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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

PROVISION FOR THE FUTURE.

The deficiency in the public revenue during the past year has been enormous. So inadequate have been the receipts to the payment of the government expenses that not only has a surplus of many millions been exhausted, but two loans, amounting in the aggregate to forty millions of dollars, have been required to replenish the empty treasury. This rather alarming state of the national finances is usually ascribed to the failing off in custom-house duties caused by the panic of last fall, and consequent diminished importations. There is no doubt a good deal of truth in this—although the extravagance of the administration, the excessive and unreasonable expenses sanctioned by Congress, and the indisposition to practice the slightest economy, have likewise contributed to the embarrassment of the government. However, there is a deficiency, and the prospect is that the vacuum in the treasury will become wider and deeper, as the soundest commercial authorities do not anticipate such a revival of business as will materially increase the foreign imports.

Now the question which Congress will be compelled to consider at the next session is, how permanently to replenish the coffers of the government. Loans are temporary expedients, and cannot be relied upon. Besides, they create a debt, and only postpone, without averting the exigency. We in the United States have but one mode of receiving public revenue, to wit, by impost duties. Consequently the tariff must be readjusted. We are not arguing the point as a free-trader or a protectionist, but simply looking to the most available means, consistently with our politico-economical system, of meeting the demand difficulty. We say, then, the tariff must be altered. The plain alternative is before the country. We raise revenue by indirect taxation in the shape of duties on imported articles. The expenses of the government have vastly increased within the last ten or twelve years. During prosperous periods the income arising from these duties is equal to the indispensable disbursements; during seasons of adversity it is insufficient. As we have no other resource—no other mode of raising money, it becomes obvious to all that the tariff must be so amended as to be rendered a source of enhanced revenue. England and France are not exposed to these occasional embarrassments as much as we for two reasons: first, because much of their revenue is derived from direct taxation, and second, because three-fourths of their custom-house duties are levied on articles of exclusive foreign growth, the supply of which is nearly regular, whether trade is active or languid—such as sugar, tobacco, tea, spirits, &c. The disturbing causes to which we have referred do not therefore affect England and France to the same extent as they do us.

Until, therefore, the theories of the free-traders are reduced to practice, and the last custom-house burnt down, we must rely on the tariff for government resources. If the tariff fails to produce sufficient revenue, it must be remodeled. One of the most prominent and imperative changes—one, too, which may, without inconsistency, be supported by an advocate of free trade, as well as a high protectionist, is the abrogation of the false and pernicious principle of *ad valorem* duties. There are two fundamental objections to the system which seem to us unanswerable. In the first place, *ad valorem* duties so operate that when money is most in demand by the government, it is scarcest. Let us illustrate: A duty of, say 30 per cent. *ad valorem* is laid on brandy. In flush times brandy is imported at three dollars per gallon, and the importe reach one hundred thousand gallons. The amount of revenue collected upon the article would be $90,000. In hard times the cost value of brandy falls to two dollars; the imports at the reduced prices continue the same, but the *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. amounts to only $60,000; the government losing $30,000, though the same quantity of foreign brandy is brought into the country. In this way *ad valorem* duties swindle the government, besides stimulating the importation of luxuries and evil. Another objection is that *ad valorem* duties constantly act as incentives to fraud. The temptation to undervalue the prime cost is irresistible, and the keenest vigilance of experienced officials frequently does not avail to detect the imposture.—Sometimes the honest importer who really purchases high goods is made to suffer for the knavery of the dishonest one, and compelled to pay a higher rate of duties than he justly owes.

We believe that, without mooting the vexed question of a protective tariff, a change in the mode of levying duties from the *ad valorem* to the specific system would be decidedly advantageous. It would increase the revenue, and produce uniformity in its collection. Given the amount of imports and we should then know the exact amount of custom-house duties. Experience has demonstrated the value of specific duties. The system was tried in 1842, and the results were in a year or two the rescue of the government from its financial troubles, and a high and gratifying return of public prosperity. Why can it not be resorted again?

CROCKER AT PINE LAKE.—Our benevolent friend H. LEHMANN will give a grand instrumental concert at the end of the wharf, at Lake Pontchartrain, Friday evening next, for the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers by the overflow at Algiers. Every charitably disposed person should encourage this excellent project.

THE FIREMAN'S ADVOCATE.—This is the title of a new weekly paper, of which the first number was issued on Sunday. It is well filled with interesting matter, and is conducted with a spirit that promises success. As all events the *Fireman's Advocate* has our cordial wishes for its prosperity.

