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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1857.

Mr. A. L. Ferrer, commission merchant at Vera Cruz, is our authorized agent in the Republic of Mexico for collecting moneys due for subscription to, or advertising in the Daily or Semi-weekly *Bee*.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE.

Great Britain is positively determined to obtain cheap sugar, and, if possible, cheap cotton. But these articles are the growth of countries where negro slavery exists, and Great Britain has abolished slavery through out her possessions. Is she, therefore, to suffer the maudlin sentimentality and mawkish philanthropy of Exeter Hall to stand in the way of the accomplishment of her purposes, or can she not contrive some method of maintaining a sham sympathy for the slave, and at the same time reinstituting virtual servitude. This is the problem to which her leading presses and statesmen are applying themselves with indefatigable energy and diligence.

The London *Times* thinks it has solved the difficulty. That journal professes to desire ardently the suppression of the slave trade, and reviews various propositions having this object in view; but rejects them all as either impracticable or inefficient, and finally arrives at the conclusion that the purpose can be achieved by one policy alone. Hear what the *Times* says:

We remarked on a recent occasion—and our opinions were cited in the arguments employed by the deputation—*that it was necessarily be difficult to extinguish a supply where no other provision is made for a strong and recognized demand.* Europe requires sugar, coffee and rice. The West Indies can send us these commodities, but to do so they must have labor. Such labor was formerly provided by imports of slaves from Africa, but this traffic we have striven to abolish—successfully at some points, unsuccessfully at others. As long, however, as the supply of labor is considered identical with the supply of slaves, it is clear that the slave trade will struggle for existence. Planters will not let their estates go out of cultivation without an effort; but, if they could be assisted to maintain on the labor they need in any shape, the work of suppression would be completely accomplished. As it stands, and as we have stated or nothing, and it was the substitution of some alternative most agreeable and promising than this that the project of the deputation tended. In a few words, the suggestion was to this effect—that the slave trade should be abolished through the abolition of slavery itself, and that slavery should be abolished by the employment of free labor obtained from the same markets. Emigration wants at present the tropical agriculturists, and the capacity and aptitude of the blacks, *establish emigration agencies in Africa, and the supply of labor, instead of being a stimulus to the slave trade, would be a legitimate check upon it, and would, in proper fortitude of return, get the services of the African on fair conditions,* and so drive slavery out of the field altogether by putting an end to the exigencies which maintain it. Such was the proposal of the deputation, and, though we are not immediate to the difficulties in the way, we think it contains the germs of sound and successful policy.

All of us have heard the familiar phrase—"*a wedge in the end of the end*" the thing." We submit that the London *Times* is a perfect adept in this art. It abhors slavery—it loathes the slave trade, but it abhors and loathes still more the prospect of an inadequate supply of cotton, sugar, and other products of slave labor; a deficiency of which would plunge England into financial disaster. It may be revolution. So the *Times* and its habitual shrinkings and fact, hunts about for an expedient to reconcile African labor with the abolition of slavery, and after many throes and much tribulation brings forth an notable scheme of importing freemen as bondsmen, or, in other words, hiring Africans negroes and so King West India planters with them. The *Times* argues that this would be cheaper than slave labor. Probably it would. The planter would simply have to get out of his thrall as much work as he possibly could, without being restrained by any old fashioned notions of humanity, or deterred from cruelty and oppression by any arguments addressed to his own interest. Africans taken to the West Indies might last ten years by such a system. The stock, however, would require constant replenishing, as the treatment of the miserable emigrants would result in gradual extermination, just as the aborigines of Cuba, and nine tenths of those of Peru, were swept from the face of the earth by the cruelties and hardships of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The *Times* is of opinion that the free blacks, at the expiration of their apprenticeship, would return to their country, and carry civilization there. What shallowness! and folly! How many times blacks would survive a term of ten years of such a potent and exhausting labor! Of those who might survive, how many would be willing to return to Africa? What proportion would degenerate, like the manumitted slaves of Jamaica, into idle, thriftless vagabonds, living only by spite, and when pressed by the necessity, and at all other seasons preferring an existence of torpor and brutality?

