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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 12.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE ENGLISH SLAVE TRADE.

Whether Exeter Hall sentimentality is still too potent to be safely resisted, or whether the London *Times* has mistaken the tendency of public opinion, certain is it that the notable project recently broached in England, of replenishing the exhausted colonies of the British empire with the loyal subjects of the King of Dahomey, purchased for a term of years by special contract with his sable majesty, seems to languish, in spite of the ingenuity and eloquence with which it is sustained by the leading journal of London. We are loth to believe that the *Times* has misunderstood popular sentiment; that astute and nimble witted sheet seldom blunders, though it may not be infallible. We are rather inclined to think that the subject has been temporarily postponed by the government, in consequence of the pressure of unexpected events in the East Indies; and that it will be resumed at a more convenient season.

We notice, however, that in Parliament frequent allusions are made to the slave trade, called forth by the contract between LOUIS NAPOLEON and a Marseilles firm, to supply the French colonies in the West Indies with free African emigrants. It is really difficult to discover whether the British Cabinet views the policy of the French Emperor with disfavor or not. Lord PALMERSTON has been addressed more than once in reference to the matter, and has invariably replied with true diplomatic circumspection. He had made known to the French government the apprehensions of Her Majesty that the proposed arrangement would be a virtual revival of the slavetrade, and had received a reply to the effect that LOUIS NAPOLEON had no desire whatever to revive that traffic. Lord PALMERSTON is therefore entirely satisfied with the good intentions of France, but refrains from stating whether his impression that the policy would be attended with all the evils of the slave trade had been removed by the confidential assurances of the French government. Meanwhile the British Parliament has so far yielded to the predominating influence of national prejudice, as to adopt an address to the Queen praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to employ all the means in her power in order to put down the slave trade. We perceive, too, that the mover of the address stated, as an undoubted fact, that persons taken from the East coast of Africa as free colonists to the Isle of Bourbon, were, practically, made slaves for a term of years, or for their whole lives. This was an exceedingly awkward avowal, in view of the pseudo philanthropic flourishes of the London *Times*, and its ingenious arguments to show that negroes imported as apprentices would be greatly improved in morals, taught religion, and ultimately sent back to Dahomey to convert the benighted denizens of that country to civilization and Christianity. Mr. BUXTON's declarations sadly impugn the logic of the *Times*, though every one familiar with the negro character on the one hand, and the system of forced apprenticeship on the other, must be aware that he speaks the simple truth. If England repents of her precipitate action in abolishing her colonies, and is anxious to repair that gross political error, let her do so without any sneaking pretexts of charity, or insufferably hypocritical professions of a wish to ameliorate the condition of the African. The intelligent and educated classes of Great Britain must know that a system of semi servitude, in which the negro would be neither a freeman nor a slave, is wholly impracticable. It must speedily be followed by one of two consequences—either the negro will not work, and will become a worthless vagabond; or he will be compelled to work, and will become, to all intents and purposes, a slave. The idea of securing his labor at a fixed rate of payment is supremely absurd. The humane planter, finding he can obtain no permanent labor out of CUFFEE, will get rid of him as he best may; the inhuman one will tax the energies of the poor darkey, and ply the scourge to enforce a toil beyond his strength, with the cold-blooded calculation that if the African's muscles and sinews last till the term of his apprenticeship, his death will be no loss to his employer.

The debates in Parliament demonstrate the interest excited by this question, and show that it has been subjected to a close examination. Probably the masses of the English people are perfectly sincere in their opposition to slavery. They have been taught to regard it as an abstract right altogether, and to consider the naked point whether one race has a right to enslave another to vassalage. Beyond this they do not reason, and are therefore entirely in earnest in the wish to see the slave trade effectually suppressed. With British politicians and public men the case is different. While appreciating the necessity of bowing to public opinion, they keep their vision steadily directed toward the material advancement of the country. They know what England has lost by the experiment of liberating her slaves, and they are not ignorant of the vast advantages she would enjoy were she enabled virtually to annihilate that suicidal policy. Hence the formal put forth by the influential presses of Great Britain in the scheme of African colonization is not now carried out, it is because the nation is not yet ripe for it. That it has even been broached is a step forward in the direction required by the interests of the country. It may be laid aside for the present, but rest assured that the day is not far distant when it will be renewed, with a determined purpose to embody it into the settled policy of the government.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—*Medical Department*.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the annual course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University will commence on Monday, the 16th November next. The Faculty has been enriched by the acquisition of Dr. J. C. NOTT—the eminent physician and author—as Professor of Anatomy. There is no medical school in the Union which presents such advantages as may be enjoyed in the University of Louisiana.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The office of this company has been removed to Messrs. Sam Nicholson & Co's, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place. See advertisement.

