THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,704.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Advertisements on the first page One Dollar square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will charged One Dollar for every TEN lines first insertion.
The privileges of Annual Advertisers is limited advertisements strictly within the line of their busi ness, and in extent to one square every other day.
No advertisements taken for less than one year
No subscription to advertising will be stopped until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the p prietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mail due the day previous came through.

THE SEASON AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Summer is now fairly upon us. The sun pours down its rays with bewildering light and intense warmth. The earth absorbs throughout the lengthened day an amount of heat which it is unable to part with during the short interval of darkness; and during the present and succeeding month we may reasonably expect a superfetation of caloric. Fortunately for those of us whom necessity retains in New Orleans in the hot season, the ardor of old Sol is materially tempered by regular and refreshing breezes. Seldom are we compelled to endure those stifling and sweltering days and airless, suffocating nights, which are experienced in more northern climes. If our summer begins earlier and closes later than in higher latitudes, at least we have a fair compensation in the enjoyment of pleasant and almost perpetual southern winds.

As summer advances our city grows desolate. New Orleans has so proverbial a reputation for insalubrity that the approach of June is the signal for a general stampede. The unaccustomated run away to escape a possible visitation of the epidemic; the business man leaves to make his purchases in time for the opening of the fall season, while vast numbees depart on no graver mission than one of pleasure and amusement. It may be fairly estimated that the difference between the summer and winter population of New Orleans is fully one-half: in other words, of the two hundred thousand souls who in winter swarm in our midst, about one hundred thousand perform an annual migration as regularly as the swallows. It is nearly as perilous to add that commerce droops in summer, and that the business of this great emporium almost reaches the point of stagnation. The stranger who might drop down in New Orleans in August, after visiting us in January, would scarcely recognize the identity of the place. The levee would look to him like a far stretching desert; our leading thoroughfares as well scarcely be dotted by stray wayfarers: our theatres would be closed; the nineties of the ball-room and the concert would be at an end, and the entire city would resemble a Spanish town at midday, when seven-eighths of the inhabitants are indulging in a *siesta*, and profound tranquility and silence prevail.

We are fast approaching the very acme of the dull season, for summer has set in unusually soon, and business regulates its course by the advent of hot weather. With summer we have, as a matter of course, innumerable speculations relating to public health. Most of the permanent residents of New Orleans have a pet theory on the subject which they air every summer, but, in reality, as well informed medical men know, we are as completely ignorant of the causes which bring pestilence upon us, and as unequable of predicting its arrival or its absence, as we are of the power by which the mariner attracts iron, or of the inherent principle of life itself. All our knowledge on this theme is empirical. The Faculty may or may not have determined yellow fever to be an imported disease, or one of indigenous origin. Their patient and protracted researches may have resulted in giving them greater control over the progress of the disease: but what they have not learned, and what seems to baffle human calculation, is the absolute foreknowledge whether the scourge will or will not break out. The citizens of New Orleans have passed in a year in which the most earnest and persistent efforts of science have thus far failed to dispute. We have had the fever, and have escaped it too, during the dryest and wettest seasons. We have had it and escaped it when the river was remarkably high, and when it had receded to an unusual extent. We have been free from fever under apparently the most favorable conditions for its development, and have suffered severely from the scourge when the state of the atmosphere and of the city seemed to guarantee us against a visitation. All that we can do, therefore, in the premises, is to continue still more alive to probabilities. When we pass through the first half of July with no appearances of an epidemic, the probabilities are great that the summer will be healthy. This is just our position now. Every year there are sporadic cases of fever, and no doubt some have occurred already. Indeed the July numbers of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Review contains an account of one such case in the person of a young Irish girl living in a healthy neighborhood: she was attacked with every symptom of the disease on the 5th June. But no inference whatever can be deduced from this single example, and it is alike impossible to predict the visitation or the absence of an epidemic from an isolated case of fever.

Within the past five or six years we have noticed that when yellow fever visits us in an epidemic form, it commences very early. The first cases of the memorable scourge of 1853 occurred on the 24th May. We are now some thirty four days later in the season, with no evidence, for the bills of mortality, that we are to suffer from an epidemic. Hence we may indulge the hope of passing through a healthy summer. So mote it be!

