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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 17, 1857

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

LEGAL REFORM.

We have written more than one article on the necessity of legal reform, and the subject is constantly invested with renewed interest in consequence of the increased tendency to crime, and the difficulty experienced in procuring convictions. It is conceded on all sides that offenses against the laws are far more common of late years than formerly, and it is not denied that the vilest criminals too often escape unwhipped of justice. We examined this subject recently at some length. Let us look into it again.

The criminal law seems ample enough to reach every supposable case of infraction. The code may not be faultless, but is certainly the least objectionable portion of the judicial machinery. It is true that in Louisiana capital punishment for those crimes which are punishable by death is excessively rare. This is the result of a concession by the Legislature to a morbid spirit of pseudo-philanthropy which interferes with and modifies men's views respecting the death penalty. We are not, however, by any means sure that the discretionary power vested in a jury to commute capital punishment into imprisonment for life does not help to obtain convictions. As juries are constituted, they invariably contain one or more individuals who entertain conscientious scruples respecting the right of inflicting death as a punishment for even the most aggravated crime. It is manifest that if the jury were compelled, in cases of murder, arson, or other capital offenses, to render an unqualified verdict, those members, afflicted with a sincere skepticism of the right of a Court to take human life, would never be brought to coincide in such a verdict, and the result would be either that the accused would be acquitted, or that the jury would hopelessly disagree. The qualification of the verdict operates as a salve to the tender consciences of such persons, and enables them, when they agree as to the guilt of the accused, to agree likewise as to the verdict to be rendered. We are assured by high legal authority that, but for the prerogative of mitigating the verdict, juries would very rarely agree in capital cases. No doubt it is to be regretted that the accused should be permitted to cheat the gallows, but something is gained by a conviction, and perpetual imprisonment is really a terrible penalty, though the trembling felon, who has escaped an awful terror at the prospect of the swift doom of the cord and scaffold, may receive his sentence with feelings akin to satisfaction. We are entirely convinced that in the existing state of popular sentiment, the abrogation of the power now lodged with the jury would be highly detrimental to the administration of justice. One of the most serious impediments to the enforcement of the laws is the manner in which juries are constituted. The panel is made up out of the roll books; but a more heterogeneous guild can scarcely be imagined. The sheriff selects perhaps five hundred jurors, from which number are drawn the jurors actually sitting, and it is observed that fully two-thirds are exempt by law from jury duty. The functions of a juror are arduous and wearisome. All therefore who can avoid their fulfilment are eager to do so, and the rich also have the privilege at a very trifling sacrifice to purchase exemption. Thus there are thousands of our merchants the best and most intelligent class of citizens—who unite nominally with the companies, simply because firemen are exempt from being placed on juries. It matters little that these persons have written laws, and perform no actual duty. They pay a trifling sum and fine imposed for non-attendance, and escape the onus of serving on a jury. We say this system is ridiculously wrong. The trial of criminal cases ought to be entrusted, as far as is possible, to citizens of approved capacity and worth. They are specially intrusted with the important and rigorous administration of the laws. As men of substance and property, they should be foremost in vindicating justice, and applying her sharpest penalties to those who wantonly infringe the code. As men of education and experience, above venality, and free from vulgar prejudice, they are peculiarly fitted for the exercise of the jury trust. Yet, through the loose laxity of the act relative to juries, and their own reprehensible fear of an occasional interruption of their business, an immense proportion of our business men are never required to act as jurors. The negative is a great evil, but yet a great evil exists. Under the privilege accorded to the accused of making twelve peremptory challenges, and an unlimited number for cause, a keen witted attorney may, if not absolutely pack a jury, secure the services of the very men from whom the most favorable judgment towards the prisoner is to be expected. The experienced counsel, who strives at every step to obtain an acquittal for his client, will take care not to overlook questions of nationality, of fanaticism, of political feeling, and every other consideration that can possibly influence the decision of the case. A jury made up of ignorant and silly persons will do not regard crime with the instinctive horror of the educated and refined classes, will neither be apt to weigh evidence with proper impartiality, nor attach due importance to the solemnity of an oath. The many illustrations of this truth have been afforded in recent trials which have taken place here. It is obstinate injustice can only be removed by limiting the exemption from jury duty to the active and working members of the Fire Department.