"CRAWLING THROUGH SLIME FOR OFFICE."—This is the expression applied by the Washington *Union* to the course of DAVID WILMOT, the Black Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. If WILMOT is crawling through slime to get an office, the journal that assails him is doing precisely the same with a view of keeping its office. The *Union* has renounced Southern rights to become the defender of the Freesoil Governor of Kansas, and the administration which appointed him. Has WILMOT done worse? The latter wants to be Governor of Pennsylvania, to favor the Americans of that State. The former wants to be printer to Congress, and courts the Freesoil sentiment of the North. *L'un vaut bien l'autre.*

THE UNITED STATES BOTANICAL GARDENS.—It will be recollected, says the Washington *Union*, that the green-houses of the United States Botanical Gardens suffered severely from the effects of the recent terrible hail storm. These buildings are now completely repaired. Rapid progress has been made this season in grading these grounds, and in planting them with native and imported plants. Among the few plants now in full bloom, the most interesting is the *Yucca Superba*, a native of Mexico. It is in bloom for the first time in these gardens. A fine bunch of bananas are maturing, and four or five varieties of the *Imphee*, a hardy species of sugar cane from the Cape of Good Hope, are growing finely. This cane, like the Chinese plant, is propagated from the seed, and is now going through its first experimental season in this country.

THERMO-ELECTRIC CURRENTS FOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—A German savant is now applying thermo-electric currents to surgical operations. Well wires and blades of platina of various dimensions, brought to a white electric heat, he undertakes many operations commonly performed with cutting instruments. The heating agent is a Grove's battery; and, properly employed in an operation, there is no hemorrhage of the small vessels; the action is energetic and limited, can be sustained or cut off at pleasure, and applied through narrow passages, and to depths never attempted in ordinary cauterizing. The inventor of this mode of applying cauterization says that the means of cutting, splitting or cutting away of cauterization on a single point or in rays, or over large surfaces, of stopping hemorrhage, of provoking inflammation of certain tissues, of coagulation of the blood, of suppuration, and the development of proper granulations. Being introduced cold, the galvanic caustic instrument inspires no fear in the patient; but once in place, a touch of the finger suffices to raise them to a glowing heat, and the desired effect is speedily produced.

MEXICO.

The mails by the steamship *Texas*, from Vera Cruz, reached our city yesterday morning. They are to the 7th from Vera Cruz, and to the 3d instant from the city of Mexico. We copy the following from the *Mexican Extraordinary* of the 1st:

Santa Anna has, according to a published notice in the *Trait d'Union* of yesterday, denounced the manifesto, dated at Carthagena, the 5th of last April. He says he had nothing to do with its authorship, and denounces the person who could have made such a free use of his name. This denunciation is dated in Turbaco, June 30th, 1857, and appears to have been published in a Havana paper. The notice states it to be General Santa Anna's opinion that the manifesto was gotten up in Havana. Whether to believe the manifesto as genuine, or the notice as coming from the great man of Turbaco, we are in doubt. Supposing, however, that the last is nearest right, what object could any one have had in Havana to have written that manifesto? It certainly looks as if some Spanish agent there had used the name of Santa Anna in the attempt to scare Mexico into a speedy settlement of the present difficulties. For the present it is as well to give all statements concerning Santa Anna the benefit of a doubt. He, or his friends, or his enemies, are concocting a great many falsehoods about him just at this time.

From the United States the news confirms the report received here by the last steamer *Texas*—that instructions of an important nature have already been made out by the administration at Washington for Mr. Forsyth here. Besides the notice of this matter, made by our Havana correspondent, we learn by a letter from Washington that the first injunction of Mr. Forsyth's government is for him to settle forever the difficulties concerning the Tehuantepec transit grants. In connection with the Tehuantepec business, the Hon. Mr. Benjamin, United States senator, and Mr. Latrobe, editor of the *Louisiana Courier*, are to leave New Orleans by the *Texas* to-day for this capital. The instructions are to be brought at the same time.

After the disposition of the Tehuantepec matter, negotiations will be commenced for a treaty between the United States and this government, in which it is to be hoped that the Mexican government will not neglect to arrange matters so that she may have the sale of a small amount of drafts on the United States treasury.

The news from within the republic is uninteresting generally. The election returns are coming in slowly, and show a growing majority in favor of Senor Comonfort for President of the Republic. He has now within a few of 2000 votes from the different electoral colleges. The highest vote of any opposing candidate is 42.

Yesterday was the birthday of President Comonfort. It has been set aside as a great day of the year, and holds rank among the feast days of the country. During the day the President was called upon by the diplomatic corps and by many other friends. A banquet was also spread for him, and we are informed that at the banquet many warm friends were present. The day was altogether observed with a great deal of attention.

The *Extraordinary*, of the 30th ult., refers to the immigration into the State of Vera Cruz of a number of free blacks from Louisiana. It says:

Sometime since a small party of negroes from Louisiana found their way to Mexico, and settled to the South of Vera Cruz on the Papaloapan. They turned their attention to the cultivation of Indian corn, and were so successful that they wrote to their friends in New Orleans, telling them of the great advantages held out to them in Mexico. Their chances for making money were here much greater than in the United States, and what was to be prized still more by the black, they were not here subjected to the same inequality from caste as they were in their old homes.

The representations of these pioneers have been successful in inducing a large number to immigrate. Not long since we noticed the arrival of a party of forty, who have come with practical knowledge, strength and money to carry on agricultural pursuits to advantage, and our advices are that they are settling to work with all that energy and spirit which characterize the people from whom they have received their instruction.

The *Extraordinary* does not greatly admire this contemplated accession to the population of the republic.