CAROLINE CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The following is a list of the freight received by the above company up to July 1st, 1858:

1 steamboats and 162 schooners measuring 3,886 tons,	227,080
1 steamer,	426,000
1 barrels	5,744
1 vessel, barrels	1,525
1 steamboat, barrels	11,585
1 vessel, cords	1,000
Shingles	118,000

PAYMENT OF CITY TAXES.—The attention of the public is directed to the advertisement of the Treasurer, Mr. Girvan, giving notice that Monday, the 12th inst., is positively the last day for the payment of city taxes, without cost. Those desirous of avoiding the expenses of a law suit would do well to come forward and settle without further delay.

DYEING and Scouring.—At the well-known establishment of J. Bontemps, No. 69 Bourbon street, the dyeing and scouring of garments in the most satisfactory and qualified manner is performed. Mr. Bontemps has had twelve years' experience in the business, and orders ample guarantees to all who may extend their patronage to him.

We are indebted to Lipscomb's Express for Vicksburg papers of yesterday.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—*A Man Lassoed.*—Mr. John W. Watkins, formerly of Petersburg, Virginia, was found on his farm, in Surry county, on Wednesday evening last, a lifeless corpse, dreadfully beaten and mangled. His hat and cravat were missing, his coat and trowsers jagged and muddied, and around his waist a rope was found tied, by which he had been dragged into the ravine, in the condition he was permitted to remain until morning, attended by a watch, when a jury was summoned, and an inquest held upon the view of the body. He was then carried home, where but a few hours before he had mingled with his family in all the pride of health and strength, and unconscious of a snare enemy among his fellowmen.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN THE PULPIT.—A Baltimore paper describes the second appearance of a female preacher—Miss Bue——in the Sagem Chapel (Methodist New Connection.) She evidently has displayed extraordinary talent. "Her command of language was great, her logic profound, and her analysis of the character of Paul in the metaphysics of pulpit oratory, showing a thorough appreciation of human character." "Originality and genius were prominent, and the theology was such as the most orthodox would approve."

NEW YORK, June 23.—The jury in the case of Cunningham, on trial for the homicide of "Poodleum," were discharged to-day, being unable to agree. They stood eight for manslaughter in the third and fourth degrees, and four for acquittal.

CROWDING THE CORN FIELD, OR WHAT "POLL" (OR FOR) TELLING A LIE.—Mr. Parker Tilton, who resides at the lower part of the city, has had a very intelligent but roguish parrot residing in his family for the past fifteen years. The bird has always been allowed the privilege of the yard, and frequently would stray into the adjoining fields. The parrot had been taught to keep a watch upon the grows that vied the corn field of Mr. Tilton to pick up his corn, which information he had frequently imparted. On Thursday last "Poll" took her usual stroll, and this time succeeded to deceive her master, who spoke she vociferated, as had been her custom, "Crows in the corn field." Mr. Tilton hearing the voice of his sentinel, crept softly up to the enclosures, and leveling his gun in the direction of the rustling corn, discharged the contents. On arriving at the spot to pick up the slaughtered depredators of his crop, to his great surprise he found only the mangled remains of his favorite parrot.

[Newburyport Herald.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY, of Yale College, refers to a German physiologist in support of his assertion that, in a state of polygamy more boys than girls are born. Well, so better argument against polygamy is needed than that it cannot be the natural preponderance of the worst part of creation over the better.

[Louisville Journal.

The Late Dispatches from England.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier* states with some particularity the import of the several governmental dispatches relative to the question of visitation at sea which were received by the last arrival from England.

Through this channel we learn that Lord Napier had a friendly interview with Secretary Cass on Tuesday, and read to him the Earl of Malmesbury's dispatch, which forgets the late offensive acts by the British cruisers in the Gulf, and waives the right of search and visit. Mr. Dallas's dispatches agree with the Earl of Malmesbury's statement in Parliament. The Earl of Malmesbury in his dispatch hopes that the President will reconsider the dispatch of Secretary Cass to Lord Napier, of the 10th of April, declining further stipulations for the prevention of the slave trade, and that he will agree to a convention for the correcting of the abuse of the American flag—that separation is promised for recent occurrences.

This government (it is added) will probably not insist on the formal surrender of the claim of search or visit, but will couple that demand with negotiations for preventing the false assumption of the American flag. The whole affair wears a pacific aspect.

Late and Important from Yucatan—End of the Civil War.