Another difficulty which frequently proves a serious barrier to the swift, humane and effectual administration of the laws, is that of excessive sympathy for criminals. Juries are jurors and who have conceived any opinion whatever respecting the innocence or guilt of the accused. The province of counsel is absolutely indefensible. In a country where every body reads and where newspapers are in the hands of all, where every crime is brought before the public, it is literally impossible to find a jury disinterested and ignorant. By what possible method is a person, on a man who pursues an account of an arrest for murder or arson, plunge his intellect into such a state of abstraction, that while he reads the facts, it never occurs to him or even to the people who can perform the trial, or else he chooses to achieve it. The only persons who form opinions are silly people who have not a sufficient endowment of the faculty of ratiocination to qualify them for a judgment. Of the competency of such persons, Europe it is unnecessary to speak. Here we have difficulty between forming an opinion, and being incapable of forming an opinion, of giving proper weight to evidence. There are probably fifty thousand persons in this city who believe Mrs. Cunningham guilty of endeavoring to produce a spurious child as the fruit of her alleged marriage with Dr. Burdell. We are certain there are not fifty who would not be entirely willing to judge the merits of the case, and to accord to the accused all the benefit she might derive from rebutting testimony. The fact is that the circumstance of forging an epistle is a proof of the intelligence of the author. The moment he acknowledges that he is a forger—a convicted, and be wholly unfit to be governed by the evidence, his proclamation is not in the least disqualify him from serving.

We have more to say, but must pause for the present.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The Board of Assessors, having completed their tableaux, is notified that copies have been placed in the office of the Secretary, room No. 15 Municipal Hall, where they may be examined every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

REYNOLD'S SEMINAL.—We invite attention to the announcement of this specific for gout and rheumatism. The only agent for the remedy is F. F. HENRICKS, corner St. Louis and Rampart streets. See advertisement.

CONSULATE OF MEXICO.—Commodore Rosario, Consul-General of Mexico, gives notice through our columns that the Vice-Consulate of Mexico, in this city, has been abolished, and that hereafter all consular business must be transacted through the Consulate-General, Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

We learn from the St. Louis *Republican* that, on the night of the 5th inst., the sleeping apartment of Messrs. SEMMONS & Co., in that city, was entered by burglars and robbed of thirty six dozen of silver and eight dozen gold spectacles, valued at about two thousand dollars. Charley Ford, a notorious thief, together with a man named Augustine, have been arrested and charged with the burglary, and will have an examination this morning before the Recorder.

A telegraph office will be opened at Trinity Bay, N.F., at which place the submarine cable will land, so as to enable the first approach of the fleet engaged in laying it to be instantly telegraphed.

THE COTTON BOAR.—At a public meeting recently held in Manchester, Alderman Mason stated some interesting facts in relation to the value of cotton, not only as an article of manufacture, but as a bond of friendship between Great Britain and the United States. He said that the first bale of cotton was imported into England from America in 1782. At that time the entire consumption in England amounted to 20,000,000 pounds, nearly all of which came from the British West Indies, the French and Dutch possessions, and from Turkey. The consumption at the present time amounts to 900,000,000 pounds; no less than 700,000 workmen are engaged in the trade, and a population of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 is indirectly dependent upon it. At this moment there are 30,000,000 spindles and 300,000 looms at work, or there would be that number but for bad trade. In 1845 there was in the various ports of England a stock of cotton equal to thirty-nine weeks' consumption, and at the close of 1856 it had dwindled down to about twelve weeks' consumption. Four-fifths of the entire supply of cotton comes from America, and thus the bond between the two countries is the most important that can be conceived.

THE TEETH.—At the Dental Convention in session last week at Boston some of the dentists asserted that the main, if not the sole cause of defective teeth was the use of saleratus and cream of tartar in the manufacture of bread, and Dr. Baker fully agreed with the facts which it stated, and gave the results of some experiments which he had made by soaking sound teeth in a solution of saleratus. The teeth were destroyed in four-teen days. Mr. Spaulding, of St. Louis, did not believe that saleratus did. Saleratus, to his knowledge, had saleratus did. Saleratus, in his opinion, was not an alkali. Dr. Kendrick, of New Orleans, considered the great means of keeping the teeth healthy was to keep them clean.

UNCLE SAM RICH.—The revenue of the United States during the present fiscal year, it is calculated at Washington, will reach eighty millions, or thirty millions more than are necessary. This, added to the twenty millions surplus last year, will make fifty millions. Here is a fine chance for men in office who have an itching palm.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The following dispatches were published yesterday by the Associated Press:

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Sound steamer *Metropolis*, and the propeller *Harris* came in collision last night on Long Island Sound.

