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

Daily paper, (one year in advance)........ $12
Country paper, semi-weekly................. 5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,432.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every [illegible] lines, [illegible] for the first insertion, and [illegible] for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per [illegible] each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every [illegible] lines for each insertion, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual advertisers is limited to [illegible] their own business, and is not extended to [illegible] [illegible].
No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinuance [illegible] until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Sunday question still continues to agitate the great cities of the North and West. Beginning in New York, where it was provoked by an ordinance compelling coffee house keepers, brewers, and vendors of spirituous liquors generally, to close their establishments on the Sabbath, it has extended in every direction, and in some instances has created issues very different from those originally contemplated. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago the constitutionality and expediency of laws prohibiting secular pursuits on Sunday are mooted with extreme warmth, and frequently with more of temper than of reason. In the ardor of their zeal both sets of disputants are apt to overlook the real principles which underlie the question. By the advocates of repressive measures the Sabbath is considered a civil institution, and the tribunals of the country are declared invested with plenary powers to enforce its rigorous observance, and consequently to prohibit labor of all kinds, and to punish those who perform it. The opponents of Sunday laws contend that the Sabbath is exclusively a religious ordinance; that as such no one can be lawfully constrained to observe it; that the utmost limit of authority in the matter cannot properly transcend moral suasion; that if men will persist in being wicked and profligate, in violating the Sabbath, and in desecrating it by drunkenness and dissipation, the only means of gradually abating the evil is to change their nature by careful training—in other words, to teach them morality and religion from their earliest youth. The law, it is maintained, has nothing to do with Sunday, inasmuch as there is no established church in the United States, and as people may select any day in the week as their Sabbath, or observe none whatever. Both parties appeal to passion and prejudice in the settlement of a topic which demands the utmost freedom from all biassing influences.

Now it is clear to the thoughtful mind that, whatever may be the desire of the community, the power of the law to enforce the claims of the Sabbath is hedged in by many well defined restrictions. For instance, no one pretends that the law can require men to attend public worship, as in the days of the Puritans, or coerce them into systematic religious study, or impose a penalty on them for light reading, or for frivolous conversation on the Sabbath. The freedom of the citizen in these respects is unlimited, and the utmost which the good and the zealous can lawfully effect does not exceed such wholesome admonition and advice as a regard for the eternal welfare of the neighbor may elicit. The law, however, is not absolutely powerless. For example, it has always proclaimed the Sabbath as a day of rest, thus protecting the laboring classes from the possible imposition or rapacity of wealth. Thus the craftsman who works by the week is legally entitled to seven days' wages for six days' toil. Sunday, therefore, is recognized as a day of uninterrupted rest, and it is in pursuance of this principle that everywhere legal proceedings are stayed, and contracts entered into on that day are null and void. In various cities the specific right more fully to provide for the quiet and peace of the Lord's day is asserted in the passage of certain ordinances prohibiting public amusements of a doubtful tendency, especially such as may be attended or followed by noise and uproar, and which may disturb the mass of the community when engaged in religious exercises. Hence throughout the North theatres are closed on the Sabbath, and places of amusement generally are kept open but six days in the week. The suppression of the liquor traffic on Sunday appears to be nothing more than a laudable effort to arrest a most demoralizing and pernicious practice, which is armed with tenfold powers of mischief on the Sabbath, in consequence of the opportunities for idleness enjoyed by the humbler classes—and as such we think every honest and right-thinking man should applaud the movement. We may add, by the way, that since the law went into effect, the number of arrests, not only for intoxication, but for crimes of every sort committed on the Sabbath, has diminished more than one-half.

So far perhaps the advocates of Sunday laws have not transcended the bounds of prudence and propriety; but some of the issues made elsewhere are preposterous and justly calculated to inspire odium, and defeat the main object in view. To cite but a single example, what can be at once more absurd and censurable than the attempt in Philadelphia to prevent the cars on the city railroads from running on Sunday; thus to obstruct necessary and frequently indispensable travel; nay, to preclude many from attending Divine service, who live at a distance from the places of worship, and are unable to command a private vehicle? These are the inevitable inconsistencies into which fanaticism falls, whenever it meddles with moral and religious topics—and, as if to cap the climax of folly, it may be remarked that several of the most violent denouncers of Sunday travel on the city railroads as an infraction of the Divine command, are regularly conveyed to church every Sunday in their own carriages or in hired hacks.

The upshot of this heated discussion is, that Sunday laws may be enforced just in the proportion in which they are deemed requisite to prevent breaches of the peace, and palpable nuisances, and no further. Harshness and severity, forcible attempts to invade private conscience are all out of place, ill-timed, as well as illegal, and will prove entirely unproductive of benefit.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The attention of the public is directed to the advertisement signed "HENRY BIER," Secretary of the Board of Assessors. The rolls of assessment are now complete, and copies are deposited at room No. 15 City Hall, where they may be inspected between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., for thirty days from the 15th inst. The Board of Assessors will meet at the same place from the 19th to the 26th September next, to review their assessments on application of persons conceiving themselves aggrieved.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF SPECIE.—The steamship Indianola, Captain Flanders, and the steamship Arizona arrived here yesterday, both from Brazos Santiago, with the following amounts of specie on freight:

Per steamship Indianola.....	$515,228 13
" " Arizona.....	299,966 76
Total	$815,194 89

FROM VENEZUELA.—We have accounts from Puerto Cavello, Venezuela, to the 18th ult. The greatest disorder prevailed throughout the republic, and assassinations, robberies, and other high crimes, were of frequent occurrence, while bands of rebels and outlaws ravaged the country. The peaceable inhabitants had solicited the Government to put a stop to these outrages, to which the Government had responded by issuing pardons to criminals and offering indemnity to others still at large. Venezuela appears to be in as lamentable a condition as Mexico.

ENGLISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The English naval estimates for the current year amounted to more than sixty millions of dollars, (£12,682,065) and very nearly equal the sum total of the expenses of the American Government for the year 1856–7. About one-third of this vast sum has been already expended, and the rest is rapidly passing through the Treasury and the Admiralty Board. According to the Navy List for July, there are now eleven new ships of the line nearly ready for launching at the English dock-yards. These are the Prince of Wales, 131 guns; the Victoria, 121; the Royal Frederic, 116; and the Duncan, 100—at Portsmouth. The Howe, 121; the De France, 91; and the Revenge, 91—at Pembroke. The Gibraltar, 101—at Davenport. The Atlas, 91; and the Irresistible, 80—at Chatham; and the Anson, 90—at Woolwich.

In addition to this new fleet of 1133 guns in all, there are sixteen first class new screw steamers and nearly twenty new screw sloops and corvettes now under weigh. Several sailing vessels are also near completion, among them the Aurora, of 51 guns, and the Narcissus, Immortalité and Newcastle, of 50 guns each. With all his clamors and complaints, John Bull does not mean to be caught napping, if his sea-dogs can keep him aware of the ways of his neighbors.—*N. Y. Times.*

NEW COTTON.—The railroad train due last night arrived this morning, bringing another new bale of cotton, being the second received here this season. It is from the plantation of the estate of J. B. Cobb, of Lowndes county, Miss.; was taken on the cars at Artesia, and is consigned to Messrs. Hamilton & Young.

The bale received yesterday classes barely low middling, is of short staple and cut in the ginning, and is a little stained. It has not yet been sold.—*Mobile Advertiser, 12th inst.*

The New York correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says:

I was told a few evenings since that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, intends to build a large Home for Widows and Indigent Women, and endow it most liberally; and that if one million of dollars are not enough, he will use two millions. Mr. Stewart gave it to the women he is indebted for his fortune, and now in return he will use it to benefit them, without regard to sect or creed.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Elections in Oregon and Washington Territories.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—The overland California mail has arrived here, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 23d ultimo, two days later than those received by the steamer Habana at New Orleans.

Incomplete returns of the elections in Oregon and Washington Territories have been received at San Francisco, but it is considered certain that Lansing B. Stout, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress for Oregon, has been elected, and Governor Stevens has been elected Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

Business at San Francisco was dull.

There was nothing of importance to report from the mines.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—Dr. Fowlkes, the President of the Pacific Railroad Company, left this city for Marshall, Texas, for the purpose of meeting the terms proposed for the withdrawal of the State suit, and freeing the company from debt.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF FARTHER POINT—AMERICAN SHIPS LOST AT SEA.—Farther Point, Canada, August 13.—The steamship North American, of the Liverpool and Quebec line, passed off this point this evening, and was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press.

[She left Liver]pool on Wednesday, the 3d [inst]., and her advices have partly been anticipated by the City of Baltimore, off Cape Race.

The North American brings intelligence of the following remarkable list of casualties to American shipping:

The ship Glouce, from New York, bound for Bremen, caught fire at sea and was run ashore near Bremerhaven, where she burned to the water's edge. No lives were lost.

The ship Abby Blanchard, loading for New Orleans at Bordeaux, caught fire on the 29th ultimo, and the ship and cargo were considerably damaged before the flames could be extinguished.

The amount of damage had not been ascertained.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Passe a Loutre, August 13.—The schooner Union has arrived at this point, with advices from Tampico to the 3d inst.

The Captain reports that every thing was quiet in the neighborhood of Tampico, both parties having suspended hostilities for want of means to support their soldiers.

General Miramon was at the city of Mexico at last accounts.

There were no New Orleans vessels in the port of Tampico when the Union sailed.

SAILING OF STEAMSHIPS.—New York, August 13.—The steamship Kangaroo sailed for Liverpool to-day, taking out $89 000 in specie on freight. The Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen also sailed to-day for Southampton and Havre, and took $1,400,000 in specie on freight.

MARINE DISASTERS.—Passe a Loutre, Aug. 13.—The ship Helios, which sailed from New Orleans a few days since, returned to the mouth of the river to-day, having sprung a leak when off Tortugas.

The ship Vancouver, from New York, has been wrecked at sea near Shanghai. The ship and cargo are a total loss. The crew escaped in boats, and were all saved.

The ship Seivanevile, (?) from Boston, bound for Hong Kong, put into Mauritius on the 20th of July, in a leaky condition.

The ship Robert, (as reported—but supposed to be the ship Robert M. Sloan) from Caltenburg, bound to Boston, sprung a leak at sea and ran ashore near Southland (?) on the 25th of July.

The ship Alexander Wise, from Marseilles for New York, stranded at sea off Point Corners, near Gibraltar, and, with her cargo, is a total loss.

THE PERUGIA AFFAIR.—New York, August 13.—The compensation obtained from the Papal Government by the American Minister at Rome, for damages sustained by the Perkins party during the sacking of Perugia, was $200, instead of £400, as represented in the report of this morning.

