THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
A. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.

Daily paper, (one year in advance) $12
Country paper, semi-weekly 6
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,401.

Rates of Advertising. [illegible]

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1859.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

The late appalling catastrophe on the Michigan Southern Railroad adds another to the frightful list of calamities by which a large number of human beings have been hurried into eternity "unhouseled, unanneled, with all their imperfections on their head." In this last railway slaughter only sixty or fifty persons perished by a dreadful death, while forty or fifty more will bear upon their persons for a time or forever the marks of the disaster. An accident of this sort, like all similar ones that have occurred, will inspire horror and regret for a little while; the public journals will protest with more or less of energy against the immunity of crime, and will call on the proper authorities to make a rigid investigation of the circumstances connected with the casualty, and to hold to a strict accountability the officers of the company and the conductor and engineer. Perhaps some faint mockery of an examination will be had, and after a thus whitewashing process has been duly finished, the usual verdict will be rendered "Nobody to blame." The press will then cease its objurgation; the public will speedily forget the painful excitement; the rush of new events will completely obliterate the memory of this destructive incident; railroads will be patronized as freely as ever, and no one will recall the murder of half a hundred citizens until another horrible affair awakens dim recollections of the past. The frequency of these bloody tragedies could scarcely be suspected by those who do not keep the record of them. The New York *Herald* publishes the annexed list of the railroad disasters which have occurred in this country since 1853, and pertinently asks in how many instances have the companies been held accountable for the loss of life? We can answer, "in none." The utmost that has been wrung from juries has been pecuniary indemnity, which, as it falls on innocent stockholders, and is divided amongst many, is a cheap and easy mode of paying the score for broken limbs, bodies torn in pieces, and every conceivable variety of mangling and mutilation. Here is the list:

Road.	Date.	Killed.	Wd.
Baltimore and Ohio	March 27, 1853	8	24
Michigan Southern	April 26, 1853	21	5
New York & New Haven	May 6, 1853	46	24
Delaware and Delaware	August 2, 1853	11	14
Camden and Amboy	August 9, 1853	4	20
Providence and Worcester	Aug. 12, 1853	14	24
[illegible] Road	July 4, 1854	34	60
Camden and Amboy	Aug. 29, 1855	22	67
[illegible]	Nov. 1, 1855	18	30
[illegible] River	Jan. 10, 1856	5	22
Pennsylvania Road	July 17, 1856	66	100
[illegible] Southern	Sept. 27, 1858	9	20
[illegible] and Cleveland	Dec. 8, 1856	8	10
Great Western, Canada	March 7, 1857	60	15
New York Central	May 11, 1858	9	57
[illegible] and Erie	July 15, 1858	6	40
[illegible] Southern	June 27, 1859	40	35
Total		393	614

These are the grand catastrophes; such cases as a locomotive bursting or a car running off the track, and killing and wounding one or two persons, are not included, as they are scarcely worth mention. Nevertheless in six years a total of about 400 human beings sent prematurely and by shocking deaths to their graves, and 600 more cruelly mangled, is a highly respectable figure. It illustrates the lordly contempt of life exhibited in this land of universal freedom. Here, indeed, we need not occupy ourselves with such minor concerns as the protection of citizens against the ignorance, the recklessness, the incapacity, the willful and criminal neglect, or the rapacity of railroad directors. Such frivolous occupations may be more appropriately left to the governments of other countries. Let England and France, if they please, adhere to the old and *rococo* idea that the duty of the government is to look to the safety of the people. We, in our unlimited enjoyment of liberty, can afford to disdain such exploded notions. They are hardly suited to the genius of American institutions. We are engaged in more serious pursuits; such as political squabbles, electioneering schemes, caucusing and canvassing, abusing each other with all the ferocity of party spirit, and hunting eagerly for place and plunder. Human life is too sordid a theme by the side of these exalted considerations.

We almost despair of reform, because it is impossible to teach our countrymen prudence and caution. They would rather travel sixty miles an hour at the imminent risk of destruction, than abate their speed for the certainty of safety. Railroad directors, engineers and others who are directly or indirectly responsible for these dreadful accidents will never be brought to punishment, and severe punishment they should be certain to encounter in Great Britain, because a diseased public opinion is disposed to treat their crimes with lenity, and the very jurymen before whom the accused are arraigned would, under similar circumstances, prefer the peril of a break-neck speed to an absolute escape from danger purchased by tardier movement. We shall begin to believe in the possibility of traveling without danger to life or limb, whenever we hear that a railroad or steamboat engineer has been convicted of manslaughter for blowing into the air, drowning, or dashing to pieces his passengers—but not before.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—At a house in the Third District which a few months ago was rendered houseless a large number of persons, one entire family became exposed to privation and distress of no ordinary character. This family consists of the widow, Mrs. OWEN SULLIVAN, whose health is seriously impaired, and who, from the losses experienced at the conflagration, is subject to frequent attacks of insanity; and three children, of which the eldest is but a child, while the youngest is a baby in arms. Under these painful circumstances, which are attested by the medical attendant of the distressed family, Mr. DESMOND, a charitable gentleman—has undertaken by individual effort and by appeals to all who can sympathize with suffering humanity to raise a sufficient amount to rescue these helpless children and their afflicted mother from starvation. We take great pleasure in lending our columns to so kindly a philanthropic an object. We recommend Mr. DESMOND's appeal to all who cherish in their hearts the divine maxim of love to neighbor, with the confident assurance that whatever may be subscribed towards the relief of Mrs. OWEN SULLIVAN and her children will be faithfully and discreetly applied to that object. The residence of the unfortunate woman is No. 3 [illegible] street, where those are directed who desire further to investigate the case.

[illegible] Murphy, auctioneer, will sell THIS day, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., at Messrs. Voss Brothers', [illegible] street, [illegible].