A letter has been received in New York from Governor Garcia, dated May 26, from which it appears that the civil war which has been so long raging in northern Yucatan has finally been terminated by a peaceful partition of the peninsula into two separate independent states. The northern State having Merida for its capital, retains the name of Yucatan; its Governor is Martin Francisco Peraza. The southern portion adopts the name of Campeachy, from its capital, the city of Campeachy; Pablo Garcia is to be the Governor of this State. The treaties of partition are dated respectively the 15th and the 18th of May.

The Indian troubles in Yucatan, of which mention is so frequently made, are confined to the southeastern portion of the country, near the boundary of British Honduras, and the opinion prevails there that the savages are instigated by the British. The northern and western portions of the country are seldom disturbed, the Indians in those portions being civilized and peaceable.

The State of Yucatan is to carry on the war against the Indians, and Campeachy to contribute a sum in money equal to one-third of the entire estimate of her own domestic expenses; no change to take place in the present tariff of duties on imports; the deserters from military service to be returned, and the established boundaries to be respected. Both States recognize their loyalty to the federal government of Mexico.

A Chapter on Names—The Smiths.

Names are curious things, and by the Jews were given in relation to the eighth day—the Romans on the ninth—and the Greeks the tenth. In all nations the names of men were significant, and chiefly sounds for the sake of distinction, and generally marked the good wishes of the parents. A happy name seemed to indicate prosperity. In the *Natur. Quæst. Plutarch. Fausta, &c.* The *Fausta Nomina*, or lucky names, were always first enrolled in the *Roman* musters, and first called to serve at the sacrifices.

Plato recommends fortunate names, and Pythagoras even taught that men's actions and successes were according to those of unctions.

The Romans, from the beginning, had two names, and sometimes three, the better to distinguish themselves. In ancient times slaves had no names but what they borrowed from their masters or the countries of their origin. Adopted citizens assumed the names of their benefactors, retaining also that of their own family. At first, during the reign of Servilius Cepio Agola, was called Q. Servilius Cepio Agola Brutus.

Heathens, upon their embracing Christianity, received new names, as Saul, the Jew, was called Paul; and the Jews were in the habit of being called by a Jewish name among their own people, by another with the Gentiles. For instance, we find Thomas called Dydimus, and Tabitha, Dorcas. Some think this is the reason why Saul assumed the Roman name of Paul.

Who has not acquaintances among the "smiths," the most extraordinary names? Some time ago there were very learned discussions going on concerning the origin and wonderful extension of the race. Students explored arabic, hebrew, and oompiai root-a found in the name of John Smith's world of mystery. Some philologist in Provincetown has, we presume, enlightened the public on the subject, and threw down his pen because it was exhaustless. Some profound Yankee discovered that the great family of the Smiths are the veritable descendants in a direct line from Shem, Noah's son, the father of the human family. While we believe in the decimation—Shem—Shemjot—Schmit—Smith.

Another learned scholar in Philadelphia, connected with the university of *John Smith's* name not only in our own, but among all lands. Commencing with the Persees, he says they had no Christian names, and consequently no *Johns*—in Hebrew the names were simply *Shem* or *Shemit*. In other nations, however, *John* is found full, one and undivided. Let us trace it:

Latin—Johannes Smithius.
Italian—Giovanni Smithi.
Spanish—Juan Smithus.
Dutch—Hans Schmidt.
French—Jean Smeets.
Greek—Ioannis Smithopulus.
Russian—Ivanhoff Schmittowski.
Polish—Ivan Schmittowski.
Turkish—Ivan Smithoffski.
Icelandic—Tahne Smithson.
Welsh—John Schmidd.
Chinese—Jon Ta Smithus.
Mexican—Juanth F'Smith.

To prove the antiquity of the name, the same author says that in the temple of Osiris, Egypt, was found the name of "Pharoah Smithosis, being the 5th in the 15th dynasty of the Theban kings. He also discovered in the temple of the celebrated temple of Smithopolis Magna."

We congratulate the respectable Smiths on the learned and profound researches, which bid fair, to explode the opinions that the name descended from the descendants of horse shoers. At the hammer men. To them these researches must be deeply delightful. My neighbor of this name, who, not long since, consulted me about the probability of his fleership to a princely estate in the English Court of Chancery, can now easily establish the antiquity of his family. A New York clairvoyant told him to go ahead in its prosecution, as he was the rejudiary legatee.—*The Clove, Mass.*

An Inundated City—Taking it Easy.

