THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
O. F. WEISSE & CO.,
ANY BE ARE PROPRIETORS.
F. DUNBINNIER, S. MARBURY,
A. DUNBINNIER, N. RUFOUR.
[illegible] ($12 per year in advance) $12 00
[illegible] ($6 for six months) ..... $ 6 00
[illegible] can be allowed to discontinues.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO. 10,396.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
The Price of Advertisements is fixed, in each language on the first page, at $1 per line for each insertion. Advertisements inserted in the other pages will be charged half the price of those on the first page, viz: $1 per line for each insertion.
Advertisements on the first page $1 per line each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged less rates for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertising strictly within the line of their business, and in column to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1857.

[illegible] AND THE VICTIM.

[illegible] verbs are repleto [illegible] is a saying that every household [illegible] of humanity this [illegible] bones is often [illegible] the public is called [illegible] and repul[illegible] cabin is [illegible] Blankenfoss. Far [illegible] and proceeds [illegible] with the poker. [illegible] female attract [illegible] taxes into custody. [illegible] of the Murder [illegible] takers, the myste[illegible] between a brutal [illegible] are revealed to the [illegible] in humble life [illegible] provoke at[illegible] nothing more [illegible] Well, some it is the [illegible] the devil [illegible] again its sheer [illegible] that bears the unsightly [illegible] earth. [illegible] shame-faced, in [illegible] defiant to put [illegible] as and mur[illegible] that because [illegible] a helpmate, he [illegible] was than he [illegible] explanation in [illegible] aggravate, [illegible] murder. As a [illegible] higher classes [illegible] they have it not, [illegible] demand from [illegible] and wrong. [illegible] upon the [illegible] seldom see the [illegible] which [illegible] human graves [illegible] to take of [illegible] well to raise [illegible] entrance into [illegible] of the truth in [illegible] and we trust [illegible] has amplified his [illegible] WAYFARER, the [illegible] taking bare a [illegible] as a fable, were [illegible] testimony [illegible] the Mar[illegible] [illegible] pamphlet [illegible] fragments of [illegible] introduced [illegible] Schools will one [illegible] these are [illegible] proved that [illegible] boating [illegible] while [illegible] that of [illegible] face and [illegible] reflected and [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] Wayfarer [illegible] [illegible] pamphlet has ap[illegible]

IMPORTANT PROJECT.

The following authorized statements taken from the *Bulletin*, of Saturday. It needs but a succinct explanation. The Opelousas Railroad Company is determined to push the construction of the work to the Sabine as rapidly and energetically as possible. This connection is not merely a prospective benefit both to Louisiana and Texas, but a positive necessity engendered by the immense amount of trade that stands in absolute need of certain and expeditious transportation. A company has been chartered by Texas to build a road from Houston to the Sabine. It is richly endowed with lands and money under the munificent comprehensive law adopted by Texas for promoting railway improvements in that State. This road will, therefore, be built, and that, too, within a short period. When it reaches its Western terminus, it will connect with the Opelousas railway, and we shall have an unbroken line from New Orleans to Houston, with an increase of business, the amount of which is not easily calculated. With a view to complete this line, the Opelousas Company has issued its bonds for two millions of dollars, based upon the amplest security, as the subjoined article will satisfactorily demonstrate:

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD AND ITS BONDS.—This company has recently issued first mortgage construction bonds, to the amount of two millions of dollars, payable in thirteen years, with four per cent. semi-annual coupons. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on that separate and complete grand division of the road between Algiers and Berwick's Bay, now in full operation, and connected with Texas by the new steamship line of Com. Vanderbilt. This division is, therefore, a complete road in itself, requiring no further extension for the full development of its capabilities, and of itself gives a perfect and available security to the bondholders.

But there are peculiar features in these bonds, and unusual securities. In addition to the mortgage on the finished road to Berwick's Bay, with all its franchises, also all the buildings, the engines, cars, &c., as described in the act of mortgage annexed to the bonds, the company makes a special pledge of the proceeds of sales of all the public lands, between Opelousas and the Sabine, conditionally donated to them by Congress. These proceeds will furnish the means of payment of the bonds independently of the mortgage *bravely*.

Besides these bonds, with any accrued interest thereon, are made receivable *at par* from purchasers of any of the lands, the proceeds of which are employed for their redemption.