[illegible]—We have papers of the 5th. They are barren of interest. The Fourth was celebrated at Galveston with great spirit.

[illegible] FELICIANA NOMINATION.—For Representatives, Bethel Haynes, Dr. Robert B. [illegible]; Sheriff, B. M. G. Brown; Clerk, J. [illegible]; Assessor, Joseph Drawdy; Coroner, [illegible] Whitehead.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—Notice is given that on and after the 1st of July instant the postage upon letters transmitted in the British mails via England, between the United States and Portugal, Madeira, the Azores and Cape de Verd Islands, and all the other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, is reduced as follows, prepayment of the postage being obligatory. For a single letter not exceeding ½ oz., 29 cents; for a letter over ½ oz., but not exceeding ¾ oz., 37 cents; for a letter over ¾ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz., 66 cents; for a letter over 1 oz., but not exceeding 1 oz., 74 cents. And so on, adding eight cents for every additional quarter ounce or fraction thereof, and also 21 cents for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof, which rates are in *full* of the postage to destination.

THE WINANS STEAMER.—On Saturday, the [illegible] ult., at Baltimore, a trial trip of the Winans steamer was made, in order to test the effect of the lengthening of the vessel on her speed. With the machinery making seventy revolutions per minute, the steamer made about twenty-one miles per hour by measurement, which is highly satisfactory to her owners, the Messrs. Winans. The points added to the steamer are fourteen feet in length, increasing her length 2[illegible] beyond the original design. These points are merely used for experimental purposes. They will be taken off when [illegible] thing is ready, and two others, seventeen feet longer, put permanently in their places. The trip on Saturday showed plainly that the speed can be increased in proportion to the length of the points.

Heenan, the Benicia Boy, was assaulted by a party of rowdies, near the National Theatre, at Boston, on the evening of the 1st instant, and badly bruised by slung-shot wounds about the head.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER W. H. WEBB.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamer Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Jas. Leach, with mails and passengers from California, via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. We are indebted to her purser, Mr. John A. Diamond, for the following report:

The Pacific mail steamer Sonora left San Francisco on the 20th ult., with $3,000,000 treasure and 400 passengers for New York.

The steam sloop of war Brooklyn, Commander Farragut, had arrived off the bar of the Coatzacoalcos, having on board the Hon. R. M. McLane, U. S. Minister, accompanied by Mr. La Rontrie, Secretary of Legation, and Col. R. B. Tuyman, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz.

We have been able to collect the following facts in regard to the unlawful detention of the specie train by Gen. Robles, which, by the timely intervention of Mr. McLane, was allowed to proceed to Vera Cruz:

The parties interested in the city of Mexico made arrangements with Miramon's Government by which they agreed to pay that Government 8 per cent., being the whole amount of transit and export duties on specie, in consideration of which Miramon obligated himself to safely escort the conducta to Jalapa, with the understanding that at a point near Jalapa a detachment of troops from Vera Cruz was to take charge and escort the conducta in to Vera Cruz. Upon arriving at Jalapa, about the 12th June, Gen. Robles, according to orders from Gen. Miramon, overhauled and verified the specie, in order to see that none had been smuggled into the train, and dispatched thirty of his own cavalry as an escort to accompany the train as far as the Puente Nacional, when it was to be placed under the charge of General Paez; but upon the second day's march an advance guard of Gen. Ouvalry again interrupted, whilst in the pass of Cerro Gordo, and ordered the conducta to halt. Shortly after about six hundred troops under Generals Robles and Cobos came up and informed the conducta that he was ordered to take charge of the specie and transport it to Sacrificios, there to be shipped on the French and English war vessels lying there. About the same time the timely arrival of Captain Farragut, with Mr. McLane's protest against the unlawful seizure of the property of American and German citizens, who had placed themselves and property under his protection, soon convinced the Generals that the better part of valor is discretion, and they allowed the conducta to proceed to Vera Cruz, where it safely arrived and is awaiting shipment to New Orleans and New York. There is a large amount destined for this city.

The war news is of no particular importance, both parties still watching each other.

From the Isthmus, Purser Diamond reports that the forces under Gen. Cobos, which had for some time been menacing Oaxaca, have been withdrawn, and the city released from the threatened siege. The Governor of Tehuantepec had succeeded in clearing the road of the robbers who lately infested it between that place and Oaxaca. The Patricios had moved up the coast and joined Gen. Monzano at Huametula, where the Miramon forces are concentrating with the view of seizing the port of Huatulco. A strong movement is being made by the Miramon party to obtain a footing in the Southern and Western ports of Oaxaca. The indifference of the Liberals and the recent impressment of many of the Rancheros into the service of Juarez favor the design.

Col. S. W. Inge, of California, with a small party, left Tehuantepec for the city of Mexico on the 1st inst.

Our dates from California are to the 20th June. The papers contain little of importance. Almost the only item of interest is the nomination of a complete State ticket by the anti Lecompton Democrats.

Capt. Pendleton, of the ship Sarah Park, who has been on trial for manslaughter and cruel treatment of F. Williams, one of his crew, was acquitted of every charge except flogging.

BENICIA, June 15—9 P. M.—A man named Kenny was instantly killed at the Ordnance Department in this place, this evening, at six o'clock, by the premature explosion of a blast. No person knows how the accident occurred. The only intimation given was the report and a scream from the unfortunate man. A great number of persons were on the ground at the time. It is very fortunate no others were injured.

We learn that Governor Weller has granted a respite in the case of Henry Wappner, who was under sentence to suffer death next Friday for the murder of Louise Vollmer. The day of execution has been postponed to July 8.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The advices are unimportant.

The natives of the outer districts of the island of Wahu are feeling the scarcity of food, occasioned by indolence and drunkenness.