INSURANCE.—The importance of insurance against losses by fire and water may be seen at a glance by the following figures: There were 322 fires in the United States in 1857, and the amount of property destroyed was $14,502,000. In 1856 the amount of property destroyed was upwards of $3,000,000 greater. The entire loss by marine disasters in the month of December last was $2,306,735. The above amount included thirteen steamers, forty-two ships, thirty-two barks, twenty-two brigs, and fifty-seven schooners. If this property was insured, as the most of it undoubtedly was, many thousands, perhaps millions, of persons bore the loss, each one suffering a little; whereas if no insurance had been effected the day previous would have suffered a business ruin, while others would have been seriously crippled in their affairs of life.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival at New York of the British brig John Butler, Capt. Park, we have papers from Santiago de los Caballeros (San Domingo) to June 23. They contain a confirmation of the advices already received, that the revolution had finally ended, and the city of Santo Domingo had been unconditionally surrendered to the legitimate authorities of the country. Baez had left the island, and the army of Gen. Santana had, with great rejoicing, entered the city. The papers are full of the official documents, but contain no additional particulars of interest.

PARTY NAMES.—Free Democracy is the name assumed by the free State men of Missouri, and as such they have nominated a full ticket in St. Louis. The return of Frank Blair to Congress is confidently predicted.—The opposition to the administration in Delaware will rally under the name of the People's Party, and in Pennsylvania, where there will be a united convention of all the opposition elements on the 14th, probably under the same name. In Rhode Island the opposition are known as American Republicans, and in Massachusetts this is the name taken by many of the local organizations.

THE INCESSANT FACULTY OF ANNEXATION.—If, says the *National Intelligencer*, one were to survey the countless models of machinery and seek some contrivance not deposited in the Patent Office, and the thousands of patented discoveries not exemplified by models, he would conclude that there could be little, if any thing, left for the inventive genius of the country to evolve into practical or imaginary use. Yet the applications for new inventions continue to be presented in an undiminished and apparently an exhaustless stream; in proof of which we subjoin a list of the patents issued in a single week of the present month; and it must be recollected that no patent is granted except for something original and previously unknown; nor are the numerous rejected applications taken into the account. They follow a list of eighty-two new patents issued in one single week.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SONS OF MALTA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The National Convention of the Sons of Malta assembled today in this city, and organized by the choice of Henry Seuling, of Pennsylvania, as President, and G. W. Dilks, of New York, and G. W. Wood, of Philadelphia, as Secretaries.

There are three hundred and forty delegates present. Fifty foreign delegates are expected to be present.

The sittings of the convention will continue several days.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The New York weekly bank statement shows an increase of loans of $300,000. Increase of specie, $672,000. Increase in deposits, $671,000. Decrease in circulation, $719,000.

GEN. QUITMAN'S FUNERAL.

NATCHEZ, July 19.—Gen. Quitman will be buried this evening, at 4 o'clock, with military, civic and Masonic honors.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour and Grain are unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders and Sides 6 to 7c. Mess Pork $15 37 to $15 75 offered, but asks $16. Whisky 20½c. Molasses 37c. Coffee 10½ to 11½. Linseed 71c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The Ohio at this point has risen two feet and seven inches.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The river here has risen three feet in the last thirty-six hours, and is now rising at the rate of one inch per hour. The Missouri river had risen six feet at Boonville since Saturday, the 27th, but is now stationary.

At Kansas City the water is higher than ever before known.

The Illinois river is again rising. The upper Mississippi at Dubuque is stationary. Below Dubuque the river is falling slowly.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Cotton market remains firm, with no quotable change in prices.

Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—White Western $1 06 to $1 12. Southern new $1 45; Red new $1 11 to $1 20. Corn 56 to 56c. Mess Pork $16 90 to $17. Bacon—Sides 7¼ to 8¼c; Shoulders 5¾ to 6c. Sugar—Muscovado 6¼ to 7½c. Porto Rico 7 to 8¼c. Coffee 10¾ to 11¼c. Rice 3¾c. Linseed 74 to 75c. Tallow 9½c.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The steamers Imperial, Planet and Delaware left for New Orleans this evening.

The Wm. A. Morrison arrived from New Orleans to day.

VICKSBURG, July 19.—The steamer Tyler passed up to-day, yesterday's passenger, the steamer R. W. Adams passed down at 1 o'clock, A. M.; the E. H. Fairchild at 8 o'clock, and the Champion at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ST. ROMAN'S HALL.—We are indebted to Messrs. Tickner & Field, publishers, through J. C. Morgan & Co., for a copy of this work—being the latest issue of their beautiful Household Edition of the Waverley Novels.

