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The privilege of inserting advertisements by the quarter, half year, or year, is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent no more than one other day.
No advertisements taken for less than one year.
Yearly subscription to advertising will be stopped until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,715.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE TENDENCY OF THINGS.

An article of ours on the progressive absorption of the representative by the democratic principle, has called forth wide spread and varied comment. In our feeble way we had undertaken to show that the universality of suffrage had proved a failure—at least in large cities; that in consequence of the mixed character of the population it could not justly be proclaimed that public intelligence and virtue were equal to the responsibilities of self government; that the standard of fitness for office was becoming gradually lower; that the people, having once tasted the sweets of sovereign power, were clamorous for its indefinite extension; that the multiplicity of elections had so cheapened the great prerogative as to render it almost valueless in the eyes of those whose rights and safety, property and life were most seriously affected by the result—and that as a direct and unavoidable consequence, good men, substantial citizens, the wealthy burghers of our cities stood aloof in disgust from the unworthy strife, and suffered elections to be conducted and determined by the lowest machinery of partisan intrigue and cabal.

We have seen no attempts to controvert these facts, though several Democratic prints have endeavored to extenuate their force. It has been said for instance that the evil springs not from an undue extension of the suffrage, but from the too frequent recurrence of elections. The multiplicity of elections doubtless aggravates the evil, by constantly tempting avarice, cunning and ambition to engage the services of unscrupulous and useless men in their behalf; by bringing into the political market swarms of reckless rowdies and adventurers, whose votes are purchasable and whose influence is transferred to the candidate who pays most liberally. But this does not touch the main point. It is evident that as long as suffrage is best wielded in those who have not an early stake in the community—who are little to be benefited, and not at all injured by any sort of government, our elections must become a dirty and disgraceful scramble for place, in which an unmitigated scamp with a well-filled purse is morally certain to prevail over a decent and respectable man who either has not the means, or will not stoop to the meanness of contributing the votes of the venal and mercenary. It is very clear that Ferret Snooks, who may be grossly ignorant, utterly unprincipled, and without a dollar, present or prospective, possesses by law the a prerogative equal to that wielded by the most upright, or the most opulent citizen. It is equally clear that the proportion of Ferret Snooks to the latter class is such as to give to them a vast preponderance. Hence every man of property and standing in New York or New Orleans were to sustain one particular candidate, and every loafer and vagabond were arrayed in favor of another, our word for it, gentility and wealth would kick the beam.

This is the question in a nutshell. Suffrage may safely be bestowed upon a whole community, when the majority can be trusted with the inestimable boon; but it cannot be thus indiscriminately conferred when the recipients of the gift are, from birth, education, habit and breeding, incapable of using it wisely. Of all government a republic—the republican theory—is the most difficult and delicate in practice. Power vested in the masses seems a very fine thing, and so it is, if the masses employ it understandingly. Then, indeed, would a republic really become the model of all governments—at once pure, strong and free. But no government is more speedily destroyed than a republic when ill-judiciously administered. The forms may remain unaffected, even as the form of the French republic remained when BONAPARTE, Cæsar and Sr. Just constituted a tribunate of fiends, and cut off heads at the rate of hundreds per diem. Let corruption infuse its venom into a republic; let worthless and dishonest men, or feeble and foolish men be dragged to high office, and what would be the real condition of government in a few years? It would resemble those stately trees of which travelers speak, which present a fair and majestic appearance, but are found upon closer examination to be hollow, dotted and rotten to the core. Names may long survive their significance, and the United States might be termed a republic years after every vestige of the genuine, sturdy, primitive, unpolluted republicanism of our forefathers had disappeared.