If England chooses to adopt this precious system, it is no concern of ours, so long as she makes its operation to her own colonies. The effect will be to renew slavery there in a much more repugnant form than it has ever been witnessed, and, in the end, to convince those gubernatorious to submit to civilization and the blessings of liberty, as the wretched caricatures which it produces in Santo Domingo, and ape the aristocratic institutions of Europe. There is no medium between slavery and freedom in the case of the African. Under the former he is a brute, and the more he is treated as such the more he degenerates in his habits, and his morals, intellect and conscience can be partially developed. Give him liberty, and he languishes and pines, he becomes a thief and a felon, while in contact with the white race; if isolated, he relapses, sooner or later, into barbarism. The worst possible condition in which he can be subjected is that of modified servitude which is neither all slave nor all free, but entire freedom. This may suit the Coolies and Chinese, if they are of a higher grade in ethnology than the African. The latter must have a master and be treated, for the most part, like a child and child, with a mixture of firmness and gentleness. Any other treatment delivers him into misery and worthless. We think England will sickens of her new experiment ere it has been tried ten years. The best policy she can pursue is to withdraw her feet from the coast of Africa, and let Cuba and Brazil import slaves, without the terrors of the middle passage.

New Roads via Memphis and Charleston.—E. Hunt & Co. 3 Carondelet street, that they are now prepared to issue through tickets for travel to all points of the North by way of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. This road now connects by continuous lines of railway, with Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Nashville, Knoxville, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York—passing through beautiful and romantic portions of country. The route from Memphis to New York is the shortest between the Mississippi valley and all points East and North, being 300 miles shorter than that by way of Cairo. It must rapidly become one of the great leading lines of Southern travel. For particulars the reader is referred to our advertising columns.

Home Interesting.—That excellent artist, Mr. J. M. Pavelli, proposes to publish a series of Home Illustrations, representing views, landscapes, monuments, buildings, &c., in the State of Louisiana. This splendid work will be issued in January next, 1858, and will be published in monthly numbers, each number containing a splendid painting in water colors and a plate lead pencil drawing or a fine steel plating, with historical or descriptive notices required; the whole enclosed in a colored wrapper, perfectly printed on fine white drawing paper, large quarto size.

The price of subscription to the first series is eight dollars, or one dollar and a half per month. Each part separately two dollars. Mr. Pavelli associates with him a number of distinguished artists in the execution of these beautiful designs.

Sarsaparilla Lozenges.—Dr. Hebra's celebrated lozenges are compactly in vogue, and the continually increasing demand would ere this have exhausted the supply, but for the Doctor's recent improvements in machinery for the manufacture of the article. These lozenges are not only more portable and agreeable, but far more efficacious than the syrups and other preparations of sarsaparilla.

Singular Occurrence.—The Worcester Boy *State* tells of a singular occurrence there on the night of the 22d. Ten girls previous, let young ladies, who were attending school in that city, agreed with their teacher, Miss Stearns, to meet the first ten years old have supper at the Worcester House. Nothing but death was to interfere with the meeting of the full number. On the night of the 22d they all came to the Lincoln House together. The hand of death had been left upon none. Tired and also death instantly with them, and but two of their number were married. They all sat down to a Lincoln House supper.

Dacotah.—Recent advices from Minnesota inform us that the inchoate Territory of Dacotah has already civilized settlements planted in it, which have been there for many years. By the act passed by Congress to enable Minnesota to organize as a State, the Western boundary was made to run along the Red river of the North, from the point where it crosses the British boundary, to its source in Lake Traverse, and thence through that sheet of water and Big Stone Lake to the Southern end of the latter, where the boundary strikes off due South to Iowa. This leaves the county of Pembina West of Red river, and in it are located all the settlers of the Red river colony, and the town of Pembina.

