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The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent in one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 30.

CUBA.

Of late the official journal at Washington has revived the nearly dormant theme of the acquisition of Cuba. We had thought that the rejection of Mr. SLIDELL's thirty million bill, the decidedly negative attitude assumed by the Spanish authorities, and the universal impression that Cuba would not be transferred to the United States for any consideration, had quieted even the manifest destinarians for the nonce. Certainly the subject seemed to lose its interest, and even those confiding and credulous Democrats who had fondly cherished the belief that Mr. BUCHANAN intended to make a practical application of the doctrines of the Ostend Manifesto, and would terminate his rather inglorious Administration by a splendid *coup de main* boldly adventured for the possession of the gem of the Antilles, had tacitly acknowledged their mistake, and were disposed quietly to give Cuba the cold shoulder. Nevertheless, the Washington *Constitution* is not discouraged, but resumes the consideration of this effete topic, and endeavors in more than one article to convince its readers that the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation is by no means beyond the pale of the ordinary resorts of diplomacy. We have been patiently listening to the same story ever since the days of Mr. POLK. That distinguished functionary, who really possessed some strength of character and tenacity of will, strove strenuously, through Gen. ROBERT ATCHEDER, to persuade the Court of Madrid that it would be clearly to the interest and not against the honor of Spain to sell Cuba, and that the Government of the United States out of the fulness of its exchequer and the generosity of its disposition was willing to allow Isabel the Second almost to name her own price. But Gen. ATCHEDER proved an unfortunate diplomat. The Dons received him with proud courtesy, and listened to him with ill-concealed impatience. Cuba, they told him in substance, was not for sale, and could not be purchased for the fee simple of all the aggregate wealth of the country. The same rebuff, sometimes courtly, sometimes rude, has been administered to all the successors of Gen. ATCHEDER whenever they have essayed to coax Spain into a discussion on the subject. If there is one point in our foreign relations which appears positively settled, it is the absolute impossibility of inducing Spain to part with Cuba by peaceful negotiation.

Nevertheless as the official organ still maintains the possibility of purchasing Cuba, it may not be out of place to remark that its opinions are altogether opposed to those entertained by persons necessarily better informed than itself. We refer to our late Minister to Spain, Mr. DODGE, who has stated in unequivocal language that any attempts to induce the Government of Spain to alienate her dependency for a pecuniary consideration are destined to prove abortive. Mr. DODGE has recently left his mission, at the President, and, according to a Washington letter writer, he told the Administration that no amount of treasure can buy Cuba, and that every such proposition would be regarded as an indignity. With Spain this has been a question of national honor. It is no longer one of territory. We have forced her into this attitude, observes the writer, just as we have alienated the sympathy of Mexico, Central America, and all the little South American republics that once looked up to us for example and advice. Instead of attracting we have repelled them; and with silent hatred they have invoked foreign aid and protection against us. Their fears are groundless. Such aid is not forthcoming "progress" as it has been illustrated before our eyes.

These fears are not altogether destitute of truth. Our policy towards Cuba and Central America has been faulty in the extreme. It will not do to threaten, to invade, to make fruitless efforts at conquest, and then to try peaceful measures, and finally negotiate. If we were bent upon having Cuba we should not have played the sneaking game of filibustering expeditions, but have boldly found a cause of quarrel with Spain, and wrested the isle from her grasp. This would have been direct and unequivocal robbery, but it would have been manly. Instead of this hollow and childish endeavors first to use force, and failing in this to try heavy bribery, we have only caused ourselves to be thoroughly detested, and not greatly feared. It will not do to maintain the difference between private filibustering and the policy of the Government. Spain appreciates no such distinction. When Lopez invaded Cuba, the act was regarded, indirectly at least, as sanctioned and connived at by the American people. And almost every Spaniard at this very day believes that we Americans are only deterred from precipitating thousands of desperate adventurers on the island by the dread of discomfiture.

We have paid for Cuba alone for some time. The period is not ripe for the acquisition of the island. We cannot obtain it except by war, and we suppose our people are hardly yet ready for that.