THE RESERVE INDIANS.—Washington, August 13.—The Department of the Interior has received information that the difficulties with Brazos Reserve Indians have been settled. The Creek and the Cherokee Indians are also at peace again.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONVENTION.—Washington, August 13.—The Convention of the managers of the various railroads of the Southwestern mail route to New Orleans has entered into an agreement with the Post Office Department to run two daily trains on all the roads between New York and New Orleans, via the Memphis, Charleston and Mississippi Central route, and the mails are to be continued by this route.

The new arrangement is to go into operation on the 1st of the present month.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LAWRENCE (MASS.)—Boston, August 12.—A fire broke out this morning at Lawrence, in this State, which destroyed the United States Hotel, the Central Congregational Church, and the new Courthouse.

The loss is estimated at $150,000.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—New York, August 13.—Advices from Barbadoes report the loss by fire of the extensive sugar factory, machinery and other valuable property of Mr. Nightingale. His loss is estimated at $200,000, none of which is covered by insurance.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—St. Johns, (N. B.) August 13.—The military spirit in the British Provinces is running high. Volunteer rifle companies are rapidly being formed throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Accounts from all parts of the Provinces indicate that the potato rot prevails to a great extent, and the crop will probably be very short.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION.—Washington, August 13.—The mission to Central America has been tendered by the President to Caleb Cushing, who declines the honor.

FIRE AT WESTBORO (MASS.)—Boston, August 13.—The State Reform School building, at Westboro, in this State, was destroyed by fire last night. No lives were lost.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Sam Houston's election by a large majority is certain. The Houston *Telegraph* foots up the returns as follows:

Runnels	16,530	
Houston	22,965	6435 majority.
Lubbock	16,690	273 majority.
Clark	16,317	
White	15,907	2360 majority.
Crosby	13,547	
Waul	10,322	
Hamilton	11,394	1072 majority.
Reagan	2,786	5,618 majority.
Ochiltree	2,172	

The *Telegraph* adds:

It will be observed that we have now returns from about forty thousand votes, or two-thirds the whole vote of the State. From the returns we have we are still of the opinion that Houston's majority will be about eight thousand. We think that Lubbock is elected, and have consequently repaired our artillery, which got knocked upside down in the melee on the 1st, and intend to load it up and fire it off, if we elect Lubbock, as we shall still be in the majority, with three fifths of our ticket elected.

The Galveston *News* of the 11th has the following:

On Tuesday evening our city was lighted with gas for the first time. Owing to the foul air in the pipes it has not yet burned very well, though doubtless that will be fully corrected by this or to-morrow evening.

The San Antonio *Ledger* states that Mr. Perry, of Blanco county, has been empowered by the Governor to raise a company (probably 100 men) to protect the lives and property of the people of the counties of Blanco, Bandera, Kerr and Gillespie from the incursions of Indians, who have recently committed many depredations in those counties.

We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred at the Tremont House, about half-past 12 to-day, between Mr. Ayres, of the Tremont, and Mr. C. C. Clute. Pistols were drawn and fired, and Mr. Ayres received two shots from Mr. Clute, one ball passing through his cheek, and another through his shoulder. Mr. Hollis, who happened to be standing near, was accidentally shot through his arm. The wound is not thought to be dangerous. The wounds of Mr. Ayres are considered serious.

RESERVE INDIANS.—We learn from the *State Gazette* of the 6th that a collision has taken place between a portion of the command of Captain Browne and the Comanches of the Reserve. The latter were found in the country outside the Reserve, and treated as hostile Indians. In a fight with them there was one Indian killed on the spot, and three mortally wounded. The loss to our men was private O'Bryan, severely wounded in the hip, and private Terry in the leg—neither, it is believed, mortally.

TEXAS RAILROADS.—We clip the following from the *Telegraph* of Friday last:

We have the extreme pleasure of announcing that the Central Railroad is now completed to the seventy-fifth mile, and through the energy of Mr. Bremond, who deserves great credit, it was done in time to save the land bonus and loan. The work beyond still progresses.

The *Texas True Issue* says:

We regret to be under the necessity of recording the fact that two of our fellow-citizens were shot down on Monday last, one killed outright, and the other dangerously, perhaps mortally wounded. H. F. Alston had formerly had some serious difficulty with Dr. Rhem, which, however, resulted in nothing disastrous. On Monday they met at the Plum Grove Precinct, whereupon, after an exchange of but few words, Alston shot Dr. Rhem through the body, and then shot a man by the name of Strother, who, we understand, lived with Rhem. The former lived but few minutes after receiving the shot. The latter is still living, though his recovery is still uncertain. Alston, after doing his work of death, rode off in the direction of his home, and we learn there has been no effort to arrest him. This is one more bloody spot on the already badly stained fame of Texas. And we may expect to see them repeated, until the courts and juries of the country shall possess sufficient nerve to execute the laws of the country. Too low an estimate is placed upon human life. When murder shall have been elevated in the scale of crime to the grade of horse-stealing in Texas, we may expect to read of fewer homicides.

EUROPE.

DETAILS BY THE HAMMONIA.

The Peace of Villafranca—Preliminaries as Signed by the Two Emperors.

NEW YORK, August 9.—All the Paris papers of the 26th July, received by the Hammonia at this port, contain the text of the preliminaries of peace agreed upon and signed at Villafranca between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph. It has been agreed as follows:

The two sovereigns will favor the creation of an Italian Confederation.

That Confederation shall be under the honorary Presidency of the Holy Father.

The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights in Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions should start from the extreme range of the frontiers of Peschiera, and should extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazy; from thence to Scorzarolo and Luzzara to the Po; from whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria.

The Emperor Francis Joseph will hand over the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia. Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, although remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria. The Grand Dukes of Tuscany and of Modena shall return to their States, granting a general amnesty. The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States. A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties.

Done at Villafranca, the 11th of July, 1859.

The Proposed Italian Confederation.

The second edition of the London *Times*, of July the 26th, contains the following letter from its Paris correspondent, giving the outline of Count Walewski's project for the Confederation of Italian States:

PARIS, July 25.—The question of Italian Confederation, for which the Congress is to meet, already occupies the serious attention of the French, and doubtless of the Sardinian Cabinets.

Notwithstanding the well known liking the King has to the Confederation, in the present condition of Italy, or even in the situation created for it by the treaty of Villafranca, the French Government on this point, as well as on several others, by no means agrees with his Sardinian Majesty. M. Walewski, we are told, has set his wits to work, and has drawn up a draft of a plan of Confederation, and submitted unofficially or confidentially to the Cabinets interested. In it Walewski evidently takes for granted the restoration of Modena and Tuscany, and the establishment of the Duchess of Parma somewhere.

Walewski's Confederation consists of seven States. By the Villafranca treaty the nominal or temporary Presidency was given to the Pope; that high office will be filled in reality by the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, each taking turn about. As such a body cannot exist without means of defense, a Federal army will be created for the defense of Federal territory, the contingents to be fixed according to the extent of the States respectively.

The strong places, which will be garrisoned by the Federal troops, are partly Neapolitan and partly Federal. Mantua, partly Austrian and partly Federal, and Piacenza, half Federal and the remaining half Piedmontese. Walewski, it is to be hoped, will disclose the talisman by which he means to keep such discordant elements as Parmesans and Swiss, Tuscans and Neapolitans, the soldiers of the Pope, the Sardinians and Croats in complete harmony. The Federal Council it is proposed to organize thus: Parma and Modena are to have one vote each, the Pope two, Tuscany two, Austria for Venetia two, and Piedmont and Naples three. Whether more concord will prevail in the Federal Council than in the Federal garrisons it is difficult to say; but supposing the same conditions to subsist, Austria could count on a majority of votes. Walewski claims no monopoly in the fabrication of the Confederation; for, according to all accounts, Cardinal Antonelli has also studied the question in his own way. The French Minister is said to enter more into details than the Cardinal. The latter claims not merely the honorary, but the real and *bona fide* Presidency for His Holiness. He has no objection to the Federal army, not so much to garrison towns and strong places as to defend the territory against foreign and domestic enemies. Who the domestic enemies are may be guessed. This last seems in contradiction to the principle of non intervention said to form one of the conditions of the treaty of Villafranca. Piedmont would not, perhaps, absolutely reject the notion of confederation, but I doubt that she approves of either Walewski's plan, or that of Cardinal Antonelli; while Austria would probably make no great objection to either. Should Piedmont accept a Confederation she would not have Austria forming a part of it; moreover she desires that a liberal government should prevail in other States, as well as in Piedmont, for the better consolidation of the independence and liberty of the whole of the Italian people.

The Peace in Sardinia.

ADDRESS TO THE KING OF SARDINIA BY HIS PEOPLE.

The following address to Victor Emmanuel is circulated throughout the kingdom, and has already received numerous signatures:

"SIRE: The deep sense of disappointment, the profound consternation which was produced throughout the country by the unforeseen announcement of a peace so different from what it had a right to expect, has been somewhat mitigated by the universal conviction that that peace was not your work, and that the name of the First Soldier of Italian Independence still remains pure, glorious and uncontaminated.

"The national question is not solved; it has lost none of its importance; it has entered a new phase, replete with the greatest difficulty and supreme danger. But that King and that people who have been able to hold their own in a ten years' struggle, and who have everywhere known how to conquer, where deceit and fate were powerless against valor, will also be able to surmount the obstacles which the future has in store. A stroke of the pen cannot annul the dictates of twenty-six millions of hearts.

"But if the nation is ready, if all the living strength of the country is prepared for the heaviest sacrifices, it is necessary that they should not be deprived of that wise and powerful direction which your Majesty and your Ministry have hitherto given to popular enthusiasm.

"All can understand, O Sire, what must be your sufferings. Italy, whose cry of anguish reached your heart, now understands the irresistible eloquence of your silence.

"May you be blessed! May all be blessed who fought by your side for the holiest of causes! If Italy weeps now, her independence and her liberty are worthy the shedding of blood as well as tears.

"So long as you, Sire, shall be the champion of Italian regeneration, short will be our despondency, and, relying on herself alone, the country will feel equal to achieve a happier fate."

PROCLAMATION TO THE TUSCANS.

Much excitement having been caused by the conclusion of peace, the following proclamation was issued by the Provisional Ministry recently appointed by the King of Sardinia:

"TUSCANS—The news of events which interrupt the most brilliant hopes causes a general and profound grief. The Government shares your sentiments. We must not, however, give way to discouragement, and must be content to wait for more ample details. Under present circumstances, our task is to unite more closely than ever to show our firmness, and to prove that we are worthy to be citizens of a free and independent country. As long as we remain thus firm, all our hopes will not be lost. Citizens deputed by us are about to proceed to Turin to learn what is the real state of things. Meanwhile remember that any extreme manifestation of your regrets will only aggravate the perils of the situation. Let us all join in maintaining order, which now more than ever is necessary for the salvation of our country. The 'consulta' will shortly meet. Jointly with it the Government will make the voice of Tuscany heard by Victor Emmanuel, in whom it has the fullest confidence. Tuscany will not, in spite of its will or of its rights, be replaced under either the yoke or the influence of Austria.