There may be other settlements also in it, for it appears the county has elected six delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which would argue it to be tolerably populous somewhere. In view of the fact that these people are located beyond the jurisdiction fixed by Congress for the future State of Minnesota, it is proposed to exclude their delegates from the Convention, on the ground that they belong to the Territory of Dacotah, for the organization of which the Minnesota bill provides. In all likelihood this will be done, and thus there will be an immediate necessity for appointing some sort of government for them. Everything seems to conspire to stimulate progress to the remote West.

The European mails brought by the *Niagara* reached this city yesterday. Our files contain but little news of interest in addition to that telegraphed from Halifax. The London money market is represented as in a critical condition, notwithstanding the increase of bullion and the decrease of the rate of interest by the Bank of England. Walker's withdrawal from Nicaragua had given great satisfaction to the English press. The grand prize fight for the championship, an event which had excited considerable attention, took place on the 10th ult., and resulted in Tom Sayers defeating the famous Tipton Slasher in eleven stoutly contested rounds. The fight lasted one hour and forty minutes, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. Miss Coutts not long since died in Paris from injuries received by her robe taking fire while she was dressing. Our readers will remember this person as the mysterious lady who paid the highest price for the most eligible seat at the concerts given by Jenny Lind in Boston while they were singing in this country.

Another Tremendous Hail Storm.—Fredericksburg, Va., was visited, on the 1st instant, by a tremendous hail storm, accompanied by a tremendous wind storm. Hailstones fell the size of hens' eggs, smashing all the windward panes in the city. All the magnets in the telegraph office, with one exception, were melted by the lightning. It is feared that irreparable injury has been done to the standing crops, fruit trees, and fruit in the range of the storm.

The University of Oxford (England) has invited the Hon. T. M. Dallas, United States Minister at the English Court, to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, on the 23d of this month.

Walker and Nicaragua.—The London *Times* concludes an article on the "dismal history of Walker's forays into Nicaragua" in the following strain:

The question, after all this useless bloodshed and plunder, is, will the practice of filibustering long longer receive the countenance of American statesmen? It is no business of ours to encourage the more fervid politicians of Washington in their dreams of aggrandizement and ambition. They would, however, do less to injure the character of their country in the eyes of the civilized world were they once and again to sweep down, with or without cause, upon any particular province which it might suit their purpose to invade. It has been a further toleration of this atrocious brigandage which is called "filibustering." If they have but patience to await the course of events, they will find Time a more efficient ally than Mr. Hiram Walker in any designs they may have upon Central America. It will fail to them even in case of a civil war, unless it be a crime to day to gain that which to-morrow, without a crime, will be your own? We do not, however, anticipate the effect of the Peace Congress in such matters. We know that war must and will be, and that the only security against it is to be prepared for the event. Let the United States make war and conquer, if they can find a cause and are prepared for the responsibility—but it is a disgrace to any nation which is chary of its fair fame to constitute itself the patron—even the unnatural parent—of such bandits as these filibusters and their chief.

Forty Out.—That retired clergyman, whose sands of life are nearly run out," and who advertises so extensively that he will send a recipe for curing certain complaints, on receipt of a specified sum, by mail, has been exposed. The editor of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Examiner* was coaxed into sending to him for his recipe, and he thus tells us all about it:

We have spent considerable time and money in sending to these fellows for their different remedies, from the celebrated Honey down to Rev. Dr. McDangal, the retired clergyman, who purposes to cure the lame, the halt and the blind. Well, the recipe and gentlemanly preparation is as follows:

Absolute extract of ignatus amara—30 grains.

Powdered gum arabic—10 grains.

Make forty pills, and take one three times a day.