There is no roundabout way of reaching the marrow of these evils. We can no more expect the descendants of Gallatin, Street and Cordus Kelley to select wise and incorruptible rulers than we can expect to find verdure and vitality in the deserts of Arabia. Where, then, should we weakly yield to the dark, but delusive idea of absolute popular sovereignty, and consent to have our laws made, and our destinies affected even to the tithe part of a hair by such as these? It is wrong, it is fatal, and its disastrous results are every day visible. But we despair of a remedy. Men are ever unwilling to acknowledge error and retrace their steps, and those who have been entranced with sycophancy, and taught to believe they were the fountain of all power, be at all disposed to admit the force of an argument, which, if carried out, would pluck from them a privilege to which they cling the fiercer because they think it places them on a level with their betters.

CORRECTION.—In the notice published yesterday in our columns by the parties forming the new firm of Reinhard & Co., the omission of a figure has led to a serious error. Mr. F. W. Schmidt, the former senior of Schmidt & Co., has joined the new firm as partner in commendam to the extent, not of $15,000, as the figures made it out, but of $150,000. The figure as now stated in the advertisement is correct.

AGGRAVATE OF J. H. LANE.—We learn from the *Kansas Daily Ledger*, of the 2d instant, that James H. Lane, who was tried before an examining Court of three magistrates, for the murder of Gaines Jenkins, in the neighborhood of Lecompton, acquitted. According to the testimony Col. Jenkins was the aggressor, having gone to the premises of Lane, accompanied by three friends, all armed, and the party were closing in upon Lane, and shot at him twice before he fired. When the trial was over, it is stated, Lane asked to enter into a recognizance for his appearance at the United States District Court, in the event of an indictment by the Grand Jury, to answer any charge connected with the homicide that might be preferred against him. Having been tried by three free State men and acquitted, he desired to be tried by a proslavery judge and jury. But the Court declined, doubting their power to do so after the decision just made.

THE WILD FLOWER.—This is the title of a fascinating story by the author of the House of Elmore. It is published by R. M. De Witt, and is for sale at A. & E. Ezekiel's, No. 7 Exchange Place.

THE OUTLOW IN BOLIVAR COUNTY, MISS.—A gentleman writing to his merchants in this city, under date of the 10th of July, says: "When I last wrote you my place was dry, but since then it has become entirely covered with water. I know of but one place in the county at this time which remains above the overflow, and that was protected by a levee built all around it."

We are requested to call attention to the sale of fine furniture, pianos and gas fixtures, at 119 Gravier street, at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, by I. A. Levy, Jr., auctioneer.

Lawrence Hamilton, one of the New York Volunteers, who accompanied the remains of James Monroe to Richmond, fell from the steamer Genevove, while asleep, and was drowned. He was buried with military honors.

CRAWING QUARTERS.—On Monday night last the lot of ugly-looking customers who were committed to jail by J. B. Dufrocq, Esq., Justice of the Peace, to await the next session of Court, for kicking up a row at Matthias's, on the levee, about three weeks ago, concluded unanimously to leave Odom's Hotel, in the Court-house Square, which they did. The manner of getting out without disturbing the landlord shows that they are used to working in the dark. They absolutely worked through the thick brick walls of the house with nothing more than a bed key and a long nail. Once out, they sealed the walls and vanished. Brick walls offer very feeble restraint to a class of vagabonds now infesting the country, committing all manner of offenses, aiding and abetting one another under all circumstances.

[*Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet.*

NORFOLK, July 9.—The captain and crew of the schooner Francis French were arraigned before the Hustings Court, at Smith's field, to day, for slave-stealing, and admitted to bail. Thompson, the steward, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

It seems a curious fact that, on festive days, the people of the cities fly to the country, and the people of the country to the cities.

[From the New York Herald of the 9th]

The de Riviere Romance Continued.

Further Developments Regarding the Gallant Lieutenant—He is Held to Bail, and the Hoboken Chief of Police Becomes his Bondsman—Mrs. and Miss Blount to be Brought up To-Day on a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Another Letter from Miss Blount to the Captain—The Gallant Frenchman Tells a Terrible Story of Col. Blount.