Like the eels and skinning, Napoleon, Ark., must be getting used to floods. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* puts a pootical face on the matter quite coolly. He romantically writes:

Ever since the overflow, Napoleon has presented a very magnificent scene to the eye of the traveler. To see a city in water, in America, is not a very everyday occurrence; therefore, as you pass down the great Mississippi, and see the citizens of a city going to and from in skiffs and yawls, you are filled with an interesting scene; and should you wish to tarry awhile in this well watered city to quench your thirst, as soon as you step on the wharf you find a skiff, or I might say skiffs, ready to carry you to the hotels, or to any part of the city you may wish to go. And should you wish to tarry for a night or so with us, and should it chance to be a clear, beautiful night, with the glimmering rays of the moon mingling light with the bright stars dimly illuminating our city, you must assuredly would be very well entertained, "for scarcely could the Doge of Venice before you would hear the sweet musical voices of our young and beautiful belles ringing out from the waters, as they would personify the enchanted city." This would certainly be interesting and pleasing to the musical ear, possessing eyes and ears with all the peculiarities of Northern highlander. Thus you see we bear with it very well.

Our gentlemanly, intelligent and accomplished editor could not issue his ever-welcomed paper for two or three weeks, but as the water continued high, and no prospect of falling soon, he has procured a room sufficiently commodious for his press, hence we find him moving there, and ever since issuing his valuable paper regularly.—Thus you will perceive that we have not discontinued business in the American Venice.

Now, as it respects our farmers, it is horrible. Instead of one growing cotton and corn, fat cows and hogs, you see but little cotton or corn growing, and a few suffering cows and hogs, standing on some raft made expressly for their benefit, or on some part of the levee that has not broke, or that is not entirely covered with water. In short, we will raise but little corn or cotton this year, in this county. Quite small it is one of the richest countries in the State.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
BUCK.

A GOOD ENGLISH BOY ON HORSE RACING.—The Rev. W. Brookfield was conducting the examination of a school, and requested one of the most intelligent boys to write down a description of a race-horse. The boy wrote as follows: "The race horse is a noble animal, used very cruelly by gentlemen. Races are very bad places. None but wicked people have any thing to do about them. The last Derby was won by Mr. L'Anson's filink Bonny, a beautiful filly by Melbourne, riding four. The odds were in favor of none against her; thirty started, and she won by a neck."

It is not a very creditable fact that American journals are occupied to some extent in contradicting, explaining, or modifying the statements furnished them principally by telegraph and letter-writers on the previous day. The desire to furnish sensational news overrides the care and caution requisite to obtain correct information.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Courier* says:

The operations of Mons. Belly in Central America are regarded in diplomatic circles here as of a private and not of a national character. It is not believed that the President Napoleon has any thing to do with them, although the scheme is the same with that published some years ago by Napoleon, and urged by him on the King of Holland.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

STEAMBOAT PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 1.—The steamer Chancellor passed down at 2 o'clock this evening.

Thackeray's Opinion of Americans.

In the last installment of "The Virginians," as published in the July number of *Harper's Magazine*, occurs the following:

There lived, during the last century, a certain Prince duke and marquis, who distinguished himself in Europe, and America likewise; and has obliged posterity by leaving behind him a choice volume of memoirs, which the gentle reader is specially warned not to consult. Having performed the part of Don Juan in his own country, in ours, and in other parts of Europe, he has kindly noted down the names of many court-beauties who fell victims to his powers of fascination; and very pleasant reading, no doubt, it must be for the grandson and descendants of the fashionable personages whom our brilliant nobleman moved, to find the names of their ancestresses adorning M. le Duc's sprightly pages, and their frailties recorded by the handed writer who caused them.