Where the reverend impostor got the wonderful medicine from, it would be hard to tell. But most certainly it neither can be found in any of our medical or botanical books, drug stores, or any other place, but must come from the inventive genius of the cure savers, carrying on an extensive trade, and was extracted from some obscure or respectable man. His residence was at Tewksbury, where his eldest son, Humphrey, was born. He had also another son and a large family of daughters, who are all comfortably married. From early youth Humphrey evinced a taste for speculation, which grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, until he has now become the victim who has secured Moloch.

On his father's death, he was left in possession of a large and lucrative trade as carrier, which, however, in his hands, was so unduly extended as to cause his bankruptcy, and in a few years he became a bankrupt.

Then we find him going into business as a cement manufacturer, in Birmingham, and supplying the country far and wide with a patent article in this way, which was to supersede all other description by its low price and good quality. Here, again, his views were too extensive for his pocket, and the cement manufactory was soon closed.

Afterwards he was engaged in other speculations—was clerk in a merchant's office, turning to other temporary shifts, living in the most profligate manner, until the railway mania of 1846, which formed the foundation of his fleeting fortunes.

At this time the trade of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway was at a low ebb, and Humphrey Brown, who was then at Tewksbury, waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something to "turn up," was recommended by somebody as a shrewd sort of fellow who could find some means of diverting traffic to the line. He knew the localities, was a man of shifts and resources, and just the official for the place. Well, he was to attend a meeting of the Board at Birmingham, and it is a well authenticated fact that he had not the means of paying his fare there, no one would lend it to him, and he was almost the whole distance, and was appointed traffic manager of the line. It is quite certain that he did vastly improve the prospects of the railway, bringing on traffic from far and near, and taking advantage of his position, being, as it were, behind the scenes, he dabbled in shares, was one of the lucky men who, from paupers, turned to Tewkesbury in two years with £70,000, while he had left it with a solitary half crown. He might have settled down comfortably, but his old demon of speculation still lurked within his breast. He bought a handsome residence in Birmingham, formed the theatre into a silk factory, purchased hundred property in the vicinity, and was one of the leading members of the House of Commons by

Those who would not lend him the means to pay his fare to the city at the time, were now the most vehement in his praise. Brown and Tewksbury were henceforth identified with each other. His portrait was lithographed and hung in everybody's parlor; his name was blazoned in handbills as chairman of every meeting, whether for religious, local or political purposes. He was looked upon as the most independent member of the House of Commons, of fabulous wealth, enterprising spirit and unbounded liberality. It was true he was no orator, made fearful orthographical blunders in composition, and aspirated with astounding energy on the hustings. He had plenty of money and spent it profusely, which was ample passport to the sweet voices of the multitude. His Parliamentary duties called him to London, and he shared in with kindred spirits, he embarked on that sea of speculation on which he has so often buffeted with its billows, or sailed into the harbor of fortune with a favoring breeze.

A mere catalogue of the schemes with which he was mixed up would fill an ample volume, but they were such enterprising undertakings as opening up new slate quarries in Merionethshire, working prolific gold mines in California, extending railway communication throughout Ireland, with a host of other gigantic proposals, any one of which should suffice to absorb the energies of any man, and all this time he was freighting vessels to Calcutta, Melbourne, America, and other parts of the world. He built a splendid pile of warehouses at Gloucester, was importing alike into Liverpool, London and Cardiff; and with all the accumulation of private and Parliamentary duties, he was forsooth, be a director of the Royal British Bank, and manager of their Glamorganshire works into the bargain.

Hercules himself could not have satisfactorily disposed of the multifarious labors taken in hand by this man, who now, a fugitive from justice, is spoken of with scorn even in his native town of Tewksbury, where but yesterday he was presented with a piece of plate, and if not, brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, will end his career as an outlawed exile, and a melancholy example of the sin of inordinate speculation.—*London Sun.*

The War on Crinolines.—The New York *Express*, in an elaborate article on the abomination of balloon hoops and petticoats, and the best means of putting the fashion down, remarks:

A new onslaught has been made on the costume, however, which threatens to storm the citadel. Criticism and wit have sent diamond pointed arrows, and, buried their lances without effect. The Medical faculty have now come up to join the fight. This new adversary deals not in raillery. Hippocratic sarcasm is always grave and dignified, even when she attacks a frivolous fashion. She presents herself with front severe, and disdainfully putting aside the light artillery of mocking raillery and barbed epigrams, she fulminates her terrible threatenings in technical and learned speech.