We hear again of road robberies. The stage which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz was robbed twice on the road. It seems impossible to keep the guard diligent. It requires about two robberies a month to wake them up.

YUCATAN.—Sr. D. Pantaleon Barrera has been elected Governor of Yucatan by a large majority. Senor Comonfort received the vote of the eight electoral colleges in the State.—The vote for Judge of the Supreme Court was not so unanimous: for Juarez, there were three, for Sr. Cevallos three, and for Gegollado and Sifuentes one each.

THE VOMITO.—This disease is reported to be very bad at Sisal and Campeche, attacking natives as well as foreigners. We believe it is also yet prevalent at Vera Cruz.

We learn from the *Trait d'Union* that a revolutionary attempt had been made at Guadalajara, but had proved abortive. A portion of the garrison rose and killed their commander. They were immediately attacked by the remainder of the troops, driven out of the fortifications and the city, and fell back upon Guanajuato, where they will, no doubt, be badly received. The *Trait d'Union* thinks that without ascribing much importance to this isolated act of disaffection, it proves that the reactionaries are still actively at work.

Juarez is undoubtedly elected President of the Supreme Court of Mexico. His vote is almost as large as that given to Comonfort.

The completion of the gas works in Mexico was celebrated on the 1st inst. with imposing ceremonies, the President acting as godfather on the occasion.

Gen. Mejia, who escaped from the custody of his escort some time ago, has not been retaken. A number of his partisans have, however, surrendered to the government.—At the latest dates it was rumored that Mejia was in the Sierra Gorda, besieged by the regular troops.

THE DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.—"Other parties," said an old politician the other day, "have their family quarrels, their domestic jars, but the Democracy alone turn one another out of doors, and then fight pitched battles to decide who may re enter." The city Democracy are at present in a sad plight. Leaders in whom they placed the utmost confidence have led them into the mire, and men elected to office by their votes have failed them in time of need. Numerically strong, their divisions threaten to result in disastrous defeat next fall. They clamor for union, but the men who could effect an union obstinately refuse to make the self-sacrifices which are required to clear the way for a hearty and thorough union.

It is true that one of the rival General Committees which meet in Tammany Hall has, at a private meeting, adopted resolutions in favor of union; but the leaders of the Sachems' Committee say that it is but a dodge of Mayor Wood, who is working to secure a renomination, and that they will never go into any arrangement intended to further his ambition. The whole trouble lies between a few men, who, for the present and prospective purposes, are striving to obtain control of the party machinery.

Strange as it may seem, the question of the Presidential nominations in 1860 had something to do with the division of our local Democracy. The new federal appointees are looking far ahead, and case far less for what may happen to the city now, than what may happen to them four years hence. They are, however, counting the chickens before they are hatched.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE CASE OF THE SCULPTOR CRAWFORD.—*Dr. Gibson's Defense.*—The letter of Mrs. Crawford, wife of Thomas Crawford, the celebrated American sculptor of Rome, charging Dr. William Gibson, late "Emeritus" Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, with having injured her husband by an explorative operation upon his diseased eye, has called forth a reply from that eminent surgeon. It was only at the urgent request of Mr. Crawford, and in consideration of his character as a man and an artist, that Dr. Gibson consented to make in his favor an exception to a resolution formed by himself to retire absolutely from professional practice, and consult on the case with Dr. Smith. It was obvious to both physicians that the difficulty originated in a pressure behind the eyeball of a fluid or solid. If a fluid, it was thought that the use of the exploring needle by discharging it would cause the eye to resume its natural position, and result in a cure; if solid, and particularly of a malignant character, the disease was beyond remedy.

At the request of Dr. Smith, the operation was performed with great care by Dr. Gibson, and it was presently ascertained that there was no fluid, but a solid tumor filling up the posterior part of the orbit, and possibly having its origin in the brain. Consequently Dr. Gibson at once communicated to Mr. Crawford's friends in America his critical condition. The wound caused by the incision was entirely healed in a few days, without the appearance of any symptoms to indicate that injury had been done. The subsequent aggravation of the disease occurred, there is reason to believe, from causes entirely independent of the operation.

When Dr. Gibson heard of the representations that had been made in regard to his agency in the matter, he at once consulted the most eminent oculists in Europe as to the propriety of his treatment. Their unanimous testimony, as quoted by Dr. Gibson, not only exonerates him from all blame, but entirely approves his course. They especially agree in stating that the explorative needle is in constant use all over Europe; that the instrument can do no injury if properly introduced between the globe of the eye and the walls of the orbit, and that an explorative operation can never convert a benign tumor into a malignant one.

GLORY OR A GRAVE.—The eminent Dr. Baudens, in an able report on his official mission to the Crimea, affirms that some [illegible] hundred French soldiers expired daily between that region and Constantinople, and that the official bulletins conveyed no adequate idea of the sufferings and privations of the troops and the horrors of the mortality. The number of deaths of French soldiers recorded in the hospitals was about 63,000; 24,000 in the Crimea, and 22,000 at Constantinople. Was another campaign possible?

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.
Testing of the Atlantic Cable.
Departure of the Squadron from Cork—Cable Now Being Laid.
THE GOODWOOD CUP RACE.
The American Horses Beaten.
THE INDIAN REVOLUTION.
Conspiracy Discovered in Calcutta.