NOT "AN IMAGINARY TRIP."—One of the gentlemen connected with this paper recently made a trip to Jackson, Tenn., and embodied his observations in a leader, in alluding to which the *Delta*, noticing what the other papers say, observes: "The *Bee* could easily sell an imaginary trip to Jackson." None of us, neighbor, are in the habit of making such imaginary trips, not even when going skyward, and being lifted bodily from earth in a balloon, as was once the case with the writer of this paragraph and of the leader in question. We would not have the *Delta* thus in error respecting us for a moment if it would practice the "recreation" upon them by trying to tickle their ears with mere *imaginary* accounts of travel to any place. By no means, neighbor.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.—We are indebted to the officers of this institution for invitations to attend the commencement exercises, which will begin on Monday, the 18th July, with the annual examinations, closing on the 22d. On Thursday, the 28th, the address to the graduating class will be delivered, and degrees conferred.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—*Third District.*—The Exhibition of the Public Schools of the Third District will take place on Friday, the 1st July, at the Fillmore School, in Bagatelle street. The various exercises of the day will be conducted under the supervision of Prof. LOMBARD, Superintendent.

The auction sale of Havana Cigars will be opened THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Messrs. Hurtado Brothers, in person, No. 34 Gravier street. See it. R. Murphy's advertisement.

The twin daughters of Abraham Guise, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, died there recently at the age of 44 years. "They were born and raised together—never separated for a single night during their lives—took the same disease, (measles) died within a few hours of each other, and were buried side by side in the same grave. They traveled life's path hand in hand, and in death they were not parted."

French journals say that M. Guizot has been driven to Val Riche—compelled to resign the house he has inhabited for five-and-twenty years into the hands of the black band of demolishers. "It is in this house that every one of his works has been written, and his affection for it was so great that he had always expressed a wish that, dry children, instead of disposing of it, should reside together until after his death. Such was his chagrin at being driven from it, that he refused to receive any value on the property, and the *expense* with great delicacy has allowed 200,000f. as compensation for the inconvenience as well as loss of revenue. The library, which has grown to 30,000 volumes, will not be removed to Val Riche, but remain in Paris in order that it may be at the service of literary lovers as heretofore. The new Boulevard Malesherbes, which is to be cut right through the Rue Ville l'Evêque, carries with it the house wherein the statesman and historian has passed the years of greatness, as well as of sorrow, which have been his since his entrance into public life."

HINTS FOR TESTING EGGS.—There is no difficulty whatever in testing eggs; they are mostly examined by a candle. Another way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lie on their sides, always; if bad, they will stand on their small ends, the large end always uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat, and can be depended upon. An ordinary mode is to take hold of the egg between the fly dark and hold them between the eye and a candle or lamp. If the egg be good—that is, if the albumen is still unaffected—the light will shine through with a reddish glow; while, if affected, it will be opaque or dark.

A PEEP AT THE MOON IN THE MOON.—An Italian savant, after six years' trial, is said to have a surface for photographic pictures, perfectly free from irregularities, capable of distorting the most imperceptible lines of a photograph, and to have taken on this surface a photograph of the moon, on which figures of naked animals are depicted, one species of which bore a great resemblance to human beings.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE ADRIATIC.

Siege Flotilla Left Toulon.

SIMULTANEOUS LAND AND SEA OPERATIONS.

TUSCAN PORTS OPENED.

HALIFAX, June 28.—The advices by the steamship Arabia comprise little of interest respecting the operations at the seat of war, except more minute details of the great battle of Magenta, which do not vary materially from the summary of the Persia's news, which was dispatched by telegraph.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 18.—Dispatches from Paris announce that the first detachment of the siege flotilla destined to operate against the fortified ports of the Adriatic had left Toulon, and the Adriatic fleet was to be otherwise largely augmented, preparatory to extensive naval operations in conjunction with the land forces of the allies.

It is now generally understood that the second series of operations on the part of the allies will be made simultaneously by land and sea.

The ports of Tuscany have been opened by a decree of the King of Sardinia for the importation of breadstuffs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1200 bales. Prices have advanced 1 to 1c. The advance was caused chiefly by the favorable advices from Liverpool by the steamship Arabia. The market closed firm.

