THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, E. HARDY,
E. DUVERGER, H. DUFOUR.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12
Country paper, semi-weekly,.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper is considered a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,723.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar per square for FIVE lines, in Arial language on the first insertion, and HALF that price for on subsequent ones.
Advertisements inserted at intervals o
charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for
language, for each insertion.
The privileges of Annual Advertisers is limited o
advertisements strictly with n the n ot their last
lease, and to extent to exclude all other; any
No advertisers taken for less than one year
subscription to advertising will be stopped until
arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the p
printers.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MEXICO AND CUBA.

The last accounts from Mexico represent that unhappy country to be in the final throes of political dissolution. The usurpation of ZULOAGA consequent upon the flight of COMONFORT had raised up hosts of enemies, and the Constitutionalists were everywhere achieving triumphant victories over the partizans of despotism. If the advices, via Havana, are to be credited, the self-chosen President of Mexico, despairing of success, had secretly fled from the seat of government. Whether this be true or not, there is little doubt that the ZULOAGA faction must ultimately succumb. We have, however, no faith whatever in the permanency of hateful institutions under the rule of the Constitutionalists. Experience has shown that Mexican rulers speedily degenerate into vulgar tyrants, and that the people themselves are singularly capricious, changeful and indifferent. Dynasties have succeeded each other after brief and fitful seasons of domination, and every new President has been prodigal in promises and sterile in performance. There is moreover a radical vice in the Mexican character disqualifying it for the grave responsibilities of self government. No man can be safely entrusted with a share in the establishment and conduct of a republic who is ignorant, perfidious and cruel—of a passionate and willful nature, a bigot in religion, a hater and contemner of all other nations, boundless in pride and vanity, sensual, slothful and ferocious. Such is the modern Mexican, and it will be acknowledged that the shrewdest political alchemist might well be puzzled to combine such elements into republicanism. The want of Mexico is a simple one. As an effete and exhausted vitality may be renewed by the transfusion of pure blood, so would the moral energies of Mexico be revived by the healthful and bracing stimulus of Anglo-Saxon influence. Nothing else will save her. Through the inactivity of our government, and its obstinate adherence to certain antiquated notions of non interference, Mexico may yet linger on in a career of wretched anarchy, the prey of political mercenaries. But the victim of a succession of tyrants, but at the serious cost of preservation will only complete her ruin, and render her more hopeless and incapable of effort when the hour of her destiny arrives. The "sick man" of America is Mexico, and the only hope of its recovery is to remove him from the influence of his brutal quacks, who do not understand his case, and to subject him to a vigorous treatment from more skilful hands. If our administration is ambitious of accomplishing something which will perpetuate its memory, let it resolve upon the annexation of Mexico, or at least of a part of that unfortunate country, for which Providence has done so much, and man so little.

There is, however, we think, a approach of ANARCHY. An act of great significance is thereby afforded of the threat recently uttered by LORD MALMESBURY to withdraw the British legation from the neighborhood of that turbulent capital. Before this shall have been published, and in a few weeks CUBA will be left entirely unprotected by British guns. Simultaneously with this intelligence, the London *Times*, which never speaks without a cause, advocates the acquisition of Cuba by the United States as a measure highly favorable to the interests of Great Britain. Perhaps this act *is not her, ergo propter hoc* may be applied to the article in the *Times*, written in consequence of the withdrawal of the English naval force, and possibly suggested by a hint from headquarters. Finally, to complete the suspicious omens, we have a despatch from Washington announcing that President BUCHANAN has received advices which give good reason to believe we shall soon purchase Cuba. What these advices are we cannot yet ascertain, but we imagine that Mr. BUCHANAN has informed our government that the change of policy in Great Britain, with regard to Cuba, has probably originated in the belief that the Derby cabinet are disposed to encourage our efforts for obtaining the peaceful acquisition of the gem of the Antilles. That Spain would readily consent to part with Cuba for a consideration seems to us improbable. Such an act would be in contradiction to the whole policy of her statesmen, and her reiterated refusals even to open negotiations for that purpose. Yet Spain has hitherto been confirmed in her stubborn firmness by the confident belief that under no circumstances would the leading powers, and especially Great Britain, witness, without active interference, an attempt by the United States to obtain forcible possession of Cuba. Deprived of this assurance she may be more tractable. But all this is little more than conjecture, and we must await further explanations ere we can determine the value of the late intelligence. That it has been said that the acquisition of Cuba was an object dear to the heart of President BUCHANAN. The people of the United States were his political enemies—would not aid his administration "to the echo" with Isthmian appendages, should he at the close of his term of office quarrel with Cuba. Of the policy of the countrymen, JAMES K. POLK gave us Texas, California and New Mexico, and these alone redeem his name from infamy, and his administration from all the censure to which its narrow party exclusiveness rendered it amenable. The case is not of one people or a country, but of mankind, and that ruler who courts popularity will most easily achieve it by ministering to this universal national sentiment.