The bonds are for £225 if payable in London, and $1,000 each if payable in New York or New Orleans, and the interest, six or $40, semi annually, payable in June and December.

The interest is provided for by a special appropriation of so much of the revenues of the road as may be necessary for that purpose.

Of the perfect security furnished by these bonds there can be no doubt, nor of the punctual payment of the interest coupons; for the heavy outlays of the company have resulted in the construction of a first-class road, with a highly important sea connection, and realizing a very considerable and rapidly increasing revenue.

The company is now preparing for the business of the coming season, with the prospect of its being very heavy.

A corps of engineers is now engaged in locating the line from Opelousas to the Sabine, and in selecting the public lands donated by Congress, preparatory to contracting the road from New Iberia will be commenced as soon as possible.

The object of this notice is to call attention to the fact of the issue of these bonds by the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, to the perfect security offered, and to the certainty of prompt payment from the funds specially pledged for that object.

It is quite possible that the importance of the donation of lands by the United States to this company has not been well considered by the stockholders or the public, and we believe the quantity of lands to be acquired has been greatly underrated.

From the reputation of these bonds, the continuation of the work, and the sales of the lands, the calculated result will be the completion of nearly one hundred and forty miles more of road, the repayment of the sum borrowed, and consequent raising of the mortgage to *par*, given, and the company will possess a first-class road of about two hundred and twenty miles, upon which there will be no incumbrance whatever.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. Bullock, Esq., commander, arrived at the levee yesterday afternoon, from New York direct. She brings no news of any kind whatever, having seen nothing, heard nothing, and done nothing, except passing steamship *Philadelphia* on the night of the 20th, bound for Havana and New York.

PASSENGERS.—For Tevras, Mrs. Tryon, Miss Dabbs, Mr. Bullock, Mrs. R. W. Bell, children and servant, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Gutierrez, Mrs. De Jouissen and 2 children.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The following dispatches were published by the Associated Press on Sunday:

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.—New York, June 20.—The *Black Warrior* has arrived, bringing dates from Havana to the 16th. Santa Anna had not yet arrived at Havana. The Spanish fleet will settle the Mexican difficulty. It is reported of the island that Spanish troops are arriving in every vessel. The health of the island is good. Sugars are firm. Freights very dull.

COTTON MARKETS—DECLINE.—August, Georgia, June 20.—Col. Pickens, recently elected to the mission to Russia. He will probably resign the Senate in the place of Hon. A. [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—Boston, June 20. N. P. Banks accepts the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

PROVIDENCE MAYOR'S ELECTION.—Providence, R. I., June 20.—William R. Rodman, the anti-Know Nothing candidate, has been elected Mayor. In the fifth trial, by a majority of five hundred.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.—New York, June 20.—The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 31, has arrived. Her dates are anticipated.

COMMODORE JONES.—Washington, June 20.—Commodore Ap Catesby Jones has arrived here, suffering severely from an affection of the bowels, and is despaired of.

BARK BURNED AT SEA.—New York, June 20. The bark *William R. Brodie*, hence for Mobile, took fire at sea on the 13th and blew up. Her crew were all saved, and have arrived here.

STEAMER'S SAILING.—New York, June 20.—The United States mail steamship *Atlantic* sailed today for Liverpool with 130 passengers and specie $236,000 in specie.

The *Vanderbilt* sailed for Havre with nearly 200 passengers and $650,000 in specie. Among the passengers are Mrs. Col. Fremont and her children.

BANK NOTES REFUSED.—Cincinnati, June 20. The bills of the Seneca County Bank, Tiffin, Ohio, are refused by our bankers.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

The Comet—Important Intelligence—Special Dispatches of the Bulletin.

CONSTELLATION ON THE SOUTHERN CROSS, June 13, 9 A. M.—The comet has just come across the South Pole. He looks as if he had had a stroke of the sun.

SOUTH POLE, 9½ A. M.—The comet's tail came in contact with the pole and slightly damaged it, besides deranging the wires. No lives lost, and nobody to blame, as the accident was unavoidable.

ORION, 10 A. M.—The equinoctial line is out of order, so that we have no intelligence from the comet.

LEO, 10½ A. M.—The comet has just passed, and announced that he is bound to strike some one of the smaller planets of the solar system; but whether Mercury, Venus, Mars, the Earth, or Vulcan, it is impossible to say; most probable the latter.

