THE DAILY BEE.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 88 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,439.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23.

CITY RAILROADS.

We have not participated in the controversy respecting the legal right of the city of New Orleans to negotiate a contract for the building of railroads along her streets, being content to leave the question of power to the decision of the legal tribunals. One of them has already determined in favor of the city, on what appears to us correct and impregnable grounds. An appeal, however, may be taken to the Supreme Court, and a final opinion obtained. Whether such opinion proves favorable or adverse to the right claimed by the city is of small practical importance, because in either case the selling of the contract can be proceeded with, for if the Supreme Court confirms the decision of the Court below, there is an end of the matter, and if it should reverse that verdict, the Legislature, as our cotemporary of the *Delta* remarks, will have convened within a few weeks of such reversal, when a bill granting the right to the city to sell the contract for horse car railroads would at once be passed.

The discussion is therefore somewhat idle. It would, however, never have arisen but for the determined and persistent hostility of a few inveterate foglios to the project of building city railroads. There is a class of citizens in every community who seem, upon principle, inclined to combat every proposition having public improvement, or enhanced convenience, for its object. In the North, this same class abounds and has manifested bitter though fruitless animosity to the progress of city railways, and here we perceive the evidences of similar feeling. Those who constitute this class would, if permitted, arrest every project of amelioration, and maintain New Orleans in a stationary and stagnant condition. To these must be superadded sundry property-holders, who labor under the conscientious, though, we believe, mistaken conviction, that their lands and houses which are situated along the lines of the contemplated railways will most certainly depreciate in value. These are the leading sources of the opposition evinced to the enterprise. The first need not arrest our attention. Such drones and loiterers, enemies of reform and improvement, compose a fragment of the population of every city, and all we can do is to disregard their groundless and silly murmurs.

"*Non partiam di lor; ma guarda e passa.*"

The others are honest but wrongheaded; sincere but wholly in error. They have only to examine the results of the construction of city railroads elsewhere to be satisfied of the baseless character of their apprehensions. May, they need no travel beyond New Orleans for the proof. Look at Baronne street, Nayades street, and the whole of the Fourth District. Instead of real estate depreciated we find it enhanced. The Carrollton railroad has not prevented a single family from rearing dwellings in the streets through which it passes, nor caused the rents to fall a single iota. On the contrary, it has contributed materially to build up and beautify all the upper part of the city to enrich hundreds of property holders, and to make the Fourth District at once the most delightful and most fashionable quarter of New Orleans.

There is in reality no objection to city railroads that is worth considering. We have heard one or two opponents contend that they could not be made profitable in New Orleans, as the population was presumed to be insufficient for the amount of travel required. There is no force in this argument, as it is a mere conjecture; but the reply to it is conclusive. The question is one which concerns the parties who are willing to pay the city a bonus for the privilege of building the roads. It is their affair, and no doubt they have made all the calculations in advance and know exactly what they are about.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—Messrs. A. & E. Ekstein, No. 7 Exchange Place, have resolved No. 37 of this valuable publication. Its contents are as follows: Melodies from the opera of "Il Poliuto;" the Irish Lake; Gentle Words; Romance by Schuman.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS CHILDREN.—Special Agent Jarvis, who came eastward with the children saved from the Mountain Meadows massacre, has arrived in Washington, and reported himself to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He left the children at Fort Laramie, and reports that they will not arrive at Leavenworth before the 6th of September.

The projected reduction of the French army and navy to a peace footing continued to occupy the attention of the press both in France and England, and there was great diversity of opinion as to what a peace footing meant. The *Gazette de France* says that a peace footing "must be understood to comprise the ability to have 500,000 men under arms at a month's notice, and, with a view to an extension of colonial possession," a constant progression of development in the fleet, which is already "the finest naval force in the world."