A gentleman, writing from Kona, Hawaii, says that the effect of the continued action of the volcano has been most disastrous to the fisheries off that coast. Formerly a canoe would go off in the morning and return at noon loaded with all sorts of fish; now, however, it will stay out all day and return at night with a solitary skip jack or a half starved squid.

The first anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Hawaii, heir apparent to the throne of Kamehameha, was celebrated on the 20th of May. The King received the American and French Commissioners, with the Catholic Bishop and clerical representatives of the Protestant churches. Addresses of congratulation passed.

FROM FRAZER'S RIVER.—The miners are returning in very large numbers, and all attempts to get up another gold excitement have failed.

FROM UTAH.—A dispatch to the San Francisco *Herald*, under date of the 13th ult., says:

The Salt Lake mail arrived last night about 11 o'clock. Report says that Judges Sinclair and Cradlebaugh have been removed, also Postmaster Morrel. Gov. Cumming has been sustained by the Federal Government. Every thing quiet at Salt Lake. Kirk Anderson on the eve of departure for the States.

The children of the Mountain Meadows massacre are still at Salt Lake City, in charge of Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. They have not been sent East on account of the bad condition of the roads. As soon as practicable, they will be sent forward.

Ten trains of ten wagons each left Echo Canon May 24: destination Camp Floyd; loaded with grain. The road is reported impassable through the canon; they will be obliged to cross the big mountain. This party left Salt Lake three weeks since, were appointed and equipped for Pike's Peak, but finding the reported money resources a humbug, they sold out to parties in want on their way to Salt Lake, and returned.

The melting snow on the Wabash mountains has flooded the country in the vicinity of the city, and caused great damage. Ogden City was in danger of being swept away. An unusually heavy thunder-storm visited the city on May 10; lightning struck two men who were plowing in a garden, one of whom was killed instantly, and the other recovered.

Elder Joseph Bull arrived at Salt Lake on the 29th May, from San Francisco, via the southern route. He says the routes most advantageous to freighters are those via Placerville and Big Trees. The route from Santa Clara to San Bernardino is represented as most impassable. He reports the Indians on the Muddy inclined to be troublesome; had three animals in his train stolen, which were recovered on paying a considerable sum for them.

A California paper says a quartz boulder was picked up in the Jenny Lind Tunnel weighing about thirty pounds and containing upwards of one hundred ounces of pure gold. The gold was sold after assay for $1900. In the same week the company washed out over two thousand dollars in fine gold.

We copy the following from the Louisville *Journal* of the 4th:

DESPERATE FIGHT—*One Man Killed—Two Men Dangerously Shot—One Man Stabbed.*—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named Quill or Quinn came out of a little frame grocery, on Brook street, opposite the Frankfort depot, and going to the door of an adjoining one story frame, occupied by a German tailor, committed a nuisance. The latter saw it and drove Quill off by force. A number of Irishmen rushed out of the grocery, and the German, becoming alarmed, shut and fastened his door. Quill then summoned two brothers who resided in the neighborhood, determined to have satisfaction, and returned with them. They attempted to break open the door of the German, and the noise brought together a considerable crowd. Officers Williams and Bell were informed of the disturbance, and in passing the Hope engine-house summoned Thomas Jeffrey to their assistance. The three, on arriving at the place, attempted to arrest the three Quills, but were stoutly resisted, and one of the Quills, having a knife in his hand, cut Jeffrey in the arm. Pistols were then drawn, and eight or ten shots were fired. One of the Quills was shot in the breast, the ball ranging downward and entering the abdomen. He died a few hours afterward.

The other two, of whom one was shot in the breast and the other in the abdomen, were still alive at 10 o'clock last night, but Dr. McCabe, who has been attending them, entertains very little hope of their recovery. The three brothers are Irishmen, and were employed in the rolling mill.

Officers Williams and Bell have surrendered themselves, and are awaiting a judicial investigation.

After the fight Chief Ray and officer Seay proceeded to the Irish grocery. They found one man in bed, who pretended to know nothing of the fight. But on the officers insisting on his getting up, he did so and ran his hand into his pocket. Seay seized him and took a bowie-knife from him. He was taken to jail.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE VIGO AND ADELAIDE.

FEATS OF GARIBALDI.

False Alarm and Tumult at Venice.

ATROCITIES OF THE POPE'S TROOPS.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN ROME

THE BATTLE ON THE MINCIO.

The Liberation of Hungary.

LONDON, June 25.—The correspondent of the London *Times* says that Garibaldi and his men are accomplishing remarkable feats in taking various Austrian positions by surprise. Sometimes marching thirty miles a day and arousing the country through which he passes in favor of the cause of independence.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, under date of the 22d, says that the pickets of each army were posted in sight of each other, and scarcely a day passed without some slight skirmishes.

Napoleon's dispatch to the Empress Regent announcing the great victory of the allies on the Mincio was dated at Cairiana, and states that the allied army had driven the Austrians from and taken all their positions, besides capturing many guns, standards and prisoners.

The cannonading at the battle was very heavy, and was distinctly heard at Verona.

A great tumult was recently created at Venice by rumors, which proved to be untrue, that the French had landed at Padua, and that Venice would be surrendered within three days.

The people began to mount cockades with the Italian colors and insult the military, who attacked the mob with the buts of their muskets.

A Sardinian bulletin states that at the conflict between the troops of the Pope and the people at Perugia, in the Papal States, the Swiss soldiers attacked the town on the 20th, trampling down and killing the women and other inoffensive persons. The town has been placed in a state of siege.

Advices from Malta state that eight steam vessels were detained in the Adriatic ready to depart.

The official *Prussiche Zeitung* says that the Franco Sardinian army is moving near the frontiers of Germany, and that the Prussian Government regards the security of Germany as intrusted to her care.

England and Russia are actively arming on the largest scale.

It was announced at Paris on Friday that a corps d'armée of 40,000 men, mostly from the African regiments, was expected shortly to arrive in the Adriatic.