"Florence, the Commissionary Extraordinary of King Victor Emmanuel,

"C. BONCOMPAGNI.
"B. RICASOLI, Minister of Interior.
"C. RIDOLFI, Public Instruction.
"E. POGGI, Justice.
"R. BUSACCA, Finance.
"V. SALVOGNOLI, Worship.
"P. A. DE CAVERO, War.
"CELESTINO BIANCHI, Sec. General."

These simple and heartfelt words, which were thoroughly understood by the population, contributed to calm men's minds.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—*A Dictatorship Proposed.*—By an arrival at New York from Port au Prince we are placed in possession of our Hayti files to July 23.

The feature of the news is the proposed change of the Presidency to a Dictatorship. The Chambers had appointed a committee, who waited on President Geffrard, and proposed to him to assume the office and title of Dictator of Hayti, arguing that by the absolute authority thus accruing to him he could proceed better in his great work of the social reorganization of the country. President Geffrard had declined the honor.

TERRIBLE INDIAN ENGAGEMENT.—*The Omahas Attacked by the Sioux—Twenty-two Killed, Seventeen Wounded and Two Taken Prisoners.*—From our friend J. Jewitt Wilcox, clerk of the steamer Omaha, just down from Sioux City, we learn that a bloody and sanguinary butchery came off about one hundred miles out in the interior of Nebraska from Decatur, between the Omaha and Brule Sioux Indians, on the 2d ultimo.

A band of fifty Omahas, men, women and children, were returning from a hunting expedition, and while encamped were stealthily attacked in the night by a large band of the Brule Sioux. The Omahas had seventeen killed, seventeen wounded, and two prisoners taken, and succeeded in killing and scalping five or six of their enemies. The survivors of the massacre arrived at their reserve near Decatur, bringing the dead and wounded on the day the Omaha passed up. Mr. Wilcox states that the Sioux neither spared age nor sex. He saw a dead infant with a frightful wound across its forehead, killed in the engagement. The dead and wounded lying in the bottom presented a terrible spectacle. The lamentations of the friends and relatives, with faces blacked and in deep mourning, were truly piteous and heart-rending. The wounded are in charge of the agent, who endeavors to alleviate their sufferings as much as possible.—*St. Joseph Journal.*

Mr. Calhoun in favor of Non-Intervention.

Mr. Calhoun was the advocate of the precise policy of Congressional non-intervention, which constituted the platform of the Democratic party in the last Presidential election, and is now maintained by Senator Douglas. This is clearly shown by the following extract from his speech in the Senate in July, 1848, upon the bill to organize the Territory of Oregon:

"There is a very striking difference between the position on which the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States stand in reference to the subject under consideration (the prohibition of slavery in Oregon.) The former desire no action of the Government; demand no law to give them any advantage in the Territory about to be established; are willing to leave it and other Territories belonging to the United States open to all their citizens, so long as they continue to be Territories, and when they cease to be so, to leave it to their inhabitants to form such governments as may suit them, without restriction or condition, except that imposed by the Constitution as pre-requisite for admission into the Union. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great fundamental principles of self-government place it. On the contrary, the non-slaveholding States, instead of being willing to leave it on this broad and equal foundation, demand the interposition of the Government, and the passage of an act to prevent the citizens of the slaveholding States from emigrating with their property into the Territory.

"I hold that justice and the Constitution are the easiest and safest guard on which the question can be settled, regarded in reference to party. *It may be settled on that ground simply by non-action*, by leaving the Territories free and open to the emigration of all the world. If a party cannot safely take this broad and solid position and successfully maintain it, what other can it take and maintain?"

Again, in a speech in the Senate on the 12th of August, 1848, referring to the Clayton compromise, he said:

"Less than a month since, there was a fair prospect of the adjustment of the Territorial question on the compromise of the Constitution itself, without a surrender of a particle of constitutional right on either side."

The Clayton compromise embodied the identical principle of non-intervention which was established in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and which Douglas now stands by. It left the question of slavery in the Territories to be determined exclusively by the people through their local Legislature, and the revisory powers of the Supreme Court of the United States restraining the Legislature from any unconstitutional action in the premises. This Mr. Calhoun regarded as the best possible adjustment of the Territorial question, and he desired it to be the established policy of the nation. There is no doubt that were he now living he would oppose the proposition to break up this settlement of the question and throw it back into Congress, which is now made by those who are contending for Congressional protection.

LETTER FROM JUDGE DOUGLAS.—It is stated that Judge Douglas has written a letter to John L. Peyton, Esq., of Staunton, Virginia, in relation to the questions of naturalization and the African slave trade. The letter is quite brief, and is substantially as follows:

There can be no difference in the degrees of protection accorded by Government to native and naturalized citizens. Our Constitution recognizes no difference in this respect. If a person can expatriate himself from a foreign government, and swear allegiance to this, and still owe any thing to the foreign power, he is in the singular and incredible predicament of owing allegiance to two countries without being entitled to the protection of either. He would accord the fullest protection to all our citizens.

In the convention the Constitution was a creature of compromise, and the African slavetrade was the subject; South Carolina and Georgia wished to continue it, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York wished it terminated; New England was passive in the matter: South Carolina and Georgia finally carried their point of continuance till the year 1808, with the understanding that it should then end. It therefore became the vital compromise of the instrument, and must be held as sacred the instrument as itself. In this view Judge Douglas declares himself to be irrevocably opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* doubtless represents Southern sentiment in saying:

Disunion is not seriously thought of by one man in a hundred in the Southern States. There are particular sections where it is popular, but the sentiment of the Southern people in favor of Union is as general and as ardent as it is in the North. Nor do we believe that a division would be followed by a speedy reconciliation, and a re-establishment of the Federal Government with greater security to slave property. Disunion means WAR, AND THE WORST OF ALL WARS, CIVIL WAR, WAR TO THE KNIFE AND THE KNIFE TO THE HILT. The preponderance of numbers and capital in the North, and the risk of losing all it has at stake in the continuance of the Union, would excite it to a savage rush upon the South, which would demand all the energies and spirit of the Southern States successfully to repel. Undoubtedly, in defence of such tremendous interests as those the South would be called upon to defend, men, women and children would gladly be annihilated before they would submit. It would be a protracted and ruinous struggle, at the end of which both parties would haul off in a crippled condition, and curse the folly that led them to dissolve their friendly relations. Certainly, they would never come together again, except in another grapple of mortal hate.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION OF W. H. C. KING.—W. H. C. King, foreman in the *Crescent* office, was examined yesterday before Recorder Summers on the charge of murdering Arthur Magill, late assistant foreman in the same office, and after a large amount of testimony had been taken, occupying the Court nearly five hours, he was sent for trial before the First District Court on the charge of manslaughter, Mr. J. O. Nixon signing his bail bonds for $2500. Mr. Field appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Denegre for the defence.

Doctors Hart, Smith and Morrison were examined to show that the wound of Magill was a puncture, between the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ, dividing two-thirds of the spinal marrow, causing paralysis and death; and that the bowie-knife exhibited in Court could have produced such a wound.

Henry Pearson, Louis Simmons, W. W. Brisbin, James Mimmo, H. S. Germain and Robert Hawthorne were called to the stand to testify concerning the stabbing. Their evidence generally corroborated each other, and showed the following facts: That there was a meeting of the Typographical Union at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, July 3d, to settle a difficulty which had come up relative to the *Crescent* office. About half past three o'clock King left the meeting-room, which was over Louisiana Hose Company's house, corner of Perdido and Carondelet streets, and was immediately followed by Magill. On the stairs, going down into the yard, King told Magill he did not want to have any thing more to do with him. Magill retorted with an opprobrious epithet, when King drew a bowie-knife and made a thrust at him which cut through his coat and vest. King then ran into the hose house, and Magill, chasing him, caught him. King then stabbed Magill in the back, striking over his left shoulder. Magill was very drunk at the time. He died in the Hospital on the 10th.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—On Saturday morning a family residing on Mandeville street, between St. John the Baptist and Girod streets, went out of the city, leaving their house in care of an old Frenchman, named Hippolyte Dufour, sixty-three years of age. About nine o'clock at night the owner of the house came home, and after knocking a long time at his door in vain, went round to the rear and climbed over the fence. Feeling thirsty, he went to the cabinet, a small room adjoining the main building, to get some milk. Throwing open the door and walking in, he suddenly came against a human body that felt cold and clammy. As he started back it swung from him, and then swung back into his face. The faint moonlight that came into the door showed it to be a man hanging by his neck. Terrified, the man ran into his house, and it was some time before he could summon courage to light a lamp and go back to the cabinet. When he did so he found it to be old Dufour, who had hung himself, and must have been dead several hours. The old man was subject to fits of temporary insanity, and it was probably during one of these that he got up on two boxes, tied a piece of French cord to one of the rafters, and the other end round his neck, with a noose. He had adjusted the noose so well that it disjointed his neck, and he must have died without a struggle. When hanging, his feet were only about three inches off the ground.

PROBABLY FATAL STABBING.—At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a difficulty occurred on Basin street, between Conti and Bienville, between John McCoy, Joseph Schneider and Edward Coppleton, members of a fire company in the back part of the Second District. McCoy drew a dirk and stabbed Schneider in the back, between his shoulders, and Coppleton in the right arm and breast. A watchman ran toward them, springing his rattle, when McCoy ran up Basin street. At the corner of Customhouse he was seized and arrested by a watchman. Schneider and Coppleton were carried to the Charity Hospital, where it was thought the former could not survive his wound. McCoy is a chiropodist on St. Charles street.—Schneider is in a piano store on Royal street. They were all three rather wild young men.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A little boy, only twenty months old, named Walter James West, was drowned on Saturday evening in the Fourth District, under melancholy circumstances. He had been left playing in the yard with a neighbor's little girl, only three years of age, when the two strayed into an open lot at the back of the yards, where Mr. West had dug a small well during the drouth a few days ago. A short time afterward the mother of the little girl observed her playing in the lot, and went out to bring her in from it. When the child saw her she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, come look here!" Her mother followed her to the well, where she found the little boy, who had tumbled in and was sticking in the mud, only his feet being out. When she carried the little corpse in to its mother, the grief of the distracted parent was heart-rending. Deputy Coroner Weysham held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SHAMMED BY FRIENDS.—Heinrich Brand, a German, about thirty-five years of age, was brought to the Charity Hospital about midnight of Saturday. He was cut through the fleshy portion of the right arm, and had a glancing wound on the right side of his neck. The story he told was that, at the alarm of fire on Saturday night, he was walking past a crowd of firemen, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] into the gutter, and then [illegible] him as he arose.