The organ of the faculty is a learned Parisian doctor, high in public confidence, who, in a medical journal, hurls his shafts at the sovereign of the hoop. It has been noticed for some time, he says, that the ladies are more subject than formerly to obstinate colds, catarrhs and bronchitis; and other diseases, which he says, have cut off many victims. The prevalence of this epidemic the doctor attributes to the fatal practice of wearing crinoline and the *jupons* clothe, which leave the wearer unprotected against atmospheric rigors or changes. This sensation is supported with the infallible authority of experimental science. You are thus advised, ladies, that the crinoline balloon is infected with catarrhs and influenza. Bronchitis and consumption are hid under the bell. Science has spoken, and with a disinterestedness that does her honor, for she sacrifices her own interests in pointing out the danger. Crinoline provides her with abundance of lucrative business, but she sternly accuses that invidious enemy of the fair with a generosity worthy of the highest praise. But will her voice be listened to? It is very doubtful.—The ladies—the most elegant among them—are brave and fearless. A bizarre custom has its charm for them; much more a dangerous one. In the face of peril, from fascination they pass to fanaticism; and when it is demonstrated that their extravagant toilette exposes them to disease and death, they will don the crinoline and the *jupon clothe* with the heroic serenity and the noble pride of martyrs.

It is not by intimidation that this fashion is to be brought into disgrace. Everything must have its day and its decadence; this, too, will collapse in time, but not before vicious attacks, or bitter raillery. That excellent and charming historian, Mr. Simon, in his delightful work, describes how the fall of the crinoline system of his day—called by another name—was effected by the folly of a silly old English dame, Lady Shrewsbury—who gave so ludicrous a reflection of the prevalent fashion of *coiffures*, that it was at once and generally abandoned. The pride of 1857 may share the fate of that of 1712. We await the arrival of some modern Lady Shrewsbury, who, by her ridicule, "it may be to bring the dames of our own time to sensible notions, and moderation in the fashion and fancy of their toilet."

The End of the United States Bank.—Last week all the old books, papers, drafts, checks, letters, &c., that had been preserved on file as vouchers in the long course of the immense business of the United States Bank were sold in a heap in Philadelphia, and purchased by a paper maker to be regrinded and made into paper. The lot of old paper, the whole mass weighed over forty tons. Ten tons of this vast amount are of correspondence, autographs from all the first statesmen, politicians and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the Rothschilds for hundreds of thousands of dollars, drafts upon the Barings, and other leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, envoys, ministers, &c., all be scattered, ready for the important transformation into clean, unsullied, white paper. This lines many of the letters and papers seen the visitor with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution of which for a time were placed an important a part in the history of the country. What a vast storehouse these papers would be for individual histories, and perchance they contain some of the most pathetic passages in the history of the political parties of the day.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

City Intelligence.

Inquisitors.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Thomas Jones, a colored child 2½ years of age, found dead in a bayou near the Spanish and Alcalde streets. Verdict accidentally drowned. The deceased was seen last alive playing in the bayou, and having the well in which the child was drowned left open, it is the opinion of the jury that the child fell into it, and they recommend the subject to the notice of the Police Jury of Algiers.

An inquest was also held yesterday, on the body of an unknown colored man, found floating in the Carondelet canal, at first st. the Fourth District. Deceased was about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and had on blue cottonade jeans, but no shoes or stockings. Deceased is said to be a boatman, and to belong to state rooms on a steamer, or to officer. The body had apparently been in the river three days.