Milan dispatches confirm the advance of French troops towards the Valteline.

The Archduke and the Governor of the Tyrol had arrived at Nanders for the purpose of superintending the enrollment of 24,000 men in the Tyrol and Voraves.

An attempt was made at Rome to proclaim the dictatorship of Victor Emmanuel, but Governor Guyan interfered and prevented it.

Advices from Constantinople say that Said Pasha had been summoned to send his contingent force to Roumelia, but he replied that the indecisive policy of the Porte had compromised Egypt, and he had resolved to put the army on a war footing.

The Prussian Government wish Hanover to permit a Prussian corps d'armée to pass through its territory between the 1st and 5th of July.

KOSSUTH'S MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, June 23.—Kossuth sailed from this port on the morning of the 21st for Genoa.

He will, it is said, have an interview with King Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor Napoleon with reference to his plans to secure the independence of Hungary, which he affirms the allied sovereigns had agreed to recognize, and also to lend their aid to liberate his countrymen.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—The steamship City of Baltimore left Liverpool on the 22d, but broke one of her propellers and was obliged to put back. Her passengers and cargo were transferred to the Vigo.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Flour closed dull at prices ranging from 10s. 6d. to 13s. 2d. per cental.

Corn closed quiet; Mixed Corn 6s.; Yellow 8s. to 8s. 6d.

Beef closed dull.

Lard dull at 56s. to 56s. 6d.

Sugar closed buoyant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, June 25.—The London Money market is generally unchanged. In American Securities there has been an average business done, without material change in quotations.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—The ship Mary Russel, from New Orleans, arrived at this port on the 24th instant.

PIKE'S PEAK MINES.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Mr. McCoy, who has just returned from Denver City, gives a very discouraging account of the Pike's Peak mines.

He left Denver City on the 24th ult.

THE RESERVE INDIAN TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Indian Bureau has received official information that Captain Baylor and Capt. Nelson are reorganizing their forces for the purpose of attacking the Indians on the Brazos Agency Reserve.

SAILING OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Cunard steamship Persia sailed from this port to-day, taking out $750,000 in specie on freight, and a full complement of passengers.

The steamship Glasgow sailed to-day. Her specie list has not been reported. She will stop at St. Johns, N. F., to take out the Argo's passengers.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The steamer Lehigh, bound for Cincinnati, took fire in her hold yesterday at her wharf here. The fire was, however, soon extinguished, and the boat was but slightly damaged.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The Kansas Constitutional Convention is composed of thirty-five Republicans and seventeen Democrats.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The overland California mail of the 13th has arrived.

Business at San Francisco was dull.

The advices from the mines continue favorable.

The advices from the Victoria mines, on the Frazer river, are unfavorable.

Charles A. Angels is in jail at Victoria, charged with embezzling $10,000 or $20,000 from the Victoria customhouse.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The New York weekly bank statement shows an increase on loans during the week of $645,000; increase in the amount of specie $679,000; increase in circulation $1,536,500. The net deposits amount to $960,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Cotton market closed dull; the sales to-day were 1500 bales. Flour closed with an advancing tendency—an advance of 5c. is reported. The sales to-day were 14,500 bbls. Corn closed firm—sales to-day 36,000 bushels; yellow Corn 86 to 90c. Eastern Mess Pork $15 90 to $16 12½. Lard closed dull at 11 to 11½c. Whisky closed steady at 26 to 26½. Sugar closed firm at 5½ to 6½c. Coffee firm and sales large. Lard OU 85 to $75.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Cotton market closed quiet. Sales to-day 1500 bales.

Flour closed with an advancing tendency. Ohio Flour $6 15 to $6 25.

Corn closed with an advancing tendency. Sales to-day 33,000 bushels at 88c.

Lard closed dull at 11 to 11½c.

Whisky closed firm at 26½c.

Sugar closed firm. There was a large speculative inquiry. Muscovado 5½ to 6c.

Coffee closed steady at previous quotations.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The Flour market is unchanged. Oats 55c. Corn 80c. Whisky closed dull at 24c.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Flour closed firm at $5 90 to $6 10 for Superfine.

Whisky closed steady at 24c.

Western Mess Pork $15 75.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen 6 inches during the last 24 hours, and is still receding.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—The Ohio at this point is very low, there being less than 5 feet of water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The river at this point has fallen five inches during the past twenty-four hours.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 7.—The steamer John Walsh passed down at 9 o'clock this morning.

WHAT THE ITALIANS EXPECT.—The New York correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in a recent letter on the sympathies of the Italians in the present war, says:

I asked one of their most educated and intelligent exiles, Dr. V——, of Mantua, what future plans the Italians had marked out for themselves? He replied: "A union of all the States of Italy, to be known as the United States of Italy, with a constitutional and limited monarchs at their head, in the person of Victor Emmanuel, or other fit ruler; the constitution to embrace all the fundamental principles of the liberty of person and of property embraced in those of England and the United States, such as the freedom of conscience or religious toleration; the separation of Church and State; the freedom of the press; the right of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury."

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—From Leavenworth we learn that the Kansas Constitutional Convention assembled at Wyandotte on Tuesday next. The Republicans have a majority of twelve, but as certificates are not to be issued until the day of the Convention, its absolute political character cannot be stated. It is understood in any event that a Constitution will be formed prohibiting slavery, and an effort be made to engraft a provision for the exclusion of negroes from the State; and also to prohibit the incorporation of banks of issue. Action will be taken in reference to the claims of sufferers during the past troubles in the Territory. A proposition to annex Southern Nebraska to the State will be considered. Delegates from Nebraska will be present, and the project is favorably received thus far.

The Disaster on the Southern Michigan Railroad.

Of the terrible accident on this road, we take the following particulars from the Chicago *Press and Tribune*:

STATEMENT OF MR. J. J. H. RICE, PASSENGER.