A YOUNG VILLAIN.—There is a little boy now in the Second District lock-up, only ten years of age, and apparently not even that old, who was arrested on Saturday night on the serious charge of stabbing with intent to commit the crime of murder. For precocious villainy, cool daring and early developed viciousness, we have never seen or heard of such a remarkable instance as this little James Povey exhibits.

The lad is of English parentage, born in the city of Liverpool, and must have shown the composition of his nature at a very early age, for two years ago his mother came to Captain Garland, whose ship was then in port at Liverpool, and begged him to take her son and try to make a sailor of him. She said if he was left on land she felt sure he would soon come to the penitentiary or gallows, and believed the hardships of a life at sea would be the only thing possible to tame his ungovernable nature. Captain Garland did not much like to take such a character under his charge, but he at length acceded, and has kept him two years, during which time he says, the boy has constantly astonished him by a perseverance in evil-doing and ingenuity of crime far beyond his years.

On Saturday afternoon, on board of Capt. Garland's ship, (the Pacific) the boy Povey was reprimanded for neglect of duty by the cook, when he retorted in a low and abusive manner. For this the cook slapped his face, at which he drew a sailor's sheath knife and stabbed the cook twice—once in the right thigh, and once in the left part of the groin. Both wounds are very serious, though not mortal. The cook was sent at once to the Charity Hospital for treatment, where his wounds were dressed. The house surgeon thought he might never recover the full use of his right leg.

As soon as he had done this act, Povey ran off the vessel, taking a small sum of money with him, and going to a sailor boarding-house on Barracks street, told them he wanted to be provided with a bed. They showed him up stairs, and he retired. Capt. Garland having given information of the stabbing at the Second District police station, Lieutenant Gastinel at once started out in search of the boy. He at length found the house where he had taken a room, and with a light the Lieutenant went up to his room.

"Come, my little fellow, you must go along with me," said the Lieutenant to him.

The lad looked all round the room with an air of deliberate calculation, and saw there was no chance of escape. "Well," said he, "I see you've got me, but if I had a fair show you couldn't take me."

At the police station he was searched, and a flask of whisky found on him. "You cannot keep that with you," said the Lieutenant. "The devil I can't!" exclaimed Povey; "I need my grog as much as any other man."

HAIR BRACELET FOUND.—During the heavy rain-storm which caught the ladies as they came out of church yesterday morning, there was much hurrying and bustling to get under shelter. One lady at the St. Louis Cathedral dropped a fine hair bracelet, set with a ruby or topaz, on the banquette of Chartres street. Shortly after a fellow came along, and picking it up, quickly passed on, perhaps congratulating himself on his good luck. Officer Boulloux noticed the act, and quickly following the man, demanded of him to "stand and deliver." The bracelet can be found at the police office opposite Jackson Square.

DUEL.—A gentleman who was out hunting yesterday morning reports that he came across a shooting match on the Gentilly road, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in which the game was human. Two gentlemen of the names of Bender and Scott cracked away at each other with Colt's navy revolvers, at a distance of twenty paces. At the first fire Mr. Scott's right arm, above the elbow, was shattered by the ball from his opponent's pistol, which put an end to the shooting.' We learned no further particulars.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED MEN.—There are four wounded men now lying in the Charity Hospital in a critical condition. When we visited the institution at a late hour last night, we learned that Joseph Schneider was much more comfortable than he had been before, though, as his wound penetrated the left lung, it is impossible to say whether he can survive. Jules Strauss, who was stabbed in the abdomen, and McGee, who was cut in seven places with a pocket-knife, are both very low. Smart is much better, and will probably live. The cook of the ship Pacific, a Chinese or Malay, who was stabbed by the boy Povey, is doing well. Edward Cullarson, who was stabbed by McCoy, is in a fair way of speedy recovery.

FIRES.—About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night flames burst forth among some 3000 barrels of lime on the wharf at the foot of Felicity road, and between 140 and 150 barrels were burned. Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, fire again broke out in the same place, and 150 more barrels were consumed. Loss about $500—no insurance.

At midnight of Saturday a fire broke out on the steamboat Jesse K. Bell, lying at the foot of Gravier street, which was extinguished without damage resulting.

BRUTAL.—John Dow was arrested yesterday in the Fourth District for cutting and wounding his wife in a brutal manner. He will be arraigned before Recorder Adams this morning.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Baton Rouge, August 9, 1859.
IN accordance with the 14th section of act No. 162, approved March 15th, 1857, entitled "An act in relation to certain debts of the State," and of act No. 23, entitled "An act relative to the issuing of ten sixteenth sections," approved March 15th, 1859, sealed proposals will be received for sixty days from and after the date of the first insertion of this advertisement, for the purchase, by the State of Louisiana, of one hundred and ten thousand dollars' worth (more or less) of Bonds, such as are receivable by the State as security for the circulation of the Free Banks of this State, established under act No. 116, approved March 14, 1855. All proposals to be directed to the Auditor and Treasurer, at Baton Rouge, endorsed "Proposals for the sale of State Bonds," to be by them opened, in the presence of the Governor, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, (1859), at 12 o'clock, M. Said purchase to be made from the bidder or bidders offering to sell said Bonds at the lowest terms.
The Governor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to direct advertisements for new proposals.
By the Governor:
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.
A. DUPLANTIER, Assistant Secretary of State.
au13 60t

Office of the Board of Assessors,
Room No. 15 City Hall,
New Orleans, August 13, 1859.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans having completed their rolls of assessment for the year 1859, and copies thereof having been left with the Secretary of the Board, at room No. 15 City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of the said city of New Orleans, and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, during THIRTY DAYS from the 15th inst. And the Board of Assessors further give notice that they will meet at their office, No. 15 City Hall, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 26th of September next, to review their assessments on application of any person considering himself aggrieved.
HENRY BIER,
au13 30t Secretary Board of Assessors.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Bank of Louisiana for the renewal of CERTIFICATE No. [illegible], dated 10th October, 1859, for two Shares in said Bank, in the name of Herbert Pigalle, the original of which has been lost or destroyed. BANK OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, Aug. 13, 1859. au15 law3m

Sixth Ward American Club.
THE Club will meet on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the School-house on Hospital street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the nominations made by the Council of the American party.
By order of the President. au15 3t

Partner Wanted.
IN a commercial house of many years' standing in this city, a PARTNER, either active or in commandam, is wanted. Apply, by letter, to X., office of the New Orleans Bee, and an answer will be given immediately. Communications to be strictly confidential on both sides. au15 3taw6m

DUCOSSE'S PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP.
THE virtues of this purely vegetable syrup have been acknowledged for so many years that it is useless now to praise its efficacy for coughs, pulmonary and bowel complaints. The success has long since been attested in cases of inveterate cough and asthma, bronchitis, inflammation of the throat, the stomach and the bowels, the spitting of blood and whooping cough.
In inflammatory diseases, such as rheumatism, diarrhœa and dysentery, the above syrup has been of immense benefit, especially in cases of cholerine, which, when neglected, so often degenerate into cholera.
In disease of the lungs, the most favorable result has been obtained wherever taken in time.
The Pectoral Balsamic Syrup has, over others of the same kind, a precious advantage, for, as it is pleasant to the taste and to the smell, children take it without the least difficulty, and no regimen is necessary.
Prepared, and for sale at the proprietor's manufactory, No. 88 Chartres street.
au15 F. P. DUCOSSE.

Cigars! Cigars!
TO ARRIVE on brig H. A. Stevens, from Havana, the following brands: Cervantes, Regalias, Fornas, Carlos, Cabañas, Los Andes Londres, Empire City, Flor Cervantes, Flor de Remedios, La Victoria, Frontier River, Champion Jorge Saredo, La Flor Meridiana. PABLO GUMA.
au15 corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

Cigars...... Cigars.
JUST LANDED ex schooner Mary Clinton—120,000 Americans Flor, all sizes; 60,000 Los Andes, all sizes; and also Washington, Cervantes, Regalias, Empire City, Flor Cervantes, &c., &c. For sale by P. GUMA,
au15 corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

Genuine Havana Cigars.
PURCHASERS of this staple will find a complete assortment of the celebrated brands, such as Regalias and half Regalias, as follows: Regalias, Conchas, Perfectos, Cervantes, Reina Victoria, El Sol, Washington, Pericles, Estrella, Flor de Cuba, Regalia Britanica, Regalia Washington, Nueva Hosea, Regalia Flor Doradas, Hereos, Hand del Rey, Reyes, Cecils, Cleveland, Zerlina, Empire City, Mariposas, &c., and several other brands. For sale by P. GUMA,
au15 corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO.—Just received per brig Lemon, from Havana, 145 bales genuine Vuelta Abajo, for fillers and wrappers, now crop, for sale by P. GUMA,
au15 corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO.—Landing ex schooner Mary Clinton, 100 bales genuine Vuelta Abajo, new and old crops, in fillers and wrappers, for sale by P. GUMA,
au15 corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO.—100 bales genuine Vuelta Abajo, for fillers and wrappers, new and old crops, in store; for sale by P. GUMA,
au15 corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

SUNDRIES—1000 cases cheese; 1000 boxes Western ditto; 100 casks Bacon Hams; 100 do Empire water; 100 casks ale and porter; 1000 boxes Kentucky mustard; 1000 do [illegible]; 100 do rock candy; 300 do assorted candy; 100 do honey. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER per ship Andover, from New York, 50 boxes Orange County Butter, in good order, for sale by J. N. CURIEN,
au15 20 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux—25 casks St. Julien claret; 10 do old Medoc do; 10 packages Lousy's fine Champagne brandy, 1848.
For same ship—5 cases, 25 baskets each, superior anisette. For sale by J. N. CURIEN,
au15 20 Toulouse st.

ASPARAGUS.—100 boxes superior; 100 do choice do; in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
au15 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

TO arrive per ship Ville de Grenade, from Bordeaux—100 baskets olive oil, 25, 24 and 11 bottles; 50 cases sardines; [illegible] do [illegible] [illegible] do [illegible] do; 25 do prunes; 20 do [illegible]; 50 do [illegible]. For sale by HENRY VALETON,
au15 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

POTATOES—150 barrels St. Louis pink-eyed, landing from steamer Falls City.
POTATOES—125 barrels choice merchantable, landing from steamer Falls City.
POTATOES—100 barrels prime snow-balls, landing from steamer Ed. C. Gay.
For sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
au15 14 Poydras st.