YELLOW FEVER: ITS PREVENTION AND CURE. By J. J. Hayes, M. D., New Orleans. J. C. Morse & Co.

In taking or reading the receipt of this pamphlet yesterday, we promised to refer to it again. In every department of life the work of a thoughtful and earnest man is entitled to consideration. Without committing ourselves to any of the singularly novel and original views set forth by Dr. Hayes, we are inclined to admit that they are entitled to merely a passing notice, not merely of medical men, but of the public generally. The Doctor not only states the cause and nature of the impalent, but enters into and explores them as thoroughly, so clearly, that they become a simple and self evident to all. His premises are duly defined, and so well established that the conclusions he arrives at may be said to flow spontaneously from them. In explanation he enters into much of the philosophy of the human system, and what makes it more interesting and embracing a subject of such importance it can not fail to be duly appreciated and to awaken the attention of the Faculty not only here, but in Europe. It contains certainly one of the most exegetical theories of the etiology of yellow fever we have ever perused.

Mr. REED, our Minister to China, has forwarded a lengthy communication to the State Department on the opium trade. He had addressed a circular to our Consuls in China against it, stating that in his belief it was a vice and certainly against the instincts of humanity. He had addressed also the Spanish Consul to the same effect. It does not appear what course he had taken as to the British, who are engaged most extensively in the trade. He attaches a statistical table to his communication to the State Department from the Hong Kong government, *Gazette*, giving a return of emigrant ships to which certificates had been granted by the Emigration Officer during the year 1857, by which it appears that there were shipped—

To Moreton Bay, Sydney and Melbourne	17,722
To San Francisco	6,373
To Havana	2,126
To Singapore	229
Total	26,962

The only females shipped were to San Francisco—512.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.—The preliminaries of a grand prize fight between John Morrissey and John Heenan, alias the "Benicia Boy," for $2000, have been just arranged. The fight is to take place in Canada, some time within three months. Morrissey is well known in New York city. He has had several fights in and out of the ring, is about 28 years of age, and resides at present in Troy. Heenan is only 23 years of age, has never fought a fighter than Morrissey, and has recently resigned a place in the custom-house, in order to "assert" his man untrammeled. The sporting world is in great commotion about the affair, and bets run high and even.

GALWAY AND AMERICA.—Faithful to their pledge to carry out the scheme of direct steam communication between the port of Galway and America, the projectors have advertised the dispatch of a second vessel in succession to the Indian Empire. The name of her successor is the American Empire, a vessel of 3000 tons burden and 400 horse power. The day of departure is fixed for Tuesday, the 27th of July, as we learn from foreign files.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Europa Off Cape Race.

COTTON DECLINED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 25.—The British mail steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, of the Cunard line, bound for Halifax and Boston, was boarded off Cape Race this morning by the steam news yacht Victoria, and a brief summary of her news obtained.

The Europa left Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th instant, and brings dates of that day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening amount to 37,000 bales.

Cotton has declined during the week id. Since the sailing of the Indian mail the prices had not changed.

The market closed quiet. Holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, July 17.—Consols for money closed last evening at 96½.

MARKETS.

The Breadstuffs market generally closed with a declining tendency. Provisions have also a declining tendency.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 26.—The advices by the Europa are three days later than those brought by the Indian at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Of the 37,000 bales sold during the week, 1800 bales were sold on speculation and 4000 bales for exportation.

A general decline of 1-16 to ⅛d. is reported, but the quotations for Fair Orleans show no decline in that class of Cotton since the departure of the America on Saturday week.

The quotation for Fair Mobile is also the same as that reported by the America.

The quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 7d.; Fair Mobile 7½d.; Middling Mobile 6¾d.; Fair Upland 7¼d.; Middling Upland 6 13-16d.—showing a decline of ⅛d. on Middling Orleans, of 3 16d. on Middling Mobile, and of 1-16d. on Fair Uplands.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool is 638,000 bales, of which 570,000 bales are American.

MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are of a more favorable character. There was a better demand amongst spinners, and the market exhibited an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

Flour has declined during the week 6d. to 1s., and the market closed with a declining tendency.

Wheat has declined 1s., and closed dull.

Corn has declined 6d., closing dull.

PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is generally dull. Beef closed heavy, all qualities having experienced a decline.