Flour closed with a declining tendency.

Corn closed dull, and has a declining tendency.

Pork closed dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—Cotton has advanced 1 to 1c., owing to the favorable advices from Liverpool by the Arabia. The market closed firm.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 29.—The steamer Alice Vivian passed down at 1 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVED BELOW.

SOUTH WEST PASS, June 29.—The brig West Indian, Capt. Cook, eight days from Port au Prince, has arrived. Consigned to master.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

By way of Panama we have dates from Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the close of May. We learn from Salvador that on the 25th April an attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Hernandez, Governor of the department of Cuscuitanl. The General was severely but not mortally wounded. The assassin, a shoemaker, was arrested and shot.

The question between the republic and that of Honduras assumes every day a more serious aspect, and seems to indicate that war is inevitable.

Nicaragua still temporizes on the questions at issue with the United States. The correspondent of the *Star and Herald* says:

Nicaragua, as a sovereign power, claims the right to accept or reject a treaty; she made no promise to ratify the treaties with the United States, which were ratified by her Congress and rejected at Washington; that until she may require amendments, and that after Congress had considered the treaty last year, and it was then sent to Gen. Jerez in Washington, they had full power to remedy it; the Cabinet, though agreeing to certain modifications, did not make them; nor was the United States Minister in Nicaragua authorized to do so. Furthermore, that when Sir William G. Ouseley concluded his treaty, which was the Casas-Yrisarri treaty, he was reminded amendments according to the American view, Gen. Lamar made the Zeledon treaty, which was the Casas-Yrisarri one, with full "able (to England and the United States) amendments of Sir W. G. Ouseley. The Government of Nicaragua cannot see any "insult" to the United States in this proceeding.

Regarding the Mosquito treaty, Nicaragua replies that it has not been rejected; it is still under consideration, and will probably be accepted. She claims that the Mosquito territory shall be returned to her *unconditionally*, and that she will acknowledge a king when neither she nor *the United States* ever admitted, &c., &c., and she prefers to let the question remain open than to compromise her honor. This is the substance of the reply; that part relative to the seizure of the books and the White Sulphur Company being but a slight review of the whole and known question in which Nicaragua justifies her conduct.

Costa Rica there is nothing of importance. The Congress was in session, and the President has, as usual, much to say regarding filibusters. Wm. Walker, &c.

From the South Pacific.

The Panama papers furnish us the customary synopsis of news from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, &c.

The revolution in Chili has been entirely suppressed—Gallo, the head of the opposition party, having fled from the country.

The Peruvians are still blockading Guayaquil as zealously as at the commencement, and are preparing vessels of a light draught to send up the river, in order to cut off the supplies from the town.

Bolivia is perfectly tranquil.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived yesterday morning from Havana, the following is purser Bosworth's report:

The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, E. Howes, Esq., commander, left New York June 17th for New Orleans, via Havana and Key West, the first of which ports she reached on the morning of the 25th, and sailed the same morning for Key West, which place she reached after a pleasant sail of nine hours, and left on the morning of the 26th for this port. The U. S. mail steamship Empire City, S. P. Griffin, Esq., commanding, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 23d, and sailed on the same day for New Orleans, on the 24th, with ship Jane Merrick, freighted with females and bound for New Orleans, anchored off the Great Isaacs.

The past 24 hours of Havana preceding and during the feast of "Corpus Christi," were dedicated to amusements which blended a religious character with the most engaging manner imaginable.

The Spanish ship Emigrant, San Green, master, 125 days from Macao, delivered 375 Coolies, after losing 25 during the voyage. The U. S. steamer Galveston, from Florida ports, arrived on the 23d, with 260 bags of cattle under charge of Capt. Sigsbee.

Sugar market—Nos. 11 and 12 at 7 to 7½ reals per arroba; stock on hand 410,000 boxes. Molasses—Sales of 300 hogsheads. Exchanges—None but the best paper saleable; London, 15 to 15 premium, sixty days; New York and Boston, 3½ to 4½. New Orleans, 3½ to 4½ d. The health of Havana is reported better than that of New Orleans.