In the course of the peregrinations of this nobleman, he visited North Carolina, where, according to his custom in Europe, he proceeded straightway to fall in love. And curious it is to contrast the elegant refinement of European society, the boudoir of the Monseigneur, he had but to lay siege to a woman in order to vanquish her, with the simple lives and habits of the colonial folks, among whom this European enslaver of hearts did not, it appears, make a single conquest. Had he done so, he would as certainly have narrated his victories in Pennsylvania and New England, as he described his success in this state of things there. While he was there about eighteen years of age, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, fifty-nine years of age, and Francis Hopkinson, twenty-six of age, when the latter was ready to sail, procured a rope ladder, went to the captain and engaged him to sail as soon as possible; had a lady on board, took Mr. West to the ship, and went at midnight to Stephen Sewell's house, attached the ladder to a window in Miss Shewell's chamber, and got her out and to the vessel, which sailed in a few minutes after she entered it. Mr. West was in waiting for Miss Shewell when he arrived in England, and they were soon married—Sept. 2, 1765. Neither of them ever returned to this country—Stephen Sewell never did—and though he made many efforts to conciliate him, he refused all communication with her.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY.—Albany June 23.—About four o'clock this afternoon a destructive fire broke out in the lumber yard of Messrs. Bullock & Manny, on Water and Orange streets, in this city. The fire took from a blacksmith's shop in the south corner of the yard, and a high wind prevailing from the south, the flames spread northward, and swept over about a block, destroying the lumber yard were Treadwell's fur factory, Luther's extensive coal yard, and the freight depots of the Central Railroad. The efforts of the Chief Engineer were directed to the saving of these important properties, and to prevent the spread of the flames to the other lumber yards in the neighborhood. In short, the fire was so intense as to render it almost impossible for the firemen to work the engines.

Up to the present time $50,000 worth of property has been destroyed, with four or five dwellings, and the fire is still raging.

Second Despatch.

9 P. M.—It is now certain that the fire can be restricted to the limits of the lumber yard. The coal yard has been several times on fire, but extinguished. Treadwell's factory is much damaged, but the building has been saved.

The flames have been driven from the outskirts of the lumber yard into the interior of it. The loss is probably under-stated. The insurance on the lumber is only $12,500, and on all the property destroyed not over $15,000.

A KIND HEART.—Lord Nelson, when forced to see men whipped on board his ship, assembled to the deck recipitately; read rapidly and in an agitated voice the rules of the service, and then cried. "Boatswain, do your duty; admiral, pardon!" Lord Nelson would then look round at his officers; all keeping silence, he would say, "What! not one of you, gentlemen, not one of you has any thing to thrash or upon my sufferings? untie the man; my brave fellow, on the day of battle remember me!" It was two days after that Nelson had rescued by his admiral did not distinguish himself at a later period. One day a man was going to be whipped. He was a marine, a beautiful young girl sprang through the crowd of soldiers; she fell on her knees before Nelson and seized his hand. "Oh, admiral, your honor," said she, "Torquehead he will never be guilty again!" "Your face," said the Admiral, "answers for his future good conduct." "Oh, no, no!" he has had such a beautiful creature as this for his friend cannot be a bad man." This marine became a lieutenant.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE LIQUOR LAW.—A very important decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court at Albany, under the Liquor law of 1857. The question arose as to whether the civil imposition of a penalty for selling liquors without license did not give the United States equal authority from a criminal indictment for misdemeanor. A person named Beshaa was indicted for that offense in Onondaga county, and pleaded in bar of the General Term, and the judgment was confirmed there. He then appealed to the Court of Appeals in the State, and Justice Pratt decided that, according to the construction of the law, selling liquors without license was a misdemeanor, and therefore the fact that the imposition of a fine on the offending party did not release him from indictment. This is a decision of no small interest to the liquor dealers of the city. Up to this time only about six hundred liquor dealers have taken out licenses from the Excise Commissioners. There are nearly two thousand liquor sellers in New York; so that according to Mr. Justice Pratt eleven thousand four hundred of them are liable to be sent before the Grand Jury for indictment.—*New York Herald.*

To Druggists and the People.

You are hereby cautioned against spurious imitations of Dr. De Grath's "Electric Oil," as we shall prosecute all parties found selling the same. Mr. Tha (genine) "Electric Oil" has cured the Mayor of Camden of Gout and Rheumatism in his feet, John Williamson, of Huntingdon, Hon. E. Kilmansith, (whom it took off his crutches in one day) and more than 700 others in Philadelphia, whose names have been published in the Philadelphia Ledger.

The wholesale dealers in Philadelphia would not countenance any swamp guilty of the rascality of counterfeiting it. In Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, &c., it is well known druggist there, conned the errors of Dr. De Grath's Electric Oil, when requested an imitation of the valuable remedy. "A gentleman will soon be in Pittsburg and will be able to show you the genuine," when the oil, as Philadelphia, and none.

Principal Office, 20 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. No (genuine) Oil with the name Dr. De Grath's Electric Oil blown in the bottle, and the signature of *Dr. De Grath & Co.* and *E. J. Smith*, to imitate which is felony!!