On Wednesday evening Capt. de Riviere gave bail before Justice Whitley in $1000 to appear at the next term of the Hudson County Court of Over and Terminer, which will sit in October. Francis M. McDonough, Chief of Police of Hoboken, in whose custody de Riviere has been, became his bondsman. The Captain has all along stated that a "French Prince" was to become his bondsman; but as he has not turned up, the Captain has been compelled to fall back on the officer. McDonough states as his reason for becoming bail for de Riviere that he believes him to be innocent of any criminal offense, and therefore was unwilling to allow him to be locked up in jail, which would have had to be done were the bail not forthcoming on Thursday.

It appears that Justice Whitley, from information given our reporter by de Riviere and his counsel, sent word to the prisoner that he was willing to reduce his bail to $50 if he desired it, but when the offer was made he refused to do so. The officer stated that he would go security for de Riviere, notwithstanding it is apprehended the Captain will try to make his escape. During Thursday morning, de Riviere took a short walk around Hoboken, though attended by the above officer. Our reporter called on him in the afternoon, and found him enjoying himself with a number of his friends at the hotel.

In conversation he alluded to his late duel with Captain Maury, remarking that there were most foul measures taken by parties who were engaged in the affair, which was the cause of his receiving the worst of the fight. He showed the wound in his chest where the ball passed through, and said that his jaw was terribly broken from the same.

During the time he was confined to the house from the above wounds, which was at the plantation of Colonel Wheatlands, in Demopolis, he said he was also attacked with a severe fever, and when at its very height Colonel Blount, with a party of his friends, came to the house, and took Miss Emily Blount, who was also stopping at Col. Wheatland's, and carried her off at the time heard her cries, and jumping from his bed, ran to the door, where he was seized by four men and forced back upon the bed; at the same time a large sponge saturated with chloroform was placed against his mouth, and he finally became helpless from its effects. Miss Blount was then carried off in safety. Shortly after this occurrence he received a letter, but he received the following note from her:

Dear Harry—How and where shall I direct a letter to you? They took me out of bed by force and brought me here. I am very sick from deep agony. I trust all to you and will always be faithful. Take care of your life for my sake.

EMILY.

Capt. de Riviere says that Miss Blount has been most shamefully treated by her father, and it is a wonder to him that she has gone through what she has.

Mrs. Blount still remains in her room at the hotel. She on Tuesday wrote a letter to her husband, requesting him to send her trunks, as she had been several days without a change of clothing; but he refused so to do, and she will, therefore, be compelled to provide herself with entirely new clothing as soon as she will be able to go out. In regard to her daughter, she says that she is determined now that she will have her wait until she becomes of age before she is united to Capt. de Riviere as his wife. Miss Blount is just seventeen years four months and twenty days old yesterday, therefore Capt. de Riviere will be compelled to wait some eight months yet. As to the Hoboken hotels, the captain sternly denies knowing, and says that they will not tell him.

There are various reports as to where she is concealed. Some state that she is now on her way to France, and that the Captain and Mrs. Blount intend to shortly follow. Capt. de Riviere, however, says that he thinks she is somewhere North, but not over two hundred miles from Hoboken. He has another reason about that she is in Canada; but the probability is, that it would not take over twenty minutes' ride from the hotel to have placed her out of reach of the law. In a sure fact in the case, that the Captain or Mrs. Blount would never allow her to get a great way out of the bright; and as Mr. Hunicke, the proprietor of the hotel, has numerous friends, he has no doubt he can secure her comfortable quarters near Hoboken.

Yesterday morning Colonel Blount made an affidavit before Judge Ogden, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, at Hackensack, against de Riviere and John Hunicke, the proprietor of the hotel, charging them with having in custody Mrs. Blount and her daughter. A writ of habeas corpus was accordingly issued on the affidavit of Colonel Blount and Judge Chambers, which was accordingly served upon Captain de Riviere and Mr. Hunicke to produce the bodies of Mrs. Blount and Miss Blount before Judge Ogden, this morning at nine o'clock. This writ will not, it is to be done, as Mrs. Blount does not consider herself detained by any parties. The Captain and Mr. Hunicke will be in Hackensack this morning that they are not in the keeping of either of the parties.