The Philadelphia brings 68 passengers, and a fair cargo for New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.—Mr Belloq, Miss E Clark, John Suiet, Thos Wyatt, A Jackson, Mr Madonna, Miguel Puig, Capt W F Welch, Capt C N Tuckabery, Rev W Cummings, A P Newton, John Williams, J Sedric, D B Woodman, Mrs Hannegan and daughter, B B Blendsley, Chas Dunbar, and 40 others.

French and Austrian News.

The superior authenticity of the French over the Austrian reports of occurrences at the seat of war has been curiously illustrated in the case of the most recent news.

Through Germany and England the tidings of the battle of Magenta came to us embelished with accounts of the disgrace of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers," and of the fall of "Marshal Canrobert, mortally wounded." Even after the Emperor returned to the conflict the same veracious authorities added a vague but impressive story of a French defeat on the 6th of June, two days before the triumphant entry of Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel into Milan.

The circumstantial character of these inventions easily imposed belief upon the London *Times*, which journal has become so rabidly eager for tidings disastrous to the allied cause as to be no longer very particular in sifting facts from rumors, and a long elaborate "leader" accordingly appeared in its columns on the 15th, showing the great improbability of a decisive Austrian defeat, and the grave difficulties in the way of Napoleon's entrance into the Lombard capital.

On the very same day the Parisians were enjoying this prophesy of evil, the fretted vaults of the Cathedral of Milan were ringing with the *Te Deum* chanted in honor of the victorious Emperor and the Sardinian King!

On the 8th, Baraguay d'Hilliers, "disgraced on the 5th," by telegraph from Berne, was leading his corps to a fresh triumph over the Austrians at Marignon, while Marshal Canrobert was, at the same date, in the full enjoyment of his health, his spirits and his high command.—*N. Y. Times.*

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT MILWAUKEE.—Adam Rettig, a respectable and well-to-do farmer, living about eight miles from Milwaukee, a few evenings since drowned his wife and then shot himself. On the morning of the day he sent his two sons away to a neighbor's on some errand, and at the same time directed his two daughters to go out and milk the cows. No sooner had they got away from the house than Rettig seized an ax, and while his wife's back was turned, (she attending to some household work at the time) he dealt her a dreadful blow on the head, breaking in her skull, and knocking her senseless to the floor. While thus prostrate and bleeding before him, he placed the muzzle of a double-barrelled pistol against her side and discharged it, the balls glancing against two rib bones, passing up under the shoulder blade, and coming out at the top of her head! Not satisfied with this, the wretched man then took a kettle of boiling water and poured it all over her from head to foot, while she lived and shrieked in torture worse than death. This done, Rettig then went out to a smoke-house in the yard, and taking an old rifle which he had previously left there already loaded, with a long stick fastened to the trigger, placed the muzzle under his chin, and blew his own brains out! And thus ended the bloody drama. Rettig was a prudent farmer, and in independent circumstances, but recently seemed to be deranged on the subject of his wife's fidelity. His suspicions are said to have been entirely groundless.

Parting Letter from Mr. Cobden.

The Boston *Courier* of the 23d publishes the following correspondence:

WEST ROXBURY, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

GENTS—I received this morning a letter from Mr. Cobden, of which I send you enclosed a copy. If agreeable to you, I should be pleased to have it published in your paper. Mr. Cobden declined, during his tour in America, to receive the congratulations of his numerous friends at a public meeting, but everywhere he was received as the guest of the nation, and I have reason to believe would gladly have availed himself of any opportunity to express his gratitude toward the Government and people of this country. He seems to me to have done so in very acceptable terms in the letter now enclosed.

I remain, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
S. D. BRADFORD.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—Before stepping on board the Indian I must thank you for your two letters, which have reached me here. I observe your expression of regret that I had not attended one public meeting before I left the United States. But on reflection I think you will agree that I exercised a wise discretion in resisting every temptation to bring me into the field of politics, for to talk in public in your country would be, in my case, necessarily to talk politics.

