake, whence they were to remove to permanent quarters in Cedar Valley, about forty miles from the capital. At this point, barracks were to be erected, and a permanent military post established. Gen. Johnston had made a military reconnaissance, with a view to the selection of suitable sites for other posts. The city was in the condition. The Mormons were rapidly returning to their homes in Salt Lake City and other parts of the Territory. Brigham Young, however, had not received his instructions against the federal government. A discourse delivered by him on the preceding Sunday in vulgar phrase, reflected severely on the President.

BANK GOODS SHIPPED.—To-day, at noon, at Barker's Arcade, the United States Marshal will auction off the highest bidder the vessel, the property of a fine fast sailing capabilities. The vessel is perfectly, under order of court, for sale. An opportunity of this kind rarely presents itself to our citizens. No expense has been spared in her building, and she will undoubtedly be sold a bargain.

The balance of stock contained in the large variety store corner of Canal and Bienville streets will be continued and closed out TODAY by Purdie & Spear, Auctioneers, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We are requested to call the attention of the city physicians to the sale of the late Major Fritz Tarlton, at his house, A. M., at the auction rooms of Bee & Fourmont, No. 77 Chartres street.

The Washington Union says the New York *Express* will order Judge Douglas don't—sure. Douglas is the theme of its leading editorials for a week past. Douglas, in fact, runs all through its columns—English, as well as Federal. The editor unguished.

The popular impression, however, that this company is unfriendly in its feelings towards our people is entirely erroneous. In 1856 when the people of Oregon were engaged in a bloody Indian war, and could not obtain supplies from any other quarter, this company furnished them with provisions and ammunition at a low price, and on time.—They have always endeavored to keep down Indian disturbances, and have frequently furnished important information to the government authorities.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now anticipating sufficient receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue to meet all the expenses of the government. The receipts from customs at New York averaged nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per day during the past week, and this week that amount will be overgone. At New York furnishes about two-thirds of the whole revenue. The estimated receipts are now twelve hundred thousand dollars per week, or at the rate of $62,000,000 per annum. This being the case, it is probable that no portion of the authorized loan will be negotiated, is a singular fact, under the present tariff, that while the amount of dutiable goods are much less, the amount of revenue received from them is greater.

SORRY BUSINESS.—The notorious Fanny Fern died lately at Mobile, of consumption. She left this city about a year ago, and rendered herself famous by selling her consciences, which was a free negro, to a planter. She was about thirty years of age, and the daughter of a clergyman in Troy, New York. At the time she left here she was endeavoring to get up a theatrical benefit for the life of a prostitute. She was praised of talents and beauty.—*Picayune Herald.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE ATLANTIC CABLE

SUCCESSFULLY LAID.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Niagara at Trinity Bay.

THE CABLE LANDED TO-DAY.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 5.—The United States steam frigate Niagara, and her consort, the British steamer Gorgon, arrived off Trinity Bay yesterday, having successfully laid her portion of the transatlantic cable.

The telegraphic communication with the Agamemnon, which has not yet reached the coast of Ireland, is perfect, and messages are passing through the whole length of the line every fifteen minutes.

The end of the cable will be landed from the Niagara to-day.

CAPT. DE RIVIERE FINALLY ARRESTED.

SAVANNAH, August 4.—The *enfant* Captain de Riviere was arrested in this city this evening, at the instance of Col. S. F. Blount, of Mobile.

The *gallant Zouave*, being unable to procure bail, was committed to jail.

It is rumored that Mrs. and Miss Blount are disposed still to sustain Riviere.

A COLLISION ON THE LAKES.

CLEVELAND, (OHIO) August 4.—The schooner Marquette was run into and sunk the Canadian packet Telegraph, on the Lake, yesterday.

The Telegraph is a total loss. The Marquette escaped with very slight injury.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Advices from New Mexico, dated the 12th of July, report business very dull. The mail party met numerous unfriendly Indians on the Plains.

The Apache Indians have now become friendly.

ELECTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Barrett, the Democratic candidate for Congress for this district, is elected.

