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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 22, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

HEALTH AND RUM.

Our city fathers seem to have a holy horror of the improvement of public health, and a suspicious affection for the various properties and functions of the city. They have recently stereotyped their opinions by two remarkable acts. First, they have rejected Mr. STARKE's ordinance creating a Health Department; and next, they have coolly reported against a petition asking that the polls on election days may be placed elsewhere than in Coffee Houses. With regard to the Health Ordinance, we are not prepared to censure them very severely. In its original form, the project of Mr. STARKE was exceedingly objectionable. Some of its leading enforcers we pointed out weeks ago. It is said that the Ordinance underwent various modifications, by which it was stripped of all those clauses which conferred wide and absolute power on the Health Officer, and which ensured to that functionary emoluments far beyond those of any city officer. This may have been—the papers do not find it an easy matter either to follow the Council through a maze of amendments, provisos and substitutes, or to obtain accurate copies of every Ordinance, as it stands, before the vote on its final passage. We are well persuaded of the necessity of proper precautions for the preservation of the Health of our city, and think it highly probable that Mr. STARKE's proposition, cumbrous and complicated as it was, might have been curtailed to proper proportions, and modified so as to render it acceptable to the community. No one will deny that, if our city is to be protected from future epidemic visitations, its hygienic condition should be made the subject of unremitting and authoritative supervision—that it should be kept perfectly free from filth and nuisances, and that the minutes of private houses should be compelled to contribute their individual share towards the accomplishment of this paramount object. The bare enunciation of the fact that the cleanest cities—such as Philadelphia, Boston and Charleston—are the healthiest, is an unanswerable argument to those who question the morbific tendencies of accumulated filth. We hope that as Mr. STARKE's Ordinance has been shelved, some intelligent member of the Council will undertake the labor of drafting a new one, simple, concise and easily understood. No doubt, there are many able physicians in New Orleans, thoroughly conversant with the subject, with abundance of experience and information, who would cheerfully aid in the preparation of such an enactment.

Touching the treatment by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, of the petition praying that body to select other places than groggeries for holding the polls, we but express the sense of nine tenths of the community, when we say that it has excited general indignation and disgust. What the reasons assigned for the extraordinary contempt evinced towards the earnest, well and, and disinterested petitioners of a large number of our citizens may be, we cannot probably divine, and must profess our soul in patience, until the official journal publishes the report of the committee to which the subject was referred. We confess to a reasonable curiosity in regard to that report. We would fain enlighten the darkness of our minds by some of the cogent and conclusive reasons which induced the committee to recommend the rejection of the prayer of the petitioners. It must be a most ponderous document, for, at the first blush, any issue of mere rate intelligence would conclude that no possible objection could exist to the prayer of the petition. Pass one, it would say, that the honest repugnance of respectable people to haunt groggeries on election days, the abhorrence manifested towards such localities by the thousands who are attached to the cause of temperance; the fact that a considerable proportion of voters prefer exercising the elective franchise at the risk of exposure to confronting the fumes of vile liquors, the profanity, the blasphemy, the maudlin and idiotic drunkenness, the bestiality and the pernicious excitement that are met with in these places, on such occasions, would have at once satisfied the City Fathers of the propriety of reforming the present custom. But the reasons must be pregnant as potent, ponderous in logic and profound in depth, if as constrained the Committee to disregard all these considerations—to set at naught the virtual disfranchisement of a part of our citizens, the public opinion and the strong sense of self respect and dignity—and to trample down the petition. These same irrefragable reasons must have influenced the Board of Assistant Aldermen in their action. We hope the report will speedily be given to the public, that they and we may learn why the Council thinks it necessary to the weal of our city, to power the polls in low drinking houses, and compel the sober citizen to the alternative of throwing his way through a crowd of inebriates, drunkards, or virtually surrendering his right to vote.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES.—The capital comedy of the Irish Ambassador, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading characters, dancing by Messrs. Valentine and Thorne, and Messrs. Schmidt and Bowman, to conclude with the fine drama of "Irish and American," in which the Wilkins will appear.

VARIETIES.—The farce of the "Dead Shot" with Hilliard as Hector, singing by Mr. White, dancing by Miss Faulkond, Rip Van Winkle and the inimitable nautical comedy of Mr and Mrs. Peter Smith, in which Tom Placide sustains the principal part.

OPERA HOUSE.—Blaisy's splendid grand opera La Juive, with Lapierre, Gassbert, Lanzoni and Mlle Bertoli.

RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Equestrian performances, feats of strength, and all their usual attractions.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. T. G. Hunt, for interesting public documents.

LAWSONIAN.—The Whigs of Lafourche have nominated Mr. CHARLES ARMITAGE for Representative, in place of Mr. Michel Thibodaux, resigned.

Gossip.—Some body writes from Washington that a member of Congress conversing with Mr. BENTON observed: "Colonel, the election of Beverly Tucker is a fact." "It is not only a fact, rejoined Old Bullion, but a sign."

☞ A new born child was found a few days ago on the gallery of the house of Mr. Claude, a broker, in Vermilionville.

TEXAS.—By the steamship *Louisiana*, we have received a few of Texas papers to the 16th. They are of later date than those brought by the Fashion.

POPULATION OF UTAH.—By the census of 1850, the population of Utah was 11,355, at a subsequent enumeration made by the authorities of the territory, the population was found to be 20,000—an increase of 8,645. During the past year, there have been 964 births and 255 deaths.

BENNETT & BOSTWICK'S PUBLISHING HOUSE.—It is something of a novelty to announce the establishment of a publishing house in New Orleans, and we therefore take marked pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of Messrs BENNETT & BOSTWICK, No. 15 Camp street. They are overcoming why New Orleans should depend exclusively on Northern cities for the publication of the literary productions of the day, and are determined that hereafter our writers may have their works published in the best style at home. They have sent us as a specimen of their skill "THE Heroines of History," a splendid octavo volume, beautifully illustrated throughout, the title page of which we were pleased to find "New Orleans, Bennett & Bostwick." The work itself is a collection of the biographies of some of the most celebrated women of ancient and modern times, such as Cleopatra, Isabella of Castile, Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth, Catherine of Russia, &c.

Messrs BENNETT & BOSTWICK will be constantly supplied with books, stationery and a variety of articles suitable to the trade.

☞ Professor HOLLOWAY of London, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his professional duties. Consultations visiting London will find at 244 Professor H's, and will be kindly and courteously received by that gentleman.

FOR HAVANA.—Messrs S. de VISER & Co, advertise the clipper brig *Samuel J. Peters*, as ready to sail for Havana. The *Samuel J. Peters* is a beautiful and fleety built vessel, constructed at Baltimore expressly for the Havana trade, and has been named after our fellow citizen who is identified with the fortunes and prosperity of New Orleans. She is well supplied with accommodations for passengers. The *Samuel J. Peters* lies opposite the Red Market. Our citizens would do well to give her a call.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS—One of the largest and most varied assortment of fancy articles and toys may be found at Bergmann's, No. 28 Chartres street. His collection of play things is a perfect bazaar. Persons wishing to replenish the juveniles with Christmas and New Year's Gifts cannot do better than give Bergmann a call. They will be sure to meet with something to their taste.

POSITIVE SALE OF VERY FINE DIAMONDS.—N. Verzuh will sell at public auction THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley—An invoice of very fine Gold Watches, Diamonds, Gold Watches, a fine Gilt Clock, &c., &c.

THANKSGIVING.

Turkeys and plum pudding will be particularly in demand to day. The droves of pigs former which for some time past, have been driven along our thoroughfares, their locomotions aided by a long whip and a peculiar and inimitable cry of "*Po-o-o-ckeys!*" are rapidly thinning out, almost every house-keeper having taken care to select the finest and fattest of the tribe for a Thanksgiving dinner. Plum pudding is a recognized concomitant to roast turkey, and hence currants, raisins, eggs and flour have risen enormously of late, and command fancy prices. When the Opelousas Railroad gets into the heart of the State, the materials of a Thanksgiving repast will become easier of attainment, and the humbler classes will be enabled to provide a succulent meal for their festival, without cramping their purses for a week afterwards.

We hope Thanksgiving Day will be universally observed. It is a beautiful custom, found, and upon a sound appreciation of the relations between man and his Maker. There is hardly any condition of life in which man has not something to be thankful for. To many the simple state of being—life itself—is a source of unqualified enjoyment. In our favored country, we have a thousand blessings, as rich, abundant and continual, that were we properly alive to the ever active benevolence of the Creator, our time would be occupied in a perpetual hymn of praise. We should thank Providence for all its visitations—even for its afflictions, since these are but blessings in disguise. We should thank it for sparing so many thousands amidst the horror and desolation of the past season—for the return of general health—for the splendid and bracing weather we enjoy—for the daily comforts that are ours—for the uninterrupted peace and increasing prosperity that pervade the land—for the myriad evidences of encouraging care and protecting kindness which surround us. It is little enough, that we set apart especially one day in the year, to be consecrated to the pious offerings of gratitude to the Searcher of Hearts. Such an occasion is apt to awaken laudable feelings and healthful impulses in the breasts of many who habitually speak, think and act, as if life were eternal, and Providence a dream.