I have long entertained a strong opinion that the less England and America canvass each other's domestic politics, and the more they discuss their own, the better it will be for the friendship of the two nations, and for the improvement and stability of their institutions. Still, I cannot but lament the want of a public opportunity, before leaving this continent, of expressing my gratitude for the numberless courtesies, and the touching acts of kindness which I have experienced in my travels in the United States. Everywhere I have found myself among friends, and the further I traveled into the interior, the more did the hospitality and kindness of the people make me fancy myself at home. I shall ever remember this visit with feelings of pleasure and gratitude; and again thanking for the friendly reception met with at West Roxbury, believe me, yours truly,

RICHARD COBDEN.

S. D. BRADFORD, Esq.

Incidents of the War.

THE TURCOS.—The newspapers, correspondents from Italy, and Paris story-tellers give us all sorts of reports and anecdotes about the Zouaves, the Turcos, and other new species of troops now in Italy. The Turcos are a new race of men on the European field of battle, or at least but there seen or known since the days of Hannibal, who led their ancestors into Italy. They are Mohomedans, under French officers and sub-officers, native of Africa, about Algiers, black or woolly-headed. We have to-day the first account from them on the field of battle in the correspondence from Novara, June 4th.—McMahon's division is made up of these troops and others from Italy. The correspondent had then just heard of the division of Magenta, where they checked the Austrians protected by their cannon. "Like tigers (says the writer) they precipitated themselves upon the Austrians, crying 'Victory,' even before they had discharged their guns. The attack is said to have exhibited one of the most terrible and horrible spectacles of war. The Turcos threw themselves upon the enemy, like the savages of Cooper, with their knives, and the combat was a horrible *melee* occurred. The voice of the combatants could not be heard by the savage cries of the Turcos—cries, not the chant of victory nor the plaints of the dying and wounded. All the language of Mahomet can muster of imprecations broke from them in isolated groups. Hearts of Turcos could often be seen struggling against three or four Austrians. When the Austrians ran and the Turcos ran after them, the spectacle was not less strange. The frantic conquerors rolled upon the earth, and, under the inspiration of some African war-song, they danced the most frantic species of dance, amidst bursts of laughter and frightful cries that startled even their companions in arms.

Another correspondent says:

The Tyrolese sharp-shooters in the Austrian army wear the green bandinella tuft of plumes which resemble very much that of the Piedmontese sharp-shooters. At the battle of Palestro, a regiment of these Tyrolese were hidden in the wheat, and the Zouaves, deceived by the plumes, and approaching with confidence, were cut down in the most murderous discharge of balls along the line. The surprise lasted but a moment. "*Nor Tyrolese!*" cried the Zouaves in one voice, "*a la bayonette!*" They rushed in not try to oppose the torrent; the smoke of the discharge was not yet dissipated when the Tyrolese, deprived of their bayonets, were preceded by its thousand steel points, and were thus precipitated into the canal, where many hundreds were drowned or bayoneted. Not a single Tyrolean would have escaped, perhaps, if the Zouaves had had their linen instead of their cotton uniforms, for they could not swim with these, and the enemy had thrown away their guns.

THE EMPRESS IN TRANSIT.—A correspondent of the New York Herald says that when the news of the battle of Magenta reached Paris, the Empress was so overjoyed that she immediately appeared in the streets in an open barouche, and that when vivas broke out and filled the air, and hardly men respectfully put forward and grasped the carriage handrings, the whole, attended by hands of the Empress, it was too much for her; throwing aside all dignity, all state, all of the monarch, every thing, in fact, but the tender and delicate woman, she flung herself back in the carriage and sobbed like an infant.

Gymnasts in India.

Some Nutt gipsies were led out—a family of four, being a man, two women and a boy. They brought with them a tall pole, which the man fixed upright, and a plank in the floor prepared to receive it. They had also two or three brass dishes, some eggs, an earthen jar or two, and a bottle. When the man had planted his pole, he began trotting around it, in a narrow circle, chanting a monotonous song, which every moment quickened with his pace. One of the women sat on the ground, and beat with her fingers on a small drum, while the other was fluttering accompaniment from a sort of castanets; the other woman remained for a time silent and still. But presently the man clapped his hands with a smart double stroke, and at the sight the woman rose to her feet, and as he paused her, sprang with marvelous agility to his shoulders, and then to the very top of his head—where she stood, with folded arms, statue like, and seemingly as firmly planted.