Fines.—The amount of fines collected in Recorder Seth's Court during the month of June was $600.

Wounded in an Affray.—Two men, named James Tool and Daniel Sandy, were yesterday wounded in an affray, the former in the thigh and the latter in the breast, shot by parties unknown to them. The former is suffering from a contusion of the eye, and the latter was stabbed in the back, though not dangerously.

Keepers, the Murderer.—Anton Kreppel, the murderer of Mr. Schlosser, was yesterday covered from the effects of his self inflicted wounds, and was taken to the Bear removal. He was yesterday, by order of Recorder Seth, committed to the Charity Hospital to the Parish Prison, where he will remain until his sentence.

Fires.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, on Constance street near Julia, in a dwelling house belonging to Mr. Orleans, and a couple of small frame houses adjoining, occupied by Irish families.

A house burned yesterday, about o'clock, same morning, another fire was discovered on Laves street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Recorder Seth's Court.—Richard Farrell, accused of stealing five frames from a store in Levee street, during the night of the 8th, was yesterday bound to answer to the charge on the 15th instant.

Thomas Hanlon, who fired on No. 1, the street, was arrested at the instance of his wife, who swore him of a peaceably abusing and beating her, and bound over to keep the peace.

John Perkins was held to answer on the 15th inst. for the charge of the burglary.

Thomas Green, the keeper of a grocery store on the corner of Prytania and Terpsichore streets, was bound over to keep the peace, on the complaint of his wife, charging of selling liquor by the glass without license. Bail $150.

John Gilbert was kept before the same truth said to answer to the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

John Kinmouth and T. Molermont were fined $10 for disturbing the first the peace of Poydras Market, and the latter for the 1st Canal street.

Charles Kelly, arraigned on the charge of vagrancy, was dismissed on condition that he would leave the city.

John Flannegan will answer, on the 21st inst. to the charge of having knocked down and kicked an infirm a friend of his named John Ferrans.

Charles Edwards, a colored man of age former, 17 from Cincinnati, was sent to the House of Refuge, having no other home to which he could go.

Recorder Fabre Court.—J. Weber was yesterday required to furnish bail in the sum of $400 to appear for examination on the charge of counterfeiting a bunch of tickets, the value of which is valued at $10, which John Miller has estimated to him for sale keeping.

John Jones was accused of assaulting and beating his wife, at the latter's residence, on Marais street, and was required to appear for examination.

George Alfred, alias John Jones, was sent to prison, to await a hearing on the charge of having on the 8th instant, at the house of Mr. Mercier, John Mercier, 114 Charters street, two dozen pairs of stockings, valued at $12.

Mary McCarty gave bail in $200 to appear to answer to the charge of assaulting and beating Mary Ryan.

John Wrights, for insulting and threatening to shoot Mr. W. Hyman, 21 Hospital street, was put under $400 bonds to keep the peace.

Joseph Finnier, belonging to Fire Company No. 10, was required to furnish bail to appear for examination, on the charge of stealing a jug of prunes at the recent fire on New Levee street.

Recorder Soloman's Court.—Mary Sophia Norris, aged 14 years, was yesterday arraigned on the charge of having stolen a considerable amount of jewelry from Mrs. Ann Jones, at the latter's residence, on Gravier street, between Bienville Fields and Franchmen. The stolen property consists of a watch, pen, several rings and studs, all of gold, besides a box of other jewelry, valued in all at $250. The things were taken while Mr. Gamble was preparing for the funeral of her husband, and were found in the possession of the accused, who was sent to prison to await her examination.

Augusta Conrad, charged with beating Margaret Mayer, and M. Richer and his wife Sophia, charged with assaulting and beating Henry Schnaiman, gave bail to appear for examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe, charged with disturbing the peace of Mr. Ba Armas, were sent to prison to await an examination.

Heustter's Stomach Bitters.