The Democrats have probably also elected a majority of the Legislature and their county ticket.

The returns are yet incomplete.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—In the First Congressional District Anderson has been elected by 1329 majority.

Returns from other sections are very incomplete.

KANSAS.

Governor Denver and Gen. Jim Lane are at Leavenworth.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The returns from this State are very imperfect.

Bellman, Democratic candidate for jailor of Jefferson county, is elected.

GREAT BRITAIN ADOPTS DECIMAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Our government has received letters from Professor Alexander, Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, with Great Britain on the subject of a uniform currency for the two countries, that the British government will probably adopt the decimal currency system and our system of measures.

The President is expected to return to Washington on Tuesday next, when the unfinished cases of the naval retired officers will be presented for his examination.

NEW ORLEANS SHIP IN DISTRESS.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The ship Montmorency, from New Orleans, put into this port to-day short of men, having lost several by fever on the passage.

LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION.

At the state convention of the Liberty party of New York to day, Gerrit Smith was nominated for Governor.

CRICKET MATCH.

The great cricket match between Canada and the United States was finished today. The United States boys came off victorious, beating the Canadians badly. The Canadians first innings amounted to only 52 runs, 101. At their first innings the Yankees count ed 140, and at the second they had scored 46, with six wickets to spare, when the Canadians owned up beaten and closed the match.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Our government asserts the right of the United States to pass troops and munitions of war over the Isthmus of Panama, notwithstanding the objections of the government of New Granada.

NEW LOAN PROBABLY NOT NEEDED.

The large receipts from customs indicate a revival of business, and make it probable that a part of the new loan authorized by the last Congress will not be needed at present.

Foreign capitalists are ready, and intend competing for the ten millions of the loan to be disposed of next November.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

TRINITY BAY, August 5.—The telegraph cable was met in mid-ocean on the 2nd of July. On the 25th the cable was spliced, and the Niagara and Agamemnon started for their respective destinations, paying out the cable without any accident on board the Niagara, which arrived safe at home.

The water was found to be everywhere miles deep for two-thirds of the way.

REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE RESULT.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The announcement of the successful laying of the American portion of the transatlantic cable caused great excitement here, and all business was for a time suspended.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—There is great rejoicing here at the success of the Niagara in laying the portion of the cable safely. Nothing else is talked of or thought of.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The successful laying of our portion of the transatlantic cable is the absorbing topic of conversation.

Accounts from Northern and Eastern cities show a still greater enthusiasm at the result.

In many places bells are ringing, guns firing, and cities are illuminated in honor of the occasion.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, August 2.—The vote on the English ordinance here was 1410 against it, and 139 in favor of it. In Rickapoo 50 in favor and 53 against.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 5.—At their convention here, to-day, the Democrats nominated S. S. Cox for Congress.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—Water falls at this point is again rising, with four feet two inches in the canal.

At St. Louis the Mississippi is falling slowly. The upper Mississippi is stationary.

At Dubuque there are eight feet of water.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Later advices from Utah report that quiet had been restored at Salt Lake City, the inhabitants having returned to their homes and resumed their accustomed occupations. The soldiers of the army were not permitted to enter the city.

The Indians were quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Flour firm at $4 20 to $4 35 for fair and extra brands. Oats 35c. Corn active at 60c. Wheat firm. Whisky steady.

Provisions buoyant. Mess Pork—Western held at $17.

Sugar is held at a advance. Molasses advancing.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton dull, with sales to 1000 bales. Flour 10c. Wheat $4 10 to $4 36; Sou hern $4 05 to $4 25. Whisky 27c. Sugar firm.

[The lines East are working badly, and we have nothing further from the telegraph cable.]

Washington Intelligence.

The correspondents from the capital write as follows:

The government is perfectly satisfied that the steps taken by Great Britain will prevent any collision or misunderstanding between the miners and the British authorities at the newly discovered gold-diggings in "New Caledonia."