The Grand Jury of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Judge Ogden remarked that he had noticed in several of the New York papers statements relative to an individual who had been arrested for some illegal offense in Hoboken, and that it called for some action on the part of this Court. It was, that Justice Whitley, upon a preliminary affidavit, had issued a commitment, which was placed in the hands of an officer of the county jail. The London *Post*, however, the officer had permitted the defendant to take rooms in a hotel in Hoboken, where he presumed he was yet remaining at the option of the officer, or until the action of the Grand Jury. As this was altogether wrong, he felt it his duty to exercise his authority and powers as a Justice of the Court, to protect the administration of justice by interfering in the matter, and holding the officer responsible. It was the duty of the officer, he said, to immediately lock his prisoner up in the county jail, unless he had bail. The Justice of Inferior Jury, Hartley, stated that a writ was issued for the arrest and commitment to jail of this person, but the accused was still at the hotel instead of the prison. Judge Ogden said the matter would be fully investigated.

LETTER FROM MRS. COL. BLOUNT.

To the Editor of the Herald:

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 8, 1858.

Sir—My name and fate of my daughter have been so often before the public during the past few weeks, not only in the scraps of so-called news, but in editorial articles of greater or less length, based, of course, by whomsoever written, on the one-sided statements of my husband, Colonel Blount, up to this time uncontradicted by me, and upon papers which he is pleased to term "documentary evidence," trumped up and shown, or caused to be shown, by him to the gentlemen of the press, that I feel I shall be compelled to ask you to publish, although reluctantly, my own version of this sad affair. Persistent silence on my part, under the circumstances, would be regarded as positive admission by me of the correctness of the false statements which Colonel Blount has brought forward to cause to be printed reflecting upon me, his wife, my dear child, and—oh! if he could only see it—on himself.

As for myself, I assure you, sir, that I should not put myself to the trouble of writing a single line in my own defence—not that I am indifferent to the opinion of my friends—but that I know their opinion of me to be based upon too solid a foundation to be shaken by the efforts of Colonel Blount. It would be as ridiculous for me to deny to those who have known me from girlhood the truth of the charges Blount's statements, as for you, sir, to write a grave and labored denial of a charge of petty larceny brought against you by some wrong headed individual opposed to you, or some shadow upon which to base his senseless accusation.

I repeat, sir, that it is not necessary for me to justify myself to my friends; and my instincts, my education, my tastes and my associations as an American lady, all combine to make me shrink from obtruding purely personal matters on the public; but my love for my dear child, and my sense of what I consider to be my duty to her, compared to which in strength and intensity all other elements of my being are as a mustard seed to a mountain, impel me to ask through the columns of your paper for a suspension of public opinion until after my side of the story shall have been heard.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will in a few days (as soon as my strength will permit) prepare for your paper a detailed account of this unfortunate case, from the time Captain de Riviere was first introduced into our family in Mobile up to the hour of my writing. In the meantime, sir, may I beg to be relieved from the incessant solicitations for interviews with which I am beset by reporters for the press. Each of these young gentlemen as I have chosen to see were polite and respectful; but, although well meaning, they are sometimes careless, and do irreparable injury, unintentionally, of course, but none the less effectively. Altogether, the youth of these gentlemen, and the immaturity of their experience, render them undesirable persons for me to converse with on subjects so delicate as those involved in this case. I do not, indeed, wish to see any one until after my statement shall have appeared.

Persons of whatever mental calibre, who have read only Colonel Blount's statement, must, I know, be more or less prejudiced against me. I dread, therefore, wish to see any one under such a disadvantage. After I shall have made my statement, Col. Blount and I will be on an equal footing, and then, if any of the responsible editors of the daily papers choose to call upon me, and see for themselves whether or not I have what Col. Blount singularly denominates a "mental distemper," I shall be most happy to see them. With great respect,

E. J. BLOUNT.

The *Staats Zeitung*, the German organ of the Douglas Democracy in New York, learns "from a well informed source" that the administration have resolved to cease all hostilities against the anti-Lecompton Democrats in Illinois and elsewhere. We are told that all that is now required to effect a complete reconciliation is that the two wings of the party in the withdrawal of the anti-Douglas State ticket in Illinois, the dismissal of all the officers of Buchanan who have been active in causing the present split of the party, and the adoption of a conciliatory policy generally, both in Illinois and elsewhere. We are assured not with the President's consent.