Ex-President Pierce and wife were to leave Madeira on the 1st of June for Lisbon; thence, avoiding the larger European cities, for Vevay, in Switzerland, where he will spend the summer. Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. John Howard Marsh will be with him in Switzerland.

On the 13th instant, in New York, Michael Cancemi was formally sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September next.

The Philadelphia *North American* notes the establishment and confirmed popularity, in that city, of street railroads as "a local institution." It says that thousands of persons along the route of the roads, who were beforehand so much alarmed at the prospect of having a railway going by their doors, have subsided into unresisting toleration, and become fast friends of the work:

Property is not depreciated—children are not run over there any more than by omnibuses and carts elsewhere; indeed, the course of the cars is so well known, they can be seen and heard so far off that there is no excuse for accidents. When the thing was new, people used to stop and look at the cars pass in wonder. Under-fed donkeys in Dutch pebbles on the rails to hear the wheels smash them. But now no one notices them any more than the passage of a load of hay. Fire engines and all manner of other vehicles find the tracks a great convenience for running upon, and that is practically all; so that if the vote of all the drivers in the city were to be now taken, they would unanimously go for the railroads. Nor do they care obstruct the free passage of the street. Each car takes up only the room it stands upon, which is not much greater than that occupied by an omnibus, and it passes so quickly as to be soon out of the way.

A PLUMP CONTRADICTION.—The Washington *Union*, of the 8th instant, has the following paragraph touching Gen. Walker, in which it will be seen a plump contradiction is hazarded to an open declaration made by Gen. Walker:

Gen. William Walker—This mysterious and inexplicable individual, who seems to be regarded, by a class of our fellow citizens, as a kind of special Dispensation, and as holding the key to all future progress in the history of the good people of the United States, appeared again, a few days ago, at New Orleans, and gravely told his hearers "that Mr. Buchanan, through his Secretary of War, sent an ambassador to him (Gen. Walker) saying that if he would collect Lopez and Henningsen, enterprise and engage in the service of Mexico, and while in that service do some act, such as carrying the flag of Spain into the ports of the Mexican Gulf, declaring a war between Spain and Mexico in existence, he (Walker) would receive the support of the administration."

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to say that the President never authorized the Secretary of War to send any person to speak for him to Gen. Walker personally, through an "ambassador," on the subject referred to; nor that the Secretary of War held any conversation with Gen. Walker, or through an ambassador, speaking for or representing the views of the President, or his administration, as declared in the report of Gen. Walker's speech.

The Franklin (La.) *Sun* has the following:

The tidings from the Bayou Macon are very sad. It was very high, and still rising at the rate of two and a half inches in twenty-four hours. The back of nearly all Cotton Bend plantations are already submerged, and if the rise continues much longer, but little or none of them will be left above water. The crops, of course, are nearly all injured or destroyed, and the loss in stock has been considerable. Most of the planters are preparing to the hills with whatever they can save.

Rise of river also continues on the rise, but we have not been able to reach lands in cultivation has been injured by it.

The Ouachita, at Harrisonburg, is higher now than it has been this season, and is still swelling.

The *Sun* announces the prevalence of smallpox in the Hurricane and Warsaw settlements.

The same paper speaks of the crops as follows:

A jaunt through the country between here and Red river affords us an opportunity of taking a good deal of the crops in the uplands. We found them to be much better than we anticipated. The early corn that previous to the rains setting in about three weeks ago, did not promise to yield enough for seed, has come out finely, and now affords a prospect of an abundant crop. And, in the mean time, the long continued spell of fine dry weather has had a favorable effect upon the cotton crop, which, owing to the continuance of the fine weather, presented a poor prospect in the early part of the season.

THE RIVERS AFFAIR.—The *Tribune* of the 15th says:

The proceedings in the writ of habeas corpus in the matter of Mrs. and Miss Blount, were resumed yesterday before Judge Ogden, at the court house in Bergen. After the return to the writ was modified, and to-day a traverse will be put in, and upon the issue formed depends the decision on the pending case. In the mean time nothing has been heard of either Rivers or Miss Blount, and, in the absence of the former, a Mobile paper of the 8th says he quietly stepped in and attached his personal property at the Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken.