Dyspepsia, in all its various forms of emaciated hypochondriasis, resulting often from small causes like indigestion, producing Constipation, Flatulency, Nausea and Vomiting, or in its most aggravated form, leading to protracted or debilitating diseases, is a disease; and all of these the yield like magic to Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, giving it the reputation it bears, of consoling to health thousands who have suffered long and vainly for strengthening influence upon their almost departing vital constitutions. All should use these Bitters during this warm weather, as it is the most effectual preventive of the diseases known. For sale everywhere.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 161 Chartres street.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

J. M. Hutmann, Doylestown, Pa., June 20, 1855, says: "My wife has been afflicted with a nervous debility since September, 1851, since which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her to the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, of this town, for some tincture of iron, and happened to hear the effects of your German Bitters. I then had not a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing your German Bitters. I immediately procured a bottle from him, and am pleased to state that the use of the Bitters has done her more good than all the medicine she has been taking before. I wish you to send me half a dozen bottles."

See advertisement. 1e17 1m Saw 4m

Dr. Hoffmann's Gesundheitsvein Restoration.—There is something new under the sun, for here we have a medicine which is a perfect specific for the disease of which it is affirmed, will cure a variety of diseases, which it is affirmed, the exertion might be doubted, if the proof were not so authentic. It is what that we say when hundreds of persons who have used it, are ready to testify to their cures. We may wonder, but how can we say to doubt? Ask Dr. Hoffmann the thousand questions of his patients, and he will tell you the Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are nature's defenders; that the veins are the channels of life, and that the blood is the vehicle of health; that if any living creature, and that the medicines remove every obstruction, horrible and unknown, and that the cure is effected by the blood, and by nature, and believe in the cures which come from the Gesundheitsvein Restoration. See advertisement.

BANK OF AMERICA.

Notice is hereby given that the Capital Stock of this Bank has been fixed at $500,000 for a certain number of balances, half to be increased to $1,000,000.

There are now owned under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Subscription, at the office of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad Company, corner of Old Levee and St. Peter streets, at the temporary office of Kew, Barnett, No. 71, and Kew, G. Goldsmith, No. 87, Royal street, for receiving subscriptions in addition to a list heretofore circulated for the purpose, which books will be kept open until first July next, unless the full capital of $1,000,000 shall have been previously subscribed.

JOHN HUGHES,
J. SEDGER,
GEORGE RUSTIN, Jr.

Ships Insurance Company of New Orleans.
Green No. 20 Royal street.
CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000.

This Company is now prepared to insure against all the perils of sea, storm, and loss or damage by fire, at the current rates of premium, and return one per cent on the amount, on all their profits.

All losses will be adjusted promptly and equitably.

LOUIS BARRETT, President.
HENRY PETCHAUD, Secretary.
L. H. PLACE, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:
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L. H. PLACE, L. LAPLANCHE,
F. MALONEAN, W. H. VREDENBURGH,
S. PLANSAN, GEO. HEATON,
THEO. LAMALTE.

New Orleans, April 20, 1857. ap20

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Union Insurance Company of New Orleans is now prepared to take the usual Fire, Storm and Marine Risks, at their office, No. 78 Camp street.

This Company offers to insurers the security of a cash capital of a quarter of a million of dollars, and also personal insurers to participate in the profits of the Company upon the mutual principle, they receiving only half the rate per cent insured, redeemable in four years, or, if insurers prefer, they may receive a share of the net profits, which will be the same of their premiums.

All losses will be adjusted promptly and equitably.

J. CHAPELLA, President.
JULES DELSONDE, Secy.

DIRECTORS:
E. W. Ogden, of the firm of E. Ogden, Bro. & Co.
Carl Kohn, of the firm of C. Kohn & Ryan.
L. F. Gouaire, of the firm of Jas. Gouaire & Co.
Theodore Jones, of the firm of T. Jones & Co.
W. J. Bonte, of the firm of Bonte & Lanta.
F. Leon, of the firm of Leon & Chaumette.
John Delsonde, of the firm of Martin, Owen & Co.
Jas. Boyarous.
A. Chapelle. ap4

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Notice to Subscribers to the Stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company who have not paid the allotment of their subscriptions, are hereby notified that the Directors have ordered the same to be forfeited.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secy.