CRICKET MATCH AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, July 8.—A great cricket match between eighteen Americans and twenty Englishmen was decided to-day in favor of the latter, by fourteen runs. All the spectators were picked men.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is announced here that Attorney General Black sustained Mr. Forsyth in his protest against the forced contribution by Mexico upon citizens of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Mormon peace commissioners have dispatched to the government that they have settled the difficulties with the Mormons, by a treaty of peace with them.

Charles Rose, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Supervising Inspector of Steamboats of the Fifth District, vice Davis Embree.

NICARAGUA.

Commander Page had an interview with the President yesterday relative to the Nicaragua expedition.

No commissioner to Nicaragua has yet been appointed.

The Secretary of the Navy is confined to his house by sickness.

THE OCEAN CABLE.

TRINITY BAY, July 15.—Nothing has yet been seen of the telegraph fleet at the point where the terminus is to be.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Official dispatches have been received by the government here from New Granada, to the effect that the latter has appointed J. M. Hurtado Superintendent for the purpose of promoting the comfort and security of passengers over the Panama Isthmus Railroad.

COL. STEPTOE'S DEFEAT.

The War Department has received official dispatches from Col. Steptoe, announcing his defeat by the Indians in Oregon. He was attacked on the 17th of May by a large body of Indians eighty miles north of Snake river. The Colonel's force was 157 men. The battle lasted all day, when he retreated, with seven killed and twelve wounded.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

Major J. W. Dashiell has been dismissed from the army for defalcation in his accounts.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The cotton market closed buoyant. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales. Upland Middlings 12¾ to 12¾. Flour from Wheat—White $1 06 to $1 08. Corn—White 79 to 82c, Mess Pork $16 75. Lard 11¼ to 11½c. Bone Sides 7¾ to 8c. Shoulders 5¾ to 6c. Sugar firm. Rice 3 to 3½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Flour $3 70 to $3 75. Whisky 22c. Mess Pork $15 25. Bacon Shoulders 5½c. Shoulders 7¼c. Lard, barrel, 10½c.

STEAMBOATS BURNT.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The steamboats Arctic and Great West were destroyed by fire to-day at the Marine Railway here.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Flour closed at $3 75. Whisky 21½c. Corn 50c. Oats 47 to 48c.—Wheat 75 to $1, white and red. Mess Pork $15 35. Sugar 7¼ to 8½c. Molasses 36c. Coffee 11 to 11½c.

STEAMBOAT PASSED.

VICKSBURG, July 15.—The A. T. Lacey passed down this morning at 10 o'clock.

FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE AFRICA.

The London *Times* says: Mr. Samuel W. Garratt, senior member of the firm of Garratt, Gibbon & Sons, agents to Lloyds, has been appointed by the American government United States Consular Agent for Portsmouth.

The resolution of the United States Congress, in consequence of which Professor Alexander was sent to England to procure an assimilation of the coinage of the two countries, had been moved for in the House of Commons by Lord Robinson. Professor Alexander was to explain his views on the subject before the London Society of Arts on the evening before the Africa's departure.

The pestilential state of the river Thames was the prominent topic in London. The new Houses of Parliament were much affected by it, and it was stated that members of Parliament had occasionally to retire from their duties and seek medical advice in consequence.

The new India bill had passed to a second reading in the House of Commons.

In the 22d ultimo, in the House of Commons, Lord Goderich moved the second reading of the bill for the registration of partnerships. The bill proposed that all who entered into partnerships, and traded under other names than their own, should be required to enter their names in a register for the information of the public in general. Opposition to the measure was so strong that the bill was with drawn.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald explained the circumstances of the recent outrage upon the British Consul at Belgrade, and stated that the Turkish government would be done, as Mrs. Blount does not consider herself detained by any parties. The Captain and Mr. Hunicke will be in Hackensack this morning that they are not in the keeping of either of the parties.