Let us all then observe Thanksgiving, cheerfully and piously—not for interference and tyranny are so far from being incompatible, that they invariably co-exist. All religious sects may unionize the day with equal devotion—all may unite in the grateful duty of returning heartfelt outpourings of gratitude to the Most High, for his signal manifestations of unwearied love toward a race too often rebellious and thoughtless children.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.
LATER FROM HAVANA

The Steamship *Empire City*, Captain Windle, arrived yesterday afternoon, from New York, via Havana. We are indebted to Purser H. J. Bulley, for Havana papers, and the annexed memoranda:

The U. S. Mail Steamship Empire City, Captain H. Windle, left New York, Dec. 12th, at 3 P. M. for New Orleans via Havana, and arrived off the Moro Castle, at 11 o'clock on the night of the 17th instant, having made the run in five days and eight hours. Having embarked her mails and passengers, she sailed hence at half past 12 M. on the 18th, and arrived at the Bar early on the evening of the 20th. The Empire City landed 39 passengers at Havana, and brings 94 passengers and a considerable freight for New Orleans.

The Ex Captain General of Cuba embarked for Spain on the 15th inst. It was currently reported that he had amassed a million of dollars during his administration of 18 months.

The new Captain General Pezuela, was born at Lima, and his father held the important office of Viceroy under the Spanish government. He is said, to have brought powers which no other Captain General has hitherto possessed. He is a tall fine looking man with the usual quantity of moustache and whiskers. He has his family with him. There is a great curiosity to know what his course will be; the native population are filled with anxiety, as are all the foreigners.

Mr. Clayton, U. S. Consul to Havana, had left for New York, leaving the Consulate in charge of Col. Robertson, the former acting Consul.

Valiex who so cruelly murdered his wife the beautiful Matilde Domingues, is likely to get clear on the ground of alleged insanity. A slave murdered him the other night and rushed into the street murdering two, persons before he was apprehended.

A German income of the first country houses had committed suicide from disappointment in love.

A man stabbed his wife on Thursday night for infidelity.

The sugar crop was coming in splendidly, greater it is said than during any year for a long time.

Tobacco remains high on account of speculators.

The following are passengers per Empire City.

C M Sampson and wife, S N Moody and sister, J Gagnel and lady, Dr M crane and lady, Col Ward Wm Mack, Wm Wade, Mrs Wade, Miss M Peck Mrs Janney, Miss Mary Buchanan, Mr Simons and lady, L Taylor and son, Mrs Kincaid, Miss Hall, Mrs Hope, C Lawrence, James Hunt, Lieut. Brown, J Burnside, the Misses Bannatyne, Mdle Dubois, G Taylor, Mrs Biron, Mrs Vonderpool, Miss Hall, Dr Barker, and many others in the cabin.

MR SUMNER.—Although the Whig caucus of Senators declined to put Mr. Sumner on any committee, it is said they left two places vacant, which were filled by the Democrats with Mr. Sumner. So that both Mr. Chase and Mr. Sumner are now on Committees, splendid though they be. Both these gentlemen are said to be very much dissatisfied with the arrangement.

RHODE ISLAND.—On the 19th inst., the Morgan brothers were released, and proceeded at once to the Aquidneck House, where they took up their quarters until this morning, when they left for New York. Their sojourn in Newport will cause them to be remembered by the people of this vicinity for a long time to come.

LOSS OF THE BRIG PALO ALTO—The Charleston *Courier* of Saturday, has the following:

"We regret to learn by the arrival at this port yesterday, of the French bark *Nesstrer*, Captain RAMAT, that on the 4th instant, just before daylight, between Cape Florida and Gun Key Light, she came in contact with the brig *Palo Alto*, Captain KAY, of this port. The weather was so thick at the time that the vessel could not be seen until within one mile of the *Palo Alto* was cut down below the water's edge and sank a few hours after being struck on lat 25 0 long 79 0 50'. Her captain and crew were taken on board the bark, and brought to this port. She was from Matanzas bound to Boston, with a cargo of molasses. She was the property of JAMES CHAPMAN, Esq., of this city, and was insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, for $5000.