He was in the sleeping car at the time of the accident, which occurred about midnight. The first he knew of any thing being the matter was when the water was rushing over the car. The lights were out, and nothing but an occasional flash of lightning was there to see by. He jumped from the cars, but instead of landing on *terra firma*, he leaped into the torrent, but succeeded in making his way to a clump of bushes, and got up the bank afterwards. He heard a great deal of screaming while in the current, and after landing the cries of distress were awful. There being no lights, every thing was confusion, and survivors were rushing wildly about the banks of the ravine in vain search of their missing friends. He says no one was killed in the sleeping car, but one old gentleman jumped out and was drowned in the current.

One woman who was on the train with her husband and five children ran wildly about all night seeking her family, but without success, until morning, when she found them all dead. She then went to a farm house, a few yards off, where, after sitting some minutes, the wretched wife and mother expired.

Mr. Rice says that a gentleman, with his wife and two children, were on the train on a pleasure trip to the East. But in the accident the parties became separated. The husband found one of his young ones dead in the morning; next he found his wife dead, but with her arms closely embracing the other child, who was saved.

The United States Express had over thirty thousand dollars in their safe, which broke to pieces by the collision, but the agent here has found most of it in the ruins.

One of the through mail bags was found near the river, two hundred yards from the break; whether others are lost cannot be told.

The ravine is about twenty-five feet deep and seventy-five to one hundred feet wide. The night was very dark, and there was a curve in the road just before the embankment was reached.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS PARDEE.

At the time of his leaving by the train thirty-one bodies had been taken out, and he understood that two more culverts had been carried away east of the one now referred to, and by the same rain, after the train on which he came had passed over them. He calculated the chasm to be twenty feet deep and fifty feet across. The masonry was swept off by the strong current. He judged from the mark along the embankment that the water had risen twelve feet, but when he left it was almost dry again.

The tank of the engine, the smoke-stack and a few splinters were all that was discernible of the wreck of the train. A large force of men were engaged in picking up the bodies, and many were excavating the *debris*, but considerable had been carried off by the torrent.

Some nine of the wounded passengers had been carried to Mishwauka, and were laid out on pallets, arranged in a large room in the hotel. The dead bodies were picked up and laid out in the cars, with sheets covering their faces. The men had worked two hours to get one woman out of the water. She was, of course, dead when recovered. The scene on the banks of the river, Mr. Pardee says, was truly awful, as one may well suppose, but he says the amount of human misery among the wounded was terrible to behold. In the Mishwauka Hotel he saw a fine little boy about nine years old, with his left leg broken, and almost open through the thigh, while the right leg is cut completely off. The lad was failing fast, and it is almost impossible for him to recover.

He was one of a family of five children, with the mother, who were going to meet the father and the husband of this family. The mother was killed, a daughter is missing, and another boy is wounded, but not seriously. He is in the same room with his wretched brother, while he saw another of the young ones, six years old, dead, having had his face completely cut off. The bodies of the females were not much mutilated.

The Steamship Argo a Total Loss.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, June 30.

All of the Argo's passengers have arrived here safe and well. The steam tugs left again to-day to bring up the crew, and what was saved from the wreck.

The following are, as near as can be gathered, the particulars of the disaster:

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning made Cape Pine, bearing N. N. E., about twelve miles distant. The coast pilot, captain, and all the officers, were called on deck at the sight of land. The course was changed, and made S. S. E.; this should have cleared her fifteen miles from Cape Race. About 4½ o'clock a very dense fog came up. At about 5½ o'clock the captain spoke a fishing schooner; stopped the engines and reversed them; asked, "Where are you fishing;" the answer was, "On the eastern side of Trepassey Bay, a mile and a half or two miles off." The captain ordered the helm hard a-port, the engines to go on full speed, and to keep S. S. E. by the standard compass; this should have taken her clear of the land. The captain and all the officers were on deck. The officer in charge (the quartermaster) at the wheel gave the order "steady," as the ship brought up to her S. S. E. course. At that moment breakers were seen, and the engines were stopped, and reversed full speed. Before the ship got stern way she grounded bow on the rocks, at Fresh Water Point, eight miles from Trepassey.

The boats were lowered and got ready, when the passengers embarked with but little confusion, the women and children first. The anchors were then passed out at the stern, the coal thrown overboad, the forward boilers blown off, and every exertion made to get her off, but without avail. The captain now sent off a pilot with Mr. Butterfield to Trepassey harbor to get assistance. They arrived at 10 o'clock, and telegraphed here, when the steamers Dauntless and Blue Jacket were dispatched immediately.

Sails, etc., were sent ashore, and tents made to protect the passengers; and where provisions and luggage could be got at, they were sent on shore. Boats were constantly passing from the ship to the cove, about a mile, carrying ashore what could be saved. The fishermen plundered the ship; a hundred of them came around upon hearing the signal guns; they cut away her masts, and completely skinned her. At 4 P. M. the ship filled and fell on her beam ends in six fathoms water. The baggage of many of the passengers is lost. There was no house within eight miles of the shore where she struck.—At about 5 P. M. a boat returned from Trepassey with assurances that two steamers were on their way from St. Johns, which comforted and quieted the passengers.

Tuesday night was passed in tents, with a tolerable degree of comfort. On Wednesday the steamers arrived and brought off the passengers and part of the baggage. They return this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the crew, taking with them soldiers and police officers to recover what of the property stolen from the ship they can get. Divers also go to get out any thing that can be recovered from the wreck. The passengers are all quartered and provided for here.—They will be lodged and cared for, and sent on as soon as arrangements can be made. The steamer Edinburgh is ready for sea, waiting the arrival of the Glasgow, from New York July 6, to keep her company. It is probable that arrangements will be made to send the passengers on by the Glasgow, if no earlier or better arrangements can be made.
(Signed) DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

ROBBING THE PENITENTIARY.—We learn from the Baton Rouge *Comet* that on Saturday, the 2d instant, a successful effort was made to break in the Penitentiary store. Says the *Comet*:

The burglar first attempted to blow the lock of the door off with gunpowder; not succeeding in this, he next made an attempt to break through the brick wall. After getting about half through he tried one of the windows, which he succeeded in forcing. After getting on the inside he succeeded in finding a few trifles, and took from the office an unclaimed trunk from the wreck of the steamer Princess, which he carried with him some distance and rifled of its contents. The burglar is supposed to be one recently released from prison.