BACHELORS' HALL,
AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

The above HOTEL, so favorably known for the last two years, is now under the direction of Mr. A. BAILE, who has made it an entirely new establishment, and has secured the services of an experienced cook have been secured. Mr. Sutlewell will remain for the present and have charge of the bar.

The business will be conducted as heretofore, at the same place. There will be a tolerable number of rooms reserved for the leading boarders, they are able to accommodate all who may think it a superior style. Breakfast from 7 to 8, Dinner at 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A first class BOOK BINDER. Such a one will find constant employment.

WAGENER & CO.

New Orleans, June 26, 1857. jy6 1m

Mr. Alphonse Chabrol having withdrawn from the firm of DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO., the business will be continued under the firm and after the first July, 1857, by both of the undersigned.

HENRY MURRAY will continue the same kind of business for his own account at the same stand, No. 64 and 66 Tchoupitoulas st., under the name and style of DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.

HENRY MURRAY,
A. CHABROL.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1857.

Copartnership.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of Stephens Thomas is this day changed to STEPHENS THOMAS & CO.

For Pro. STEPHENS THOMAS.
J. J. HERR,
J. J. HERR.

New Orleans, 1st July, 1857. jy2

Union Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, July 3, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, a dividend of five per cent, was declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 14th inst.

GEO. A. FRENEY, Cashier.

jy4 1m

Other Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

No. 61 Camp Street.

New Orleans, 1st of Orleans, June 27, 1857.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Company is now prepared to issue certificates of stock.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

jy2 1m

Opelousas Transportation.

The undersigned, Transportation and J. Clapp, having purchased the interest of Mrs. Widow Irene Dupuytren in the house of Louis Decourtes, have the pleasure to inform their friends and the Charles Fabre, Jr., under the style of L. DECOURTES & CO. They will carry on, as heretofore, at the same stand, the Opelousas Line, and Wood Depot, Dry Goods and Importation Business.

L. DECOURTES,
J. CHAPELLA,
CHAR. FABRE, Jr.

New Orleans, June 29th, 1857. jy2 1m

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure Gravel, Bladder, Dropsy and Kidney affections.

HEMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Nervous Debility and Sleeplessness.

HEMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Loss of Power, Loss of Memory.

HEMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Difficulty of Breathing General Weakness.

HEMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling.

HEMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Tremors of Voice.

HEMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Lassitude, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back.

HEMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations, for Leucorrhœa, Whites, Irritation, Inflammation, Ulceration, Prolapsus, Falling Down, Pruritus, and others very common.

Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere. Price $1 per bottle. Depot, 103 Chatham street, New York.

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HEMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations cure all per bottle. Depot, 103 Chatham street, New York.

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 161 Chartres street, New Orleans.
and all druggists and Dealers everywhere.

my24 1m

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

A. ELIE & CHASSAIGNAC,
(SUCCESSORS TO MR. BENZON)
Chartres street. 78

Received per steamship Empire City, all the new music by William Mason, Berbin, Gustave Satter, Ch. Grob, J. B. Knight, by F. Wallace, H. Hermann and Thos. Doag. For sale by

ELIE & CHASSAIGNAC.

Mr. 78 Chartres street.

COGNAC AND MOCHELLE BRANDIES—1 pipe of very old superior Lacroste Cognac; 50 cognac of Chez Proprietaire; Rochelle Brandy; 10 cognac pipes, one do; 12 cognac pipes, Lacroste Cognac 60 proof; 20 cognac of do; in Tonneaux; Bonne Cognac; 1 pipe Cognac; 1 pipe Brandy; 1 pipe