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Blackwood for June.

We are indebted to Leonard Scott & Co., publishers, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the June number of this excellent periodical.

Speaking of Leonard Scott & Co., we deem it a duty to publish in their behalf the annexed circular:

TO REVIVE THE WORK UNDER THE EXCHANGE.

Gentlemen—As the July numbers of our several reprints will commence new volumes, we shall feel particularly obliged by your suggesting the present as a desirable time to begin subscriptions. The depression in business everywhere has seriously affected our subscription list, and we must use all legitimate means to replenish it. To the press, among others, we look for such aid as it can consistently give. More than $12,000 worth of our works have, for the last fifteen years, been annually furnished to the editors of newspapers throughout the United States and Canada. We may safely challenge any other publishing house in this country to say as much. Of course we claim no particular merit for our literary selections, although we are sensible that in many cases no return comes to us for this outlay, on the whole we are the gainers by it. We feel, however, bound in conscience to mention the fact in connection with our present request.

We would respectfully also call the editors to notice another benefit, perhaps not so generally known. We have, for a long time, been paying to the British publishers of the Reviews and Blackwood more than $8000 a year out of our profits. Instead of being "literary pirates," as we are sometimes called, we absolutely and confessedly pay to some of those publishers more than they make on their own editions; and we do this, but from compulsion, but from policy and a sense of justice. Now, while the press of this country are almost unanimously in favor an equitable international copyright law, which shall afford due protection to authors wherever their works are read, will they not give us credit for practically carrying out the principles of such a law? We will they not, at the same time, discriminate between our claims to public patronage and the claims of those publishers who make up pamphlets by selections from the pages of our own and other foreign periodicals, without rendering the slightest return therefor, either to the foreign publishers or to us? We have, till now, maintained entire silence as to these competing publications; but we feel content with appropriating, without pay, matter which, in justice and in accordance with the courtesies of the trade, belongs exclusively to us, their proprietors. Of late, taken to drawing invidious comparisons between their publications and ours, both as to matter and price, greatly to our disadvantage, as to the works we republish, and claiming to give in *their* works only the "cream of British literature," "unequalled by any foreign," "the cheap," &c. Such unprovoked and ungenerous attacks upon our interests by men who were at one time our friends, for republishing our works, and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres street.

jy11 1m Saw d&c

A Good Medicine.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is one of the most useful and pleasant beverages of the day. It is not a drug, but a cordial, giving tone to the system, giving a healthy tone to the stomach, and imparting a glorious appetite. A wine glassful of this cordial taken before each meal, is better than a family physician, as no other medicine will be required. For ladies it is particularly recommended as a most pleasant and invigorating "pick me up," in an intoxicating degree. See the advertisement in another column.

Sold by the Sole Agent for New Orleans,

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres street.

Cancers, Cancers—Chimens, Head!

RHEUMATISM.—Mr. Joseph D. Bartle, 9 Myrtle street, says the Electric Oil drives him immediately; PILES.—Mr. Jacob Lyons, Mayor of Camden, says six applications cured him; also cured his Rheumatism.

CANCER.—Mr. David Mann, 490 Vine street, says he was a great sufferer, but the Oil cured him; so says R. W. Grant, Esq., 687 North Eighth street; CROUP.—The Oil is a valuable cure for Croup. Ask a lady at Grant's Store.

FEVER AND AGUE.—The Electric Oil will cure this in one night. Ask Wm. Watson, corner of Rose and Shippen lanes, and others.

ASTHMA.—Mr. Lyons, Camden, a new man of me; says James A. R. Thomas, George street, above Ninth.

RHEUMATISM.—A wonderful cure—14 months in bed—Mrs. Mounsey had been confined to the bed and was given up by her physicians.