THE INCREASE OF SPECIE.—Early in May last the banks of five of the leading cities of the United States had accumulated in their vaults an amount of specie equal to $64,900,000. The decrease since that time may be estimated at something like $2,000,000. The Boston *Advertiser*, alluding to these facts, says that the present plethora of gold is a phenomenon which, in the country at least, was impossible twenty years ago, for the plain and sufficient reason that there was not a sufficient amount of gold in the country. In the year 1837 the banks held about $35,000,000 in specie, the circulation of gold and silver was estimated at a little more than $17,000,000, and the amount absorbed in plate and for similar purposes was set at $25,000,000. $25,000,000, therefore, appears to have been the entire amount of specie available for purposes of currency, and subject to the direct control of commercial influences. It is computed, however, that the amount of precious metals now in the shape of plate is $40,000,000, while in the last year the treasury had $22,000,000, the banks $60,000,000, and the specie circulation amounted to $188,000,000. The whole amount of our specie currency therefore exceeded $250,000,000, and although its distribution has since changed very materially, the amount held by the banks being increased, and that in the treasury having fallen nearly to zero, still the aggregate has probably increased since the above statements were made.

AN INDEPENDENT NEGRO.—In his recent abolition speech, Lord Brougham related the following anecdote:

Lord Lyndhurst gave me, a short time since, an anecdote of a gentleman who was connected with the Hague, and who, on one occasion, received an invitation to the house of a Cuban gentleman, a negro proprietor of a large estate, where he was received with the utmost hospitality and treated elegantly. He said he was rather entertained when, after dinner was over, his colored host said that he was a man without any prejudice whatever, and that he esteemed white and coloured persons himself, honorable, and respectable in every point of view; he held out the hand of fellowship to both, and then his color went up while on that table-cloth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SECOND DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Election of Teachers.*—At a meeting of the Board of the Second District Public Schools, held last evening, the following teachers were unanimously elected:

Boys' High School—A. V. Romain, Principal; H. Desbordes, 1st assistant; Hog. Durel, 2d assistant.

Girls' High School—Mrs. Scrapuru, Principal; Miss Armstrong, 1st English teacher; Mrs. Courtney, 2d English teacher; Mrs. Carey, 3d English teacher.

Barracks School—Mr. Mansel, Principal; Mrs. Maxwell, 1st English teacher; Miss Watkins, 2d French teacher; Miss McCarthy, 3d French teacher; Mrs. Fernandez, 3d French teacher; Miss Le Gal, 3d English teacher; Miss Chapuis, (mixed primary class.)

Bayou Bridge School—Mrs. Andry, Principal; Mrs. White, assistant.

Bienville Street School—Election of the Principal postponed. Mr. Dewint, 1st French teacher; Miss Queyron, 2d English teacher; Mr. Escoffe, 2d French teacher; Miss Metaxis, 3d English teacher; Miss Monier, 3d French teacher.

Rampart Street School—Election of the Principal postponed. Miss S. Cooper, 1st English teacher; Miss Leternesser, 2d French teacher; Mrs. Hubert, 2d English teacher.

Claiborne Street School—Mrs. de LaBretone, Principal; Miss Whitby, 1st English teacher; Miss Delery, 2d French teacher; Miss Wood, 2d English teacher; Mr. Dewint, 3d French teacher; Miss Farge, 3d English teacher.

Robertson Street Girls' School—Mrs. Dubonai, Principal. Mrs. Hughes, 1st French teacher; Miss Lewis, 2d English teacher; Miss G. White, 2d French teacher; Miss O. White, 3d English teacher; Miss E. Vigneaud, 3d French teacher.

Hospital Street School—Miss M. D. Cooper, Principal; Miss Chopard, 1st French teacher; Miss Maxent, 2d English teacher; Miss Desforges, 2d French teacher; Miss Allen, 3d English teacher; Mrs. Turgaud, 3d French teacher; Miss Morrison, 4th English teacher; Miss Pitard, 4th French teacher.

St. Ann Street School—Miss Pichot, Principal; Miss Armstrong, 1st English teacher; Mrs Vizinier, 2d French teacher; Miss Andry, 2d English teacher; Miss Beon, 3d French teacher; Miss Germichen, 3d English teacher.

Rampart Street School—Mrs. St. Amant, Principal; Miss Walker, 1st English teacher; Miss Rousselin, 2d French teacher; Miss Jourdan, 2d English teacher.

Bayou Road School—Mrs. Biancq, Principal; Miss Ioard, 1st English teacher; Miss Vigneaud, 2d French teacher; Miss Mantreau, 2d English teacher.