LANDING ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux—20 casks Good Ordinary Claret, for sale by PAUL LACROIX,
au15 16 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux—50 bbls Bordeaux vinegar; 20 do white wine do; 50 cases anisette; 50 quarter casks claret; 50 boxes sardines; 50 half do; 20 do; 3 bbls wine; for sale by PIAGGIO & VIGNA, Jr.,
au15 [illegible] Conti st.

IN BOND—15 quarter pipes Cognac, Pinet, Castillon & Co.:
15 quarter pipes Cognac, Cognacday, 1858;
10 do do do Etienne Rocquey;
3 pipes Holland Gin, Imperial Eagle.
For sale by E. LAMBERT,
au15 25 Magazine st.

FINE SAL CIGAR—A lot for sale by
EDG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
au15 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SHERRY WINE.—50 quarter ten gallon bbls. superior Sherry Wine, landing on ship, Mary Clinton, and for sale by ANTONIO COSTA & CO.,
au15 20 Customhouse st.

SUNDRIES.—4 cases Bologna sausage; 5 do Lyons do; 50 boxes maccaroni and vermicelli; 20 cases French boxes; 20 cases pickled anchovies and others; 20 do Parmesan cheese; for sale by LANATA BROS.,
au15 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux: 20 quarter casks Cognac, 1850; 20 eighth do do do; 20 quarter do do do 1855, L. O. Layrac; 20 do do old cognac, 1854, J. J. C.; 20 cases claret, Medoc, Vivier and Bosco; 100 boxes superior claret wine, various brands; 100 cases sweet wine; 4 casks claret, Chat. Margaux; 100 do do white wine, 1847; 25 boxes do do Ch. Yquem, 1851; 20 boxes, 25 bags, 5 half bbls. Jordan [illegible]. For sale by V. & S. MAGNAN,
au15 22 St. Louis st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—50 boxes in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux—40 casks Sherry claret, St. Julien Medoc; 20 bbls. vinegar; 50 cases Sorgo [illegible]; for sale by L. DESHAMPS,
au15 21 St. Louis st.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—100 casks Bordeaux claret; 50 do Cahors do; 50 do Haut Sauterne white wine; 100 bbls do do; 50 do do Margaux Medoc claret; 50 pipes superior Holland gin, in bond; 200 cases Frontignan muscat; 100 do Zara Maraschino; 50 quarter; 100 boxes Laferrandire Fils, 12, 50 do [illegible] and Bosco Medoc; 400 Sauternes white wine; 50 [illegible] [illegible] cherry brandy. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
au15 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SEGARS—300,000 Poor's refined cigars. For sale by VORBES, GRIGGS & CO.,
au15 50 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Bedford, from Bordeaux—10 casks good ordinary claret; 20 casks St. Estephe claret; 20 do do Margaux wine; 500 boxes, St. Estephe white wine; 100 cases St. Julien medoc, for sale by PIAGGIO & VIGNA, Jr.,
au15 [illegible] Conti st.

ASSORTED OIL, &c.—50 bbls. choice, Nelly, Prat & Co.; 25 [illegible] white wine; Laurence; 200 baskets Piaggioli oil, 25, 24, 11 [illegible] do; 100 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; 300 boxes sardines. For sale by PIAGGIO & VIGNA, Jr., 22 Conti st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A large assortment of the following brands: Regalia, Hosea, Regalia, Britannia, Regalia de Londres, Regalia Brittanica, Londres, Prensados, Giraldo, Cazadores, Conchas and Milares, of the brands N. Donal, Dunbaro de Carmelo, Cortes, Vuelta, Cabañas, Goldsmith, Jonathan Americas, Washington, Cervantes, Intimidad, Flor de Alto, Rivera Y Alzan [illegible] and [illegible]. For sale by CABALLERO & BASCALDO,
au15 20 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

LANDING ex ship Ariadne, from Bordeaux—100 cases French Wine; for sale by L. DESHAMPS, 21 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Ariadne, arrived from Bordeaux—[illegible] cases claret wine, St. Julien Medoc; [illegible] do [illegible] Medoc, do.; for sale by E. LAMBERT, No. 25 Magazine street.

ASPARAGUS—Received per steamer Empire City: 100 boxes fresh asparagus, for sale by DENNIS & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

WHITE WINE—100 boxes just received, in store, and for sale by L. MALUS & CO.,
au15 40 Old Levee st.

SARDINES—100 boxes, Gerard, Jones, Payo, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO.,
au15 40 Old Levee st.

VINEGAR—30 bbls superior white wine and cider, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 40 Old Levee st.

CLARET—100 boxes [illegible] [illegible] in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO.,
au15 40 Old Levee st.

OLIVE OIL—100 baskets, Bureau, Gemerallo and [illegible], for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 40 Old Levee st.

Holloway's Pills.—The physical disturbances to which females are exclusively subject, and the many disorders proceeding from their neglect or maltreatment, are at once relieved by Holloway's Pills. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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

MALT—500 bags fresh and superior quality, just received; for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER—Just received from New York, a fresh lot very superior and choice Goshen butter, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

TOBACCO—Just received in bond, a choice lot of favorite brands; for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux—50 quarter casks Claret Wine. For sale by E. LAMBERT, 25 Magazine street.

LANDING ex ship Ville de Grenade, arrived from Marseilles—
200 boxes Vermouth, Nelly, Pratt & Co.;
25 [illegible] Muscat Wine, Jourdan Brive & Co.;
25 quarter casks Port Wine.
For sale by E. LAMBERT,
au15 25 Magazine st.

POTATOES—150 barrels prime merchantable pink-eyes, in store.
ONIONS—150 barrels Louisville silver skins, landing.
BEANS—15 barrels Northern white, landing from ship South Carolina.
SPLIT PEAS—50 barrels green and yellow, landing, from ship Celestial Empire.
BARLEY—50 packages first quality Northern pearl, in store and for sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
au15 14 Poydras st.

LANDING ex ship La Ville de Grenade, from Marseilles—50 baskets olive oil, Jaquel Flagnol; 25 boxes sugar almonds; 15 do macaroni, 15 do vermicelli. For sale by E. TALAMON,
au15 101 Royal st.

CAPE COFFEE—150 pockets choice Cape Coffee, to arrive; for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LAGUAYRA COFFEE—150 sacks, to arrive, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

GOODWIN'S SNUFF—100 boxes Honey Dew, Pound; 100 do Scotch. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

NAILS—500 kegs Boston Nail Company Nails, assorted numbers, to arrive, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXTRA ABLE—[illegible] of the following, on the following:—Bordeaux, Bourg, Blaye, Cahors, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Toulouse, etc. [illegible]
For sale by G. CAVAROC & CO.,
au15 144 Royal st.

THE ABOVE just arrived. New Orleans, [illegible] Claret. For sale by PAUL LACROIX, No. 16 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Ville de Grenade—200 baskets Olive Oil, J Flagnol, 12 and 24 bottles; 50 cases Nelly, Pratt & Co. 30 boxes Sardines; 35 do [illegible]; 10 [illegible] boxes; 20 do Bordeaux [illegible] and Ancient [illegible] Wines. [illegible] 25 do of Port Wines. For sale by LANATA BROS.

BUTTER—Just received per [illegible], for sale by [illegible]

MANDEVILLE WINE—Landing on ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux, 100 cases St. Julien Medoc; for sale by FAURES & NORMAN, corner Royal and Customhouse sts.

SUPERIOR DESSERT WINES—25 cases Chateau Margaux, 1847, 12 bottles; 25 do Lafitte, do, do; 25 do Latour, 1848, 12 bottles;
Haut Brion, 1848, 12 bottles;
25 half bottles;
Leoville, 1847, 12 bottles;
Cos Destournel, 1847, 12 bottles;
Chateau Larose, 1847, 12 bottles;
Pape Clement, 1848;
St. Estephe; 150 do St. Julien;
White Wine, Lamothe, Preignac, 1848;
Chateau Yquem, 1848;
Chateau Sauternes, quarts and pints.
For sale by FAURES & NORMAN,
corner Royal and Customhouse sts.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—20 baskets Heidsieck & do Burgher, quarts and pints; 20 do Piper Heidsieck do, do; for sale by FAURES & NORMAN, corner Royal and Customhouse sts.

OLD COGNAC—5 puncheons Larresche, 1845; 5 do Cognac, do;
[illegible] Cognac, 1808; 5 do Pellevoisin, 1851;
5 do Rochelle, (C V Barrault) culture;
[illegible] do do Old Rum;
10 do [illegible]; 5 do do Rye do;
For sale by FAURES & NORMAN,
corner Royal and Customhouse sts.

OLD HUNGARIAN WINE—The undersigned, agents for the above Hungarian wines, red or white, will constantly keep a supply of the above, which they have just received a supply of the above celebrated wines, which are offered at moderate rates:
Tokay, in bottles, various brands;
50 do white wine, various brands.
FAURES & NORMAN,
cor. Royal and Customhouse sts.

WINE IN CASES—Received by the arrivals from Bordeaux—12 cases each, Haut Brion claret, vintage of 1848;
50 do Margaux Medoc claret;
50 do St. Julien do;
50 do Chateau [illegible] do;
50 do [illegible] do;
50 do St. Julien Medoc do;
50 do St. Estephe Medoc claret;
50 do Haut Sauternes white wine, 1847;
50 do Lamothe Haut Sauternes.
FAURES & NORMAN,
cor. Royal and Customhouse sts.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—The undersigned have now a complete and well selected assortment of Regalias, Medium and Half Regalias, Regalia Britanica, Conchas, Concessiones, Londres, Cazadores, Millares, and several other sizes of the celebrated brands of Cabañas, Carbajal, Cervantes, Flor de Fajedos, Fornos, Flor de Cuba, Cazadores, Almeras, Americas, Concessions, Trovadores, Antonio Cortez, and Cortez y Llorente, all warranted to be genuine for sale by CABALLERO & BASCALDO,
20 Old Levee, bet. Customhouse and Bienville sts.

TOBACCO—75 bales superior Vuelta de Abajo, for wrappers and fillers, landing from brig H. A. Stevens, from Havana, and for sale by E. TRUSSEAU, 15 Customhouse st.,
between Chartres and Old Levee.

COGNAC—15 quarter pipes cognac, Dam't. Richard, 1848; 15 quarter do do J. Alma & Co.; 15 quarter do do L. Andrew; landing ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux, and for sale by PREAU & COUTURIE,
au15 31 and 33 Gravier st.

ABSINTHE—50 cases absynth, E Pernod, landing ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux, and for sale by PREAU & COUTURIE,
au15 31 and 33 Gravier st.

CLARET—150 boxes claret, Wm Morton, qts; 50 do do, pts; 25 boxes white wine, Wm Morton, qts; landing ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux, and for sale by PREAU & COUTURIE,
au15 31 and 33 Gravier street.

SHERRY WINE—50 packages Topaz; 20 do cabinet—a superior article, for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO,
au15 20 Customhouse st.