NAVAL STORES.

All descriptions of naval stores are very dull, and the quotations show a general decline of 1s.

BULLION.

LONDON, July 17.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week $81,000.

The political and general news in England and from the continent is not of an important character.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

France and England Take Possession of Jeddah.

LATER FROM INDIA.

Turkey Avenges the Massacre of Christians.

BRITISH REVERSES IN INDIA.

Later advices from Bombay and Calpee report that the British colonial forces of Scindia had met with serious reverses at Gwalior.

The rebels had attacked and recaptured the place, and Sir Colin Campbell was preparing a strong reinforcement to drive the rebels again from the city.

THE INDIA BILL.

The bill for reorganizing the government of India, which passed the House of Commons, as previously reported, had also passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

ARRIVED OUT.

The steamship NOVA SCOTIA, from Quebec, arrived out on the 16th inst.

The PERSIA, which sailed from New York on the 7th, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon, July 17th.—The advices from the United States received this morning by the Europa have caused a depression in the Cotton market.

At an auction sale of sea island Cotton, a decline of 1d. was established.

Flour—Ohio 22 to 24s.; Western Canal 21 to 22s. Wheat—Red Southern 8s. 3d. to 8s. 3d.; White 8s. 9d. to 9s. 2d. Corn—White 33s.; Yellow 34s. 6d. Lard 55s. to 57s. 6d.—Sugar steady. Rice firm. Spirits Turpentine 42s. to 44s.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Cotton market at Havre was steady. Tres Ordinaire 106 francs.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There was little activity at London in American securities, and quotations exhibit little change in prices.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLLINS STEAMSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Navy refuses to make Portland, Maine, the western terminus of the Collins line of steamships, in amendment of the European mail contract with that line.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The extensive furniture warehouse of Messrs. Searritt & Mason was entirely destroyed by fire to-day.

The loss is estimated at $80,000. It was insured for $50,000.

It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LATER FROM UTAH—THE MORMONS RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES.

Advices from St. Joseph's of the 22d instant report that the Mormons had all returned to Salt Lake City and their deserted homes in different parts of the Territory.

The army has left the Mormon capital for Cedar Valley, some forty miles below Salt Lake City.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

The river at this point rose six inches on Saturday.

Three upper streams are still swelling slowly.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The steamers Kenneth and City of Memphis arrived here from New Orleans.

The steamers Maria Denning and Aleck Scott left here for New Orleans this evening.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 26.—The steamer WALKO Belle passed down at 11 o'clock Sunday morning; the Cora Anderson at 11 o'clock last night, and the Ben Franklin at 1 o'clock this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MOBILE—MASONIC HALL BURNED.

MOBILE, July 26.—A fire broke out last night, at about 12 o'clock, in the stable of Mr. James Kelly, on St. Joseph street, which entirely destroyed the stable, and communicated the flames to the Masonic Hall adjoining, which was also destroyed.

The flames also communicated with the rear of Nick Thompson's saloon, on Royal street, adjoining the new Custom-House.—The saloon building was burned to the ground.

The Custom-House was somewhat defaced, its walls of granite being pealed off in various places by the intense heat of the adjoining stable and saloon adjoining. Otherwise it sustained no injury, being fire proof.

The Southern Bank building, adjoining the stable, on St. Joseph street, sustained but slight injury.

The property destroyed was mostly insured.

A negro man belonging to the stable is missing. It is supposed that he was either burned, or that he fired the stable and fled.

MORE STEAMSHIPS.—William B. Astor, says the *Daily News*, has determined to build three large steamships, so constructed that they can be used for commercial or naval purposes. The object that Mr. Astor has in view is to give work to several thousand suffering mechanics and laborers at present out of employment. When the vessels are completed, he will offer them for sale to the United States government, and in case that it should decline, to the European powers. Any surplus that may remain after payment of the cost of construction and a reasonable interest, Mr. Astor intends to divide among the workmen. The cost will be about $3,000,000.

General CASS is reported to be in very feeble health, though his temperate and regular habits have preserved his intellect wonderfully.

WILLIAM T. PORTER, long known as the editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, died at New York on the 18th instant of chills and fever.

THE SONS OF MALTA.—The Philadelphia *American*, speaking of the assembling of the national convention of this order, in that city, says:

In England the office of Grand Commander is held by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Albert consecrates to perform the less arduous and important duties of G. M. J. A. In the United States Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President, is Grand Commander, and Hon. S. A. Douglas is G. M. J. A. Indeed, throughout Europe the order is hailed as one of the Democratic features of the age, while prince and peasant and persons, within its sacred precincts, meet upon a common recognition of the universal brotherhood. Its offices have been dignified by men of the noblest ancestry and the highest culturation, and, take it altogether, the order bids fair to prove an important adjunct to the present order of Free Masonry.