PHTHISIC AND ASTHMA.—Mrs. Mary Jones, Twentieth and Poplar, cured. Mrs. Hunter, Twelfth and Poplar, cured. Ask the people in the neighborhood, in which cases, and in throat and breast disorders.

Sold at 75 cents. Hundreds and thousands have been cured.

PAINS IN BACK AND BREAST.—Thos. F. Foster, Esq., No. 6 Lodge street, said 1000 others. No "Electric Oil" is genuine unless signed CHAS. DE GRATI and JOHN F. GRATIGNY, also signed "Chas. De Grati," in blown in the bottle.

JOHN F. GRATIGNY, DR. DE GRATI,
39 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jy12 6d d&c 21 and 181 Chartres street.

DIED.

Yesterday, at 6 o'clock, ELIZA M., RAOUL BARTHE LEMY AUGUSTIN, son of Maria B. Dubuisson and Louise Augustine Guiers, aged 7 months.

Wanted.

FOR the Grinding Season, TWENTY GOOD SUGAR MAKERS. Apply to CORBIER & ROUSSEL,
jy16 1m corner St. Louis and Old Levee st.

TOMBOLA! TOMBOLA!!

ON SUNDAY MORNING, July 18th, 1858, at ten o'clock, will take place the 2d TOMBOLA for the benefit of the Indigent Sick under the patronage of the Society of the Sacred Heart, corner of Emma and Le Pelletier streets, Third Institute. jy16

Passengers for Bordeaux.

Sails the 20th to 24th inst.

The *Marie*, ship LOUPIANE, Jude de Beaulieu, master, now at the Balize, will be engaged, will sail as above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to the Captain, on board, port 44, First District, or to

V. & E. MAIGNAN,
jy16 20 St. Louis.

NOTICE.

THE firm of SCHMIDT & CO. expires this day, by mutual agreement, and the signature will be used hereafter in liquidation only.

The undersigned, F. W. Schmidt and themselves under the style of REINHARD & CO., and will continue the business at the old place, 105 Gravier street, in the premises formerly occupied by Schmidt & Co. As the "firm" as partner in commendam to the extent of $150 000, as per act on record at the Mortgage Office in this city.

AUGUSTUS REINHARD,
JOHN BRUTSCHNITT,
ADOLPH DREYFUS,
F. W. SCHMIDT.

General Partners.
Limited Partner in Commerciam.

New Orleans, July 15th, 1858. jy16 1m

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice that all powers of attorney heretofore granted by him are from this date revoked, and must therefore be considered as null.

P. E. BRULATOUR.

New Orleans, 14th July, 1858. jy16 4t

SPLIT PEAS—A few half barrels Northern, for sale by

J. H. & I. MARKS,
jy14 14 Poydras st

COW PEAS—100 sacks of the Carolina, the finest ever brought to this market, for sale by

A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

POTATOES—500 barrels and sacks choice creole, in store and for sale by

A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

GARLIC—50 boxes fine new Creole, for sale by

A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

ONIONS—250 bbls Louisville silver skin, a prime article, landing from steamboats H. D. Newcomb, Canada and Baltic, and for sale by

A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

DRIED APPLES—250 bbls choice Western reserve. For sale by

A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

BEANS—100 bbls small white navy, a very choice article, for sale by

A. CHOPARD & CO.,
jy14 14 Poydras st

OLIVE OIL—50 baskets, of 12 bottles, James Pregnol; 40 baskets, of 12 bottles, Imcigalow; 25 do do 24 half do, James Pregnol.

X. LAMBERT,
No. 62 Magazine st

COGNAC BRANDY—24 cases, Edmond Joubin; 25 do, Chas. Jobin & Co.; 20 do, Dominique Ney. For sale by

X. LAMBERT,
62 Magazine street.

WINES—

76 casks choice wine, St. Julien;
15 do do do Pauillac;
16 do white do, Haut Sauterne;
30 barrels do do, do;
240 boxes do do, do;
300 do claret do, sundry brands.