VINEGAR—50 bbls imported white wine vinegar, for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO,
au15 20 Customhouse st.

LANDING ex ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux—50 casks St. Julien Medoc claret;
20 do Haut Sauterne white wine;
20 barrels do do;
10 eighth pipes St. Brice fine champagne brandy;
50 boxes St. Julien Medoc claret;
30 barrels extra fine Swiss absynthe;
50 do do white wine vinegar;
50 cases sardines in oil, in half and qr boxes;
100 do 25 boxes each, sardines in oil;
50 do [illegible] Perigord truffles.
For sale by LANATA BROS.,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—
50 casks old Claret; 50 do Family Claret;
50 boxes Superior Claret;
50 do Haut Sauterne White Wine;
10 eighth pipes Cognac, Lacaux & Fils, 1842;
10 do do do 1850;
10 do do do 1852;
10 do do V Lebon;
10 do do La Rochelle, 4th proof;
10 do do Trou, 4th proof;
10 do Bay Port Wine;
10 do Monongahela Whisky;
10 do Cherry;
10 do New York Brandy;
10 do Rye do;
10 do Punch Brandy;
10 do Madeira Wine.
100 boxes Claret, various brands;
50 do White Wine do;
20 do Vermouth, Nelly, Pratt & Co.;
20 do Frontignan Muscat;
20 do assorted Brandy Fruits;
20 do Cherry Brandies;
20 baskets Champagne, various brands, quarts and pints;
20 do [illegible] Angier's Cherry Bounce;
[illegible] Orange Flower Water;
[illegible] Holland Gin in five gallon demijohns;
[illegible] Corks, in bales, containing each bale;
[illegible] Corks of all sizes.
PAUL LACROIX,
au15 16 Toulouse st.

LAGER BEER—(beer orange pale)—200 boxes of this pure for nervous diseases. It is not a medicine, but a natural and most powerful agent, and recommended by the principal physicians. For sale only at LION & PINSARD'S,
au15 60 and 62 Royal st., cor. Bienville

SOAP—200 boxes Windsor extra No. 1 and family, for sale by E J HART & CO,
au15 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

TONIC OIL—50 casks Weber's Tonic oil, 50 half do do. It invigorates and thickens the hair within eight days, when the rest is completely de[illegible]. Sold only at LION & PINSARD, 60 and 62 Royal st., corner Bienville.

INJECTION—50 vials speedy's Injection. A radical cure in three days. For sale by LION & PINSARD,
au15 60 and 62 Royal st., corner Bienville.

TO arrive per ship Ecuador, from Bordeaux—100 baskets Claret; 500 do do St. Julien claret; 250 do do Sauterne; [illegible] Medoc; 200 do [illegible] Dillon [illegible]. For sale by G. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

BURGUNDY—100 boxes Odeon's Burgundy, fine assortment of all kinds of dry goods, and particularly kid gloves. For sale by LION & PINSARD,
60 and 62 Royal st., corner Bienville.

SPICES—100 bags each of Pepper, Ginger, All-spice, Cloves and Cassia. For sale by JOHN & I N MARKS,
au15 40, 42 and 47 New Levee st.

COAL OIL—5 cases clarified Coal Oil, a superior article, for lamps and general use. For sale by the gallon, by LION & PINSARD, 60 and 62 Royal st., cor. Bienville.

BEST SODA WATER APPARATUS.—Received by Davis's Apparatus, the only one approved by the Medical Academy, for domestic use. For the manufacture of soda water, Vichy water, sparkling wine, &c. For sale depot in New Orleans, at LION & PINSARD'S, 60 and 62 Royal st., corner Bienville.

CANDLES—100 boxes Patent & Grimball's Patent; and St. Lawrence's Sperm, in store and for sale by E. MALUS & CO., 40 Old Levee st.

WHITE WINE—20 casks, H. Robinson; 20 boxes do do; 20 do do [illegible] in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON, 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

REMOVAL.
J. FLEURY & CO.,
(Successors to J. B. Lang.)
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public that they have removed from No. 122 Chartres street to No. 141 Canal street, at the corner of [illegible] street.
They solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them, being enabled to offer, besides their Snuff and Smoking Tobacco, manufactured by themselves, various imported goods, such as Meerschaum Pipes, imitation ditto, German Pipes of every description, French Pipes, Gumbiers, carved and plain stems, fancy and ordinary; Snuff Boxes of all shapes, and every article for the use of smokers and snuff takers.
Amateurs of genuine Havana cigars are invited to give them a call, as an opportunity will offer to taste the most favorite brands, fully equal to those sold by special agents.
Cigar makers are informed that we have constantly on hand Havana, Florida, Mason County and Kentucky Leaf Tobacco, which will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers.
Our old customers are offered at moderate terms.
au15 1m J. FLEURY & CO.

Lost.
ON the 6th instant, a PROMISSORY NOTE for $500, payable at sight, subscribed by Messrs. Prudente Capelle and Thibodeaux, to the order of Mr. Ernest Gaither. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped. au15 3t

Wanted.
A WET NURSE for a child 4 months old. A French woman preferred. The best references required. Apply at 136 Girod street any time before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock, P. M.
au15 tf

Southern Pacific Railroad.
THE UNDERSIGNED is ready to receive at his office, at 54 Common street, the LOAN to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, recommended by the meetings of the Stockholders held on the 4th and 5th of August.
It is important that Stockholders and others who intend to contribute to the same should not postpone.
It is not believed that an appeal to the citizens of New Orleans, who are so largely interested in this great enterprise, will be in vain, when other points, having no local interests in the road, have contributed two and three times as much as is asked for in this city. M. S. FOLKERSON,
au11 tf Agent.

NOTICE.
N. O., J. Any G. N. Railroad Office, August 9, 1859.
PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 1st of September, 1859, for building five Freight and Passenger Depots, complete, with three coats of paint. Three, to be located at Byrams, Tickfaw and Hazlehurst, to be 30 by 60 feet; Amite and Magnolia, to be 36 by 64 feet. The buildings to be sided with inch lumber from 3 to 3 inches wide, set vertically with three inch battens and covered with an eight foot platform.
Each building to have to one and a passenger room 20 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 3 inches, (with chimney) and a freight office 16 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 8 inches.
The whole building to be sealed inside to about five feet above the floor. Passenger room and office ceiled throughout.
Foundation for building to be of brick piers laid in mortar, and to be from 2 by 3 to 3 by 4 in size. Outside of platform to be set on posts and sills. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office from 10 to 12.
Payments made in three, six and nine months. All or any portion of the proposals may be rejected, which, in the whole view of the case, may be deemed inexpedient to accept. BENTLEY D. HASELL,
au11 7t Chief Engineer and General Sup't.

Cheap Straw Goods.
The subscriber is selling at retail his present stock of
STRAW GOODS
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
J. B. HENRY,
au15 1p 72 Chartres street.

Veterinary Surgeon and Farrier,
Baghdad street, No. 9.
JEAN CASSOU begs leave to inform the public and his former customers that he has established his Veterinary establishment on Baghdad street, (No. 9) between Love and Victory streets, Third District.
Every thing in his line attended to. au15 1m

FOR CONGRESS.
We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY as a candidate for Congress from the First Representative District, subject to the nomination of the American party.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of E. NAUTRE & CO. was dissolved on the 30th June last; Mr. Nautre having previously purchased the interest of Mr. J. Magnerau in the said firm.
E. NAUTRE,
J. CASSERGUE,
A. C. CASSERGUE,
S. MAGNERAU—in commendam.

Copartnership.
The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. E. Nautre in the late firm of E. NAUTRE & CO., have formed themselves, since the 1st July last, into partnership under the style of JUSTIN CASSERGUE & CO., as per act before Joseph Cuvillier, notary.
The new firm will continue the same line of business, at the same stand, No. 95 Condé street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets; and will attend to the settlement of all the debts and claims of the old house.
J. CASSERGUE,
F. B. COIRON,
A. C. CASSERGUE.
The undersigned solicits for his successors the continuation of the patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of E. NAUTRE & CO., and takes pleasure in recommending the new firm to the trade.
au15 1m 1m E. NAUTRE.

J. CASSERGUE. F. B. COIRON. A. C. CASSERGUE.

CHEAP, ONE-PRICE
FURNISHING STORE.
95........CONDE STREET........95
THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a full assortment of household articles, from the best English, French and American manufactories, comprising amongst other goods,
RANGES, COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES AND GRATES,
of all prices, sizes and patterns.
Lamps, Lanterns, Table and Kitchen Cutlery, Plated Ware, Woodenware, Glassware, Brushes for polishing, plain, Japanned and Planished Tinware; Jupp's wrought-iron Kitchen Utensils; Cast-iron Utensils of all sorts for kitchen use; Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spirits for Illuminating purposes. The whole at the lowest market price.
JUSTIN CASSERGUE & CO.,
au15 3m Successors to E. Nautre & Co.

J. CASSERGUE, F. B. COIRON, A. C. CASSERGUE.

95........CONDÉ........95
JUSTIN CASSERGUE & CO.
(Successors to E. NAUTRE & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS
OF all kinds of Tin, Brass, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Lead and Zinc articles, manufacturers of all sorts of out-door works in their line, such as the making of gutters and pipes, and that of ranges, cooking stoves, heating stoves, &c., &c. The whole on the most moderate terms. au15 3m

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style and name of McCERREN, LANDRY & CO., for the transaction of a general auction and commission business.
G. W. McCERREN,
J. G. LANDRY,
A. J. POWELL.
Office and salesroom, Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. au15 3m

Dissolution.
THE firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers will remain in the office of PAYNE & KEMP, at the old stand, and Mr. JOHN K. BELL will attend to the settlement of the business, being authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, as are also all the members of the firm.
E. C. PAYNE,
C. STEELE,
F. PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Copartnership.
CLAIBORNE STEELE & F. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO.) having associated themselves with WM. M. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of GEO. M. PINCKARD & CO.) for the purpose of conducting a General Wholesale Grocery business in New Orleans, under the firm of PINCKARD, STEELE & CO., they will occupy No. 73 Tchoupitoulas street, a few doors above the old stand of PAYNE, STEELE & CO., and in the same block of buildings, until their spacious new store is finished, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.
WM. M. PINCKARD,
CLAIBORNE STEELE,
FERDINAND PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy31

NOTICE.
I HAVE appointed Mr. E. AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT the sole agents here for my CARONDELET REFINERY and SULPHITE OF LIME WORKS.
All orders will have to be addressed to them at their new office No. 7 Front Levee, between Custom House and Bienville street. ULGER LAUVE.
New Orleans, 28th July, 1859.