Still the man went faster and faster.—Then the boy laid down his castanets, and took up one of the earthen jars, with which he followed them; and as he ran, the woman rose to her feet, and as he paused, sprang with marvelous agility to his shoulders, and then to the top of his head—where she stood, with folded arms, statue like, and seemingly as firmly planted.

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Still the man ran faster and faster.—Then the boy brought a brass dish and bottle, and the man slipped the dish under the woman's feet so that it covered the jar like a lid; and as he ran, he bottle upright on the dish, and the woman poised herself on one foot on the bottle, and with outspread arms, and her face full in air, stood perched, like Mercury, "on a heaven-kissing hill."

And still the man ran faster and faster, and the drum and the castanets hurried to keep up with him; and not until we had grown dizzy, and all the rotunda revolved in our eyes with lions revolving around it, did the woman leap nimbly to the floor and with a smile set us free.

Then the elder woman left her tom-tom, the younger taking her place; and she stood in the centre of the cleared space with a small basket of eggs in her hand. Around her head she bound, smoothly and securely, a broad fillet, from which twelve silken cords, equidistant, having each a small noose at the end, were suspended, and hung just a little lower than her shoulders.

At once the music began—slowly at first, then faster and faster, as before; and she gyrated wildly, measuring her velocity by its time. Like a whirling dervish, at last she spun—a human teetotum—till the silken cords with their nooses were distinctly visible, straight out from her head, and when her velocity was at its widest, one by one she hung twelve eggs in the loops, settling down on till the cords were like the spokes of a light Yankee wagon in a state of 2.40, and dragged her head out in a violent and most grievous manner.

RECEIVING STOLEN JEWELRY.—Ophelia Bennett, f. w. c., is under arrest for hearing by Recorder Simmons, on a charge of receiving some jewelry, which was found in her possession and is claimed by Irene Davis, f. w. c. Examination 2d July.

INSULTING LADIES.—A fellow named Martin Swee is under the imputation by Assistant Recorder Benit of entering a yard and insulting ladies in the Second.

BILL HUDSON, ALIAS RED BILL NO. 2.—This notorious character was again under arrest on a charge of having threatened to kill Commissary Dalcour, of the Dryades Market. Case fixed for examination July 2d before Recorder Summers.

DIED,

Last night, at 12 o'clock, CESAIRE DELAHOUSSAYE, aged 7 months and 17 days, son of Bernard St. Cyr Delahoussaye and Marie Felicie Planchard.

The friends and acquaintances of both families are requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, precisely, from the residence of his father, St. Ann street, between Villere and Robertson streets.

WINES, BRANDIES, OILS, &c., &c. Exposed by Auction, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at Bernard's Bordeaux—250 casks ordinary claret; 2 do Chateau Palmer; 2 do Chateau Giscours; 100 bbls white wine; 50 bbls vinegar; 600 baskets old Champagne; 100 cases sardines, quarter cases; 100 pigs Pionat brandy; 20 do Bellevie brandy; 10 cases truffles; 900 do prunes in jars and bbls; for sale by

S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
jn30 2m 96 Gravier st

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Hostetter's Stomach Bitters
Are now generally conceded to be unequaled for their prompt action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. Their superior excellence and consequent renown are readily accounted for, from the well known fact that they are made under the personal supervision of the proprietor, in strict accordance with pharmaceutic science. Its use always attended with the most beneficial results in cases of Nervous Debility, Constipation, Flatulence, and other like diseases, caused by a disordered stomach.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement. jn27 6t

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY OF
Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills,
NEW YORK, August 20, 1852.
We, the undersigned, having made trial of *Dr McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for *Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint* that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
MRS. BILL, East Troy.
MRS. STEVENS, West Troy.
☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of PITTSBURG, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.
SCOVIL & MEAD,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
jn27 6t 111 and 113 Chartres street.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations, are at the mercy of disease. Boils and bars merely excite robbers, but these remedies keep death (*itself of bay.* Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. jn27