National Convention of the Sons of Malta.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 19.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta met this morning in the Grand Council Chambers in this city.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Curtis Gould, of Boston, as Chairman, and S. R. Glenn, of the same city, as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of one delegate from each lodge represented was appointed to select from their representatives permanent officers to preside over its deliberations, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the Hon. Henry Southey, of Pennsylvania, as President, and one Vice-President from each delegation.

G. W. DIKE, Esq., of New York, and G. W. Wood, of Philadelphia, were appointed the Secretaries.

The following are the names of the Business Committee: H. Watkins, of New York; Curtis Guild, of Boston; Mr. Thatcher, of St. Louis; J. C. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Sloan, of Maryland.

The Committee on Finance reported that $78,565 42 were distributed by the various lodges in the United States for charitable purposes during the year 1857.

The funds in the Grand Treasurer's hands at the commencement of the present year was $21,596 25.

The different lodges in each State are well represented, the delegation of three hundred and fifty delegates present, and fifty more foreign ones to arrive.

The Convention adjourned at 4 P. M. until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The Convention will be in session several days. The utmost harmony prevailed in the deliberations to-day. The hotels are rapidly filling up with visiting members from all parts of the Union. It is estimated that from twelve to fifteen hundred strangers, members, in the city.

A grand procession of the Order will take place before the adjournment of the Convention.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the Order.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.—The examination of the pupils at the St. Charles Institute, situated in Greenville, near Carrollton, begins to-day, and will be continued daily until Thursday evening.

PAUL MORPHY at the ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

Mr. Morphy, who arrived out by the Africa, quietly walked into the St. George's Club house one night last week, and after beating Mr. Lawson, who is a recognized champion, with the greatest ease, offered a challenge to Mr. Staunton, the British Lion of the noble game. Mr. Staunton accepted the proposition, sat down, went to work—and cleared the board in some twenty moves, and was about withdrawing, in contempt, when he was arrested by a shout, which in three minutes more grew into a "male." You may imagine the consternation of the hero and of the lookers-on. "May I ask your name, sir?" "Certainly, sir," replied the new antagonist. "My name is Morphy." "Oh! of America!" "Yes, sir!" "Ah! then I am sorry, but I must, sir, *quite* as just now, ask to retire, or rather not risk another game just at present!" and so Mr. Staunton withdrew. The house of Joseph Ladde, where she was introduced as *Mary Lood*, and said she came there for protection. She left within a hour, at her own request, as the night she left she was visited by a stranger, who came by the name of de Riviere. She told witness she were her father and mother and why she left them.

A letter from Dr. Mulford, addressed to "Miss Mary Loud," and dated Gloucester, July 15th, was read. In it he congratulates her on the safe retreat he has effected for her from her persuers, saying, that no one but himself (not even the Captain) knows where she is, and that his brother and Mrs. B. are "conferring closely" in the next room. He may expect a line from me, or *I may come with a message*, when required, as I deem it of the most important interest to her fortunes and for my security from public reflection, in aiding you to have all kept in strict privacy until it may become prudent to let it be known."

Dr. M. further testified that he learned that Miss B. had gone to Philadelphia, where he met her at a hotel in Kensington (Shackamaxon). She asked why de Riviere had not written her. Witness replied "he had, but witness had neglected to send her the letter." She said she would not have left Lodge's had she received the letters. Witness tried to get her to go back to her mother, but was told she would go to her father. Witness then took her to New York and kept her at the house of Dr. Lewis; on the 20th she left for his brother, and saw Mrs. B. at the Napoleon Hotel.

In the cross examination, witness stated that Miss Blount told him that she was not kept under duress at all by Hunkie. She stated that it was her wish, as well as that of her mother, that she should keep away for a time. If she had got the letters from de Riviere she would not have left. She also stated that she was engaged to de Riviere, and was to marry him. Witness showed her the letter of de Riviere, which was published in yesterday's issue of the *Sun*. Witness also thought that he had been deceiving her as to his marriage with the other wife.

The lady housekeeper of the Davis, testified as to the manner in which the lady left the hotel. Hunkie had him to harness in the coach, and was out on the box with the driver, inside the carriage. Mulford and a young lady got in at the corner of Meadow and Fourth streets, when Hunkie left, apparently without instructions from those inside the carriage. Witness did not know the young lady, and had never seen her before. They all stopped at Elizabethtown.