RAIN STORM.—A dark storm raged over the 4th ward yesterday, and would doubtless have been productive of very great damage, had it not quickly lost its force from the opposition of a hard shower of rain, which fell in about twenty minutes time from its location. The wind blew most violently in the upper part of the First District, and the house in the First District was struck by lightning, but we could hear of no injury of consequence done by the bolt. The rain fairly resolved to some of the inmates, and the alarm of fire, which brought out several engine companies, but proved false. The rain was greatly needed, and fell in sufficient volume, and long enough to thoroughly moisten the earth, and will have a most agreeable effect, too, in laying the dust which the windy weather of the past few days has so annoyingly raised in the streets, and has materially moderated the temperature of the weather.

CITY MORTALITY.—The Board of Health announce 146 death in New Orleans for the week ending the 18th, 1858, being a small decrease since their last report. The principal causes of deaths were: Consumption 19; apoplexy 2; bilious fever 5; bilious remittent fever 2; brain fever 3; typhoid fever 5; scarlet fever 3, and yellow fever 20. The latter, with a single exception, occurred from the shipping. The interments in the respective cemeteries were as follows:

Charity Hospital	13
Cypress Grove, No. 1	1
Cypress Grove, No. 2	9
Old Fellows' Rest	1
Greenwood	1
Protestant	9
Lafayette	4
Catholic, No. 1	6
" No. 2	3
St. Vincent de Paul	1
St. Joseph's	6
St. Patrick's	2
St. Louis	1
Hebrew (Kidge)	1
Total	146

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Margaret Hagan, a native of New Orleans, aged 18 yrs., who died from a very sudden death at home, No. 187 Toulouse street. Verdict, "Died of disease of the heart."

An inquest was held also on the body of a man supposed to be Victor Barnard, a native of France, aged 35 years, found in the Old Basin. Verdict, "Accidentally drowned."

He fell in attempting to get on board a schooner, while asleep.

An inquest was held on each of the bodies of Alexander West, and Alexander Forezinsky, the first a German, found dead in the Third District Lunatic Asylum, the last brought, and the other a Pole, found dead at No. 10 Madison street. Both were about 5 feets of age, and "died of apoplexy," caused in the case of the latter by "*intemperance.*"

An inquest was held also on the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, "found drowned" in the Lake, at Milneburg. Verdict accordingly. Deceased appeared to have been for some hours in the water. His hair was dark auburn, and he had on a colored shirt and blue cottonade pantaloons.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Charles Ellis was sent to prison to-day in default of bail upon the affidavit of A. J. Harrell, of the firm of Harrell, charle & Co., who affirms that on the 19th of May, 1855, the accused, while in the employ of said firm, fraudulently kept and converted the sum of $2500, which was entrusted to him in the form of a check on the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank at this city deposited in the mother Bank; that the amount of said check was drawn by the accused, who made the same payable to himself, and appropriated the amount to his own use. He therefore charges him with a breach of trust and embezzlement.

FINED FOR INDECENCY.—A man named Hugh McGovern was brought up before Recorder Adams yesterday and fined $10, for sleeping nuked, in a skiff, in broad daylight at the Mont Gomery Ferry, in the Fifth District.

We wish the Recorder could have gotten hold of the unblushing fellow whom we saw after by Judge D. in a skiff, under the eyes of the lady passengers of the Ben Franklin, as that steamer went out of port at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He would have the river police make a note of such infractions of the ordinances.

BURGLARY.—As early as 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Bruno Bakers for negroes, supposed per ship Lala Rookh, and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.

Reinhardt Kingler was arrested in the Fourth District on the charge of having broken into the premises of C. F. Lemley, Esq., in the Fourth District. He was arrested with $300 in his possession, which he says he received from the negro Frank, belonging to Mr. Lemley.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Morgan.*—*The Woodman Case.*—Judge Morgan yesterday rendered a decision in this case in favor of the plaintiff, O. O. Woodman, and against his wife, née Caroline Thomas, granting him a divorce. Counsel did not touch upon any other matter in this case save the divorce.

RECORDER SCHERER'S COURT.—Peter Connelly was arraigned yesterday and sent to prison, without bail, to await the result of a dangerous wound alleged to have been inflicted by him with a hatchet on the person of Michael Hogan, last Saturday night, on Tchoupitoulas street.

Jack Eidon, a baker, was fined $25 for selling bread which was not exactly as good as "shortened bread," properly so called, but was shortened in a manner "short of what the law allows." His bakes were also confiscated.