WALL STREET, New York, 11 A. M.—Jacob Little has just received a private dispatch from the Great Bear, who is to be the comet's guide to Africa. The consequence is a great decline in Erie and New York Central. Nothing heard yet from Taurus, and the bears are waiting anxiously.

LYNX, 12 M.—The comet is coming near, and presents a very striking appearance.

LATER.—The man in the moon has just been struck. It is feared that the moon cannot shine alongside of the comet.

STILL LATER.—The man has recovered and struck back. Result doubtful.

LATER THAN EVER.—The comet is evidently destroyed. A writ of *habeas inquirendo* will have to be taken out.

ARCTIC CIRCLE, 1 P. M.—The North Pole has been knocked down by the comet, and the line is out of order. Send on a Pole of some kind, valued, hoop or fishing, to repair damages.

WASHINGTON, 2 P. M.—President Buchanan has issued a proclamation warning the comet off, and threatening to send an expedition against him. Gen. William Walker has been elected all morning with the President, and will probably command the expedition. Of course the comet will not dare to touch the earth, and no more fears need be entertained.

RAILROAD IRON SCRE. The Mobile *Tribune*, of Saturday, says:

The bark *Sanford Abram*, bound from Boston to Mobile, and having on board 150 tons railroad iron for the Mobile and Ohio railroad, struck on Florida Reef last week and sunk. The vessel and cargo are reported to be a total loss.

We understand that the iron was insured in this city for $10,000. The delay in getting material to work with will be the only loss which the railroad company will sustain. There are two other loads of iron now on the way—one of 250 and one of 400 tons.

A dispatch from Washington says: Senor Asmburruaga, who was to be remembered as former Secretary of the Chilian Legation at Washington, has been appointed Minister to Costa Rica, whither he has gone in a national vessel. The supposed object of his mission is the attempt made to form an alliance among the Spanish-American Republics for mutual protection against filibusterism.

EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE VANDERBILT.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton June 3d, arrived at New York on the 14th instant.

The English and Persian treaty has been fully ratified, and is on its way to London.

A conflagration in Constantinople destroyed thirteen hundred houses.

The British troops have evacuated the Persian town of Mohammerah, which they captured in March last.

The city of Genoa has just escaped a grave danger. The 800 prisoners of the bagne had planned an attempt at escape, but fortunately the plot was discovered in time. The city was plunged into great consternation by the sudden announcement that the prisoners intended making the attempt, as in 1849 as in Saturday morning alarmed that the slaves were concealed in room No. 18, in the fifth story of Judge Tait's building, on Vine street, just above Fourth. The first story of this building is occupied by Sipe's phrenological bookstore, and Dunham's Times's periodical establishment; the second by Judge Tait and others, as law offices, and the upper stories are let as lodging rooms, in one of which Mr. Shadd and family reside. The slaves were secreted in the attic of Dr. Harvey, of this town, for some months past a local reporter for the *Daily Commercial* of this city, the negroes were acquainted with the premises.

To this apartment the U. S. Marshal proceeded, and found No. 18 locked. After knocking at the door and obtaining no answer, one of the posse, Jno. C. Elliott, climbed up and peeped through the transom, and said the negroes must be inside, for he saw their dinner, (a number of dishes containing food were on a table in the apartment.) He then crept partly through the aperture over the door, and exclaimed: "Here they are!" (the negroes, it seems, were in a small apartment adjoining the main one) and immediately after half fell and half leaped back, saying he was stabbed.

At this moment the door was burst open, revealing the negro armed with a sword-cane, and a pistol was drawn by one of the party, wounding the slave, who fell to the floor. He was immediately hoaped upon by the Marshal and others, though he made a stoft resistance, was disarmed and bound.

The wound of the Marshal is in the left breast, just above the heart, and of the negro in the abdomen. Both of these are seriously injured, and it was thought on Saturday they would die; but at a late hour last night they were reported better, and the probability was they would recover.

The slaves were taken back to Covington without the least opposition after a satisfactory hearing of the case before U. S. Commissioner Newkirk, by whom a warrant was issued for the arrest of Connelly, who has not been seen in the city since Friday night. Several U. S. Marshals went in pursuit of him on Saturday evening—with what success has not yet been learned.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES ON THE PLAINS.—We find the following in the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 16th inst.:

NEAR FORT RILEY, June 9, 1857.