Since the above was written a mulatto man named André has been arrested under circumstances which lead to the belief that he is one of the parties engaged in the robbery. André was arrested on Sunday morning by Col. L. Hernandez, of the wharf boat. The police authorities were after him, and the arrest was made at their request. Two suspicious looking white men were in company with André on Sunday morning, but made their escape on some of the boats going up. André was marched off to jail, and as some of the missing articles from the Penitentiary store were found upon him, there is but little doubt of his guilt. This desperate fellow is a free man. Fifteen years ago he was tried, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for robbing and setting fire to the store of Mr. J. C. Hill, on Third street.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1859.—Gracious! Thermometer 93 in the shade, and rising! The city is one vast smoking furnace, and the people in it are undergoing the "fried, stewed and roasted" process, in a way that would charm an oyster-house critic. "Our best society" continue to leave the town in droves. Business of all kinds is as dull as can be. Of local excitement and local news we are next to destitute—so that, on the whole, life in New York for the next two months threatens to degenerate into a positive bore. We are dreadfully in need of a thrilling incident, a harrowing tale, a heart-rending catastrophe, an astounding development or something else of the sort. Indeed, in view of the distressing dearth of topics, I don't know but that we could put up with even so common a thing as a horrible murder.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The examination in the new and magnificent school-house on Barracks street, near Burgundy, took place yesterday, to the doubtless satisfaction of the teachers and scholars, the pride of parents, and to the gratification of the Board of Directors, and the friends generally of our common school system.

This is about the largest female school in the city, having 486 pupils—a magnificent female army in the cause of education, under the control of Miss M. D. Cooper, as principal, aided by a corps of some seven or eight very efficient assistants, in the various departments of French and English.

The examinations were very rigidly conducted by the teachers, and the Superintendent for the Second District, Mr. Canonge, and in a manner which precluded the possibility of any thing like favoritism. As usual, the teachers had something very refreshing provided for the satisfaction of the inner man, which served to while away the interval of noon.

The various awards were made as follows: In First English Department—Miss M. D. Cooper, teacher—Prizes, Fanny Colin, Adele Davis; good conduct, Stella Utter; honorable mentions, Ada Rogers, Madeline Busch, Caroline Magnon, Delphine Regenberger, Stella Utter, Octavia Spear.

In First French Department—Miss L. Chopard, teacher—Prizes, Adele Davis, Octavia Spear; good conduct, Stella Utter; honorable mentions, Stella Utter, Delphine Regenberger, Josephine Favro, Lucie Casten, Charlotte Infante, Mathilde Guex, Josephine Sarraquette.

In Second English Department—Miss E. A. Mills, teacher—Prizes, Louise Dubus, Amanda Chevillon; honorable mentions, Josephine Favro, Josephine Sarraquette, Louise Ducour, Selina De Gras, Charlotte Infante, Alice Davis.

In Second French Department—Miss Celeste Dorfeuille, teacher—Prizes, Louise Lacour, Amanda Chevillon; honorable mentions, Alice Davis, Celina Depas, Adrienne Trosclair, Miss Zeigler, Odoiska Vidal, Louise Dearel.

In Third English Department—Miss English, teacher—Honorable mentions, Mina Zeigler, Mary Cohen, Anne Cohen, Eliza Ringle, Adrienne Trosclair, Matilda Stropel.

In Third French Department—Miss O. Dosat, teacher—Prizes, Angelina Toqui, Amelia Garcia, Louise Pelchat, Anita Toche, Eugenie Cantrelle; honorable mentions, Marie Colomes, Louise Colomes.

In Fourth English Department—Miss F. Children, teacher—Honorable mentions, Amelia Vamer, Lucie Castaing, Lisa Depas, Marie Colomes, Louise Colomes, Josephine Victor.

In Fourth French Department—Miss O. Pitard, teacher—Honorable mentions, Cecile Bachelot, Susanna Jennings, Savalida Ramirez, Louisa Hawthorn, Anne Cohen, Emily Warner.

An examination of one of the boys' schools takes place to-day in the same building.

ANOTHER MURDER.—An Irishman about 35 years of age, was stabbed in Algiers, across the river, on the 4th of July, and died yesterday morning at the Charity Hospital. A post mortem examination was made yesterday, but owing to the difficulty of procuring the attendance of the witnesses, some of whom have yet to be arrested, the Coroner postponed an investigation into the facts of the case until this morning. There is no doubt, however, that it was but another brutal murder, without provocation. The story is that several young men, who were "on a frolic on the 4th," entered Munster's house intoxicated, while he was absent, and maltreated his wife by tying her hands, saying they were policemen and would arrest her. At this juncture Munster came in and interfered, upon which one of the young men drew a knife and stabbed him in the right side of the back, the wound penetrating between the 11th and 12th ribs, and transfixing the kidney and diaphragm. The names of the young men concerned in the tragic affair, all of whom were arrested on Wednesday night, were not reported to the Coroner up to last evening. This makes the second murder of the 4th of July.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—James Porter, charged with disturbing the peace of the election, was yesterday delivered by capias into the hands of the Sheriff for examination before the First District Court.

James Strong, alias Bob Madison, charged with having had a hand in the robbery of $4000 worth of jewelry from Mr. Frank, of Shreveport, on the 24th of February last, was committed, under bonds of $1000, for trial before the First District Court. Caleb Leonard, also accused, was discharged.