It is an interesting fact, never yet made public, that the Hudson Bay Company have, for some time, been anxious to sell to the United States all their rights and interests under the treaty of 1845. Under the provisions of this treaty this company own and hold a number of forts, posts and trading houses situated in the territory of the United States; also, large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord Napier, the British Minister, was authorized by the company to sell to the United States for the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. Several meetings were held at the State Department on the subject, but without a sale being effected.—According to the testimony of General Lane and Governor Stevens, the sum named was very low for the property proposed to be transferred. The stock alone, they stated, would bring at auction one half the price named. The Secretary of State was favorable to the purchase, but he much doubted the disposition of Congress to make the necessary appropriation. As things now stand, in order to avoid a complication of our matters with the Hudson Bay Company, the Secretary of State may close the contract, *provided* the offer is still open, and *provided* further, Congress will make the appropriation to meet the payment. It is essential to the peace and good understanding of the two governments that the interest of the Hudson Bay Company on our side of the line be extinguished.

The popular impression, however, that this company is unfriendly in its feelings towards our people is entirely erroneous. In 1856 when the people of Oregon were engaged in a bloody Indian war, and could not obtain supplies from any other quarter, this company furnished them with provisions and ammunition at a low price, and on time.—They have always endeavored to keep down Indian disturbances, and have frequently furnished important information to the government authorities.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE MASSACRE AT JIDDAH.—A letter from Alexandria, dated the 6th instant, gives, among other details of the massacre at Jiddah, the following particulars of the attack on the French Consulate:

About sunset on the 15th of June, the house of the English Vice-Consul at Jiddah was suddenly attacked and invaded by some hundreds of Hadramites, (inhabitants of Southern Arabia) who seized the person of the Consul, wounded him grievously, and then hung him, still alive, from the window into the street, where a mob of the same fanatics hacked the body into pieces. The house was then pillaged, the servants and two dragomen assassinated, and the archives of the Consulate were burnt. While this horrible scene was going on, similar crimes were committed at the French Consulate. This Consul, also attacked by a band of fanatics, who penetrated into his house by the windows, fell mortally wounded by several sabre cuts. His wife was killed by a dagger thrust in her breast after having defended herself courageously, killed the murderer of her husband, and wounded several others. Her daughter, 18 years old, succeeded in escaping by a secret door. In the next room were the Chancellor of the Consulate and his servants. The latter is a Mussulman, and soldier, who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and the Consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment; they soon returned to the charge, but this time employed a stratagem. A Hadramite, who had killed one of the Chancellor, approached him and said, "Come out—come with me; I wish to save you from certain death." Confiding in these promises, the brave young man quitted the room; he was instantly struck with a poinard, which only slightly wounded him in the arm. Knocked down by the blow, his throat was seized by the assassin, and he was on the point of perishing when the Consul's daughter threw herself on the assassin, and bit him so deeply in the head that he was forced to let go. Thereupon another of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless, but the Chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, indicated a Sabier on the last assassin. Meanwhile the Chancellor's servant, struggling with admirable energy against these miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of the Consul's daughter of the Chancellor, and of a servant, who have all arrived this evening, in company of the brave soldier, at the residence of the Consul-General of France, in Alexandria.

The massacre was instigated by an Indian Sheik from Delphi. Twenty two Christians were murdered.

Accounts from Alexandria of the 6th state that a considerable agitation against Europeans prevailed at Suez, and that it had been found necessary to send troops there in order to prevent a movement. 1000 English and 800 French troops have recently arrived at Hong Kong.

The right of search question is reaching France. The *Patrie* says that some French ships on the coast of Africa having been searched by Portuguese cruisers, who suspected them of being slavers, the Marquis de Lisle, French Minister at Lisbon, informed the Portuguese Secretary that if the Portuguese ships searched any French vessels, under any pretense whatever, or molested them in their "operations" north of the river Congo, the French cruisers would sink them. This menace is said by the *Patrie* to have terrified the Lisbon Cabinet into compliance.