Mr. Editor: Our quiet community has just been thrown into a considerable excitement by the news that the Indians, supposed to be the Cheyennes, have attacked a small party of immigrants, some eight miles West of Fort Riley, and killed four men and wounded two men and one woman. One of the survivors, Mr. A. P. Wagner, has reached this place and makes the following statement:

About eight miles from the post on the Republican road, in Kansas river, my party had just left camp on Saturday morning of Saturday, the 6th of June, 1857, about 9 o'clock, A. M. About 150 Indians mounted, charged on our train, surrounded it in the rear and began firing on our men; they killed four men of our party. After their guns were discharged, the Indians retreated to a creek close by and continued their fire until we left the ground. Before we had got out of sight they had emptied the wagons; a part of them pursued us. Our party consisted of ten men, eight of men and ten children. I left the party coming down in this direction, with two men and one woman, on horseback, with a little food and provisions. One of the four men killed was endeavoring to escape, but was overtaken, and the last that we saw of him the Indians were dragging him by a lariat.

The names of the three men killed are A. D. Weaver, M. Lewis and Sam Insell. The wounded are J. Houston, J. Hunter and a woman—name unknown. Capt. Hendricksen, with two companies of the 6th Infantry, who had just arrived at Fort Riley, are, I know, worth, has gone out to bring in the survivors. As his command is on foot it will be impossible for him to pursue the Indians, who are all well mounted.

This may be looked upon as the commencement of the Cheyenne war. Col. Sumner has gone out after this tribe, but on receipt of his command's on the Arkansas and the other on the Platte—two hundred miles apart—so that the Indians have a fine chance of slipping in between and getting in his rear, which, it appears, they have done. As the emigration crossing the plains this year is very large, there will be a great loss of life and property unless the government prompt ly sends an additional mounted force in that direction. Instead of sending such unnecessarily large number of troops to Utah, a portion should be sent to chastise the Indians who plundered and robbed our citizens at our very doors. Yours, &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STARTLING ACCUSATION.—Among the prisoners in the 3 ward station-house, last Saturday night we seen one far more startled at expression than the others, young the confines of his prison with all the uneasiness of a caged lion. He was so less than Mr. Lancelot Hope Everett, who had been arrested at the instance of one John Mahoney, who charges that Everett lost his watch in some of his offers on the 4th inst., on business, that on going into the Second Ward he went to a tavern where he was thoroughly robbed. For the present we only thoroughly repaired. For more particulars see the subjoined article of the Commission of the Commission of the Regency.

SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Berne, of the 30th ult., in the *Post Gazette*, says:—The report of Dr. Kern reached this place yesterday. According to this document Prussia proposed to have inserted in the protocol the following declaration: The King, who attaches no importance to the payment of the million, renounces it. 2. The King will continue to bear the title of the Prince of Neufchatel and Count of Valengin. 3. The King would have desired more complete guarantees relative to the property of the church and religious foundation than those which are contained in Arts. 7 and 8, but he will not on that account refuse his assent to the treaty. Dr. Kern, on his side, has declared: 1. The Federal Council, has given its assent to the treaty with the stipulation of the payment of a million, cannot find in the renunciation of Prussia to that sum any motive for withdrawing its assent. 2. As far as regards the title, Switzerland must protest against any pretension which may be raised on this foundation at any future period."

RUSSIA.—Letters from the Russian frontier state that the projected new customs tariff for Russia and Poland has been positively postponed, and that things will remain in *status quo*.

THE NEW YORK POLICE DIFFICULTY.—We begin to see a little into the conflict between the Metropolitan and Municipal police authorities of New York. The first collision and bloodshed occurred on the night of the 13th instant. The *Times* says:

Two of the Mayor's men were arrested and locked up in the station-house of the Metropolitan, from which they were afterwards released on bail—one of them suffering from a severe cut on the head received by a blow from a club while resisting an arrest it seems. Late in the night Metropolitan policeman Ladin was assaulted on his post by a gang of men, one of whom thrust an iron pitcher into his abdomen, a portion of the instrument was broken off and remained in the wound for some time. A citizen named Tass, while proceeding through Avenue C, about the same time, was struck on the head with a stone, and had his skull fractured. Both men were doing well last night. Their assailants are not known. The affair created a great excitement in the Ward, and policemen from other wards were called in to prevent any further violation of the public peace. Steps were taken last night to maintain quiet, but there was no attempt to renew the difficulty. First Lieutenant Bennett, of the Eighteenth Ward, and thirteen men declared on Saturday for the Metropolitan Commissioners, and are now established in a new station-house in East Twenty-second street.