We have removed our office to No. 7 Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT.
jy28 3m

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY,
St. Louis, Mo.
REV. G. H. KENNION, a Professor from this Institution, will leave New Orleans for St. Louis on the 28th August, and will take charge of pupils. He can be consulted at the Jesuits' College, corner of Baronne and Common streets, or at
THOS. G. ELDRIDGE & CO.,
au8 to29 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

Mademoiselle Maud,
THE GREAT PHRENOLOGIST, ASTROLOGER and FEMALE DOCTOR, has arrived and taken apartments
No. 88 BURGUNDY STREET, BETWEEN CONTI AND BIENVILLE STREETS,
Where she is prepared to receive those who wish to consult her about
SICKNESS, LOVE, ABSENT FRIENDS, &c.
Mlle. Maud cures all Female and Liver Complaints, &c. She has an ELIXIR that restores the hair to its former elegance, beautifies, cleans the hair, makes it grow, prevents it from falling out or getting gray, and is the best article ever used for the hair. Mlle. Maud got the secret from the ladies of the late Vice-King of Egypt, Abbas Pasha, where she resided many years.
Mlle. Maud speaks most languages and requires no interpreter.
Hair-dressers can have the ELIXIR at a reasonable price.
Mlle. Maud having received a small supply of Book-Eyes, persons afflicted with Piles would do well to call immediately.
CONSULTATIONS—WRITTEN HOROSCOPES.
au15 1f

THE WAR IN ITALY.
Received by G. DUFOUR, Royal street, late No. 48,
The largest and best map in relief of the seat of war imported to this city.
Also, the portraits of Marshals
RANDON,
PELISSIER,
DUKE OF MAGENTA,
NIEL,
CANROBERT, and
GEN. GARIBALDI.
Lithographic pictures of the battles of
MONTEBELLO,
MAGENTA,
MARIGNAN.
For sale at a reduction. au8

An Excellent Chance for Tinsmiths.
FOR SALE ON PROFITABLE TERMS.
THE TIN STORE kept by J. LABALLE, at No. 162 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis, is to be sold at private sale. It contains an extensive assortment of Tinware and other goods in the line, and a selection of copper bottoms, pitchers, brass and tin galleries. Also, the above offers an extensive and complete assortment of French and American tools and new houses.
The whole is offered on very profitable terms. The purchaser can have besides a lease that has several years to run. The establishment has a good custom in the city and country, and the owner, in order to prove that the chance here offered is an excellent one, is ready to show his books.
The goods are still sold at cost on account of liquidation. jy22

J. M. & JOHN E. HOLLAND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
J. M. HOLLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS
Office at No. 79 St. Charles street,
jy28 ly Next door to Bank of New Orleans.

PAUL E. THEARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
jy8 6m No. 24 ROYAL STREET.

Succession of J. Vonnier.
ALL persons having claims on the estate of J. Vonnier, or on the firm of Vonnier & Co., will please present them to
F. FREDERICKSON, Administrator,
au1 1m 228 Tchoupitoulas st.

CARPETING,
Floor Oil-Cloth and Matting.
19........CHARTRES STREET........19.
1000 ROLLS checked, white and fancy MATTING, lately received.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTH—Of all widths and qualities.
CARPETING—Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrains, &c.
Drugget for Crumb Cloths, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., offered at the lowest market prices, by A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
my9 19 Chartres street.

JAMES M. PUTNAM,
LATE OF THE FIRM OF
HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,
Cotton and Sugar Factor, Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
oc1-dly No. 89 Carondelet Street.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
THE Freight as well as Passenger Trains are now running through every day, this road daily, both ways. Passengers for Texas direct, via Berwick Bay. HENRY T. FLANDERS,
jy8 Secretary.

Havana Cigars at Cost Price.
FOR SALE at the store of Laborde & Ricaux, No. 22 Chartres street, bet. Canal and Old Levee.
THE large and well selected stock of Havana Cigars of the said house, now in liquidation, owing to the death of both partners, is offered for sale at cost price, to close the concern.
Apply as above, 20 New Levee street, above F. A. Vinet & Co's. jy20

Franco-Italian Drug Store.
VEGETABLE Antiphlogistic Pomatum—invaluable for all kinds of cutaneous diseases.
Gum Medicine—a certain remedy for gout. Cure in eight days.
Vegetable Depurative Syrup—for the radical cure of diseases arising from the blood, syphilitic virus, ulcers, eruptions, &c.
Preserved Cream, Tamarind Pulp—a light purgative.
Tamarind Syrup—a pleasant purgative, specially for children.
Also—Remedies used in Italy.
F. RESSA, Druggist,
A graduate of the University of Turin,
jy8 Corner Rampart and Barracks streets, N. O.

Esplanade Store.
THE new store, already so much in vogue in the Third District, and which combines the favor of the public by the cheapness of its goods, has just received a lot of Suburban [illegible]; to be sold at a great bargain.
Also, a new selection of Double Jupe Granada Robes; and Sunk Lace Points, as ordered of her agency.
DE MONTROND & CO.,
corner of Esplanade and Victory streets.
NOTA.—The assortment of Linen Goods for housekeepers use, and for shirting, has also been renewed and is most complete. my1

EXPRESS.—10 gross Francis & Morgan's assorted chromates; 5 do Burnett's do; 20 do [illegible] essence. For sale by JOHN & I N MARKS, 40, 42 and 47 New Levee st.

NEW COTTON SPINNER.
To Cotton Planters, Commission Merchants, Editors of Papers, and the Friends of the South.—Practical Innovation for Spinning the Cotton Crops on the Plantations, directly from the Seed, fully demonstrated, by which the Planter's net Income is doubled or more doubled!
THE above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. Little negroes learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns have not only commanded the premium at the Mississippi State Fair, but one of the judges states (who is a spinner of twenty years' experience) that they are about double as strong as any that were in competition with them; and now all question, doubt or conjecture as to its practicability is satisfactorily and positively answered, by its actual and daily working demonstration. Working on one plantation proves that it will work on all.
The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well deserved report, in which they stated that "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from any Hermaphrodite to the other machinery, from it, [illegible] avoided from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be of a stronger and better yarn."
But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION is—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and it in effect, will turn a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable as it will by its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without stock or difficulty.
My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expense very nearly that serves to raise the crop, and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges. (save those of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount,) and which is made practically effective by machinery which makes the separate processes of the gin and packing-house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.
We can make any number or size of yarn desired, and this invention, from its nature, is complete, and cannot be improved upon.
The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of his first crop spun up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where they may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter choose. The consummation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.
The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we can make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and higher than what we are spinning here. The quotation for same yarns as we are now making in the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 22c., which would be nearly 25 to 21c., and the spinners are under contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, the [illegible] customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our competitors on [illegible] prices far them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a nation of buyers of yarns, while the cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.
To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands that in all the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the crop spun up when it and the additional expense are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., compared to the value of the crop, is the same; and it is not the hands in the field that raise the crop, and upon their work the planter's real income depends; let me contrast all this value and expense and the net yield with the same yarn spun up, as the planter by my invention, effected by a few half hands or women and little children, can in money the value of the lands and the investment of the planter, and yet yield with them a cash profit in the ratio of the mules, the value of the hands and stock, the value of the crop, and the wages of a spinner and his aid.
The statement is 10 per cent. increased and understood by the planter, that these few half hands and their machinery and trifling outlay will be spared as a much or more than their large investments, with the same stock and dollars in the large investments, if they would spin for four times or more than the amount of money paid out to them for spinning....
That the immensely increased income is not to be exaggerated, and that the crop will not decline by our grasping more money into our spinning; in fact, to the planter, if they are obliged to remain, let me improve these heavy on your seeds. The cotton cannot be manufactured at a heavy outlay to buy his machinery and to pay for his factory buildings and those of the operatives; to arrange and to buy his cotton, pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and such, altogether, consume a large share of capital. The utmost cost to the spinner, besides the cost of the cotton to spin, is from 8 to 11c. a pound, thus increasing the cost of the cotton from 11 to 15 cents; and as the planter would thus cost his cotton to spin, he cannot sell as low as the cotton is to pay him as he gets [illegible] [illegible] for his yarns; the spinner thus loses his own trouble to be done. Now, as the planter has to make himself all these things as nearly, and the planter is not under obligation to any spinner, and then to be paid on the planter's merchant, he will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This was the experiment of it alone.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS.
I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter may use, and one of my most experienced men that [illegible] planted directions for the employment of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him a spinner from supplied with a managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all the cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of the excess, and I am to have one-fourth. The excess is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.
In a word, I will what is equivalent to a plantation, negroes, stock, and retain one-fourth of what it produces from the party having. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.
Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upward will be made on reasonable and fair terms, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a given crop, will be given to planters and others on application to Messrs. Mandeville & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents.
AGENTS WANTED.—Editors of newspapers throughout the cotton region, from North Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to act, in the scheme and to recommend to me energetic agents, to place this unparalleled invention before the cotton planters, and who would be likely to succeed in obtaining contracts from them, and to whom, upon being presented properly, I will appoint and furnish with ample instructions. GEO. G. HENRY.
New Orleans, March 23, 1859.
au15 3m 2taw6m

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. C. F. GUIMAND, having returned to New Orleans, has resumed the practice of his profession, and opened his consultation office on Bourbon street, No. 54, between St. Louis and Conti. Payment asked only for the successful treatment of so called incurable diseases.
Consultations daily, from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and free for the poor. jy1 3m

Mandeville Fancy Groceries.
The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that he is about opening at Mandeville a grocery, wine, provision and liquor store.
Families spending the summer at the above place are informed that they will constantly find in his establishment all the necessary provisions, which will be offered at the lowest prices.
my12 E. RENAUD.

Twenty-Four Dollars Only,
TO LEARN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.
F. PINI will teach the Italian Language, in three months, to those ladies and gentlemen willing to study the same according to his particular plan. Lessons given at the residence of the pupils, three times a week, at $8 a month, payable in advance.
Apply at Mr. Budib's music store, No. 86 Chartres street. jy19 1m

For Rent.
FROM the 1st of next October, a two-story HOUSE, situated at the corner of Burgundy and Barracks streets, having gas fixtures, and built with a double yard. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 24 Bienville street. jy12 2f

For Sale.
THE beautiful property occupied by Mr. DE LABOUVILLE, comprising one arpent and a half front on the river by twenty deep, and more or less, in depth bounded on the upper line by the property of Mrs. Widow Chevalier, and on the lower line by that of Mrs. Widow Alphonse Gravelle. Said property is at an equal distance from the Louisiana College and the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The improvements comprise a fine house, with double kitchen, cooking range, bathing room, a building in the yard, cellar and dairy, pigeon-house, stable, cow stables, well, oven, negro cabins, &c.
For terms, apply to Mr. A. DE LABOUVILLE, parish of St. James. jy19 2f

To Rent.
A FIVE-STORY brick (slated) Store, No. 30 Magazine street, near Poydras. Apply to
EDG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
jy28 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

HAMS—20 tierces Buffalo's, just received and for sale by L. MALUS & CO.,
jy28 40 Old Levee st.