The promised presence of the Queen of England at the naval *fete* at Cherbourg is treated by the British ministerial papers as one of these assurances for the preservation of the world which no diplomacy and no gathering of fleets and armies could give. The *Standard* says:

"It contradicts the false cry of alarm which an interested and unadvisable faction have raised, by people the mistrust that "dead-lying organs" have created; it implies a confidence that renders outrage impossible; it repudiates alliance on any other basis than that, on a firmer basis; and whilst it banishes the recollections of a past estrangement it reanimates the hopes of Europe, and of civilization."

The Turkish population at Canea and Retimo have risen, and mauled the European consuls, and the Christian population generally. At Canea the Turkish authorities preserve some semblance of order, but at Retimo the Turkish soldiers side with the mob, plundering the churches and slaying the priests.

It is unfortunate for Turkey that the only two men who could be relied on at such a juncture have been put out of the way; namely, Reschid Pacha, who died under circumstances, and Omar Pacha, exiled to Bagdad, where he is keeping himself in training by fighting Arabs and Persians. It is said that Prince Napoleon sent a telegram to Algeria, ordering the authorities to keep a strict surveillance over the province, and to make all the necessary preparations to put down a rising of the Mussulman population.

Diplomatic relations, it is said, between Great Britain and Naples are not to be renewed, it appears, because they were interrupted in accordance with the decision of France, to whom no concession has been made. The submission of Naples in regard to the Cagliari is regarded by the Emperor Louis Napoleon as an *ex parte* affair, no ways connected with, or to be set off against the original cause of dissidence. Consequently France holds England bound to adhere to the primary question, and objects to the resumption of diplomatic relations until concessions have been made.

English News on the Cuban Question.

[From the London Times, July 14]

All this time, if we really wish to stop the slave trade, and are ready to sacrifice our national jealousies to that object, we have already hinted at a most effectual course. The United States are, unfortunately, not admitted to the privilege of carrying their flag in the slave trade between Africa and Cuba. But they stand rather too high in the scale of nations as well as in their own esteem to permit a slave trade in their own ports. *Cuba once annexed*, the whole trade comes to an end, and no port will remain open where the slaver can land the wretched cargo. Spain has long since forfeited all absolute claim to our interposition in her behalf. Indeed, by this time, we presume she would rather not be assisted by us, be the cause good or bad. Are we, then, prepared to make this act of friendly intervening for the sake of that philanthropy which we are always preaching to the world at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon? We ask no reply; we only suggest that if England chooses to regard the slave trade as the greatest of all human crimes, and its extinction an object worth fleets, quarrels, and wars, then she may some day be called on to prove her sincerity by acquiescing in the only means to this end, however disagreeable. We only wish that Spain could be warned in time; but warning is not for Spain. Had she listened to warning, she might still have stood in the first class of nations. But, as far as Spain is concerned, we must be content to let her take her dignity. She only regards forces. Unfortunately, with all our cruisers, we have not the same power as Spain. *We are not the lords of the American cousins.* We may vainly attempt to watch her ports and scrutinize her traffic; *one day step by, they will step out on our shores*, and we will not, *Cuba itself, from the list of Spanish iniquities.*

[From the European Times, July 17]

The Spanish race in America seems to be in the same wretched plight as the Turks in Europe; their rule is drawing to a close. The United States flag will hasten the falling in Cuba whenever the opportunity occurs, and would have done so long ere this if Great Britain had not protested. The Mexican republic is fast going to the dogs, and will be speedily absorbed in the monster republic; for another cause of war has arisen which Jonathan will speedily turn to a practical purpose. It will be a real blessing to the cause of humanity and of progress to rescue one of the finest portions of the globe from such weak and unscrupulous hands. The Mexicans, it is well known, hate the Americans intensely, and the northern provinces of Mexico are entertaining the notion of separating from the parent State, and founding a distinct republic; but they may spare themselves the trouble, for it is more than probable that the authorities at Washington will have a voice in the affair.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *México* we have received Texas papers to the 3d instant. The *Cenikan* says:

Our exchanges from the interior seem to be entirely engaged in attending to the approaching judicial contest, to the exclusion of more interesting matter. The prosperity of the State in crops continues, and as far as we can gather from the contents of the various ports at hand, the cotton is as yet uninjured, though the effects of drought are expected in some sections.