This was no doubt the prelude to the late riotous proceedings. Another flaming brand was thrown into the New York community by the action of Governor Kline, who undertook to appoint Mr. Stephens Street Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Taylor—and this in defiance of an explicit and positive provision in the charter vesting the power of appointment in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Deputy Street Commissioner Turner refused to recognize the Governor's nominee, and this has of course added to the angry feeling on both sides. The papers are full of the controversy.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—A fire broke out in Memphis on the morning of the 18th inst. in the block of buildings bounded by Front Row and Court street, which consumed the entire block. An extra of the Memphis *Bulletin* says:

It was occasioned on the corner of Court by J. W. McCracken & Co., as a provision and produce house—one of the heaviest in the city. Next came the Bank of West Tennessee; Stewart, King & Co., produce dealers; the Commercial Bank; S. McNamee, tinsmith and stove dealer; Grossman & Hoffman, dry goods and clothing house; the offices of Thos. B. Allen and John Kirk; J. B. Hill, cotton factor; J. V. Pessel, cotton factor, and a number of business offices.

The fire originated in the middle of the block, and spread rapidly, in spite of all efforts, throughout the entire block, in the alleys bounding it.

The destruction of property is very great, and the loss in the buildings is heavy. At this moment we have no means of making an estimate, but it is the heaviest fire we have had for several years.

At the time of sending this extra the fire is still burning, but we have every reason to feel assured that it will be confined to the limits designated.

7 o'clock, A. M.—The fire has been subdued within the limits specified above.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Hear what the Medical Faculty say of Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters:
LANCASTER, PA., January 1, 1856.
Dr. J. Hostetter, Pittsburg, Pa.—Sir: From my experience with the remedial qualities contained in your valuable Bitters in chronic dyspepsia, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., also as a preventive of disease and tonic, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and feel pleasure in recommending your valuable Bitters to dyspeptics particularly, and to the profession generally.
Yours, very respectfully,
H. A. SHEIB, M. D.
Sold by all druggists and dealers generally, and by
JOHN WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Agents, 84 and 184 Chartres street.
jel21-6t4dw

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN COMPOUND,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
J. M. HUTSON, Doylestown, Pa., June 20, 1856, says: "My wife has been afflicted with a nervous debility since September, 1851, which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that proved beneficial to her. Last month one of my neighbors gave me a bottle of your celebrated German Bitters. I wish you to send me a half a dozen bottles."
Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.
See advertisement. jel7 1m 3tw 4ds

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure Gravel, Bladder, Brights and Kidney affections.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for loss of Power, Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Diseases of Venus.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Languor, Loss of Appetite, Disorders of the Nervous System.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, to remove Pimples, Tetter, Scurvy and Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations Sold at $1 per Bottle. Depot 52 South TENTH street, Adams by Buildings, Philadelphia. Copies gratuitous.
Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
84 and 184 Chartres street, New Orleans.
And by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
my26-3tu4dw

English Cannel Coal at $4 50 per Barrel.
WE are now delivering the best article of English CANNEL COAL at $4 50 per barrel.
These dearers of buying in a large quantity, will find it to their interest to apply at the City Coal Office, 16 Bienville street.
jel 24 1m P. R. WILLARD.