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

B. PRADEL,
66.....St. Charles st.....66
CUTLERY! CUTLERY!
TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as two and three bladed Forks Knives, English Knives with several blades, Shell and Ivory work, fine and common Scissors, table, office and carving Knives, Bowie and other fine Kitchen and Butcher Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.
Having received likewise a stock of Allaccia spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at manufacture. Families requiring any of the foregoing articles would do well to visit his establishment before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the most celebrated European manufactories.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL. novTherly
Two STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power
B. PRADEL,
66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66
MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses Orthopedic Appearances, of Dr. Beaudetit's Lever Trussed, of Dr. Burat's, of Gibbons', Prudel's new and improved article—SILVER-PLATED FRINGE; Dr. Wickmann & Hart's Patent Trusses, very preferable to any other cure of RUPTURES, when curable. These various Trusses are recommended the highest recommendations of the Medical Faculty. Also Trusses manufactured by others, patented and proved available upon the Medical Examination, for sale. Pilles; several varieties of Bandages for the relief of prolapsus ani; Hypogastric Belts; Elastic Abdomen Belts; Suspensories; Shoulder Braces; Crutches and Hose. Supporters; Bandages of various sorts; Artificial Legs and Arms of various descriptions; Assorted Crutches, Extension Leg Bandages for the cure of false anchylosis of the Knee; do. do for the cure of Deformities and contractions of the feet; a complete assortment of appurtenances for the removal of and special cutaneous.
INJECTING MACHINES OF VARIOUS KINDS, injecting Pipes on different principles, by lever power, with mountain stream, with bags or double pieces; Bidets for everybody, for the bed, for the apartments, Dr. Barnett's Irrigator, self-acting Syringe, Syphon Clock, adapted in every shape for of injection or irrigation. Ascending Shower baths, together with a large supply of Cypo-pumps of different sizes.
Trusses, Bandages, &c., applied to the satisfaction of purchasers, by the proprietor of the establishment, or assorted sizes. Surgical and other instruments repaired with promptness and care.
Veterinary Department. Prudel has had a large assortment of Bandages, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, and Cypo-pumps of every description, for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.
nov29 e2w 1y 66 St. Charles st.

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, on Tuesday night, a dark bay horse, Mandeville Marigny and streets, on Tuesday night, a dark bay horse, with a star on the right hip, and hoots and shoes which the owner would recognize. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse, or said animal to the undersigned, or will furnish such information as will lead to its recovery.
jn30 3t JACOB MILLER

Notice.
NEITHER the captain nor consignees of the Hanoverian barks ANDREAS and ANNA are responsible for any debts which may be contracted by the crews of said barks.
P. D. SEGOND & COUTIN, in Liquidation.
jn28 5t 13 Bienville st

Dry Goods in Hand for the Mexican Trade.
FOR sale by the undersigned, consisting of Plaids, Brilliantes, Cross, Estoulles, Bleeses, Cambrias, Rouen Shirtings, Fancy Checks, Salem Victorias, Lastings, Prints, Printed Muslins, Rose Muslins, Rose Muslins, Fancy Cambrics, Printed Handkerchiefs, Verones Handkerchiefs, Bayetas, Ball Thread and Spool Thread, (Alexander's) Cotton sales, (Sipes) Satados, Cotton Satins, &c. &c.
O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
jn30 3m 96 Gravier st

Linen Goods for City Trade.
RECEIVED per ship Sybil and Aristides, from Liverpool, a general supply of assorted Linen of Cotton manufactures, consisting of Irish Linens, Linen Sheets, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Pillow Cases, Linen Sheetings, Damask, Napkins, Cloths, Towels, Yellow Cases Linen, Fancy Shirt Bosoms, Long Linen, Hackers, Dozen, Holland, Brown and Bay Linens, Shirts and Chemises, White and Brown Linen Sheetings, Rose Satins, Fancy Checks, Linen and Cotton Checks, Burlaps, Ginghams, Printed Muslins, Tresses, Printed Lawn Dresses, Cotonades, (Stripe) Blankets, Cotton Blankets, Linen Drills, Linen Cloths, Linen Damas, Linen Coatings, &c. &c.
O. B. GRAHAM & CO.
jn30 3m 96 Gravier st