For sale by WRIGHT & CO,
jy28 6tdaw 21 and 151 Chartres street

CLARET.—Landing ex ship Junius, Kreblin, master, from Bordeaux, 100 casks good ordinary claret; for sale by

GRATIAA, COMMARERE & CO.,
jy28 20 Customhouse st

DAILY adjusted per ship Charlotte Reed, from Bordeaux.—125 casks good ordinary Claret. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
jy28 64 Old Levee st

OCTOBER.

THEY pride are hereby informed that the second MONDAY (13th) of July is positively the last day for the payment of their City Taxes without cost. The undersigned respectfully invites all who have not yet paid to come forward and do so.

jy2 1t ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

Office of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to article fourth of the charter of the company, an election for Nine Directors to serve for one year, from the second Monday next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, corner Canal and St. Charles streets, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., from the hours of 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.

JULIEN DOLHONDE, Sec'y.
New Orleans, July 1, 1858. jy2 11c

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of ROBERT B. AUCOIN, is dissolved since the 1st instant, by limitation.

Robert B. Aucoin will attend to the liquidation of its affairs.

ROBERT B. AUCOIN,
General Partner.
OMER GAILLARD,
Partner in Commendam.

New Orleans, July 1, 1858. jy2 1t

The undersigned will continue in the same line of business—Boots, Shoes and Hats, by wholesale—for his own account.

ROBERT B AUCOIN,
12 and 14 Customhouse street.
jy2

DYEING.

J. SOSTENES, Dyer and Scourer,
60.....BOURBON STREET.....60
HAS the honor to inform the public that he has established No. 73 Royal street, and that he will continue it, as heretofore, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.

The manager in which, for the last twelve years, he has retained the numerous customers of his establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may honor him with their patronage. jy2 3m

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SHEDDS & CO. is this day dissolved. Their successors, NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., will attend to the liquidation.

E. B. SHEDDS,
DUTHIL,
V. FAISANS.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1858.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., and will carry on as heretofore, the Dry Goods business, at the corner of Magazine and Common streets.

ALEX DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS,
EDWIN E. POTTER,
GEO. W. BANCKER.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1858. jy1 1m

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of H. CLOSTERMANN & CO. having this day expired, the undersigned have formed a new partnership under the firm of H. CLOSTERMANN, TOURNE & CO., and will carry on the same business as heretofore. The new firm will attend to the liquidation of the late one.

HENRY CLOSTERMANN, Paris,
NICOLAS TOURNE,
JOSEPH BAYLE.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1858. jy1 3t

NEITHER the Master nor Consignees of the French ship LOUISIANE will be responsible for debts contracted by any of the crew.

jy30 V. & E. MAIGNAN, 20 St. Louis street.

WHITE LEAD.—10 tons Wetherill's pure, in large packages. For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.
jy23 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

QUININE.—5000 ounces, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.
jy23 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

OIL.—50 barrels Linseed; 25 do Castor. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jy23 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

OIL ROSE.—50 ounces pure, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.
jy23 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

Direct Importation from Paris.

THE undersigned, agent for the well known French manufacturer, has just received per ships Zanoba and Gulf Stream, from Havre—

20 cases Soleil's customs hot-aque
2000 Sasbe
2 Bancard's pills;
1000 do Lebeau's;
3000 boxes Colbert's
400 flasks Hunt's injection;
1500 boxes Vichy lozenges;
20 0 Moisse's capsules;
20 0 Jaubert's capsules;
3 00 bottles Lar y's purgative;
1500 flasks Pomtiva;
1000 do Albergier's ipecacuanha syrup;
800 do Flora's
1000 do Mayer's capsules;
1500 bottles Ladiecture's Rob
PERFUMERY from the best houses in Paris
Also, Dr. Ricord's Mercurial Baths Hegis's Cod Liver Oil. For sale by

EDOUARD GUILLOT,
jy20 144 Royal st

HAVANA CIGARS.—Received per brig Tallelah and M A Stevens
50 600 selected in Flor de Pujades.
5f 1200 do do La Sevillana;
5f 1200 do do Flor de Cuba;
5f 600 do do El Universo;
4f 1000 do do Rose Kirk
4f 1000 do do Something
3f 600 do do Sol;
3f 600 do do General Taylor;
1f 600 do do Lone Wellington.