PUBLIC SCHOOL VACATION.
ALL teachers or public schools wishing to attend a course of lectures on Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Botany, or the same, must apply immediately at CHEAPA'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106 Canal street.
N. B.—Further pupils admitted without charge, but desirous of being enrolled, must apply immediately, or the same, must apply immediately, or be enrolled in the Commercial College, 106 Canal street.
F. HOAGE, at the corner of Levee and Margaret streets, Third District, standing unfairly reported for kneading dough short of medicine at his establishment. The penalty which must follow for thus violating the ordinance should teach bakers to use largely of the leaves of honesty in future. Honesty is, in the end, the best policy.
HORRIBLE DITCH!—Jack Hinds was necessarily put under arrest on Saturday night for "getting drunk and having the horrors!" The "blue devils" he seems to have been also with their sudden phantasmagoria, till, like the urine of old, he ran down some unoccupied hill, but unfortunately ran against a lamp post—proves it was drear; stumbled against a lamp post—proves he was drunker still; and fell head foremost upon the pavement—the dead pavement, he swore, after all. He was conveyed to the Third District lock-up, upon what a city correspondent has styled "the last stage of drunkenness" we shall hear.
FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—The following sentences were pronounced by Judge Hunt last Saturday, June 20th, 1857:
J. Somers and *Henry Porter*, convicted of assault and battery, each three months' imprisonment.
J. Robinson, assault with intent to kill, eighteen months in the penitentiary.
John Henry, carrying a bowie, without breaking, with intent to steal, two years in the penitentiary.
J. o. schnauber, larceny, one year in the penitentiary.
Joseph Augusta and *Jean Lacoque*, highway robbery, seven years in the penitentiary.
Paul Gerasa, larceny, two months' imprisonment.
J. P. Farrise, obtaining money under false pretenses, one year in the penitentiary.
The assault and robbery prosecution of Augusta and Lacoque is due to the laudable interest taken in the matter by Doctor Zahos, who pursued the parties over means for remaining in the city, and urged the trial to a speedy termination.
COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.—Recorder Hill committed Patrick Leary to the First District Court last Saturday, on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon; also, Joseph Tevivel, on the charge of stealing Rudolph Miller, in his own yard, with a pistol. Bail, $300 each.
FLEECING.—Bridget Fury, alias Delia Swift, and Mary Brady were both in hell in the room of Capt. Allen, from Boston, last Saturday to deserve, on the 24th inst., on a charge of having relied upon a Irish Recorder, bail to the amount of $500, while in their den of iniquity, on Bryanes street.

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Recommended.
In directing the attention of our readers to Dr. Hobock's advertisement, we have no hesitation in saying that all he claims for his medicines is correct. The testimonials which he publishes in his pamphlet, of the highest character, are in current and general use in this city, and we know of no instance in which it would be fairly to the interest of the proprietors of the preparations. It appears from the testimonials of the highest character, that the Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, having a wide-spread company, from age, has obtained a large quantity of new testimonial, which, in the opinion of the proprietors, will be of the highest value and importance to the public, and it would seem, from the great reputation of the preparations, that the demand for them, in the best sense, is increasing daily, and has been for years, a sufficient proof of their efficacy. Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
jel8 1m3tw

VANILLA—Two cases [illegible] in store, and for sale by
HEGUIRES & CO.,
my26 10 Bienville street.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
LAW DEPARTMENT.
THE lectures in this department will commence on the first Monday of November, 1857, and continue until the first Monday of April, 1858, and will embrace the most important branches of the Civil, Commercial, Constitutional and International Law, as well as Equity, Jurisprudence and Practice. Lectures will be delivered by four Professors.
Those by Professor MORRISON will treat of Admiralty and Maritime Law, International Law, and the Administration of the Civil Law in Louisiana.
Those by Professor BARDELL will treat of Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence.
Those by Professor HOSKINS will embrace the Civil Law, Roman Law, whether derived from Rome, Spain, France, or the United States, and the Position of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in Louisiana.
Those by Professor BREDEN will embrace the Common Law, Equity, Jurisprudence and Practice, and Constitutional Law.
The course of Institutes of Law will be composed of three distinct courses, each of which will be delivered daily, and the whole course will be completed in one year, so that a student may commence at any time without one of these courses.
Students who may be desirous to be examined for degrees, will be required to attend the lectures of two Professors, and to pass a satisfactory examination before the Professors of the school.
The fee of each Professor is $25; matriculation fee, $5; and $10 for the diploma.
All communications must be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty, at his residence.
THEODORE H. McCALEB,
Dean of the Faculty.
jel1 lm3tw

Product Agency of the City of New Orleans.
Rue Duquesne, Rue de Lousiana,
Rue Quarante, June 20th, 1857.
NOTICE.—Holders of the Colonial Bonds of the city of New Orleans, and all other bonds of the city or former municipalities, on which the interest is payable in *New York* on 1st July next, are hereby notified to present the interest due on the 1st Bank of America, New York, on or after that date, for payment.
JOHN ARCHER,
Assistant Clerk.