Galveston continues entirely healthy. No case of yellow fever has occurred.

The election in Galveston resulted in a majority of 263 for Judge Bell.

Thomas M. Jack is elected Representative.

John S. Jones, District Clerk; Oscar Farrish, County Clerk; John Westerlage, Sheriff, Dr. V. Friedman, Coroner.

Leonard is two votes ahead for Assessor and Collector, but it is believed that Truehart has a majority in the country precinct.

HOUSTON.—The *Telegraph* says that business continues limited. The arrivals of cotton last week were only 166 bales. Receipts of the season 61,870.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—The Brenham *Enquirer* learns that Sam Arnett, a wagoner, formerly of Washington county, was killed at his camp, near Hog Eye, Burleson county, during the past week. Arnett had in his possession about $400 in cash, which was known only to the person from whom he had received it, and a wagoner in company, who had camped with him. Arnett was found with his head having the appearance of being broken with a blow from an ax, and the wagoner (his companion) missing, leaving wagon and team, thereby giving strong ground of suspicion that he was the perpetrator of the foul deed.

The entire capital of the Galveston Gas Company has been subscribed, and the books are closed. The amount ($120,000) was taken in three hours.

GRAYSON.—The *Patriot*, of the 13th, states that "Col. Stuart, of Nicaragua notoriety, around Red river, at Preston, with about hundred men, well armed and equipped, on his way (as he stated) to Oregon, to fill independent filibustering expedition, but it strikes us, somewhat forcibly, that he, with his command, will die long ere he under the flag of Vigilants, of Northern Mexico."

TYLER.—The Reporter announces the death, on the 19th, by consumption, of Mr. John A. Rosser, a former law partner of the late Judge Henderson.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FORGED LOTTERY TICKETS.—The charge recently made against one S. Lisso, of selling forged lottery tickets, was patiently investigated before Recorder Summers yesterday. It was in proof that he sold to Andreas Fernandez, a Spanish ship carpenter, the tickets for fractions of ticket No. 13,507 of the Havana Lottery, the genuine (of which entitled the holder to a prize of $1,000) of which he obtained from complainant $255 upon the spurious tickets in question, which were immediately detected to be forgeries. These $255 were the value of two eighths of a ticket of the real Havana Lottery, after deducting the commission paid for selling tickets in New Orleans. The obtaining of the money upon the spurious fractional tickets in question was clearly established; but it was contended for the defendant, that the sale of lottery tickets was prohibited by law, the forgery of them could not come within purview of the statute relating to fraud. The accused was, however, committed to the First District Court for trial for "obtaining money under false pretenses."

DUNN *among Juice Women.—Dan Bangerly only Wounded.*—Nancy Mayfield, a mulatto Cyprian and keeper of a bawdy-house on St. John street, was stabbed five times, and very dangerously wounded, in a row, which took place yesterday afternoon by one of the Judy inmates of her den, known by the name of Mary Colter, and a negro named Dan Bangerly. The latter is a Mussulman, and soldier, who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and the Consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment; they soon returned to the charge, but this time employed a stratagem. A Hadramite, who had killed one of the Chancellor, approached him and said, "Come out—come with me; I wish to save you from certain death." Confiding in these promises, the brave young man quitted the room; he was instantly struck with a poinard, which only slightly wounded him in the arm. Knocked down by the blow, his throat was seized by the assassin, and he was on the point of perishing when the Consul's daughter threw herself on the assassin, and bit him so deeply in the head that he was forced to let go. Thereupon another of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless, but the Chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, indicated a Sabier on the last assassin. Meanwhile the Chancellor's servant, struggling with admirable energy against these miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of the Consul's daughter, of the Chancellor, and of a servant, who have all arrived this evening, in company of the brave soldier, at the residence of the Consul-General of France, in Alexandria.

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Specific Appropriations for 1858.