The propeller sunk. Thirteen lives were lost.

FIRE AT POINT LEVI, C. E.—Montreal, August 15.—A fire occurred at Point Levi, C. E., last night, destroying twenty dwellings.

MARKETS.—Cincinnati, August 15.—Flour is dull. Whiskey 28 cents. Other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Flour—State brands $4 15 a $5 35; Southern $5 37½. Wheat is declining. Corn quiet; Provisions firm; Whisky dull.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Washington, Aug. 15.—Stanton, the Secretary of Kansas, has been tendered the Superintendency of Indian Affairs, vice Cumming.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND CATASTROPHE.—New York, August 15.—The propeller *Harris*, which sunk this morning, was bound to New Orleans. Considerable has been saved her large and valuable cargo are a total loss.

The captain, engineer, four of the crew and seven of the passengers were saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS.—New York, August 15.—The steamship *Bremen* has arrived from Hamburg.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.—New York, August 15.—Sales of Cotton to day 500 bales, Orleans Middling 15½; Mobile Middling 15 1 16.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.—St. Louis, Aug. 14.—Flour $5. Red Wheat $1 15 a $1 20. White $1 25. Mixed Corn 72c. Yellow 72c. Tobacco 7 to 15½c. Hemp $125 to $132.

FOREIGN EXPRESS.—Halifax, Aug. 15.—The Marble Dome and Blackwell Magazine, containing the whole stock of the city, exploded at midnight last night.

The magazine is totally demolished, and the new barracks were badly shattered.

Sixteen persons were injured. The loss is about $100,000.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.—The Mattoon (Illinois) *Gazette*, edited by D. J. Van Deren, (formerly Whig now National) pronounces thus unfurl the banner of the establishment of the Black Republic in Illinois. The capitals are the *Gazette's* own:

With the growing tendency to negro equality in our State, it is now a subject of serious consideration with the people of Illinois whether they will extend to negroes political and social equality, and continue to let them pour into the State, as they have done for years, unchecked, as a measure of its self-defense and policy, in favor of the RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN THE STATE. It may be to some of you a startling question, but it is always a matter of discretion to do the greatest good to the greatest number. You have before you negro equality, in all its forms and bearings, and the mildest possible form of negro slavery. Which will you take? You have seen how powerfully the black laws have proven to be. Some other course must be taken. It is or are to be the African race amongst us, let us make them slaves, well fed, well clad, but kept in their proper sphere, and all and all the privileges consistent with their real wants, and for the safety and well being of our own race.

As a philanthropist and a friend to the white human family, we greatly prefer the latter.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of the 10th, says:

We give in another column election returns from seventy five counties—many of them very late—and the result is clear. They allow Rollins to be heading Stewart 4000. In the counties to hear from—thirty two in number—the vote last year was Buchanan, November, 10,314; Fillmore, 5,568; Buchanan's majority, 4,746. Take Rollins's present majority from that, and it would leave Stewart's majority, provided the rest of the State would come in as in November.

It will be seen, however, by reference to our table, that in the Southwest, where Buchanan received his best vote majorities, Rollins has carried nearly every county; the returns from the remaining counties in that section can not but be of the most favorable complexion. We have also rumored gains for Rollins in Cass, Lafayette, Osage, Bates, Bollinger, Stoddard and others.

We think the final footing up will leave us only an election to the State for Rollins by 2,000 majority. At the time of making up our table, it is generally conceded on both sides, that Rollins, with Mullins's election is sure by between 2000 and 3000.

The last correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, under date of July 16th, says: "Miss Jessie Meriton White, the pythoness of Italian sedition, is among the victims of the mad adventure in this city, awaiting the judgment of the law. Though a precocious maid of only twenty-two summers, she has long been conspicuously associated with the strongest-minded women of Mazzini's schemes in England, but this perilous flirtation in Italy is her first exposure to the terrors of the scaffold. She appeared since here some weeks ago, with dyed hair—nature's the hue of her fiery spirit—was the first police woman to be searched, and her presence and address doubtless lent a certain charm to the enterprise. It remains for the Courts to determine how far she may be compromised by the overt acts of the libertines who are to share her gallantry on the gallows. The British Embassy at Turin denies any interposition in her behalf, and it is scarcely conceivable that her social circle at home, which includes well known names in letters and art, can be expected for this, but rash step in the systematic perversion of fine faculties, which they have steadily deplored. When the Italian revolutionists appeared to make the arrest, with fearless grace she tore the image of the prophet from her bosom to hasten to the dungeon, bearing with hybrid enthusiasm *Viva Mazzini! Viva Liberta! Bella Liberta!*"