Frederick Emling, the young barber who cut another barber, Frederick Folger, in the course of a quarrel about the stump of a cigar, was examined for alleged assault in the premises with intent to kill. He proved a rather more pacific character than Folger, however, and, as the latter's wound was not a bad one, was committed for trial before the next District Court for assault with a dangerous weapon.

James Duffy was sent to the workhouse for a term of three months, upon proper showing up of a bit of larceny in which he had a finger, and was besides fined $25, with the alternative of three months additional imprisonment, for carrying concealed weapons in the shape of brass knuckles and a pistol.

RECORDER WILDY'S COURT.—A free boy of color named Lionel Dumas was examined yesterday, and committed to the First District Court for trial, on a charge of *larceny*, of having, at sundry times, stolen various articles of jewelry, among them a breastpin worth $125, and a silver watch with a gold chain worth $100, besides small sums of money—all from the store of F. Masich, No. 83 Old Levee street, Second District. The affiant based his accusation on the boy's confession, and asked for a bench warrant—the latter of which was granted.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—A man named Moritz Bernard, on the 17th instant, swore out a warrant against Mrs. Louis Lartes, on a charge of bricbatting him without provocation. Yesterday, having previously refused to point out any one as the alleged assailant, he ventured to hint to the Recorder that he "would as lieve withdraw the charge;" hence the Recorder charged him $10, in the nature of a fine, for making a frivolous accusation.

Reinhart Kingler, charged with burglary, as elsewhere noticed, was sent to prison, in default of bail of $750.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of one Madden, whom James Farrell accuses of having knocked him down with a brickbat.

CHOICE WINES!!
45 casks Claret, St. Julien, 1856;
10 " do St. Estephe Medoc;
5 " do Leoville Medoc;
10 " do Larose Medoc;
300 baskets Grand Vin Lafite, 1847;
50 " do Chateau Margaux, 1847;
50 " do Larose, 1847;
50 " do Gruau Larose, 1847;
50 " do Leoville, 1847;
50 " do St. Estephe Medoc;
50 " do White Wine, Chateau la Pointe;
50 " do Old Monnehill;
50 " do Sparkling CLARET, do;
100 cases Claret, various brands;
17 " do Haut Talence, 1855;
17 " do Haut Talence, 1856;
25 " do Pontac, 1855;
25 " do Pontac, 1856;
20 hampers supply Champagne.
For sale by
LOUIS J. MARMIE,
jy19 No. 27 Bienville street.

CHOICE CLARETS.
45 casks Chateau Margaux, 1847;
10 " do Leoville, 1847;
10 " do Larose, 1847;
10 " do Gruau Larose, 1847;
10 " do Lafite, 1847;
10 " do Chateau Margaux, 1848;
10 " do Leoville, 1848;
10 " do Larose, 1848;
10 " do Gruau Larose, 1848;
10 " do Lafite, 1848;
10 " do Chateau Margaux, 1849;
10 " do Leoville, 1849;
10 " do Larose, 1849;
10 " do Gruau Larose, 1849;
10 " do Lafite, 1849;
For sale by
LOUIS J. MARMIE,
jy19 No. 27 Bienville street.

COW PEAS.—100 bags fresh, just received in store and for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO, jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

CORN.—2000 bushels White and Yellow, just received in store and for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO, jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

SALT.—200 bags, choice fine and coarse, in store and for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO, jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

PEARL BARLEY.—50 bags fresh just received and for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO, jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

BEANS.—175 bbls choice white navy and navy long red in store and for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO, jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

CLARET AND WHITE WINE.—50 casks claret, St. Julien, Margaux, &c.; 1856 boxed claret, do do; 500 do do white do; 250 baskets Haut Brion, 1857; 100 do claret, Chateau Belair; and Haut Brion, 1857; 100 do superior white wine. For sale by jy19 1m V. VICIC & CO.

SUNDRIES.—200 quarter boxes truffled pâte, Mailly's sau & Co.; 2000 do do sardines in oil, Basset, Jr.; 2000 do do do, Rodet & Co.; 1000 do do do, Basset, Jr.; 5000 half do pints Barcona grape, green peas in butter and lard. For sale by jy19 J. VICIC, Jr., 29 Conti st

200 BOXES OLIVES, taper and pickles, 50 do anchovies in oil, 200 do Frontignan Muscat wine, 2000 do cocoa, teas and liqueurs. For sale by jy14 J. VICIC, Jr.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—For sale by E. J. HART & CO., jy12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—100 casks, very thick, landing and for sale by jy12 LANATA BROTHERS