LARD—150 bbls and kegs choice leaf, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO.,
jy28 40 Old Levee st.

TOBACCO—25 packages different brands, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO.,
jy28 40 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Sheffield, from Bordeaux—100 baskets extra oily Anisette, Chanvet; 74 boxes do do Cordials; 60 baskets ass Angiers Cherry Bounce; 75 bbls assorted Fruits, Chanvet; 25 do Vanilla Cordial. For sale by BLANCHIN & GERAUD,
jy28 44 Old Levee st.

WHISKY—40 bbls. Rice's Magnolia, just received and for sale by L. MALUS & CO.,
jy28 40 Old Levee st.

WHISKY—300 bbls old Bourbon; for sale by VORBES, GRIGGS & CO.,
jy28 50 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Sheffield, from Bordeaux—4 casks family claret, St. Estephe; 100 boxes St. Julien Medoc; 200 do do St. Julien do; 2 casks, 50 boxes, superior sauterne. For sale by HENRY VALETON,
jy28 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Sheffield, from Bordeaux—167 casks Coted Frontignan wine; 150 do Champagne; 25 do St. Julien do; 5 casks, 25 boxes, superior sauterne. For sale by J N CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st.

CLARET—20 casks claret, St. Julien, landing ex ship Sheffield, from Bordeaux, and for sale by PREAU & COUTURIE,
jy28 31 and 33 Gravier st.

CLARET—Landing ex Bark Ariadne, from Bordeaux—50 casks ordinary Medoc; 20 do family do; 25 boxes; 10 half casks do do; 6 casks very superior Margaux Medoc. For sale by GUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy28 14 and 15 St. Louis st.

BRANDIES IN CUSTOMHOUSE STORE—
100 packages, Pinet & Co.;
25 do Lacombe & Co.;
25 do Lacombe & Co.;
25 do Lacombe;
25 do Je Derrie;
25 do Giret Dupuy & Co.;
25 do Hollande & Co.
For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
au15 20 Customhouse st.

LANDING ex ship Louis Arbre, from Bordeaux—20 casks Chateau Malvezin claret; 20 do do St. Julien do; 20 do do Sauterne white wine; 20 half casks do do; 10 half do do; 15 do champagne brandies, F. Dupuy & Co.; for sale by J. N. CURIEN.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—200 boxes, for sale by E J HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay.
To sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 18th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay.—The superior copper-fastened steamship MAGNOLIA, Charles Fowler, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations for passengers, apply on board, or to I. C. HARRIS, 87 Camp street.
A steamship of this line will leave on every Thursday and Sunday morning for the above ports. au15

Brazos Santiago.
To sail on FRIDAY, August 19th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—United States Mail Line—For Brazos Santiago and Indianola.
The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, H. Smith, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to I. C. HARRIS, 87 Camp street.
au8

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and Abita Springs.
(VIA THE LAKE—AVOIDING STAGE COACHES.)
The elegant, fast running, low-pressure steamer ARROW, Captain J. W. Hoffman, built expressly for the Lake trade, with splendid accommodations, will leave Lake end of Pontchartrain Railroad daily on arrival of the 12 o'clock M cars.
Returning, leaves Covington at 6 A. M., in time for 1 P. M. cars to the city.
Passage $1 each way. Refreshments to be had at the bar. No meals on board.
Freight must be sent to the railroad in time for the 10½ o'clock train. For further information, apply to GEO. A. PIERCE, Agent, 25 Natchez st.
EXCURSIONS will be made every Sunday to Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville, leaving the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the 9 A. M. cars, and returning in time for the 7 P. M. cars for the city.
Fare for the Excursion $1. jy16

For Port au Prince.
THE fine, fast sailing A1 clipper schooner M. B. LAMPREY, Raymond, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to
PHILLIPS & WEEKS,
jy20 90 St. Charles street.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 25th, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent; also an extra dividend of five per cent. will be payable to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 1st of August next.
By order of the Board,
jy26 tdisc R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Notice.
IN conformity with the late act of the Legislature of the State, the style of our firm is from this date changed to PAULIN DURSL.
P. DURSL & CO.
New Orleans, July 15th, 1859. jy16

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
THE undersigned having purchased the St. Louis Hotel and Furniture, will inform its old patrons and the public that it will be closed during the summer, for additions, alterations and repairs, and will be refurnished and reopened on Tuesday, November 1st, for their reception.
jel 6m C. R. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
WE have taken a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for five years, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and will inform them that the Hotel will, during the summer, be thoroughly renovated, painted and refurnished, and we hope, on the opening of the season, to again have the pleasure of catering to their wants, which we promise to do in a satisfactory manner.
jel 6m R. E. HILDRETH & CO.

To Cotton Planters.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & McILHENNY are by authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of
MY INVENTION
for SPINNING on the PLANTATIONS Crops [illegible] and COTTON.
I will only say here that I make the same capital, the same hands, the same motive power, the same expenses very nearly that now raise, gins and bales the cotton, to spin it; then, with the addition of machinery costing about half what the value of a crop of the yarns the first crop will amount to, can be attended by surplus labor of the plantation, in little girls of 8 to 15, and old men inefficient at field labor, will DOUBLE OR MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PLANTERS NET INCOME.
We spin the best yarns in the world. The danger from fire of the gin house is immensely reduced, with many other advantages of great value, and all is fully demonstrated by daily operation on the plantation of Col. Geo. S. Yerger, near Yazoo City.
Planters desiring more full particulars are referred to my agents, as above.
Applications for agencies with planters, and stating information, addressed to
au15 GEO. G. HENRY.

Dry Goods to Hand for the Mandeville Market.
FOR sale by the undersigned, consisting of Printed Muslins, Brocades, Grenadines, Crape, Barèges, Plaids, Ginghams, Lawns, Bareges, Fancy Checks, Bareges, Victorines, Lastings, Prints, Printed Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Jaconet Handkerchiefs, Mittens, Bell, Thread and Spool Thread (Alexander's) Cottonades, (Paris) Linens, Calicoes, &c., &c.
G. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
jel6 3m 26 Gravier st.

Linen Goods for City Trade.
RECEIVED per the arrivals from Liverpool, a general supply of assorted Linen and Cotton Goods, consisting of Irish Linens, Linen Checks, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Printed Lawns, Pillow Case Linen, Drillings, Fancy Shirt Fronts, Long Lawns, Diapers, Ducks, Brown and Bleached Damask, Napkins, Cloths, Towels, Linen Sheetings, Brown Muslins, Dresden, Brown and Linen Bloomings, Brown Huckabacks, Printed Muslins, Planters' Linens, Curtain Lines, Linen Checks, Linen Dusters, &c., [illegible]
G. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
jel6 3m 26 Gravier st.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES.
WROUGHT IRON.
48x26, 60x28, 54x25, 49x28, 72x28, 76x28, 84x32, at 10 cents per pound.
CAST IRON.
58x19, 56x20, 64x21, 60x24, 66x24, 60x26, 66x26,—from $4 to $100 each; $7 per cask; upwards, $1 50 per pud. For sale by
JUAN Y DE IBANA,
my26 3m 41 Bienville st.

FOR SALE.
AN OX COOPER. For particulars apply to P. SMYTHE, 19 Gravier street.
jy26

A Card to Merchants and Planters.
ALL who wish to have their sons educated, can acquire a practical knowledge of
Book-keeping,
Penmanship,
Mathematics,
French, Spanish,
German, English, &c.
During the summer months, can have them to do so at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
jy26 106 Canal street.

Cure Nausea, Heartburn, Drowsiness, Ague, Sick Stomach and [illegible] [illegible].

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS
Have, from their excellent qualities, been recommended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS as most valuable and successful remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA,
DEBILITY, HEARTBURN,
BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS, BLOOD DISEASES,
&c., &c., &c.
Are also a sure and certain preventive against Fever and Ague, Cholera, Summer Complaints, &c., and is the most valuable and efficacious TONIC and APPETITE-CREATING COMPOUND ever offered to the public.
By the use of these BITTERS ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD will be thoroughly eradicated, and those who are suffering from early excesses and PROSTRATION OF THE PHYSICAL ENERGIES will be restored to a ROBUST AND VIGOROUS STATE OF HEALTH.
The DIGESTIVE ORGANS will be stimulated and PERMANENTLY STRENGTHENED, APPETITE will be increased, and the DEBILITATED SUBJECT RESTORED TO NEW LIFE.
This remedy has a very agreeable taste, and will be taken readily by children as well as adults.
All persons suffering from any of the above complaints are invited to try Dr. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Dose.—For an adult, a small wineglassful three times a day; for a child, a small teaspoonful twice a day.
E. CRUGER,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES
742 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold at 50 cents per bottle, $5 per dozen, $3 50 per gallon; entire Barrels per Bar-[illegible], by the gallon or barrel, at the low price of $1 50 per gallon. [illegible] [illegible] $1 25 per gallon.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
742 BROADWAY, N. Y.
au23 ly twp

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at MADRAS, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Beware of Counterfeits!
IN SOUP, in gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing, &c.; Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce imparts its flavor, and zest, and favor, gives tone to the digestion, appetite, and promotes digestion.
ON THE DINING TABLE.
Families are discontinuing the use of a castor, and employing a cruet of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
For sale by all respectable grocers and druggists.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,
John Duncan & Sons,
405 Broadway, New York.
A stock always in store. Also, orders received for direct shipments from England. my27

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Successor to J. Y. Bascombe)
No. 182 Royal street, bet. St. Peter and Toulouse.
CONTINUES, at the above place, to perform all operations in the Dental art in the most careful manner, and solicits the attention of the public. Teeth inserted, from a single tooth to a complete Dentist, and will replace where teeth have been lost by using pivot, (where gold does not exist in a short time) after the teeth are plugged, and where artificial teeth are inserted. J. A. CASADAVANT, they can have them inserted immediately, and in the most careful manner, and have ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted with the greatest care, in [illegible] at the same, to the latest approved style, and in which the improvements in the art, which is the great perfection and perform all the functions of the natural ones.
He has invented a Chemical Pomatum which is good on the gums, without damaging the enamel, before extracting the teeth. It heals the gums and if used in healing them, renders the operation painless.
Consultations in French, Spanish and English. ja14

Quinquina Wine.
THIS preparation of this wine are for strengthening of the digestion, by rectifying the digestive organs, and thus preserving the system from fevers of all kinds. Its employment is strongly recommended.
Sold at the Franco-Italian Pharmacy of F. RESSA, corner Rampart and Barracks streets. my1