ADDITIONAL BY THE INDIAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—We have the following additional items by the *Indian*, which arrived at Quebec yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The *Niagara* sailed for Cork with her portion of the Atlantic submarine telegraph cable on the 27th.

ENGLAND.

The American yacht *Charter Oak* had arrived at Liverpool with only two persons on board.

Ledru Rollin and others denounce the charge made by the *Paris Moniteur* of their complicity in the recent conspiracy to assassinate Louis Napoleon.

FRANCE.

The government intends to demand the transportation of the parties in London who are charged with being engaged in the late conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. They will appeal to a British Court.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid state that the English and French Ambassadors had notified Spain that their governments would not assist her in a war with Mexico, and consequently Spain acceded to their mediation.

Santa Anna had arrived at Madrid.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have advices from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The insurrection is spreading among the Bengal troops.

The ex-King of Oude had been arrested, and proofs of his complicity in the mutiny obtained.

It was reported that Delhi had been captured, but the statement is considered premature.

The native troops in the Calcutta barracks had been quietly disarmed.

We have advices from Hong Kong to June 16th.

After two severe engagements, the Chinese fleet had been destroyed.

The British loss was about 80 killed and wounded.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—The Royal mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, August 1st, has arrived at this port, *en route* for Boston.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived out at Liverpool on the 30th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The sales of cotton for the week foots up 62,000 bales, of which 9000 were taken on speculation and 4500 on export.

Orleans Fair 8¼d., Orleans Middling 8d. Mobile Fair 8¼d. Mobile Middling 8d. Uplands Fair 8d. Uplands Middling 8¼d.

The whole stock in port amounts to 496,000 bales, of which 403,500 bales are American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Cotton closed with an advancing tendency.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, July 30.—Cotton firm. New Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 118 francs.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The weather has been favorable for crops, and the prospects for harvest are good.

Wheat is 1d. to 2d. lower. Western Canal Flour 30s. to 30s. 6d.; Southern 31s.; Ohio 32s. White Corn 41s. Provisions are buoyant. Pork is 2s. higher for fine quality. Lard 66s. to 68s. Bacon quiet. Sugar and Coffee quiet. Tea has nominally advanced. Rice is dull.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Baring & Brothers report an increased demand for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England is decreasing.

Consols for money are quoted at 91¼.

American securities are dull.

General News.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The vessels comprising the telegraph squadron had arrived at Cork, and were to leave for Valencia Bay today. They will commence submerging the cable on the 3d or 4th.

The whole length of the cable was fully tested at Cork with a highly satisfactory result.

Experiments in paying it out have been made between Dover and Queenstown, all of which have proved successful in the highest degree.

GOODWOOD CUP RACE.

Both the American horses, Prior and Prioress, ran for the Goodwood cup and were beaten. Fourteen horses run, and Prior and Prioress came out fifth and sixth.

LATER FROM INDIA.

The arrival of the overland mail from India confirms the previous telegraphic advices, with the exception of the report of the capture of Delhi.

A conspiracy had been discovered at Calcutta, which comprised within its arrangements a general rising of all the natives of the place.

The rebellion seems to be universal in Bengal.

On the 17th the regiments in Calcutta, which had been previously publicly thanked for their behavior, were disarmed.

Advices from Madras state that the native troops there manifest the most perfect loyalty.

Fifty-six regiments in all have mutinied, of which twenty have been disarmed and one disbanded.

The Bengal army has ceased to exist.

ENGLAND.

It is rumored that the British government intends sending 10,000 additional troops to India.

Consols had advanced on last Saturday on the receipt of the report of the capture of Delhi.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Postmaster-General has completed his arrangements for the concentration of the great Northern and Eastern mail at Cincinnati for distribution. Also for endeavoring to improve the Southern mail service.

Captain Pope is ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., vice Commodore Newton, deceased.

Captain McKean is appointed to the superintendence of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, to relieve Commodore Stone.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Orders have been issued to transfer the Fort Snelling property to Francis Steele, the purchaser under the recent sale.

The President left for Bedford Springs today.

BURDELL HEIR CASE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Judge Davidson has refused to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail.

IOWA ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Thirty-four counties in Iowa give 4550 majority in favor of the new constitution.

INDIA-RUBBER CASE.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The U. S. Circuit Court granted an injunction yesterday in favor of the Congress India-rubber Company.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Advices from Minnesota state that the arrival of Major Sherman's company overawed the Sioux, and they are now submissive.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—The river is falling, with scant 7 feet to Cairo.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Sales of Cotton to-day, 500 bales. Flour, Corn and Provisions firm. Wheat depressed. Freights firm. Sugar, Coffee and Oils are steady. Whisky and Bacon dull. Dressed Hemp $215 to $230. Gunny Cloth 14c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Flour $6 15 for superfine. Wheat active. Oats 70c. Whisky 25½d. Bacon—Shoulders 12c.; Sides 14c. Mess Pork $24. Lard 15c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Flour $6. Wheat $1 15 to $1 25. Mixed Corn 70c. to 72c.; White 74c. Oats 40c. to 44c. Hemp $115 to $125. Tobacco 7½c to 8c.