Official information has been received from Lieut. W. H. Stevens, Corps of Engineers, that the new lighthouse at Southwest Reef, entrance of Atchafalaya Bay, Louisiana, has been completed. It will be lighted for the first time at sunset on the evening of Thursday, the first of September next, and will be kept burning during that night and every night thereafter. The new lighthouse is an iron screw-pile structure, in the form of a truncated pyramid. The dwelling is of boiler iron, twenty-nine feet high, and rests on four iron screw piles. Its base is nine feet above the water. The focal plane is forty-nine feet above the level of the sea.—The illuminating apparatus is a fourth order lens of the system of Fresnel, showing a fixed light colored red, which should be visible in ordinary weather a distance of twelve nautical miles.

CASES.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* has the following:

Cotton is opening well, and in a few days our planters will be hard at work in picking. The weather is beautifully adapted to the growth of the plant, and unless some unforeseen set back should appear, the crop will, throughout our parish, be a good one.—While present indications justify the opinion that the yield in this parish will be larger than that of last year, we still think that the estimates of a large increase over the crop of 1859 have by no means such a basis as to justify the extravagant expectations of some of our cotemporaries. It is not yet too late for ravages of the worm, and an early frost may seriously diminish the crop, and hence we think that those who indulge in their predictions of a largely increased yield are doing great injustice to the country, while they are not gaining for themselves any enviable reputation by their reckless prophecies, which really are nothing more than wild guesses.

BREMEN.—The Concordia *Intelligenzer* says: The most severe storm of the season was experienced on Saturday last. It commenced raining about one o'clock, r. m.; at two o'clock the heavens were suddenly overcast with a deeper hue, the wind blew furious, the rain fell in torrents, and lightning of the most vivid character played incessantly, accompanied by heavy peals of thunder. The storm lasted about an hour, and must have proved deleterious to the cotton. It continued to rain at intervals throughout the remainder of the day.

Another storm came up about noon of the following day, but not so severe, or of so long duration.

We learn that considerable damage was done by the storm of Sunday in the neighborhood of Tensas river.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, on an appeal to him, that under the tariff of 1857 lappings composed of worsted and flax are liable to a duty of 19 per cent.; that drop black, used as paint, is liable to 15 per cent., and caraway seeds are free.

Parties designing to send articles of small bulk, but of great value, seem to be under the impression that for greater security they can properly forward them through the mail to accompaniment of collectors of customs.

This has led to the issue of an instruction that such consignments are not authorized by law, and the officers of customs are especially prohibited from being engaged in business of importation.

Should cases occur after this warning, it will become the duty of the Department to adopt such measures as the law may warrant, to put an end to this practice.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17. — The bark Thomas Dallett, which sailed from Puerto Cabello on the 1st instant, brings letters and papers of that date, from which we learn that General Falcon, heading the revolutionary party, was a few miles below Puerto Cabello with five hundred men, and having joined with the forces of Guevara, was preparing to make an attack upon the place, which is well barricaded and supported by two hundred Government troops and the national militia. The two main streets of the city are protected by six pieces of artillery. In case the revolutionary party should succeed, it will be after some hard fighting. The Government vessels never started out to prevent his landing both after he and his cohorts. One of Falcon's officers, at table, the other was broken to pieces. Since landing, Falcon had had free communication with vessels in Puerto Cabello, and for his entrance had been fired, but the greater part of some of his accompanies prevented the treachery from being carried out.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Discussions in Parliament—The Builders' Strike in London—Napoleon in Favor of Free Trade—Internal Improvements in France—Fashions in London.

QUEBEC, August 21.—The Hungarian's mails contain interesting details of the debates in Parliament and the general state of affairs in Europe.

In the House of Lords, in the course of the discussion upon Italian affairs, Lord Hobo said he would not press the motion for an address to the Queen, of which he had previously given notice, declaring that it was inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England to take part in any conference for the settlement of the preliminaries of peace upon the basis of the treaty of Villafranca.

In the House of Commons the discussion was continued upon the subject of the national defences.

The India Five Million Loan bill has passed.

At the banquet in honor of the completion of the mammoth steamship Great Eastern, on the 5th instant, many members of Parliament and distinguished engineers were present.

THE JUAREZ TREATY.

The London *Times* says that upon the ratification of the treaty said to have been recently concluded between the American Minister, Mr. McLane, and the Mexican Government, at Vera Cruz, Mexico will virtually pass under American sway, to the advantage of Mexico and the world, but apprehends danger therefrom to the claims of private parties, and our Government is urged to protect the interests of foreign bondholders.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE.