John Nyland was held to answer to a charge of having knocked down, kicked and brutally beat Wm. B. Tytas.

Catherine Higgins was held for bearing, the 12th instant, on a charge of having struck with a brick-bat and assaulted with an ax Mary Maginos.

Martin Malloran was held to answer, the 12th instant, for depositing burnt gunny bags upon the streets and refusing to remove them when officially notified by Mr. P. H. De Gray.

James Devine was held to answer, the 12th instant, for beating Mrs. Elizabeth O'Reilly violently with a small bench.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Giovani Seich, as a fit subject, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum.

Josephine, a slave, was sent to prison on a charge of having stolen a fan, some clothing and some jewelry from Madame Olympe, corner of Treme and St. Louis streets. Some of the articles alleged to have been stolen were found in the accused's possession.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Victor Schwager, charged by his wife with being a drunken vagrant, smashing her furniture, and habitually beating her, was yesterday sent for three months to the Workhouse.

George Swindle was charged with swindling Madeline Wasseman out of a lot of furniture, by smashing the same to pieces. A warrant was issued.

A HARD CASE.—Thomas Gale and his presumed mistress, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, were charged yesterday, in an affidavit made before Recorder Long, with having cruelly beaten Margaret's lawful husband, John Murphy, on the evening of the 4th of July, at the latter's residence, corner of Prieur and Esplanade streets. Gale beat him with a club, while Mrs. M. looked on, it is said, in laudation of the act. 'Tis hard, indeed, for a man to be thus beaten by his wife's paramour, she all the while looking on, and in the very house in which she had lived with her husband. There is something pleasing horrible in this matrimonial relation under such circumstances, and we hope the facts will not show so aggravated a case as the affidavit would imply. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Gale and Mrs. Murphy.

THIEVING AROUND.—The thieves of the city are keeping up their rounds rather successfully. The Club Room corner of Common and St. Charles streets was entered the other night, and some four or five gallons of best French brandy, 250 fine cigars and a half dozen bottles of superb champagne were stolen.

The residence of the late David Barbour, corner of Calliope and Liberty streets, was entered Wednesday night, and $420 stolen.

The boarding-house of Mrs. Taylor suffered the theft of a ladys' gold hunting watch.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

On SUNDAY, July 10th, 1859, will be issued the first number of a daily newspaper, to be published in the English and French languages, in the city of New Orleans, and to be styled the NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

The proprietors of the TIMES, well aware that there is an ample field in this city for more than one English and French daily; confident of the liberal support which the public will give to a well conducted enterprise of this kind, and already in possession of a large promised patronage, will present at the outset a sheet worthy of the warm support it is expected to receive. [illegible]

Subscription:
Daily, one year, payable in advance $10 00
Six months 5 00
Three months 2 50
One month 1 00
One week 25
Sunday Times one year, payable in advance, 3 00

Office of the New Orleans Times, 126 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

AGUE CURE.—This is something of a science as well as medicine. [illegible] —Herald, Lake City, Ind.

Worms! Worms!! There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. [illegible] Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible]

To the Ladies. [illegible]

SUNDRIES IN STORE. [illegible] For sale by E. D. GRATIAA & CO.

Commission Merchants' and Miscellaneous Advertisements: [illegible]

Commencement sermon after the sermon of the people, [illegible] Sold by all druggists in the world.

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

Franco-Italian Drug Store. [illegible] F. BENZA, Druggist, A graduate of the University of Turin, Corner Rampart and Barracks streets, N. O.

Notice. I HAVE associated with me, since 18th June last, Messrs. THOMAS BLISS and LOUIS BERNOS, [illegible] KEARNEY, BLISS & CO. ALFRED KEARNEY. New Orleans, July 5th, 1859.

FLOUR; WHISKY; [illegible]; STARCH; CANDLES — For sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKY; GUNPOWDER — For sale by T. BILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 38 Old Levee st.

QUININE; SAL SODA; SPICES; POUCHONG TEA; HOSTETTER'S BITTERS — For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible] E. LAMBERT; BRANDY, COGNAC; [illegible] E. D. GRATIAA & CO.; GUMA & ANICH; LANDING ex ship [illegible] E. DECHAMPS; EXCHANGE on Paris, Bordeaux, [illegible] C. CAVARoc & CO.; LANDING ex ship Uruguay, HENRY VALETON; LANDING ex ship Arbitress, ROCHEREAU & CO.; COGNAC AND BORDELLE BRANDIES, S. FLASHAN, 36 Old Levee st.; BRANDY CHERRIES AND ABSINTHE; SARDINES IN OIL; CLARET AND WHITE WINES IN CASKS AND CASES, S. FLASHAN, 36 Old Levee st.; The Hanoverian bark ARMINIUS [illegible]; LANDING ex ship Arbitress, from Bordeaux [illegible] A. J. E. MARINIEL; HAVANA CIGARS, CABALLERO & HIDALGO; LANDING ex ship Arbitress, HENRY VALETON; HAVANA CIGARS, E. THOMEGROS; TOBACCO [illegible] E. THOMEGROS, 12 Custombouse st.; LANDING ex ship Uruguay [illegible] E. TALAMON, 157 Royal st.; DAILY EXPECTED per ship Arbitress [illegible] BARRIER & NORMAN; ARRIVE per ship [illegible]; DELHIE [illegible]; CLARETS [illegible] PIERRE & COUTURIE.

Wm. Baltimore Hardware. LOST, in one of the Rampart and Dauphine streets cars, [illegible] a pair of GOLD FRAME SPECTACLES [illegible]

Wanted. A YOUNG MAN, speaking the English and French languages, to act as Clerk and Porter. Apply at [illegible]

PAUL E. THEARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 34 ROYAL STREET.