The bark *Nesstrer* sailed from Havana on the 27th ult., with sugar, and was bound to Falmouth for orders. She has put into this port in consequence of being leaky and having received some damage in the collision. Soon after the accident she was spoken by the brig *Ceylon*, of Philadelphia, the Captain of which vessel kindly offered assistance, but it was fortunately not needed.

THE GRAND LEVEE.—The Pointe Coupee Echo says:

"We are informed that the work on the Grand Levee is now getting bravely on, and that the most sanguine hopes are entertained of its being finished in time to meet the rise in the river. Col. Vauwickle and the engineer Mr. Caldwell, are devoting to it their entire time and energies, and it is being rapidly thrown up along the entire line, in small contracts. There is no lack of laborers, and as the river, though since Thursday last on the rise, is still very low for the season, ample time may yet be left for the completion of this most important work."

THE GWIN AND GUTHRIE QUARREL—The facts connected with this difficulty are said to be as follows:

Senator Gwin, accompanied by Mr. Lathan, M. C. of California, called upon Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of speaking to some business connected with their State; during the interview Mr. Guthrie's manner, it is alleged, became so offensive that Messrs. Gwin and Lathan picked up their hats and left the room abruptly. On arriving at his residence, Mr. Gwin immediately addressed a note to Mr. Guthrie requesting satisfaction for his insulting conduct. Mr. Guthrie, it is understood, has not yet replied; but although he is not remarkable for pollroom, he is not lacking in personal courage, nor is he debarred from the duelle by religious considerations, like the late Senator Rhett, having already been engaged in at least one duel as principal.

Mr. Cushing and other members of the Cabinet, and, we believe, the President also, have been actively engaged during the day in endeavoring to settle the difficulties, but, up to the present time, unsuccessfully.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP—The N. Y. *Courier* Correspondent notes the progress of disaffection among the Democrats, and comments on the movement to legislate Peter G. Washington, out of office, an intimate personal friend of Mr. Secretary Guthrie.

"The following is a correct list of the Democratic Senators who voted for Tucker for Printer: Messrs. Atchison, Allen, of Rhode Island, Welch, Brodhead, Bright, Evans, Hunter and Weller. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, did not vote but approves the result.

"Mr. J. Lord of N. H. declares, in a published card, that he voted for Armstrong, and Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, makes the same declaration. All who voted for Armstrong will authorize the publication of their names."

Senators who are known to have voted for Mr. Tucker, are careful to declare that they acted in a spirit of perfect friendship to the President and Cabinet, and that they only adopted Mr. T. as a method of showing their displeasure at the Executive, and giving him an independent support. In the meantime, however, the important fact is developed, that the administration has lost control in a party sense, of the Senate, and must expect on many occasions of vital importance to it, the opposition of that great party in the Union.

THE KOSETA CASE.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN KOSETA.

The Hungarian refugee, Martin Koseta by Captain INGRAHAM, has written a letter to the Boston Post, severally thanking him for the interposition of the American authorities in his case, and giving a narrative of the various circumstances of his imprisonment and escape. He says to the President:—

"I have to thank you not only for your support to myself, but also for the principle which you have established, and which will, in future, enforce respect to all those who have the good fortune to be placed under the protection of the American Eagle. Since a noble people as this, governed by a noble President as yourself, have sanctioned that principle, suffering humanity has ceased forever oppressions and tyranny and millions of poor exiles, conscious that there exists on this continent a power ever ready to chase Justice, single their beautiful wows to infuse for the preservation of that power and their worthy relief. Accept, Mr. President, with my sincere thanks, this hasty narrative of my history, and condescend to continue me your high protection."

The narrative presents several details in regard to his capture which have not before appeared. It seems that Commander SCHWARZ of the HUSSAR, soon after KOSETA was taken on board, threatened to punish him with fifty lashes for saying he recognised no right in the Austrian officers to arrest and ill treat him, as he was under American protection. SCHWARZ subsequently ordered him to be placed in the hold, loaded with chains, in addition to which he was closely tied to a pillar, although his arms and legs were likewise tied.