SOURCE OF FAT.—During the course of the past year experiments have been made in France on a number of ducks, to prove that the fat may exceed the quantity which could be referred to the food they were supplied with. Some were fed on rice, a substance which contains only few parts of fat in a thousand. Others fed on rice with a certain amount of butter added. At the end of the experiment, the first were as lean as when first placed upon the diet; the latter, in a few days, became positively balls of fat. Other experiments were made on pigs. It was found, as the result of several trials, that there was sometimes more fat produced than was contained in the food on which they were fed. Food which, given alone, has not the properties of fattening, when mixed with a fatty matter, acquires the property to an astonishing degree; and fattening articles of food, which do not contain much fat, always abound with the chemical constituents, the principal of which is azote, and from which the fat acquired is certainly derived.

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV, his Majesty was astonished to find, one Sunday, instead of a numerous congregation, only him and the priest. "What is the reason of this?" asked the King. "I caused it to be given out, sire," returned Fenelon, "that your Majesty did not attend chapel to-day, that you might know who came to worship God, and who to flatter the King."

After a funeral, a husband who had followed his departed wife to her "last abode," returned to his saddened domicile to receive visits of condolence from sympathising friends. "Well, how do you feel now?" asked one. "Better—somewhat better!" was the reply, "this little promenade has done me good."

The Opelousas *Patriot* says:

Since our last issue we have had showers almost every day to the serious detriment of the cotton planters, and sugar planters, the weather, as on every occasion, looks like clearing up and, should the fall be propitious, we hope a fair yield will reward the industry of the farmers of St. Landry.

OUR DEBT TO SPECTACLES.—The article in the *North British Review*, evidently from the pen of Sir David Brewster, contains some interesting remarks on the use of spectacles. Persons who have enjoyed distinct and comfortable vision in early life, it is remarked, are the most likely to appreciate the benefits to be derived from glasses. Between the ages of thirty and forty they begin to experience a change in sight. This is the commencement of long-sightedness, growing out of an incipient alteration of the crystalline lens, beginning at the edge and proceeding toward the centre. During the progress of this alteration, much inconvenience is experienced, as no spectacles seem to be serviceable in giving correct vision. Happily, however, two or three years end this difficulty, and as soon as the alteration is complete, distinct and comfortable vision is at once obtained by the use of well-selected glasses of a convex figure. During this transition state it is important that the eye should be subjected to no severe strain, and great regard should be paid to the general health.

The material of spectacles should be either glass of a very low dispersive power, or, better still, of rock crystal. They should be double convex, the proper radii of the inner and outer surfaces being in glass as 6 to 1, and in rock crystal as 14 to 1. They should be as thin as practicable. To correct a common error in the manufacture of lenses, by which the distance between the centres of the lenses is made precisely equal to the distance between the centres of the pupils of the eyes, the following rule is given:

"Draw on paper an isosceles triangle, the two sides of which are equal to the distance of each pupil from the point to be seen distinctly; while the third side or base is equal to the distance between the pupils when the eyes view that point. Then set off on each side of the triangle, from each end of the base, the distance of the centre of the lenses or their frames from the pupil, and the distance of these points will be the distance of the centres of the lenses required."

The long-sighted person will generally, for ten or twelve years, require glasses only for reading or work done by hands, but as life advances other spectacles will be needed for objects at greater distances, and it will be of great advantage to have two or three pairs of different focal distances. It is a very incorrect notion that it is prudent to avoid the use of artificial helps to the eye as long as possible.

The human eye is too delicate a structure to bear continued strain without injury, and the true rule is, to commence the use of glasses as soon as we can see better with than without them. For special purposes, as reading a very fine print or examining maps, a hand-reading glass two and a half inches in diameter, to be used in conjunction with spectacles, and never without them, is strongly recommended. The practice frequently indulged in of using an eye glass whose frame is grasped by the muscles of the eyebrow, cannot be too strongly condemned. Whenever it is found necessary to moderate the quantity of light admitted to the eyes by means of colored glasses, they never should be blue, which are more mischievous than useful. Green glass is better, but the best of all is a colorless glass of imperfect transparency, known by the name of "neutral tint glass," by which the intensity of the transmitted light can be diminished to any desired degree.—*Boston Journal.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the office of the *Union* newspaper, on Royal street, and before it could be subdued, entirely destroyed the roof and upper story, in which was the composition room. The premises had been in the composing room about half an hour before the fire broke out but saw no smoke or other indication that anything was wrong. The building was insured in the Orleans, and we learn that there was also an insurance on the materials, which were considerably damaged, as was also the furniture of the lower stories by water. The origin of the fire is not known.

We are happy to learn that the publication of the *Union* will be continued as regularly as it has been up to this time. Our contemporaries will have to-morrow's edition this morning, and their readers won't suffer from the mishap.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A suspicious character by the name of Jim Ryan was arrested at the fire yesterday morning by officer Icard, a warrant having been issued against him several days ago, charging him with highway robbery. It seems that a man named James Dougherty was walking along the Common street shell road on Monday, the 3d inst., when Ryan came up behind him, and throwing his arms about his neck, held him fast while he rifled his pockets of $18 50. Dougherty was considerably injured by the rough treatment he received from Ryan, and it was not till the 6th inst. that he was able to make his affidavit. Ryan was arraigned before Recorder Stith yesterday morning, and sent to prison to await his examination on the 5th proximo, on the charge of highway robbery.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—Michael Barr was arrested, night before last, in the Fourth District, on the charge of having burglariously entered upon the premises of Mr. Foster, at the corner of Apollo and Washington streets.