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE.—It is stated in the Paris letter of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* that the protracted Charles Rowe legislation has been decided, and the French government has made the liberal allowance to the widow of 20,000 francs—$15,000. This is a handsome indemnity, and does honor to the liberality of the French government. It was the sum fixed between the widow and the American Minister, and was accepted without murmur, after other preliminary difficulties had been got rid of. Mr. Mason has been indefatigable in the prosecution of this claim, and is entitled to the highest praise for the manner in which it has been conducted. Mr. Morey, a Bostonian, it will be remembered, was condemned in a Paris prison, where he was shot dead by a sentinel.—Ibid.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE FRENCH EMPEROR. The *Monitor*, of Tuesday, the 21st ult., contains the following: For more than a month the police has had proof that a plot had been formed in London to make an attempt on the life of the Emperor. Three Italians, charged with the execution of this terrible project, were at Paris and arrested. The arms also which were to have been used for the perpetration of the crime have been seized; they consist of poinards, revolvers, &c.—Brought to justice, the prisoners had already confessed their crime, and revealed the names of their accomplices.

The government, notwithstanding, suspended the executive which was about to take place. The proceedings are now resumed, and an ordonance of the Judge of Instruction has just before the Chamber of Accusation all the prisoners arrested, with their accomplices. Their names are Tibaldi, Bartoloti, Grilli, (other name Saro) Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Mazzerini and Campanella.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Wednesday, the 22d, says: The paragraph published in the *Moniteur* was transmitted to you this morning by telegraph. Its publication in the official organ of the government has produced a certain sensation here. Hardly know why it should. France does not now for the first time hear of plots for the assassination of her rulers, and their detect. Advantage will probably be taken of this circumstance for an application to the British government, as the duty of France, to aid in rendering the political refugees powerless. That application will be made after the conviction of the parties, and it is thought probable that a prorogument will ask the necessary powers from Parliament.

THE BURDELL AFFAIR.

COURT PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING THE BURDELL MISS.

Resistance, Abortions, &c.

The Cunningham Baby excitement, says the New York *Times* of Saturday, was a little allayed, in the absence of new facts, touching the marriage, the murder and the birth. In a few days—perhaps in a day or two—some new developments will startle the public quite as much as did the advent of the baby.

Yesterday morning, Justice Davison accompanied Mr. Stafford, the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, to the house No. 31 Bond street, where the following affidavit was taken:

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S AFFIDAVIT.

At noon, Justice Davison, at No. 31 Bond street, made an examination of Mrs. Cunningham, as follows:

Q.—What is your name?
A.—Emma Augusta Burdell.
Q.—How old are you?
A.—Thirty-six.
Q.—Where were you born?
A.—New York City.
Q.—Where do you live?
A.—No. 31 Bond street.
Q.—What is your occupation?
A.—No occupation except to attend to my family.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you?
A.—I am perfectly innocent, and unable, now, from illness, to explain. I trust that time will show it, and, by advice of my counsel, I decline answering any further questions at present.

Signed, EMMA A. BURDELL.
Taken before me, August 7, 1857.
WILLIAM L. DAVISON, Police Justice.

Mrs. Cunningham being sick, and the evidence not being fully concluded, she was taken yesterday to the Tombs, as was anticipated. In connection with the examination of Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Fish, Mrs. Cunningham's medical attendant, informed our reporter that he had never been acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham until lately called in. He had attended her because it was the duty of a medical man to attend wherever he was sent for. On being asked by Judge Davison as to the condition of his patient's health, he replied that she was suffering physically; and, in answer to the interrogatory from Mr. Murray, "For what are you now treating her, Doctor?" he said "Gastritis," (inflammation of the stomach.) He could not pretend to my how that affection had been caused; he had been called upon to visit Mrs. Cunningham, and, necessarily, treated her for that which he found her suffering, and it was not his business to investigate causes.

The case being now closed, as far as the preliminary examination for the prosecution was concerned, Judge Davison announced that he should be ready to hear witnesses in Mrs. Cunningham's behalf to-day, and to determine whether he would commit her to bail or commit her to the Tombs, and if admitted to bail, to consider what amount of bail should be required. It is believed that Mrs. Cunningham will not be admitted to bail, in view of some of the developments already in the hands of the District Attorney.