In that position, and with his dresses wet with the sea water, he remained eight hours, when his moral strength yielding to his physical sufferings, he fainted. The next thing he knew was that his arms had been untied by the physician of the Hussar, and medical attendance was administered to him. He continued to be tied to the pillar until 9, a. m., of the next day. About that time he was untied by four men and carried, not being able to walk himself, into the saloon of the vessel, where twelve officers and soldiers, attended by the Austrian Chancellor, were assembled to interrogate him. At this moment, an officer came on deck and whispering a few words to the commander. His soon came again and called the commander into the adjoining cabin, where they spoke for some time. Subsequently, the commander went on deck; and on his return to the saloon, he said in soft language, till then unknown to KOSETA, that he seemed to be a gentleman, and invited him to sit. This compliment was in consequence of seeing off the Smyrna's harbor the United States sloop of war St. LOUIS. The subsequent proceedings, which resulted in the release of KOSETA, are generally known. It appears that the departure from Smyrna was unconditional. The Austrian ambassador hinted that he should not be allowed to return to Turkey, but these terms KOSETA refused to accept.

If we are to believe the statements of the Washington letters, KOSETA seems likely to give our government as much trouble at home, as he did abroad. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Express*, affirms that the Hungarian is now at Washington, and continually engaged in asking the Secretary of State why he came there, what he came for, and how long he is to abide there. The same writer, speaking of KOSETA, adds:

He calls upon the Government to *return him to Turkey, from whence he was taken without his own consent, or to give employment in the service of the United States!* His business, he says, is in Turkey, and he wishes to return to Smyrna, where he was when Austria, through her agents, laid hands upon him. He says he was engaged in commercial business in Smyrna as the agent of a foreign house, and that he wishes to return to it.

In brief, Koseta desires to return to Turkey, protected by an American passport, and clothed with the nationality of the United States. He says, he says that the sight of American civilization in Europe should be extended to all the world, and manifested in his own person. He seems no doubt to live in Turkey, or elsewhere in Europe, under forgery, and he is assured that his *salvation* to become an American citizen shall shield him from all assaults whatever.

Koseta is about forty years of age, and without any of the elements of a hero in his character. The question never will be settled whether the book of the President's diplomacy, as acted upon Captain Ingraham and the Secretary of State, be based upon the idea that "peace is God himself's man of peace, but not peace purchased by servility. Peace is best preserved when the nation has the courage to draw its sword and redresses the wrongs of the humblest of her subjects. It was far from his wish to depart on this occasion, yet the truth compelled him to say that on more than one occasion he had to repress his feelings when travelling abroad.

He was mortified to see American citizens traveling with English passports, and in that case the man who carried it owned all to the necessity of a country for which the traveled but little. There is no reason why this Government should put stand first in the ranks of the world. It is a little too old a country to expect respect for its citizens abroad. It is much better to be a distinguished individual at the head of the Government, and believed the President would not disappoint his constituents in this case, and no other.

The sentiment of the inaugural address should be printed in letters of gold, and stamped on the back of every American passport. Every ship which crosses the sea and every ice cabin which plows the ocean, should be made, full, and the child at school should be taught it as long as he can discern every star on our ensign his rights shall be protected both abroad and at home.

The proper way to treat with the Spanish government is not to wait till justice is doled out but to make reparation for injuries done wherever found. It only in this way that almost worn out foreign governments can be brought to terms.

The Senate yesterday stating the resolution went over.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, introduced a bill granting lands to Maine in aid of the European and North American railroad. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Also, a bill to authorize the transit of the mails between New York and London. Referred to the post-office committee.

Other business of a minor importance was transacted, when the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, Dec 14.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—Power John J. Jones, acting master Thos. Phelps, and several other officers of the Navy, have been ordered to the Decatur, at Boston. Her destination is supposed to be Japan.

The contracts for printing paper for the present Congress were awarded to day—the first class to Grant, Daniel & Co., of Boston, and the second and third class to H. V. Butler, of New York.

The testimony in the Gardiner case is substantially as before. The case will probably last several months. It excites little interest.

It is stated that the difficulty between Sem Ford and Mr. Harpers, has been amicably settled. Some say blows passed, and others that an altercation merely took place.

WASHINGTON, Dec 16th.

SUPREME COURT.—No 19.—The United States vs Hancocks' administrators. Decree below reversed.

No. 17. Terry vs. Brent. Was argued by Gorman for appellants and Lawrence for appellee.

No. 20. Macon's administrators vs. the Distinct of Columbia. Argued by Attorney General for appellees; submitted by Charlton for plaintiff. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

BENNETT CONVICTED OF LIBEL.—The jury to day, in the case of Edward P. Fry vs. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, for libel, brought in a verdict of guilty, laying damages at $10,000 and costs. Mr. Fry was, at one time, manager of the Astor Place Opera, and the suit was brought for libel published by Bennett through a series of months.