RECORDER STITH'S COURT.—Nothing of any importance was transacted in Recorder Stith's Court yesterday. The place of the Recorder, who is temporarily absent from the city, will be filled by the Assistant Recorder.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—*Before Acting Recorder Holland.*—Chas. Cohen and C. Goodman yesterday gave bail to appear for examination on the charge of having committed a breach of trust, by retaining the sum of $800, which Michael Conn had entrusted to them for safe-keeping.

John Scheffe charged with threatening and abusing Wm. Potter, f. m. c., day before yesterday, gave bail in $300 to appear for examination.

Celeste Chiapa, f. w. c., charged with grossly insulting and abusing Mathilde E. Raymond in the latter's own house, on Rampart street, gave bail in $300 to appear for examination.

Louis Verde, the keeper of a cabaret at the corner of Dumaine and Rampart streets, gave bail in $300 to appear for examination on the charge of selling liquor to slaves.

James Barron gave bail in $1500 to appear for examination on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character, and of enticing slaves to run away. Barron was arrested at the instance of Dr. B. F. Ross and H. M. Hyams, both of whom occupy the house No. 158 Canal street. It appears from the testimony of these gentlemen that Barron was found, at the hour of 11 o'clock night before last, in Dr. Ross's office, in company with two slaves—one belonging to the Doctor and the other to Mr. Hyams. Barron admitted that, before his arrest, he had been in a house of ill fame with one of the boys, and from all that could be gathered, it seemed to be his evident intention to run away with them. When questioned, the man said he boarded at the Arcade, but could give no satisfactory account of himself. Mr. Hyams had him arrested and taken to the Second District lock up.

F. Kline, John Sasick, John Thomas and J. Trepoel were held to answer to the charge of having violated the city ordinance regulating the time of selling oysters.

Louisa Martin and Alfred Morton, free persons of color, were held to answer, on the 19th instant, to the charge of abusing and insulting Mrs. Leonida Spriggs, of Bienville street.

Mrs. Jason, who resides at the corner of Bourbon and St. Peter streets, was held to bail in $500 for examination on the charge of cruelly beating and ill treating a child four years of age, of which she has the charge.

Great Cure After the Physicians had Failed.

BURKEVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 10, 1856.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir:—We would let you see that we are out of Hoofland's German Bitters, which meet with ready sale. One of our neighbors has been doctoring for some time, (we think about two years) *with all the doctors in the country, but all of no avail*. He looked as much like a dead man going about as anything we can compare him to. His disease appeared to be an *overflowing of the gall*. With hard persuasion we prevailed on him to try your Bitters, with the promise to him if it did no good we would charge him nothing for it, provided he took six bottles, according to the direction, which he has done, and is now entirely cured, and has become a well man. This case has created a great sale in this neighborhood."

Respectfully, EDWARDS & BROWN.
See advertisement. 1y18 1m 3taw &c

Almost every paper in the Union is commenting upon the good qualities and great benefits derived from the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the immense sales which have been made by the agents in our Southern and Western cities, is conclusive evidence of its virtues, and convinces us that it is just the thing for this climate, and should be used in every family, by old and young, before meals, during this extreme warm weather, as a preventive against all stomach diseases most prevalent at this season, when not only the weather, but the diet has a controlling influence upon the system. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
JOHN WRIGHT & CO.,
au10-6tddm 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

CLEARPORT, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 8, 1857.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—Dear Sir: This spring I hired to work on a farm during the summer, but I became so severely afflicted with rheumatism, and it disabled me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured of your agents at this place, Messrs. Abbott & Sons, a bottle of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I send you this to be published, if you think proper, that others similarly affected may have the benefit of my experience.
1y26 SILAS SPRINGER.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure Gravel, Bladder, Dropsy and Kidney affections.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for loss of Power, Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Pallid Countenance and Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations remove Pimples, Tetter, Scrofula and Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations Sold at $1 per Bottle. Depot, 52 South TENTH street, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. Cures guaranteed.
Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.
And all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 16th, 1857, and will terminate in the ensuing March.
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. CENAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
GILBERT S. VANCE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The rooms for dissecting will be open on the second Monday in October.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

Home Insurance Company.
NOTICE.—The office of this Company is removed to Messrs. Samuel Nicholson & Co's, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place, and ready to take Fire, Marine and River Risks, as usual.

$50 Reward.
WILL be paid for the arrest of the negro woman NANCY, about 22 or 23 years of age, ordinary size, copper colored. Very well known in the city, having lived in the suburb Treme. Apply at the house of her master.

Wanted,
IMMEDIATELY, a WET NURSE. Apply at No. 160 Bourbon street.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 208 Canal street.
ALL who wish to be ready for fall business should begin immediately. There are special apartments and professors for Penmanship, Book-keeping, English, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, &c. RUFUS DOLBEAR.