The Grand Duke Constantine, under the private title of Admiral Romanoff, has taken up his residence for a brief period at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and will remain in England longer than was at first reported.

Prince Albert had paid a visit to the Grand Duke Constantine at Ryde.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

The building strike was occupying much attention. The master builders had sought the intervention of the Government, but the Home Secretary replied that he did not see how he could interfere in the matter.

THE MILITARY RESERVE BILL.

Sidney Herbert's new bill for a military reserve provides for the enrollment and maintenance of a reserve force of 20,000 men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served in the army, and requiring them to serve twelve days in each year in time of peace, and permanently in case of an invasion of England.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The latest advices from London report that the Money market was easier. The funds closed firm. Railway and other securities closed with an upward tendency.

Continental Exchange is improving.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

Admiral Seymour has been elected to Parliament from Davenport.

He belongs to the Liberal party.

HEAVY SUSPENSIONS.

The Greek house of Demetrios & Sons, extensive grain merchants of London, has suspended payment.

The house of R. L. Cole, of London, engaged principally in the East Indian trade, has also suspended. His liabilities are estimated at £10,000.

RUSSIAN BREADSTUFFS.

Advices from Odessa state that the Grain market there was quite active, and higher prices were being paid and obtained.

PRINCE METTERNICH.

Prince Richard Metternich, son of the famous diplomate, is to remain at Paris as the Austrian Minister at that Court.

NAPOLEON AND FREE TRADE.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has declared in favor of free trade. The report, however, lacks confirmation, and is not generally believed.

A great improvement in the commercial affairs of France is expected, in consequence of the conclusion of peace and the large balance of the war loan of 150,000,000 francs, which is to be expended in internal improvements.

The completion of railways is to be immediately accelerated, and industrial works generally will be encouraged by the Government.

BRITISH ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The British Government has decided to disband the medical corps raised during the Crimean war, and reconstruct it by creating a new branch of the service to be called the Army Hospital Corps.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BREMEN.

Victor Emmanuel at Milan—War Measures in Belgium—Later from India—The Peace Conference.

LONDON, August 10.—There have been two sittings of the Peace Conference at Zurich. Two representatives from each of the Governments were present.

For Austria—Count Colloredo and Baron Lerchenberg. (?)

For France—Baron de Bourqueney and Marquis De Bonneville.

For Prussia—Chevalier de Saint Bois, (Desambrois?) and Chevalier Jonocan. (?)

The proceedings are kept a profound secret; nothing has transpired in relation thereto.

THE FRENCH ADRIATIC FLEET.

The official report of the French admiral Romain Des Fosses shows that a fleet of forty-five vessels were anchored before Venice, prepared to open fire when the announcement of the conclusion of peace was made to them.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an article exculpating Marshal Canrobert from any reflection which Marshal Neil's report to the Emperor Napoleon cast upon him in connection with his conduct during the recent campaign in Italy.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

A grand sham fight was announced to take place soon at the Camp of Chalons with the Emperor's presence.

It was to be executed with 40,000 men, and would be illustrative of some of the episodes of the battle of Solferino.

The Emperor returns to the camp in September, to take the command of the maneuvers.

Gen. Fleury is to be raised to the rank of General of Division.

FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.

The Paris *Constitutional*, in commenting upon the extensive fortifications recently proposed by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies for the defense of Antwerp, ascribes the real motive to the warlike measures to England, and intimates that England, foreseeing war with France, wishes to provide an entrenched camp in Belgium.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

The Paris Bourse opened buoyant. The Three per Cent Rentes advanced to 70f. 25c., but closed at 69f. 90c.

ILLUMINATION OF MILAN.

The entrance of King Victor Emmanuel into Milan was the occasion of a grand demonstration by the authorities and people of that city.

The King was accompanied by the municipal bodies of Turin and Genoa.

He was received with great enthusiasm, and the city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening in honor of their new sovereign.

The Sardinian Government has recalled her commissioners from Parma and Piacenza. The reports in circulation that 50,000 French troops are to remain provisionally in Italy till the affairs of the country are settled.