Notice. FROM this date Mr. CHAS. ARROYO has our full power of attorney. DUPRESSE & DUPRE. New Orleans, July 25, 1859.

Notice. New Orleans, July 1, 1859. MR. J. J. KERR holds our power of attorney, as per act before Theo. Guyol, notary public. E. LOCQUET & CO.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangements, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. [illegible]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC. [illegible]

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. [illegible] PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres.

For Sale. A GROCERY STORE [illegible] A. TITUS, 127 Old Levee st.

$100 Reward [illegible]

For Rent. THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE [illegible] ROCHEREAU & CO.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. STORE No. 107 Chartres street [illegible]

Notice. [illegible] S. FLASHAN, 36 Old Levee.

Dry Goods at Retail for the Summer Season. [illegible] G. B. GRAHAM & CO.

House Goods for City Trade. [illegible] G. B. GRAHAM & CO.

H. H. NATHAN, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, 32 BARONNE STREET.

INDIA RUBBER PATENT, B. ANTOGNINI.

B. ANTOGNINI & E. RICHARD, Billiard Table Manufacturers, No. 16 Conti street, Between Chartres and Old Levee, New Orleans. [illegible]

Mandeville Fancy Groceries. [illegible] E. RENAUD.

Esplanade Store. [illegible] DE MONTROND & CO.

MEDICAL CARD. W. [illegible] M. D. [illegible]

SALE [illegible] E. D. GRATIAA & CO.

Y[illegible]

Second District Public Schools. [illegible] L. CHARVET, President of the Board.

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans. NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Office of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans. NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] JULES DOLHONDE, Sec'y. New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Dissolution. THE firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] F. C. PAYNE, C. STEELE, F. PINCKARD. New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Copartnership. CLAIBORNE STEELE & F. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO.) having associated themselves with WM. M. PINCKARD [illegible] WM. M. PINCKARD, CLAIBORNE STEELE, FERDINAND PINCKARD. New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

NOTICE. SELTZ WATER ESTABLISHMENT, No. 188 St. Claude street. [illegible] GEO. G. [illegible]

For Sale at a Great Reduction. ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION. [illegible] J. LASALLE.

MEDICAL CARD. DR. C. F. GUIMAND, having returned to New Orleans [illegible]

TO HIRE. AN EXCELLENT SERVANT [illegible]

Wanted. A GOOD COOK. [illegible] U. LABOUISSE & CO.

For Sale. A LIKELY NEGRO, about 24 years of age [illegible]

Just Received and for Sale. [illegible] SERRARD GUILLOT.

ORLEANS ACADEMIC INSTITUTE. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Corner of Ursulines and St. Claude streets, N. O. J. C. BARDNEY, A. M., Principal. [illegible]

Direct Importation from Paris. [illegible]

DR. EDOUARD MARTIN. HAVING returned to this city [illegible]

In England, France and Elsewhere. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SPECIFIC SOLUTION, IS FAMED. THE RENOWNED PHYSICIAN, SIR ASTLEY COOPER [illegible]

Wanted. [illegible] SLAVES [illegible]

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES. [illegible] JOHN T. DE BRAMA.

G[illegible]

Dissolution. THE firm of A. B. JAMES & CO. is dissolved this day [illegible] A. B. JAMES, ROBERT McKEE, EMORY CLAPP.

NOTICE. A. B. JAMES and ROBERT McKEE will, from this date, continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business, under the firm of A. B. JAMES & CO. [illegible]

Notice. THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of F. RIMAILHO & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] F. RIMAILHO, E. VALDY, F. NEUFRY. New Orleans, July 1st, 1859.

Notice of Copartnership. THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership [illegible] B. ANTOGNINI & E. RICHARD, for the manufacture and sale of Billiard Tables and all articles in the line. B. ANTOGNINI, E. RICHARD. 16 Conti street. New Orleans, June 1, 1859.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. [illegible] BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. [illegible] C. E. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL. [illegible] D. M. HILDRETH & CO.

To Cotton Planters. I TAKE pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & McILHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of MY INVENTION [illegible]

NEW COTTON SPINNER. [illegible]

Belle Cheney Springs. [illegible]

To sail on THURSDAY, July 14th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. U. S. MAIL LINE. FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA PENSACOLA [illegible] C. B. PAYNE, 37 Camp street.

For Key West and Havana, via Florida Ports. UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. [illegible] C. B. PAYNE, 37 Camp st.

Galveston and Matagorda. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—For Galveston [illegible] C. B. PAYNE, 37 Camp street.

Brazos Santiago. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY [illegible] C. B. PAYNE.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG AND MADISONVILLE. [illegible] G. A. FORSICK, Agent.

Sunday Excursion TO MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG AND MADISONVILLE. [illegible] G. A. FORSICK, Agent.

Bladon Springs Packet. [illegible] JOHN E. HYDE & CO.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and Abita Springs. [illegible] GEO. A. FORSICK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS will be made every Sunday to Mandeville [illegible]

For Donaldsonville—Passage Only. [illegible]

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH! J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, (Successor to J. T. Baudreaux) No. 183 Royal street, bet. St. Peter and Toulouse. [illegible]

GAS FITTING, &c. [illegible] CHARLES LOEFFLER.

NOTICE. All accounts of the late firm of OHRMANN & LOEFFLER [illegible] CHARLES LOEFFLER.

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS. [illegible] DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHEA, HEARTBURN, JAUNDICE, BLOOD DISEASES, &c. &c. [illegible] E. CRUGER, SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES, 749 Broadway, N. Y. For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers. 749 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, The Only Remedy in the Whole World SURE TO EXTERMINATE RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, MOLES, GRAIN WORMS, AND GARDEN INSECTS, &c. 50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH. [illegible]

PAUL LACROIX, IMPORTER, [illegible]