SHOW-CASES.—Two fine Show cases, thirty feet long by two feet wide, for sale, at very low prices.

HAVANA CIGARS.—Fine assortments lately received, per Mary Elizabeth, N. Sutton and Margaret A. Hoveast, comprising Modern Regalia, Londres, Regalia de Londres, Millares, and regal other suitable classes of first rate brands, such as Globo, Flor de Cuba, Flor Americana, Cabanas, Conchas, &c. For sale by CABALLERO & BANDALDO, 30 Old Levee.

SWEETMEATS.—Received from Havana—15 dozen Guava Jelly and Paste in pound boxes; 15 cases assorted Sweetmeats, in glass jars. For sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

A SPIRITS.—Landing ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux—200 half casks superior Absinthe. For sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

SUNDRIES—Landing ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux—100 boxes claret, very superior brands; 25 do Estragon vinegar; 20 do French mustard; 20 cases preserves, galantines, truffled pies, sausages, green peas, &c. For sale by DUNTZE & IKEN.

LANDING ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—41 boxes Latour; 41 do Lafite, &c. V. & E. MAHMAN.

RECEIVED by brig Pevensey, from Havana—Bales Leaf Tobacco of the best Vegas of Vuelta Abajo. Cigars, Havana Tobacco, for fillers and wrappers. For sale by ANTONIO COSTA, 15 Customhouse st.

Catalonia Wine.
30 PIPES RED WINE, at demijohns; 100 quarter pipes Red Wine, at draught. For sale by ANTONIO COSTA.

To Lithographers and Cigar Manufacturers.
3 CASES FRENCH PAPER, Satined, Stephani & C. of different colors, in store and for sale by ANTONIO COSTA.

PORK.—200 barrels mess and prime, for sale by GALLIANO & PASCAL, 47 and 45 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Jane E. Williams, from Marseilles—Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co; Claret, Capers and Pickles; French Nougat, &c. For sale by J. VIGNE, Jr.

LANDING ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux—50 casks claret, Pauillac; 120 do do, Montferrand; 40 barrels white wine; 436 boxes do do; 500 do claret, Cantenac; 400 do do St. Julien; 36 sacks; 40 do do F. S. Chateau Dillon; 30 qr pipes brandy, Rochelle Seignette. For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

NEW LARD.—50 barrels, landing ex steamboat. For sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.

RIO, JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.—For sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO., 76 and 78 Magazine st.

FLOUR.—300 bbls superfine, landing from steamer City of Memphis, for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO., 68 Tchoupitoulas st.

PEARL BARLEY.—60 kegs, on consignment, for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.

SALT.—300 sacks coarse; 150 fine, in store and for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.

POTATOES.—200 barrels Louisville Neshannock, landing from steamboat Bellast, in good order. For sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS.—20 barrels in store, for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.

GREEN SPLIT PEAS.—A few barrels and half barrels, in store and for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—Landing ex ship Lemuel Dyer, from Havre, and for sale by MOSTHENS THOMAS & CO., No. 9 Gravier st.

OSWEGO STARCH.—250 boxes and 300 half boxes of this celebrated Starch, for sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO., 76 and 78 Magazine st.

PEPPER, CLOVES AND ALLSPICE.—For sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.

BI-CARBONATE SODA.—For sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA.—For sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.

Tehuantepec Company.
WHEREAS the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, chartered by the State of Louisiana, [illegible] ...

CHARTER
OF THE
Louisiana Tehuantepec Company.

ARTICLE I. The association shall be called the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, and by that name shall have power and authority, first, to have and to enjoy corporate existence ...

ARTICLE II. The said corporation is established for the purpose of constructing a carriage road from Minatitlan on the Coatzacoalcos river, to some point on the Bay of Ventosa, in the Pacific Ocean ...

ARTICLE III. The capital stock of said company shall be ten millions of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each ...

ARTICLES IV.–XX. [illegible]

Principal Depots in New Orleans, at
P. E. BERNHOLMEN, Carondelet street.
E. GUILLORY, 24 Royal street.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.
WE have on hand a large assortment of CARPETING, such as Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Ingrain, &c. &c. FLOOR OIL CLOTH, from 24 feet down to ... Table and Piano Covers, Crumb-cloths, Window Shades, &c. A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

AMERICAN AROMATIC BITTER CORDIAL.
THIS cordial, whose delicate flavor and aroma are unsurpassed, is the most powerful tonic and restorative known in cases of general debility. It restores the appetite, invigorates the system ...

Wanted,
BY a YOUNG WIDOW, speaking English and French, and well recommended, a situation as HOUSEKEEPER in a family. Apply to this office.

Wanted,
BY a young man accustomed to the business, a situation as clerk ...

Wanted,
A SEAMSTRESS, who understands all kinds of embroidery work. Apply at No. 30 Canal street.

Agricultural and Mechanical State Association.
BOOKS of subscription are open at the office of the Association, 28 ST. CHARLES STREET ...
C. M. HORTON, Secretary.

New Dyeing Establishment.
H. BARMER & F. THOMAS,
Dyers and Scourers,
Royal street, No. 73, between Conti and Bienville streets, and No. 204, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets.
Dyeing and Renovating, Improved by the Latest Process.