The Sardinian Minister has reported that he left his secretary behind with foreign power in the name of the people. This step, it is reported, had produced a very bad effect.

BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria has apologized to France for granting permission to the Prussian Government to march troops through his territory to the Rhine.

NEW RUSSIAN RAILWAY.

The construction of a railway between Moscow and Saratov, a distance of about seven hundred miles in a direct line from St. Petersburg, has been authorized by the Russian Government, and a charter has been granted to a company with forty-five million rubles capital.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople announce the departure of the Sultan for Salonica, where he arrived on the 26th of July.

INDIA.

Advices from India state that a considerable reduction of the native troops had been ordered.

At Calcutta the import trade was dull, and exports were flat. Freights, however, were firmer.

CHINA.

Representatives from England, France and Austria are from Shanghae to Pekin.

At Canton little business was being done in exports, but the import trade was more active.

At Shanghae the Tea market was quiet. Silk was in moderate demand.

At Foochoo large transactions in Tea had been effected at extreme rates.

PRUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Prussian Government has determined to send two vessels of war to Japan to open commercial intercourse with that nation.

IMPERIAL VISIT.

The Emperor of Russia, it is announced, will visit Berlin in September.

AFRICA.

The natives in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast of Africa, are being taught to the cultivation of cotton, and considerable quantities of the staple had been collected for shipment to England.

Palm oil had largely advanced at Aora.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—The ship Hilton, from New Orleans, arrived at this port on the 9th instant, and the ship John Bennett, from New Orleans, arrived on the 5th.

The ship Alexander Wise, previously reported ashore, had been got off, and was being discharged.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

LONDON, August 12.—The North German Lloyd's mail steamship Bremen, Capt. Wise, arrived at this port this evening.

Her advices have been anticipated by the Hungarian at Quebec.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CONVENTION.

MICHIGAN FALLS, Aug. 21.—The Committee of railroad and steamboat agents, in session at this place, have agreed to reduce the rates of freight upon the first class of merchandise to Memphis via Cairo to $1 25, and the second class to $1 50, and to points below Memphis $1 35 and $1 65. The third and fourth classes remain unchanged.

FAILURES IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Messrs. Stevens & Science, extensive stock brokers of this city, have suspended payment.

Their liabilities have not been ascertained.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—The Los Angeles *Star* reports that two hundred Mohave Indians attacked the whites at Beal's Crossing and carried off the mules and provisions.

Major Armistead, with a party of United States troops, had gone to chastise them.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—The Mississippi at this point is rapidly falling.

The upper streams are also falling.

The Missouri river has three and a half feet of water in the channel, and there is the same depth of water on the lower rapids.

There is a depth of six feet of water in the channel between here and Cairo.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 22.—The steamer Fanny Bullitt passed down at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

VICKSBURG, August 22.—The steamer L. M. Kennett passed down at 3, and the steamer Grand Duke at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

Valuable Surgical Discovery.

PARIS, July 28, 1859.

* * * A medical discovery of much value, destined to effect a great amelioration in the treatment of ulcers, abscesses, flesh wounds, &c., has lately been made by two former interns to house surgeons of the Hospital de la Charité, and by them generously offered to the world without fee or reward. At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences the celebrated Dr. Velpeau demanded permission to make an important communication, and announced that the two young practitioners in question, Messrs. Corme and Demeaux, had paid him a visit for the purpose of presenting to his notice their discovery, and explaining to him its results. Messrs. Corme and Demeaux have found a process for the complete and instantaneous disinfection of animal matter. The action of the disinfecting agent arrests the progress of decomposition, and effectually prevents the generation of insects. The substance, prepared for use, costs here at most one franc for a hundred pounds, and the expense in America would probably be still less. The following is the formula, as given by the inventors themselves:

Plaster of commerce, reduced to a fine powder, 100 parts; coal tar, one to three parts. The mixture of the two substances is effected by the aid of a spatula, or better, by any other appropriate mechanical means. The application of this composition to the dressing of ulcers or wounds requires a particular preparation. A certain quantity of the powder, prepared according to the formula, is diluted with olive oil to the consistency of a paste or ointment. This species of paste or salve is of a dark brown color, has a slightly bituminous odor, and may be kept in a closed jar for an indefinite period. The application is perfectly painless; it does not irritate, and the composition has the property of absorbing infectious liquids the instant it is applied to the sore which produces them. The application may be made at or immediately in the latter case, that is to say, placing the composition directly in contact with the sore, no pain whatever is produced, on the contrary, the salve has a decidedly soothing effect. It cleanses the sore and favors the cicatrization.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Velpeau mentioned the case of a patient at the Charité, to whom the new process had been applied, with perfect success. This person was afflicted with a frightful abscess in the thigh, from which exuded a putrid matter of the most infectious odor, rendering the operations of the surgeon both painful and difficult. This matter, mixed with a powder held in readiness by the two experimentalists, was disinfected in one minute, touched with impunity by the spectators, and applied beneath their noses, without leaving a trace of unpleasant odor.

As has been seen, the elements of this composition are of the simplest character, and though intelligence of the discovery could not have reached the medical faculty of the United States in advance of this letter, your own surgeons will doubtless receive, by the same mail which carries this, every encouraging particular. My desire is to make known the event throughout our country, and I sincerely hope the paragraph may be widely copied by your exchanges. When Dr. Velpeau himself observed at the close of his observations before the Academy, too much publicity cannot be given to so valuable a discovery, as well as the disinterestedness of its authors. In their own report, Messrs. Corme and Demeaux state that the compositions may be applied in the form of a poultice, or cotton, and laid on the wound. They demonstrate that their mode of dressing possesses the double property of disinfecting morbid products and of absorbing their liquids. This last circumstance entirely obviates the necessity of lint—which is one of the most important features of the discovery.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

CAUSES OF AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS.—*Debate in the British Parliament.*—Mr. Monckton Milnes, upon presenting his motion in the House of Commons for an address to the Queen praying the Government to take measures to prevent, by adopting some mode of punishment, the assaults and cruelties which were committed on American seamen, stated that the number of suffering American seamen from the violence and brutality of American shipmasters entering the single port of Liverpool, and admitted to the Liverpool hospital, was, for the year ending on the 1st of June, 1858, no less than one hundred and thirty-five; while from the latter month to January, 1859, the number had been eighty, and the number in the poor-house from June, 1858, to March, 1859, had been no less than twenty-three. The authors of these brutalities went unpunished. The inhabitants of Liverpool stated that unhappy men arrived from America almost daily in their harbors who, from their brutal treatment on the voyage, had to be taken to the hospitals, where some of them had died from injuries, and other remained for a long time unrecovered. Several cases of murder had occurred on the sea in which the perpetrators, after reaching England, had escaped punishment through the want of law to meet the case. The Government of the United States was desirous of entering into a convention for the punishment of crimes on the high seas, and it was to be hoped the Government of Great Britain would adopt some method of bringing offenders to justice.

The Attorney General remarked that a convention existed between France and the United States on this subject, and nothing was more common than for the captain of an American merchant vessel, on reaching a French port, to go immediately to his own consul and accuse the whole ship's crew of mutiny, and have them imprisoned, in order that he might keep them in safe custody until he was ready to sail again, when the crew were delivered on board. While showing the necessity of caution in the movement, he hoped some wise rule might be adopted on this subject with other nations to accomplish the intended object. The subject was discussed at length and the motion granted.

A Spunky Veteran.

Lord Lyndhurst is, we believe, nearly ninety years old, and one of the most remarkable men of the day. Although an old man, he is any thing but an "old fogy." A speech made by him a few weeks ago in the House of Lords contained a passage, in reply to a sneer at his age made by a member of the House of Commons, which is quite worthy of being placed alongside of Pitt's memorable answer to the charge of "the atrocious crime of being a young man," although much more good humored and conceived in a much better spirit than that spiteful retort. He said:

"I wish to ask the noble duke opposite (the Duke of Somerset) a question. But before I do so, your lordships will perhaps allow me to make a few observations on a matter personal to myself. My lords, I am informed that an honorable member has supported and backed up by a noble lord in another locality, if I may so express myself, has made certain charges against me with reference to my conduct upon the other night in the course of the discussion upon the defences of the country. One of those charges is an absurdity—I ask, the noble duke opposite, stated that I was an 'old man,' or an 'aged man,' or an 'old peer'—for there are various readings of the classical attack. (A laugh.)