The appropriations made by the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and compiled into a document of great interest to the whole country, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the act of July 4th, 1858, exhibit the following recapitulation of specific appropriations for 1858:

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Miscellaneous	$13,796,045 45
Diplomatic and Consular	615,120 00
Indian Department, Revolutionary, Invalid and other Pensions	3,407,156 85
Army, Fortifications, Military Academy and Military Roads	26,526,610 45
Naval Service	14,508,554 23
Post-Office Department	19,647,456 00
Ocean Steam Mail Service	1,420,750 00
Collection of the Revenue	3,070,000 00
Treaty with the King of Denmark	406,731 44
Total specific appropriations	$81,396,825 40

This embraces the definite appropriations. The indefinite, such as claims, pension extension for widows and orphans; the standing appropriation for the interest on the public debt, prior to the Treasury item note of December 23, 1857, and June 14, 1858, and the interest on the loans then authorized, are estimated at $22,031,902, which being added to the above, produces the following result:

Specific appropriations	$81,324,825 40
Indefinite appropriations, for claims, pensions, &c., estimated at	3,000,000 00
Interest on public debt, which existed prior to act of Dec. 23 and June 14	1,145,814 35
Interest on public debt, created by acts Dec. 23 and June 14	3,500,000 00
Balance appropriations last year applicable to present Sec. Treasury report, Dec. 3, 1857	16,556,588 35
Total for fiscal year	$105,556,728 10

Thus this amount embraces the appropriations for the year and the balance of those for the last fiscal year, which are at the disposal of the government, and of course must be placed to its credit. This makes the authorized expenditures for the existing year to amount to the total above stated. While the balance from last year is of necessity added to the amount at the disposal of government, it is but just to say that there may be some, if not perhaps a greater, balance at the end of the current fiscal year.

The Army appropriations for 1858 are some five million over the appropriations for 1857; that, however, naturally refers us for explanation to the Utah rebellion.

The Post-Office Department appropriations have increased also, and very naturally, from the increasing demands made upon it. The Union, including the appropriations, does not mention the postal appropriation, but says:

In addition, the revenues collected by the Post-Office Department are authorized to be used for the expenses of that department. For the current fiscal year they are estimated at $14,415,000.

The *Union* means that the revenues collected are to be used *towards* defraying the expenses of that department. It is hard to imagine that the whole expenditure of that office only amounts to the estimated revenue, which is totally indefinite.

Washington Sates.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach. Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

One dose will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

One dose will cure the most distressing heartburn.

One dose will allay any agitation of the nervous. One dose taken an hour before meals will give a good appetite.

One dose will in many cases cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained of any druggist or seller of patent medicines in the United States and Canada. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO,
and 18 Baronne street.

aug 5 tu thu 1m 21 and 181 Chartres street.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver or stomach, want of appetite, etc. They are frequently the result of too close application, and a thousand other causes that we cannot here mention, but we would say to all afflicted, do as we have done—use Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and our word for it, you will be cured. We speak from experience, having found experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO,
and druggists. 21 and 181 Chartres st.

Affection in Infants.

We can assure those who are unhappy of our baby sufferers who are suffering of wounded and sore gums, the advice to apply Dr. Kidder's Celebrated Preparation of CORDIAL AND SOOTHING PEARLS. It is a delicious Tonic and just the thing to promote sound sleep, to relieve pur blast. Our experience in the use of Kidder's Pearls, for children, teething, and for adults, is very great. The advertisement in another column.

aug 5 tu thu 1m

Twenty-five Per Cent. Reduction.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
16 and 18.....Chartres street.....16 and 18

WILL offer, from MONDAY, 3d inst., their splendid stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods at twenty-five per cent. Their friends and the public are invited to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity.

Superior printed jaconets at 12½, 16 and 20 cents a yard.

Printed muslins and organdies, 30 to 50 cents.

Superior ribbons at 25 cents; Irish linens, 25 to 37½ cents.

Superior plain barages at 25 cents.

Fouard robes, with flounces and quilles, at $12.

Curtain and mosquito bar muslins; mosquito bar bobbinet.

Tulle and bobbinet curtains, $2 50 to $18 a pair.

Lace mantillas, $8 to $12; linen damask; Flannel and gauze shirts; large assortment; Embroidered muslin collars.