Building Materials, Bricks, Fire-wood, &c.
V. DESBORDELLE, Builder,
At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Marais.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE firm of LOUIS BOURGEROIS & Co., No. 22 Chartres street, was dissolved on this day by mutual consent ...
New Orleans, August 3, 1857.

ASAFETIDA, SWAYNE'S, PERRY DAVIS ...

Copartnership. / Dissolution of Partnership. / Notice. [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
CASH CAPITAL ... $250,000.

DIRECTORS:
HARRY PEYCHAUD, L. M. PLACE, P. MALLORD, E. PLAISANT, JAMES A. LUSK, A. LAFORCADE, W. TERRENCE, GEO. HEATON, THEO. LANAUX.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Office.
WHEREAS application has been made by Bernard Tourpin for the canceling of two bonds ...
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, Governor.

Bank of Louisiana.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after MONDAY, 3d of August next.
R. E. DAVIS, Cashier.

Mechanics' Bank.
THE Stockholders of this Bank are notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, a semi-annual dividend of ... has been ordered ...
PICKETT NELLY, Cashier.

For Sale.
A LIKELY YOUNG WOMAN; 19 years of age, good washer and ironer, house servant ... Apply to J. A. BEARD.

AND BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AT NEAR COST.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Nos. 24 Magazine, corner of Gravier st.

Bladon Waters.
THESE WATERS, from the Alkaline Sulphur Springs, at Bladon, Alabama, owned by Messrs. Munroe & Dennis ...
JAMES SYME, Druggist, 134 Canal street, (Touro Buildings) Agent for New Orleans.

LEA & PERRINS'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Foreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE ...
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS.

CLAUDE COUTURE,
Gardener, Horticulturist.
FLOWERS AND CULTIVATED GARDENS.

IMPORTANT
TO THE
Traveling Public and Sea-Faring Men.
BUNKER'S
Life Preserving and Bathing Shirts!
CHARLES J. BUNKER, of No. 257 Broadway, New York City ...
LIFE-PRESERVING SHIRTS—No. 1, $4; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $5 ...
JOSEPH WALKER ... E. MEIGS & Co.

TOMBOLA
16,000 TICKETS at $1. ... prizes, amounting to ...

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. ED. JEGOU,
No. 303 Burgundy Street.
ON the 1st of JUNE the above establishment will be removed to No. 66 Esplanade street ...

SOULE'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE,
AND
WRITING ACADEMY,
LOCATED corner Camp and Canal streets ...

$50 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the plantation of Mrs. Wm. David Lamothe, parish of St. Charles, the negro boy named ... The above reward will be paid by ...

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
LAW DEPARTMENT.
THE Lectures in this department will commence on the second Monday of November, 1857, and continue until the first Monday of April, 1858 ...
THEODORE H. McCALEB, Dean of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
THE Collegiate Department of the UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA has been organized with a view of the co-operation in the management of the ...
COLLEGIATE FACULTY.
C. W. BEARS, Graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Dean.
LOUIS DUFAU, M. A., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.
W. B. PECK, M. A., Professor of ...
GEORGE GESSNER, M. A., Professor of Latin, Greek and German.
J. GENTIL, B. A., Professor of French and Spanish Languages.

DOCTOR WILSON,
LATE Surgeon at St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew Hospitals, six years with Dr. Ricord, of Paris, and during ten years a practitioner in the United States, may be consulted daily at his office, 17 ...

NEWHALL,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE,
60 Canal street ...

Steamers.

FOR CALIFORNIA, via HAVANA, ASPINWALL AND PANAMA.—The United States Mail Steamship Company's fine steamship PHILADELPHIA, ... commander, will leave her wharf, opposite St. JOSEPH STREET ...
ARRINGTON, HARRIS & CO., 41 Natchez street.

New York, via Havana.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For NEW YORK, via HAVANA.—The new and elegant steamship PHILADELPHIA ...

Reduced Rates.
Cabin Passage to Galveston, $10—Meals included.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay—United States Mail Line—The superior and fast steamship MEXICO, J. T. Lawless ...
HARRIS & MORGAN & CO., foot of Julia st.

For Key West, via Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay and Havana.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—U. S. Mail Line—the new iron steamship ...

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO TEXAS.
FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA, (Powder Horn) SAVING OF ONE DAY'S TIME, as well as the ...
Leaving Every SUNDAY and THURSDAY, by the NEW ORLEANS AND OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

FOR GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PORTS.
NEW YORK, BREMEN AND SOUTHAMPTON U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the WASHINGTON, Capt. ... and HERMANN ...

CROMWELL'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH ... INDIANA ... ARGO ... JASON ...

HAVANA AND HAVRE.
REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS between HAVANA and HAVRE, touching at Vigo, Spain.
ALMA, BARCELONETA, CABIZ, VIGO, ...
J. M. ZANGRONY, Agent ...

VICHY SPRING WATER.
LANDING ex ship ..., 1200 bottles VICHY WATER from the following springs:
GRANDE GRILLE, CELESTINS, HAUTE RIVE.
D. PERRIN Drug Store, corner Conti and Bourbon sts.