For Sale.
VALUABLE BINDER, 18 years of age, an excellent French cook, unexceptionable character, recommended and fully guaranteed against the vices and infirmities of servitude. Apply to J. S. DERBIGNY, broker, Customhouse street, No. 38, corner Bourbon.
jel9

FOR BEG. AND LITTLE.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 96 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,
CLAIM to help the heart and the interest of GLOTHING possible to concentrate in any one establishment. 11 upon for
MEN ON BOYS
constantly on hand, either of
COATS,
PANTALOONS,
SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
OR HOSE.
Patent or Chalenge Shirts.
Their merit is that they are made in the best possible manner, as good Goods for the price as any other maker, and warranted to fit and fit to say.
LINEN and CASSIMERE SUITS—all sizes.
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PANTALOONS—all kinds.
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Superior and Second Summer Under Garments.
Linen and Merino, all sizes, drawers or shirts.
Gents Merino U. SHIRTS and DRAWERS, splendid article.
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Linen Thread, Lisle and Merino DRAWERS.
Linen and Silk HOSE—SUPENDERS—GLOVES—HALF HOSE.
Stocks and Cravats and TIES.
Do. do. do. do.
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.
Air India Rubber Clothing and India Rubber Goods of all kinds, for sale by the manufacturer only.
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The whole comprising the most perfect assortment of well made Clothing and Gents Furnishing goods offered to our customers.
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OFFER for sale at the most reduced prices their extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the most fashionable and fashionable ready made clothing, of the most approved cut and workmanship, and of the best quality. Also, silks, to merchant tailors.
Fancy and Staple Cassimeres.
Plain colored cassimeres.
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French and Saxony Cloths.
Country and city merchants will always find a very large assortment of satin, fur and wool hats, at very low prices.
RECEIVED per ship Livia—An extensive assortment of fresh Gloves and prime Hosiery.
Sole agents for the celebrated Carpet Bags.
A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, at the Bayou St John Bridge. Terms very liberal.
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Apply to
LOUIS P. MAXENT,
jel1 1m 50 Poydras street.

SIX REWARD.
RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Jas. Gayarre, Bayou Sara, on the 10th inst., the negro boy named BEN, aged 24 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, very dark, stout built, and intelligent. A liberal reward will be paid by
DR. LION & DANUCHEAU,
jel4-tf 19 Carondelet street.