271,800 For sale by

LABORDE & ZIQUES,
jy20 39 New Levee st

LEMONS ex ship Leocoq from Marseilles—200 baskets Plagnol's extra cut, quarts; 300 boxes vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co, 43 do Rhone at or canes; 50 do Lunel, 100 do Gouge's Hermitage, 50 do Noilly, Prat & Co.

For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
jy20 64 Old Levee st

WHITE WINE.—50 bbls Haut Sauterne white wine. For sale by

BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
jy20 64 Old Levee st

BERWICK COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY—E. Barbarin & Co.—Carrollton, Coal Depot. For sale by

BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
jy20 64 Old Levee st

COGNAC.—8 qr pipes Cognac, Fels Royer, 1832, 6th proof; 60 eighth do do, 1845 6th proof, 24 qr do, Montvillars, 1st proof 48 eighth do do do. In Customhouse stores, and for sale by

BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
jy20 64 Old Levee st

COCOA.—18 bags best Guayaquil Cocoa, and for sale by LABORDE & ZIQUES,
jy20 39 New Levee

HONEY.—Best Cuba strained Honey, in barrels, barrels and kegs. For sale by

LABORDE & ZIQUES 39 New Levee

SWEET CIDER.—500 bbls cider, for sale by

jy20 LABORDE & ZIQUES 39 New Levee

CIDER.—500 bbls sweet cider, for sale by

jy20 LABORDE & ZIQUES 39 New Levee

WINE AND BRANDY.—100 boxes Bordeaux Claret; 60 cases St. Julien; 20 do Rauzan-Segla; 15 quarter pipes C Jobit & Co's Cognac; 8 half and 18 quarter casks do do; 10 pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co's Cognac; 10 pipes Alexander Regnault; 20 boxes Kirshwasser. Landing ex ship Junius, from Rotterdam, and for sale by

B. J. TARDE,
jy20 31 Old Levee st

LANDING ex ship Leocoq, from Marseilles—600 baskets Plagnol's extra cut, quarts; 200 boxes Bordeaux vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co; 600 do Marseilles soap; 50 casks Burgundy Port, for sale by

LANATA BROTHERS,
jy20 9 and 11 Jefferson st

LANDING ex ship Quebec, from Genoa—200 bales Rockaglia sweet oil, 50 boxes macaroni and vermicelli, 500 do choice tomatoes. For sale by

LANATA BROTHERS,
jy28 9 and 11 Jefferson st

POTATOES.—600 barrels choice Creole, in Bar rels.
ONIONS.—200 barrels choice Lafourche.
DRIED APPLES.—300 barrels and sacks choice sun-dried.
DRIED PEACHES.—A few barrels, half and quarter.

To Meat.

FROM 1st October, Store No. 20 Chartres street. Apply to D. D. RIVIERE,
jy2 6t No. 45 Camp street.

SUGAR.—300 bbls crushed; 200 bbls powdered; 200 half boxes loaf. For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

TEAS.—336 half chests common Pouchong; 2000 packages Oolong, Imperial, Gunpowder, &c.—

For sale by J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy2 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

LEAF TOBACCO.—84 bales, received per brig Tallahmh, from Havana. In store and for sale by

ANT. COSTA, 16 Customhouse st
jy1

HICKEY'S Farina, Cooper's Isinglass, Coxe's Gelatine, Saleratus, Bi-Carb. Soda, Cream of Tartar, &c. For sale by

JOHN F. LAMBERT,
jy1 corner Chartres and Customhouse sts

Potash.

FOR cleaning type, &c.—In two and four pound cans. For sale by WILLIAM BOGEL,
jy1 corner Chartres and Customhouse sts

1000 LBS., of all numbers, for sale cheap by

WILLIAM BOGEL,
jy1 corner Chartres and Customhouse sts

To the Afflicted.

A LARGE supply of that world-renowned remedy for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c., just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAM BOGEL,
jy1 Corner Chartres and Customhouse sts.