"I can only say that I must plead guilty to that part of the charge, while at the same time I cannot but admire the sarcasm to which it gave rise. I am ordinarily fond of the taste and talent of the honorable gentleman who made this extraordinary discovery, and I shall be happy to see him on all other fore-ordained occasions. I, on the other hand, am a very old man. No man who has lived long can fail to perceive that the climate to which is called Fever and Ague. The experience of a century for the very most, and should be considered a public benefactor, and Dr J. Bull's Fever Pills is the remedy, we have found personal trial.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Gout, however frequent, are normally brought up by the Pill. Bowel complaints, of long fever, always yield to the Ointment. Inquiries vacant under the operation of the Ointment.

Look out for Imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

B. PRADEL,

St. Charles st.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

HAVING received the largest assortment of CUTLERY, such as two and three bladed Pocket Knives, Ivory Handles with several blades, Table, Carving and Dessert Knives, Ivory Table, Carving and Dessert Knives, Carbon Knives, Ivory Handles, Bone Handles, Table and Carving Forks, plain and extra fine Scissors, Razors, Pocket Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.

Having purchased the stock of Atkinson, Cutlery, &c., he offers them for sale at marked prices, furnishing regarding cutlery the foregoing assortment will do well to visit the establishment before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the celebrated Rodgers' Cutlery.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. novtfnoxtry

TWO STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power

B. PRADEL,

St. CHARLES STREET.

MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Ladies' Trusses, Supporters, Gum Belts, Gum Stockings, Gum Sheeting, Gum Tubing, Gum Bandages, Gum Cots, Gum Pillows, Gum Bags, Gum Cushions, Gum Rings, Gum Dolls, Gum Balls, Gum Dumbbells, Gum Clubs, Gum Sponges, Gum Syringes, Gum Pessaries, Gum Urinals, Gum Bedpans, Gum Bottles, Gum Tubes, Gum Nipples, Gum Shoes, Gum Boots, Gum Leggings, Gum Aprons, Gum Gloves, Gum Mittens, Gum Caps, Gum Hats, Gum Wigs, Gum Beards, Gum Noses, Gum Eyes, Gum Ears, Gum Fingers, Gum Toes, Gum Legs, Gum Arms, of Various Descriptions, Ladies' Gum Belts, Gum Bandages, Gum Supporters for the relief of Displacements, and particularly of the feet; a large assortment of Gum Goods, too numerous to be mentioned, and of every variety of delicacy.

INJECTING MACHINES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Thermometers of different patterns, Lancets, Trocars, and Exploring Needles, with Bougies of various sizes; Bougies for urethral, for the ear, for showing the Eustachian tube, for the nose, for the throat, and vocal organs, for the rectum, and for the relief of impotence or irritation. Assembling thereto being, a large supply of Glass syringes of all different patterns.

Trusses, of all kinds, supplied to the satisfaction of wearers, and warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Surgeons and other instruments made to order, and repaired at short notice.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES will find a large assortment of Bandages, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, and Gum goods, of every description, for sale, at wholesale and retail, at B. PRADEL, novtfn ctry St. Charles st.

LYONS Gunslings, landing on Nicole Dry Dock, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 30 Old Levee.

WHISKY—Old Monongahela, a very superior article, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 30 Old Levee.

VERMICELLI MACARONI—Bergin, Fond Gaillard, St. Jos. & V. Bernard & Co., Mount Carmel, Bunny Blanche, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 30 Old Levee.

CORDAGE—Landing ex ship Hope, for sale, from the Dock, 100 coils assorted cordage, 60 do Manilla, 20 do Bolt Rope, 40 do Hemp, 20 do Spun Yarn, 20 do Marline, 20 do Tarred Yarn; 50