LINEN METTINGS, WHITE AND BROWN—Landing ex ship Robert Harding, from Liverpool, for sale by the undersigned. O. B GRAHAM & CO.
jn30 3m 96 Gravier st

THE Hanoverian bark ARISTIDES, Heidenburgh, master, is now ready to discharge her cargo at the foot of Canal street. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days and attend to the receiving and forwarding of the merchandise brought to trial, pleaded guilty, and sentenced same day to the full extent of the law—two years in the Penitentiary. The accused hung his head in shame, and pleaded intoxication, which, however, the judge remarked, only aggravated the offense in his Honor and counsel.

BOY-TORTURER REARRESTED.—Captain Jose Fauria, of the schooner *Monterey*, was rearrested at the Lake yesterday by officer Hardenburgh, on a charge of having tortured the boy Joaquim Leorette Marquez, aged 15 years, in the Bay of St. Louis, before the Commander of the port, and obtained money which, it appeared, was afterwards found where the owner had left it. The boy stated that the Captain had tortured him for friars and constantly cuffed.

BURGLARY.—The apothecary shop corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets was broken open last Monday night and robbed of $200. The burglar got in through a glass showcase, and were aided with the light of a wax taper left burning on an inkstand.

GRIEVOUS.—Charles H. Hardy is to answer before Recorder Summers to charges of ejecting Mary Mason from the house 39 Marais street, locking her out, struck her on the leg with a pitcher, and kicked and dragged her about in a violent and most grievous manner.

RECEIVING STOLEN JEWELRY.—Ophelia Bennett, f. w. c., is under arrest for hearing by Recorder Simmers, on a charge of receiving some jewelry, which was found in her possession and is claimed by Irene Davis, f. w. c. Examination 2d July.

INSULTING LADIES.—A fellow named Martin Swee is under the imputation by Assistant Recorder Benit of entering a yard and insulting ladies in the Second.

BILL HUDSON, ALIAS RED BILL NO. 2.—This notorious character was again under arrest on a charge of having threatened to kill Commissary Dalcour, of the Dryades Market. Case fixed for examination July 2d before Recorder Summers.

DIED,

Last night, at 12 o'clock, CESAIRE DELAHOUSSAYE, aged 7 months and 17 days, son of Bernard St. Cyr Delahoussaye and Marie Felicie Planchard.

The friends and acquaintances of both families are requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, precisely, from the residence of his father, St. Ann street, between Villere and Robertson streets.

WINES, BRANDIES, OILS, &c., &c. Exposed by Auction, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at Bernard's Bordeaux—250 casks ordinary claret; 2 do Chateau Palmer; 2 do Chateau Giscours; 100 bbls white wine; 50 bbls vinegar; 600 baskets old Champagne; 100 cases sardines, quarter cases; 100 pigs Pionat brandy; 20 do Bellevie brandy; 10 cases truffles; 900 do prunes in jars and bbls; for sale by

S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
jn30 3m 96 Gravier st

GRUYERE CHEESE—20 genuine and very fine in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
jn23 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

ENGLISH PORTER AND ALE—200 bbls, pints and quarts; for sale by E J HART & CO,
jn23 17 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CHAMPAGNE CIDER—500 bbls, pints and quarts; E J HART & CO,
jn23 17 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SUGAR—600 bbls Lovering's crushed, lump and pulverized, in store and to arrive; for sale by E J HART & CO,
jn23 17 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SNUFF—2000 doz Garrett, Lorillard and Goodwin's, for sale by E J HART & CO,
jn23 17 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SAL SODA—50 casks, for sale by E J HART & CO,
jn23 17 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

OLIVE OIL—200 baskets superfine, quarts and pints; 200 do, Pressed, do do; 100 barrels, do, 22 deg.; 100 baskets, Bonnain Frères, 24 oz.; 200 do, Pressed; in store and for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jn27 13 and 15 St Louis st

Bank of America.
NEW ORLEANS, 25th June, 1859.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. has been declared for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on