Just Received.
A FEW—TOBY BRICK DRILLING HOUSE CHAIRS, particularly adapted for parlors, with arms, having two partors and dining room in a small one on second floor, three or four sleeping rooms and attic, and a pistol was fired by one of the party, wounding the slave, who fell to the floor. He was immediately hoaped upon by the Marshal and others, though he made a stoft resistance, was disarmed and bound.
The wound of the Marshal is in the left breast, just above the heart, and of the negro in the abdomen. Both of these are seriously injured, and it was thought on Saturday they would die; but at a late hour last night they were reported better, and the probability was they would recover.
The slaves were taken back to Covington without the least opposition after a satisfactory hearing of the case before U. S. Commissioner Newkirk, by whom a warrant was issued for the arrest of Connelly, who has not been seen in the city since Friday night. Several U. S. Marshals went in pursuit of him on Saturday evening—with what success has not yet been learned.
INDIAN HOSTILITIES ON THE PLAINS.—We find the following in the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 16th inst.:
NEAR FORT RILEY, June 9, 1857.
Mr. Editor: Our quiet community has just been thrown into a considerable excitement by the news that the Indians, supposed to be the Cheyennes, have attacked a small party of immigrants, some eight miles West of Fort Riley, and killed four men and wounded two men and one woman. One of the survivors, Mr. A. P. Wagner, has reached this place and makes the following statement:
About eight miles from the post on the Republican road, in Kansas river, my party had just left camp on Saturday morning of Saturday, the 6th of June, 1857, about 9 o'clock, A. M. About 150 Indians mounted, charged on our train, surrounded it in the rear and began firing on our men; they killed four men of our party. After their guns were discharged, the Indians retreated to a creek close by and continued their fire until we left the ground. Before we had got out of sight they had emptied the wagons; a part of them pursued us. Our party consisted of ten men, eight of men and ten children. I left the party coming down in this direction, with two men and one woman, on horseback, with a little food and provisions. One of the four men killed was endeavoring to escape, but was overtaken, and the last that we saw of him the Indians were dragging him by a lariat.
The names of the three men killed are A. D. Weaver, M. Lewis and Sam Insell. The wounded are J. Houston, J. Hunter and a woman—name unknown. Capt. Hendricksen, with two companies of the 6th Infantry, who had just arrived at Fort Riley, are, I know, worth, has gone out to bring in the survivors. As his command is on foot it will be impossible for him to pursue the Indians, who are all well mounted.
This may be looked upon as the commencement of the Cheyenne war. Col. Sumner has gone out after this tribe, but on receipt of his command's on the Arkansas and the other on the Platte—two hundred miles apart—so that the Indians have a fine chance of slipping in between and getting in his rear, which, it appears, they have done. As the emigration crossing the plains this year is very large, there will be a great loss of life and property unless the government promptly sends an additional mounted force in that direction. Instead of sending such unnecessarily large number of troops to Utah, a portion should be sent to chastise the Indians who plundered and robbed our citizens at our very doors. Yours, &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.
STARTLING ACCUSATION.—Among the prisoners in the 3 ward station-house, last Saturday night we seen one far more startled at expression than the others, young the confines of his prison with all the uneasiness of a caged lion. He was so less than Mr. Lancelot Hope Everett, who had been arrested at the instance of one John Mahoney, who charges that Everett lost his watch in some of his offers on the 4th inst., on business, that on going into the Second Ward he went to a tavern where he was thoroughly robbed. For the present we only thoroughly repaired. For more particulars see the subjoined article of the Commission of the Commission of the Regency.
SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Berne, of the 30th ult., in the *Post Gazette*, says:—The report of Dr. Kern reached this place yesterday. According to this document Prussia proposed to have inserted in the protocol the following declaration: 1. The King, who attaches no importance to the payment of the million, renounces it. 2. The King will continue to bear the title of the Prince of Neufchatel and Count of Valengin. 3. The King would have desired more complete guarantees relative to the property of the church and religious foundation than those which are contained in Arts. 7 and 8, but he will not on that account refuse his assent to the treaty. Dr. Kern, on his side, has declared: 1. The Federal Council, has given its assent to the treaty with the stipulation of the payment of a million, cannot find in the renunciation of Prussia to that sum any motive for withdrawing its assent. 2. As far as regards the title, Switzerland must protest against any pretension which may be raised on this foundation at any future period."
RUSSIA.—Letters from the Russian frontier state that the projected new customs tariff for Russia and Poland has been positively postponed, and that things will remain in *status quo*.
THE NEW YORK POLICE DIFFICULTY.—We begin to see a little into the conflict between the Metropolitan and Municipal police authorities of New York. The first collision and bloodshed occurred on the night of the 13th instant. The *Times* says:
Two of the Mayor's men were arrested and locked up in the station-house of the Metropolitan, from which they were afterwards released on bail—one of them suffering from a severe cut on the head received by a blow from a club while resisting an arrest it seems. Late in the night Metropolitan policeman Ladin was assaulted on his post by a gang of men, one of whom thrust an iron pitcher into his abdomen, a portion of the instrument was broken off and remained in the wound for some time. A citizen named Tass, while proceeding through Avenue C, about the same time, was struck on the head with a stone, and had his skull fractured. Both men were doing well last night. Their assailants are not known. The affair created a great excitement in the Ward, and policemen from other wards were called in to prevent any further violation of the public peace. Steps were taken last night to maintain quiet, but there was no attempt to renew the difficulty. First Lieutenant Bennett, of the Eighteenth Ward, and thirteen men declared on Saturday for the Metropolitan Commissioners, and are now established in a new station-house in East Twenty-second street.
This was no doubt the prelude to the late riotous proceedings. Another flaming brand was thrown into the New York community by the action of Governor Kline, who undertook to appoint Mr. Stephens Street Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Taylor—and this in defiance of an explicit and positive provision in the charter vesting the power of appointment in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Deputy Street Commissioner Turner refused to recognize the Governor's nominee, and this has of course added to the angry feeling on both sides. The papers are full of the controversy.
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—A fire broke out in Memphis on the morning of the 18th inst. in the block of buildings bounded by Front Row and Court street, which consumed the entire block. An extra of the Memphis *Bulletin* says:
It was occasioned on the corner of Court by J. W. McCracken & Co., as a provision and produce house—one of the heaviest in the city. Next came the Bank of West Tennessee; Stewart, King & Co., produce dealers; the Commercial Bank; S. McNamee, tinsmith and stove dealer; Grossman & Hoffman, dry goods and clothing