There are a number of witnesses who will be forthcoming at the time of the necessary in the preliminary stage to examine.

THE SCENE AT THE EXAMINATION.

When the examination of Mrs. Cunningham was resumed, she was sitting on her bed, and apparently suffering from severe illness or great nervous excitement. There were present during the examination Justice Davison, his clerk, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Brodhead, Mr. Cunningham's counsel, Georgiana and Helen Cunningham, and Dr. Lyman Fisk, of East Broadway, Mrs. Cunningham's present attending physician. No reporters were admitted. Justice Davison says that the unfortunate woman seemed greatly shattered, and excited to a considerable degree. The signature to the paper bears all the indication of having been penned by a person in a very debilitated condition or laboring under high nervous excitement—the lines being tremulous and imperfect, though the name is still perfectly legible. Dr. Fish assured Justice Davison that Mrs. Cunningham is, from whatever cause, really and severely ill, though Dr. Harlow and Dr. De Wees declared in their affidavit that she manifested no symptoms except those which might be attributed to that excitement, and that there was nothing in her physical condition to prevent her from being removed to the Tombs at once.

SCENES IN BOND STREET.

This place has again become the centre of attraction. Crowds of people were around it all yesterday, and up to late hour last evening. Nobody went in or out, but a rush was made to the door in order to see if the principal character in the strange drama would come out, but she did not appear. Early in the afternoon, that Justice Davison will not pause her removal until she is thoroughly recovered; in the meantime, rumors have received notice to quit, and must leave in a few days, having, as one of them says, "no place in the Slave States." The lady will at once declare, as a measure of its self-defense and policy, in favor of the RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN THE STATE. It may be to some of you a startling question, but it is always a matter of discretion to do the greatest good to the greatest number. You have before you negro equality, in all its forms and bearings, and the mildest possible form of negro slavery. Which will you take? You have seen how powerfully the black laws have proven to be. Some other course must be taken. It is or are to have the African race amongst us, let us make them slaves, well fed, well clad, but kept in their proper sphere, and all and all the privileges consistent with their real wants, and for the safety and well being of our own race.

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City Intelligence.

SUSPICIOUS HOUSE.—Peter Johnson, alias "Dutch Pete," at whose house, in Gallatin street, a man named Seeley was murdered on the 29 of last July, and subsequently his house set on fire, and burned down, with a large sum of money in the safe, surrendered himself on Saturday at the office of the Recorder, Mr. Fitzpatrick, in Court Treasure, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000, to answer to the charge of Grand Larceny. Johnson's bondsmen are Messrs. Gaudin and Lafitte.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held last Saturday on the body of an unknown white man found floating in the water near the Quarantine, below Algiers. The body, which was that of a man about twenty years of age, had been in the water about a week, and was very considerably mutilated by the bonnets. Because we dressed in black trousers and a checked shirt. Verdict: "Found Drowned."

SHIP BEFORE THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Charles Cohen and G. Gerhardt, mate, on Saturday, asked before the First District Court for the Parish of Algiers. The body, which was that of a man about twenty years of age, had been in the water about a week, and was very considerably mutilated by the bonnets. Because we dressed in black trousers and a checked shirt. Verdict: "Found Drowned."

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EXAMINED ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.—Antonio Everpel was brought on Saturday, before Justice Bringier Holland, on the charge of having murdered John Schumacher, on the 7th of July, on the premises of Mr. Ferdinand Tranchard, in Gravier street. Everpel was committed to the jail to answer, and the case will again come up for a hearing some day this week.

FIRE.—At about 12 o'clock Saturday night a two story kitchen in the rear of Mr. Doyle's house, on Dauphine street, between Love and Gov-dolet-street, was partially destroyed by fire. The loss was trifling and was covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, as Mr. W. H. Kinney and another gentleman named Jackson were passing in front of an old building on Poydras street, between Baronne and Carondelet, which was being torn down, the outer wall suddenly fell into the street and buried them in the ruins. Mr. Kinney was not personally injured, but Mr. Jackson was very much bruised about the head and shoulders, having had his brother in the way transported to his home in a prostrate condition. A man had been stationed on the banquette to warn of the approaching danger, but the alarm came and the accident occurred during his absence. An affidavit was made by a citizen who witnessed the occurrence, that the parties were careless.