BITTERS.—100 boxes Hostetter's; 100 do Stoughton's, 100 do Gordon's. For sale by

J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

CHICHORY.—15 boxes English dairy; 30 do Pineapple. For sale by

J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

SOAP.—300 boxes Marseilles, assorted; 200 do Liverpool mure's; for sale by

J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.—100 boxes Gaws Cock brand, 2 quarts; 100 do do do, pints; for sale by

J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

PORTER AND ALE.—150 casks Porter, quarts and pints; 180 do Ale, do do. For sale by

J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

CACAO.—50 bags Grenayaill, received ex brig Tallulah, from Havana, in store and for sale by

jy1 1m ANT. COSTA, 16 Customhouse st

LANDING ex ship Leocoq, from Marseilles—60 bales Carolina rice; 50 do Patna rice, in store and for sale by

HENRY TALBOT, 20 and 22 Bienville st
jy1

CANDLES.—200 boxes Leonard's Sperm, assorted size; 600 do do Star, various brands; 200 do Adamantine and Wax. For sale by

J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

SCHNAPPS.—300 cases Bohemian Anisette, quarts and pints. For sale by J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

GOSHEN BUTTER.—76 firkins selected Yellow. For sale by J. R. & I. M. MARKS,
jy1 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

LANDING ex ship Junius, from Rotterdam—30 qr pipes Cognac, H. Sutten, 1821 and 1825; 16 qr pipes Cognac, Bisquit, Dubouche & Co., 1840; 20 do Mustard, Lot 1 Freres, and Tardy & Benoncamp. For sale by B. J. TARDE,
jy20 151 Royal st

LANDING ex ship Leocoq, from Marseilles, 600 baskets oil, J. Plagnol, No. 23 and 1 et; 100 boxes orange flower Water. For sale by

B. TALAMON, 151 Royal st
jy20

HUTSON'S DAMIANA concentrally on hand, 1856, 1851 and 1846; for sale by

B. TALAMON, 151 Royal st
jy20

COAL.—Landing ex ship Quebec, Rankine, master, from Bowmont, 100 casks good ordinary coal; for sale by

GRATIAA, COMMARERE & CO.,
jy28 20 Customhouse st

TEA CANDLES.—1000 boxes, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.
jy28 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER.—100 casks for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.
jy28 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with article four of the charter of this company, that the annual election for nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, from the fourth Monday in this month, (July) will be held at the office of the company, corner of Canal street and Exchange place, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

jy28 3t LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

New Orleans, July 1, 1858.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS!
BUTTONS, CHENILLE,
BERLIN ZEPHIR WOOL,
Gold and Silver Stars, Lacer, &c.,
48 JOHN STREET,
jy28 3m NEW YORK.

For Sale.

A MULATTO GIRL, 18 years of age, very likely, as an excellent seamstress and ironer for the finest linens and laces, an excellent seamstress, house servant, trustworthy, highly recommended and guaranteed against all the vices and blemishes perscribed by law. Apply to J. B DERBEY, Broker,
jy28 No. 115 Customhouse street.

Our Old Stand.

THE
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street,

Is in constant receipt, by every steamer from New York, of large additions to their already immense stock of

Fashionable Clothing,
—For—
MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.

Under Garments
AND OTHER FURNISHING GOODS.
SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPETBAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c

Life-preserving Vests.

The public attention is directed to the most desirable improved Life-preserver. Recent fatal occurrences should warn all to be prepared Call and examine, at

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

HELP! HELP!! HELP!!!

HIS stock having been entirely renewed, he is enabled to offer to dealers and purchasers all the advantages of the market. Orders carefully attended to.

WINES IN BOXES.
150 boxes claret, Chateau Lafite, Chateau Gisconrs, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Latour, Chateau Haut Brion, &c.
100 boxes Sauterne, Barsac, and Haut Barsac white wines.
100 boxes Burgundy claret and white wine, Volnay, Pomard, Romanee, Nuits, Chambertin Chablis, &c.
200 boxes Premignac Muscat wine, various brands

WINES IN CASES.
10 casks superior Bordeaux wines.
10 do do Sauterne, Barsac and Haut Barsac white wines.
15 barrels Haut Sauterne white wine;
10 do Haut Barsac
10 do Claret
10 do Madeira, Sherry and Malaga wines

LIQUORS.
50 boxes Swiss absinthe, assorted sizes;
30 do kirschwasser, Richard & Muller and Neuilly;
20 do Curtius vermouth;
20 do Cognac, J. Figuet & Co;
20 do assorted extra liquors, in decanters, half do, and quarter do, in boxes and baskets;
200 boxes fine and superfine assorted liquors, rich labels;
60 boxes extra curaçoa and ma nachino;
100 baskets superfine, fine and extra annatto;
100 boxes Gooley's Kendall Kentucky bourbon;
100 do do Monogram Augers cherry bounce;
5 barrels cherry bounce;
5 do annatto.

PRESERVES
20 cases sardines in