HAVANA SWEETMEATS.—Just received another lot of guava jelly and paste in 2 1, ¼ and ⅛ pots; 20 cases assorted sweetmeats in glass jars. For sale by DUNTZE & CO., jy19 Corner Royal and Conti sts

TARRAGON VINEGAR.—25 bbls for sale by DUNTZE & CO., jy19 corner Royal and Conti sts

SARDINES IN OIL.—60 cases half boxes, Pelerson's brand. For sale by DUNTZE & CO., jy19 corner Royal and Conti sts

IN STORE and for sale by retail—100 cases Hostetter's Heart Sustenne white wine; 100 boxes Sharpless, E. Forster.
jy18 PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st

SUNDRIES.—200 boxes macaroni and vermicelli; 50 do prunes and superior do in fancy boxes; 100 do Tarrano vermicelli; 25 do do and assorted; 100 do cases wine; 10 casks (100 half boxes) green peas; 40 do (100 quarter boxes) do; 50 do (100 quarter do) do; 50 do (100 quarter do) do. For sale by jy17 J. VICIC, Jr., 29 Conti st

Empire.
1000 L.88., of all numbers, for sale cheap by WILLIAM BOEL, jy1 corner Chartres and Customhouse sts

To Rent.
FROM 1st October, store No. 29 Chartres street, apply to jy19 No. 45 Camp street.

SOAP.—300 boxes Winchester's, 200 do Liver's, for sale by jy19 J. HART & CO., 45, 45 and 47 New Levee st

SUGAR.—300 bbls crushed; 200 bbls powdered; 200 half bbls do; for sale by jy19 J. HART & CO., 45, 45 and 47 New Levee st

CLARET.—200 half chests common quality; 200 do Margaux; 200 do Lafite, 1847; 50 do Montferrand; 8 doz St. Estephe; 4 do do Larose; 2 do Leoville, 1847; 2 do Lafite, 1846; in store and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO, jy19 20 Customhouse st

TOBACCO.—100 boxes Hostetter's, Sharpless, Bowman's; 100 do Gosley's. For sale by jy19 J. HART & CO., 45, 45 and 47 New Levee st

LEAF TOBACCO.—50 bales, received per brig Talisman, from Havana. In store and for sale by jy19 J. HART & CO., 45, 45 and 47 New Levee st

BITTERS.—100 boxes Hostetter's, Sharpless, Bowman's; 100 do Gosley's. For sale by jy19 J. HART & CO., 45, 45 and 47 New Levee st

CUBEBS CHEESE.—20 fresh Gruyere Cheese in store and for sale by HENRY VALENTIN, jy21 No. 5 Bienville street

HOLLAND GIN.—15 pipes palm tree brand; 9 do star brand, in bonded warehouse, for sale by jy3 ANTOINE THEARD & CO., 9 Gravier.

WINES AND BRANDY.—1000 boxes Margaux Hermitage, Lafite and Larose Claret, 1847; 50 do Montferrat; 25 quarter pipes C. Jobit & Co.'s Cognac; 5 half and 10 quarter pipes Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac; 20 quarter pipes Alexander Brandy; 10 do Scotch Whiskey, &c. Landing ex ship Juniata, from Bordeaux, and for sale by jy23 31 Old Levee st

HAVANA CIGARS.—1,000,000 Havana Cigars, imported from the manufactories of Messrs. Havana, consisting of the well known brands of Regalia Figaro, Cabanas Partagas, Intendida, Ingenuidad, Aceros, Washington, Lonsdales, Covrandos, Reccos, Filantropo, &c. For sale low by MORENO BROTHERS, jy20 No. 34 Old Levee street

COGNAC, Wines, tea, Abergash, &c.—8 and 36 qr casks Otard Dupuy & Co. cognac; 42 qr pipes E. Jobit & Co. cognac; 50 qr pipes Seignette; 16 eighth and 51 qr pipes pure Jurade; 50 do, 12 Rochelle; 16 eighth and 29 qr pipes F. Loran; 16 pipes gin, Swan; 14 p pcs do Anchor; 17 pipes Seignette champ; 30 qr pipes superior claret wine; 1, Bordeaux; 20 casks Roussillon; 60 do St. Julien; 1000 boxes St. Julien, 1000 do Margaux; 200 do Haut Brion, 1847; 150 do Chateau Leoville, 1847; 45 do vermicelli; 50 do cases Rousillon; 50 do St. Julien; 1200 boxes St. Julien, 1000 do Margaux; 200 do Haut Brion, 1847; 150 do Chateau Leoville, 1847; 45 do vermicelli; landing and for sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO, jy19 20 Customhouse st