By consent of counsel, the case was adjourned, says the *Sun*, till next morning, when Mrs. Blount would be introduced upon the stand by Mr. Denning, and it was expected would produce some startling facts. Col. Blount was not in Court, but it was understood was near at hand with his daughter.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

A fire broke out about four o'clock this morning in a one-story frame building, nearly opposite the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in Catfish town, belonging to Mr. John Hemling, and used as a warehouse, there being some eight hundred empty molasses barrels stored therein. The alarm was given, and discovered issuing from the centre of the roof, indicating that the fire had been communicated to the combustible materials near the centre of the building inside. Our gallant firemen were promptly on the spot, and there being plenty of water, soon put an effectual extinguisher upon any further progress of the flames other than the destruction of this building. Fortunately there was little or no wind prevailing at the time, else the destruction might have been considerable, as there is a number of frame buildings in the immediate vicinity of the one burned. As there had been no fire about the premises, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at from $1500 to $2000, all of which falls upon Mr. Hemling, who, we regret to learn, is ill y able to bear it.

FIRE AT BAYOU GOULA.—We learn that the residence of Captain Henry Rankford, of Bayou Goula, La., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, on the 7th instant, between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M. The fire was caused by a colored girl about 11 years old.

We copy the following from the West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*:

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A laboring man, evidently a deck hand, was put ashore at the railroad landing on Sunday last, from the steamer Lucy Robinson. The man's face seemed literally smashed, his jaw-bone apparently broken, and several of his teeth knocked out. He wandered down the road in the direction of the ferry landing, but became exhausted from loss of blood, fell upon the levee, and remained there some time before any assistance was rendered him. Towards dusk a negro man, on the river, where he had a better chance of having his wounds attended to than on this side. It seems to us that the officers of the steamer Robinson lacked the commonest feelings of humanity, in putting a man ashore under such circumstances. As the Lucy Robinson passed Baton Rouge before landing on this side, why did she not stop and put the poor fellow ashore in town, where he had the possibility of having his wounds attended to?—How he came to be so bruised we could not learn, but there was evidently something wrong one way or the other, when instead of being allowed to *walk* quietly ashore, he was *hacked*.

The Iberville *Sentinel and Gazette* publishes the following:

We learn with deep regret that Lemuel H. Bennett (son of Mr. Jos. Bennett, of this town), committed suicide on last Saturday, the 17th, at the residence of Mr. Henry Marun, of New River, in this parish. On that day he visited Mr. M.'s, and at about two o'clock Mr. Martin got on his horse to ride to a neighbor's, telling young Bennett, carelessly, to take care of himself, that he would be back in a few minutes. He had not gone more than two or three hundred yards when a young man to the yard heard the report of a gun in the house, and running in, saw that the deceased lying on his back, weltering in his blood, and the gun lying on his breast; one shoe and sock were off, showing that he pulled the trigger with his toe. The ball entered just above the eye, blowing off the cap of the head and killing him instantly.

The cause of this unfortunate occurrence is unhappily the cause of much misery throughout our country. He loved a young lady deeply—he knew that she loved him—but he could not marry her, because he was out of business, and could not support her in a lady; and he could find no relief but in death! It was thus that he talked to his brother and his friends. We should judge that Mr. Bennett was a young man of extreme sensitive feelings and of high integrity —to me his fastness seemed always to wear a melancholy expression. He was not yet 19 years of age.

Just previous to committing the fearful deed, young Bennett wrote the following to the young lady who had such a powerful influence over his mind, being the conclusion of some other lines:

"Remember, dearest girl, that this heart
Can never prove untrue—
It is for such I wish to part,
Than cease to love you!!"

WIRE-PROCHING.—The Hartford *Free Press* gives the following synopsis of a case which occurred at Bristol, Connecticut:

A man—call him Smith—went to bed and wanted the bedroom door left open. His wife thought the weather cool enough to shut it. She went to bed after, but not before the dispute was settled he pinched her. They both went to sleep, and the next day she went home to her father. She complained to the grand juror, and Smith was fined $6 and costs. Smith appealed to the superior court. His defence was that she threw her leg that way and hit a boil from which he was suffering, and that he merely struck out to save himself. Two lawyers on each side were engaged.

BITTERS—100 boxes Hostetter's; 100 do Stough, Hart's; 100 do Seeley's Pain Killer.
J. H. & I. H. HARRIS,
45, 46 and 47 Old Levee st.

SODA—200 boxes Winchester's; 100 do Stough, Hart's; 200 do Seeley's Pain Killer.
J. H. & I. H. HARRIS,
45, 46 and 47 New