Cambric handkerchiefs, $1 to 12 a dozen; Linen drill and check; bed tick, pure thread; Spotted muslins for robes.

Barage robes, large assortment, $5 to $10 a robe Mull mull, nansoon and white jaconons; Plisé and thread plisses for robes.

Muslin fichus and insertings;

Embroidered jaconet edges; Swiss muslin edges, &c.

All the goods in store, without any exception, will be offered at a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

aug 5 GIQUEL & JAMISON.

MIRRORS, FRAMES, PAINTINGS, &c

THE undersigned offers a large variety of FRENCH LOOKING-GLASSES, of the latest and most splendid styles, at TECHNIGNY LOW PRICES.

A splendid assortment of FRAMES, white and gilt, ebony and gilt, for photographs and lithographic pictures and portraits.—Illustrations.

An immense assortment of Engravings, Lithographs and Photographic Pictures, Oil Paintings, etc.

General Depot of Paris Glasses.

Toilet Psyche Looking-Glasses, all sizes.

Window shades and Gilt Pins.

Tassels and Strings of all sizes and colors.

Gas Chandeliers fitted out for evening parties.

Hard, Mouth and Hair Looking Glasses.

G. DUPUY, 81 Royal street,
between Bienville and Customhouse sts

aug 5 tu thu 1m

GEORGE WINES!!

45 casks Claret, St. Emilion, 1848, 1850;
5 do do St. Estephe Medoc;
10 do do Queyriac, 1854;
8 do do Labite Medoc;
22 boxes Grand Vin Lafitte, 1846;
26 do Claret, C. C. 1846 1848;
16 do do Ou Labert, 1847;
40 do do St. Emapiel Medoc;
10 do do White Wine, Sauterne, in plain and gilt Mammoth.

FAMILY CLARET, &c.

140 casks, various brands;
17 do Haut Talence, 1853;
6 do do Canon St. Emilion, 1854
25 do Fronsac, 1854;
44 half casks, various brands;
50 hampers empty bottles.

LOUIS F. HATENY,
aug 5 tu thu 1m 30 Toulouse street.

Opening of the Washington Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Washington Hotel, at Pass Christian, will be opened on SUNDAY next, May 26. This favorite establishment has undergone a new plan, and is as well distributed and furnished as any hotel on the Gulf Coast. The large and ventilated parlors, also apartments perfectly furnished and fitted up for families. The bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors of the Hotel itself, and was therefore objectionable. A full and complete assortment of Fruits, also, expressly for that purpose. The Garden is well stocked in every respect, and will be found by visitors as shady and pleasant as the Hotel before.

aug 26 JULES GOUTHE & CO.

Star Insurance Company,
No. 22 St. Charles street.

THE Board of Directors of this Company have, at a meeting held on the 3d of June, 1858, and by authority of the Stockholders, resolved,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of June instant, the Company will not insure any risk, or be equally divided between the stockholders and parties insuring in this office, after deduction of 10 per cent. to the credit of the office, after deducting 40 per cent. required by article 5 of the charter, for the formation of a contingent fund.

Resolved, also, That a return of 10 per cent. on amount of premium shall continue to be made at the close of each year.

All dividends declared shall be paid in cash, the Company keeping up its capital.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
E. DEBCYS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

Placide Forstall, | W C C Claiborne,
A Fellot, | S Plassan,
G W Logan, | P A Giraud,
E Gipsen, | J B Sybile,
G H Chaplain

B. JOURDAN,
(SUCCESSOR TO H. BONNABEL)
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
Corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets,

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Drugs and Chemicals, Anic soda, French, English, German, etc.; Glass, Apothecaries' Furniture, Paints, Oils, Surgical Instruments, etc.

The assortment of this house, (late H. Bonnabel) one of the largest and best in the South, and especially adapted to the South, is daily largely increased.

The subscriber is constantly receiving from Europe and Northern manufacturers, from the East and West Indies, and will sell as low as the Northern or Eastern Druggists.

Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, etc., Physicians and Planters will