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.—100 boxes Game Cock brand, 1st quality; 100 do do do, pints; for sale by jy19 J. HART & CO., 45, 45 and 47 New Levee st

BAVARIAN LAGER BEER.—Just received in store a small lot of this fine beer. For sale by jy24 DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts

PORTER AND ALE.—180 casks Porter, quarts and pints; 150 do ale, do do. For sale by jy7 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st

NEITHER the Master nor Consignees of the ship Lala Rookh will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. jy20 V. & E. MAIGNAN, 20 St. Louis street.

BIENVILLE COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY.—F. Martin & Co.—Clarified Cotton Seed Oil. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, jy19 44 Old Levee st

HAVANA SEGARS.—600 boxes white and brown segars, for sale low, to close consignment, by jy20 lm MORENO BROS., 34 Old Levee st.

WHITE WINE.—Just received 50 bbls Hostetter's white wine. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, jy19 44 Old Levee st

COGNAC.—50 qr pipes Cognac, Jean Boyer, 1832; 6th proof; 40 eighth do do, 1847, 4th proof; 35 qr do Seignettians, 1st proof; 40 eighth do do do; in custombouse stores, and for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, jy20 44 Old Levee st

COCOA.—15 bags best Guayaquil Cocoa, and for sale by jy20 LABORDE & JIQUEL, 30 New Levee

COAL.—200 tons Newcastle coal, on board the French ship Louisiana, for sale by jy20 V. & E. MAIGNAN, 20 St. Louis st

GERMAN AND NEW YORK ASPARAGUS.—750 boxes choice asparagus, per steamer Cahawba. For sale by DUNTZE & CO., jy19 corner Royal and Conti sts

PAPER CIGARS.—50 bbls Spanish and Destinguim Paper Cigars, for sale by MORENO BROTHERS, jy20 No. 34 Old Levee street

BURGUNDY PORT.—200 qr pipes, Cove brand; 8 qr do, M Reg. superior. For sale by jy19 GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO., jy22 20 Customhouse st

RECEIVED by ship Hebron, from New York.—40 baskets Piper Heidsieck Champagne, in large and small flasks. For sale by J. F. CURTIS, jy19 28 Toulouse st

OLD WINES IN STORE.—
150 boxes Chateau Margaux, 1846;
10 do Pape Clement, 1847;
21 do St Estephe, 1846;
12 do St. Julien, 1847;
18 do St Emilion, 1846;
6 do Chateau Margaux, 1849;
6 do Gruau Larose;
100 do St. Estephe;
100 do St. Julien;
24 do Perigeon White wine, 1847;
20 do Sauza Sauterne do 1848.
For sale by jy7 FAURES & NORMAN, 60 and 62 Gravier st

FLOUR.—100 bbls unbranded. For sale by jy7 JAS. H. SUTTON & CO., 63 and 65 Poydras street

SWEET OIL.—100 barrels, quarts and pints, in store and for sale by P. JACOB DORSEMIER & CO., jy23 46 47 and 48 Old Levee s

FROM PARIS,

Per Steamer Persia and Empire City,

WE have just received, per above steamers, from Paris a choice assortment of

Magnifique Bareges Robes,

Flounced, and with Double Skirts.

English Barege, by the yard, in black, gray and brown;

Black Grenadine Barege; English Barege two yards wide, for shawls.

Imitation Lace Mantillas; French Brown Cotton Half Hose.

We offer the balance of our stock at much reduced prices, to close, preparatory to removing to our new No. 120 Canal street, Touro's New, and invite the attention of those in want of good goods, at low prices.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.
jy19 1m No. 20 Chartres street.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Students can practice speaking, reading and writing as many hours, daily, as they wish

—AT—

Bolbaer's Commercial College,

106 CANAL STREET.

Special Professors and Apartments for this Language—also for

SPANISH, GERMAN,
MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH,
PENMANSHIP,
BOOK KEEPING, &c.

Wanted.

FOR the Grinding Season, TWENTY GOOD SUGAR HANDS.
jy16 1m corner St. Louis and Old Levee sts.

Passengers for Bordeaux.

Sails the 20th to 24th inst.

THE French ship LOUISIANE, Jude de Beausejour, master, having all her cargo engaged, will sail as above.

For passage, having fine accommodations, state-rooms and steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, pier 44, First District, or to

V. & E. MA