WHEELING, Dec. 14.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Dodge, of Baltimore, President of the Western Telegraph Company, was robbed yesterday on board the steamer to Pittsburg of his gold watch and dollars $60 in money. He was successful, however, in recovering his property.

NEW YORK, Dec 14.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.—The Royal mail steamer Europa sailed to-day, taking out 72 passengers and $470,000 in specie.

BUFFALO, Dec 14.

FIRE IN CANADA.—Willis' great flouring mill, in Canada, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss $15,000.

TELEGRAPH MIRACLES.—It may not be generally known that operators in telegraph offices become so familiar with the sound of the instrument through which they receive communications, as to know what it says; that is, they hear it unhurried of the rips and pauses as a language, and without the necessity of having the marks and dots taken upon a towering slip of paper, can, from the noted sloes, write out communications. And perhaps everybody does not understand that an operator at one office may have connection with an hundred offices, and write to them all at the same time. At the telegraph office in this city, when communications are passing from New Orleans to New York, every word going both ways may be understood. The operator is heard to call, New York, from New Orleans, and in an instant the reply comes on his return. In this manner items of intelligence, business notices, messages that joke, between the operators and daily exchanged over the enormous circuit of two thousand miles, and the most wonderful fact of all is, that a person familiar with the business, can stand on the side walk in front of the office, in this city, where the communications are complete, and by the ticking of the instrument, can understand the messages as they ply at considerable speed—and hear the operators at New Orleans call, "hello New York," and catch the response from the operator in this city of "yes, sir," while drawing a single breath.—*Cin. Com.*

OSCEOLA.—This remarkable substance, which is anonymous, but not universally, present in the atmosphere, and which has been hitherto regarded when observed to be an allotropic condition of oxygen, has been discovered, by a German chemist at Bonn, not to be so, but a distinct substance existing as a terrible of hydrogen. then combining the acids of the compounds of oxygen and hydrogen. The details of the process by means of which they discovered it are alleged have not yet been given.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those maladies which assail the human frame. There is not scarcely a person that of health the sick, remembers the disease as to which man is liable, and which may be see him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the full vigor of his existence and usefulness. We should carefully consider upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or opening a removal of these things to happiness, means where they have been so much in the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time more deserving than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion, we say they are the antidote. For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
d14—13t 151, Chartres st.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE to every family, and stranger visiting New Orleans.—We have received large supply of this most valuable and justly celebrated preparation,
MORTIMORE'S BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
This delightful Cordial, so beneficial to the health, and so miraculously restorative in restoring the lost health, from almost every disease to which the human family are subject, can be had of us in large quantity, wholesale or retail.
Every lady and gentleman, and every family in our city should use it. ☞ Call and see a Circular.
To DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.—Having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors for a constant supply, we will fill their orders, on the terms, at lowest wholesale prices.
This Cordial now meets increasing demand, with over 1000 druggists, and should be kept by all Druggists and Merchants, and used by every community.
Price $1 00 per bottle. J. WRIGHT & CO.,
dec 19-3m drw No. 151 Chartres st., N. O.

SEVALENTA ARABICA,
PREPARED BY
Du Barry De Barry & Co., London
Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.
Hamburg, 18th July, 1853.
This light and agreeable Farina is of the first importance. At once nourishing and restorative, it is a food and a medicine combined. It gives every kind of nourishment, and restores the sick to perfect health. It is particularly adapted to children, invalids, the aged, and persons of a delicate constitution as well as to athletic, nervous, and sedentary persons, and to those in the decline of the bladder, kidneys, lungs, &c.—Also in the cases of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, of the chest and throat.
I am authorized, that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.
This article is therefore extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) fever in the stomach, hypochondria, hysteria, palpitation, nervous headache, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous weakness, all nervous complaints, flatulency, bilious colic, and constipation, hemorrhoids, (piles) diarrhoea and dysentery, gravel, stone, gout, rheumatism, and dropsy.
Extract from a letter of Dr. Wurzer.
Hamburg, 18th July, 1853.
Dear Sir: Your Revalenta Arabica has been the means of restoring to perfect health, a lady who had been for 7 years, the victim of a nervous affection, which baffled all the skill of the most celebrated physicians. Her nervous irritation was so great that she could not bear the touch of any person, not even that of her husband. Her sleep was entirely gone, and she was reduced to a state of the most alarming emaciation. Your Revalenta Arabica has been her only food, and she is now in the perfect enjoyment of her former health. Her case has been so extraordinary, that I feel it my duty to make it known to the public. Yours, &c.
RUDOLPH WURZER