FOUNDLING.—A well dressed infant was brought to the First Police Station on Saturday evening by a young man, who said he picked it up in Camp street, between Calliope and Erato. The infant was taken in charge by Sergeant Morehead, who conveyed it to his home.

FIRE.—Recorder Holland is playing the mischief among the keepers of brothel houses and stews situated within the limits of his new ward. Yesterday morning, (on Saturday night) Gray Lent was fined $40 for keeping a disreputable house in Orleans street. Last night Mary Gomez was fined in sums varying from $40 to $25. Madame Jules herself would have been hauled over the coals for the same offense, but that she is in Paris, on business connected with her profession.

Baron Rothschild has been returned to Parliament for the Jewish debate without opposition.

A spicy debate in the House of Commons, originated by D'Israeli, resulted in an address to the Queen, promising every support to the government in the Indian difficulty.

J. E. P. Gustiman, a Greek merchant, in London, has suspended, with liabilities amounting to over a quarter of a million sterling.

The yacht *Charter Oak* arrived at Liverpool from New York with only two men on board.

Baron Rothschild and others indignantly denounce the charge of the *Monitor* that they were engaged in the recent conspiracy.

The Hon. Mr. Parry and Lady Emma were married in the free land of Canada.

Cramps.

The most efficient remedy for cramps in the stomach, cramp in the limbs, or other muscular cramps, must, in the free use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The coming season generally brings its periodical diseases, all of which can be avoided by a timely use of these Bitters. Therefore every family should be supplied with them in a tropical climate; many nights the sole dependence have yielded to the influence of this celebrated Bitters. Mark the testimony of the most eminent of the medical faculty of the South can be adduced in favor of the Bitters, and many other diseases.

Gentlemen who are respectfully inform the public the Bitters are now prepared to receive visitors at the Springs, and have established the following agent, viz: Mr. Jas. Robertson, who can be supplied by the barrel or demijohn, on the same terms as at the Springs, by addressing

JAMES STONE, Druggist,
184 Canal street, (Tours Buildings)
Agent for New Orleans.

P. S. For the convenience of families, the BLADON WATER is kept on draught at the above store, as well as at the drug shop generally in Spring Orleans.

LEA & PERRINS'S

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"QUEEN OF ALL SAUCES"

AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a Retired Gentleman.

SIR, AS MY ATTACK TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Worcester, May 1854.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is esteemed in London, and at Court, the most delicious, most palatable, as well as the most healthy sauce that is made."

The Well Stocked Grocery, Provision and Liquor Store, No. 56 Carondelet street, corner Perdido street.

CLAUDE COSTOUS,
Gardener, Horticulturist,
PREPARES AND CULTIVATES GARDENS.
Orders may be left at Messrs. Hyman, Philip and Dumaine, New Orleans. 2-24-57

DEPOSITARY
of the
Traveling Public and Non-Paying Men.
BUNKER'S
Lots-Protecting and Bedding Establishment.

CHARLES J. BUNKER, of No. 257 Dodsworth, New York City, has invented an only non-paying bedding establishment, which is not and will be exposed to accidents by fire. He proves should there be occasion for it, he can be enabled to make Life-Preservers. The Shirts made for bathers can be worn as an undergarment, without the slightest inconvenience, and the Bedding Establishment is unencumbered by any other article of the kind in the world. Persons who have suffered from the nefarious bedding establishments of the Eastern States should have them to guard against danger by cramp, or other accidents. Persons who have suffered from the nefarious practice of Pumpkins, will be forwarded impediately by express, on receipt of the money.

LIFE-PRESERVING SUITS—No. 1, $4; No. 2, $6; No. 3, $7; No. 4, $8; No. 5, $9; No. 6, $10.

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P. S. Certificates from the following gentlemen can be seen at 257 Bedding Establishment, viz:

Hon. Lilly Spring Bower, Ass't of New York.
HENRY WALTER,
Pres. Manufacturers & Merchants Co., New York.
NATHL. L. & OLIV. GERWOOD.
J. S. HELLON,
President New York Board of Underwriters.
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TOMBOLA.

Gr, Sale by Subscription.

16,000 TICKETS at $1. 874 prizes, representing a real value of $18,000. Subscribed so far: 141 and 146 Royal street.

Tickets for sale at the Office, 146 Royal street, Gentle Bill, 146 Royal street, Gentle Bill, 146 Royal street, Gentle Bill