For sale by

X. LAMBERT,
jy13 No. 62 Magazine street

SARDINES—100 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, to arrive per ship Lalla Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

GRATIAS, COMMAGERE & CO.,
jy13 30 Customhouse st

Grenadier Mountain Tea.

BALES, 50 pairs each, white blankets for negro crews, exported per ship Lalla Rookh, and for sale by

GRATIAS, COMMAGERE & CO.,
jy13 30 Customhouse st

BRANDY—4 quarter pipes very old, pure and fine of Champagne Cognac, 1828; Larrode; 25 quarter pipes Rochelle Brandy, Lamel, exported per ships Charlotte Reed and Lalla Rookh.

GRATIAS, COMMAGERE & CO.,
jy13 30 Customhouse st

WINES IN BOXES—30 boxes Margaux Medoc, 1846 and 1846, a superior article, to arrive per ship Lalla Rookh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

GRATIAS, COMMAGERE & CO.,
jy13 30 Customhouse st

CIGARETTES—50,000 packages of the well known Cabanas de Hamadas, in boxes of 250 packages, warranted genuine, of direct importation from Havana, in store and for sale by

MORENO & BROTHER,
jy12 34 Gravier st

CUBA COFFEE—257 sacks St. Iago coffee, strictly prime, and superior to the best Havana, in store and for sale by

MORENO & BROTHER,
jy12 34 Gravier st

HAVANA SUGAR—70 boxes white, received per schooner Julia Maine, in store and for sale by

MORENO & BROTHER,
jy12 34 Gravier st

STORAGE—STORAGE—Wanted by

MORENO BROS.,
jy06 1m 34 Old Levee st

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

J. H. & I. MARKS,
jy1 48, 46 and 47 New Levee st

TEAS—200 half chests common Pouchong; 5000 packages Oolong, Imperial, Gunpowder, &c. For sale by

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

LARD TOBACCO—88 boxes, received per ship Tallulah, from Bayonne. In store and for sale by

ANT. COSTA, 36 Customhouse st

BITTERS—100 boxes Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters; 100 do Gelley's

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

SOAP—500 boxes Winchester soap; 200 do Liverpool soap; for sale by

J. H. & I. MARKS,
jy1 48, 46 and 47 New Levee st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—50 cases Heidsieck Gold Seal, 1846; 100 do do, Sec, 1846; 50 cases Carte Blanche, 1846; 50 do do, Sec, 1846; 50 cases Sec, 1846.

J. H. & I. MARKS,
jy16 1m 48, 46 and 47 New Levee st.

SHERRY WINE—Received per ship Tallulah, 100 pipes Sherry wine. For sale by

HENRY VALETON,
jy11 20 and 22 Bienville st

[COMMUNICATED.]

Notices, more and more flattering, are daily published in the gay papers in favor of *Hostetter's Bitters*, and every eight days or fortnight new advertisements appear about other diseases rationally cured.

If the bitters in question, had brought prominently before the public by means of the hundred leagues of Puffs, could have all the virtues claimed for them, what could not the public expect from PETTIGRIN'S TOBY-MONADE BITTERS, which are both useful and pleasant, and will be found a superior article when tried and even compared with the other bitters?

The soundest logic is not, after all, in good evidence as experience. Take the sweet Bitters, and then judge for yourselves.

jy14 6t

A CONSUMER.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE Creole mulatto boy THERENCE disappeared from the parish of St. John Baptist on the 4th instant. He is about 20 years of age, speaks French only, has short, curly hair and mountaches; about 5 feet high. He has a pass for St. John Baptist up to the 31st July, signed by Paul Lapersonne.

The above reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of said mulatto boy. Apply at No. 8 Conti street.

jy 9 2m

HOOP SKIRTS.

Just received by the last arrivals from Havre, FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS, of the very latest style;

RIBBONS,
BRACELETS,
FILET MITH,
FANS, &c., &c.

F. RIMAILHO & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
CHARTRES STREET.....59
between Bienville and Conti.

jy26