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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1858.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,669

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

[illegible] NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday [illegible] with the latest dates.

CONDITION OF MEXICO.

[illegible] recently to refer to Gen. [illegible] a protectorate for Mexico [illegible] advance a few reasons in favor of [illegible] some kindred measure by [illegible] might recover some portion of [illegible] shielded from the insidious [illegible] foreign powers to obtain a per[illegible] in the country. As strongly [illegible] our position, we find in the [illegible] *Times* of the 4th inst., an ex[illegible] together from a correspond[illegible] of Mexico, under date of the [illegible] which the writer rapidly but [illegible] exhibits the present condition of [illegible] Department or State in that misguided [illegible] of revolution, and proves beyond [illegible] that Mexico is on the brink of [illegible] anarchy and financial ruin.—[illegible] writer in the introduction to his de[illegible]

[illegible] noting the apparent decay [illegible] grace in the nationality of [illegible] readers may perhaps solve the [illegible] immediate destiny of Mexico. [illegible] people of this country are now [illegible] the position of the nation. [illegible] are coming to the conclusion [illegible] foreign intervention must [illegible] The present government and [illegible] for an intervention or pro[illegible] that may be made or given by [illegible] powers. Of this sympathy, on the [illegible] conservatives, for European in[illegible] there can be no doubt. I speak [illegible] the politicians. The men of [illegible] have large vested interests in [illegible] believe, almost universally, [illegible] the Monroe doctrine, and [illegible] to an American intervention [illegible] settlement and settlement of this [illegible] country. Such is the division of [illegible] against the people of this country, [illegible] since the imbecile *puro* party [illegible] the church of its last [illegible] thereby enrich its own partisans.

[illegible] at the details which follow, [illegible] together the materials of a [illegible] unmitigated woe and horror. [illegible] the extreme north to the most south[illegible] of the republic it is impossible to [illegible] of light. Sonora is in oppo[illegible] government, and at the same time [illegible] prey to marauding and ruthless [illegible] Chihuahua shares the same posi[illegible] suffers equally from In[illegible] Durango, unable even [illegible] assaults of the savages, is in a [illegible] wretchedness, and is be[illegible] depopulated; Zacatecas [illegible] by the troops of Zuloaga, [illegible] Her social condition [illegible] than that of Durango and [illegible] Jalisco, which has lately suc[illegible] the government, is infested with [illegible] assassins, who commit unheard [illegible] remains faithful to the [illegible] Sinaloa acknowledges the [illegible] Michoacan has not yet [illegible] a victim to [illegible] and murderers; [illegible] of the Lion of the [illegible] but is devastated by [illegible] *Pintos*; Oajaca is true to [illegible] but has suffered terribly [illegible] and outrages committed [illegible] and Yucatan are [illegible] to barbarism—civil [illegible] and outrage and [illegible] continuing to bring [illegible] Puebla is in a most [illegible] The southern part of the [illegible] by the *Pintos* from Guerrero, [illegible] inhabitants have been [illegible] in the city of Pue[illegible] a state of siege, with [illegible] its property de[illegible] stands out boldly for [illegible] through her Custom[illegible] any other State. [illegible] pressed by the Constitu[illegible] of Tampico, [illegible] will throw the [illegible] hands. Nuevo Leon [illegible] by VIDAURRI, who [illegible] of his darling [illegible] Madre republic. Such [illegible] of Mexico at the present

[illegible] clear late give a more [illegible] Constitutionalists, [illegible] intestine warfare [illegible] the republic may [illegible] has demonstrated [illegible] establishing a durable [illegible] every essen[illegible] intelligence, [illegible] popular taste [illegible] and religious toler[illegible] have been striving for [illegible] to emulate the exam[illegible] States, and have utterly [illegible] The Mexican [illegible] we are bound to solve, [illegible] certain than that [illegible] power on the [illegible] requires us to [illegible] into barbar[illegible] her from all efforts [illegible] States. If our [illegible] will not timid[illegible] shrink from this great [illegible] with it boldly and [illegible] Mexico would consent [illegible] is doubtful, but [illegible] from plainly and [illegible] her government [illegible] will not consent, [illegible] her to be torn to [illegible] or to become [illegible] intrigues and machina[illegible] to determine when [illegible] interference has [illegible] resolve to act, let [illegible] earnest and resolute [illegible] herself, she must [illegible] Any other reliance [illegible] supineness on our [illegible] the slightest advan[illegible] France, would be alike [illegible] dangerous for the fu[illegible]

MADAME [illegible] SEMINARY AT MANDEVILLE.—[illegible] state that this establish[illegible] for the reception of young [illegible] say that a healthier and [illegible] possibly have [illegible] Madame PARENT herself it [illegible] speak, as her excellent [illegible] long experience, [illegible] and maternal treat[illegible] already secured her [illegible] Persons desiring [illegible] their education [illegible] of the city would act [illegible] themselves of the oppor[illegible] by Madame PARENT.

[illegible] OF THE CITY PROPERTY—*Second and Third Districts*.—[illegible] sold yesterday, in [illegible] Hotel, the follow[illegible] to the corporation

[illegible] near Royal [illegible] Neptune Fire $2 250
[illegible] street 4 650
[illegible] and [illegible] 750
[illegible] between [illegible] 1 350
[illegible] Carondelet [illegible] and Claiborne [illegible] measures [illegible] Walk, by 31 feet [illegible] front [illegible] depth 735
[illegible] and Urs[illegible] 675
[illegible] Ursulines, Hospi[illegible] streets 400
[illegible] Esplanade street be[illegible] Enghien streets 6,390
[illegible] Esplanade street, [illegible] Tonti streets 1,300
[illegible] by White, Belle [illegible] 250
[illegible] bounded by Ursulines, [illegible] streets 1,1,5
[illegible] Esplanade and Cla[illegible] 1,300
[illegible] and Kerlerec [illegible] thereon 2 650
[illegible] Esplanade street, [illegible] Miro streets 3 275
[illegible] street, between [illegible] 200
[illegible] bounded by [illegible] Campement and Florida 1 800
[illegible] corner of Lafayette [illegible] 325
[illegible] corner of Lapeyrouse [illegible] Bernard Avenue 125
[illegible] bounded by Cla[illegible] Lafarge and Lapeyrouse [illegible] 2 500
[illegible] ground bounded by Good[illegible] Morales, Clouet and Louisa [illegible] 2,825
[illegible] Roche [illegible] Lapeyrouse and [illegible] 175
[illegible] by White, Bayou [illegible] street 100
[illegible] by Dorgenois, La[illegible] and Rousselin's 140
[illegible] the Gentilly [illegible] the House of [illegible] 9,814
..... $44,189

[illegible] N. VIGNIE will sell to[illegible] Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, [illegible] four story brick stores on the [illegible] between Conti and Bienville streets, [illegible] a former purchaser. Sale [illegible]

[illegible] indebted to the polite attention of [illegible] SCOTT for tickets of invita[illegible] be delivered by him to[illegible] Odd Fellows' Hall, for the [illegible] fund of the Young Men's [illegible] The subject selected [illegible] The responsibility of [illegible] men for their influence on society."

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Royal mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 1st of May, has arrived off Sandy Hook.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The sales of cotton for the past week add up 55,000 bales.

The market is generally unchanged.

Our advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders generally demand an advance.

Breadstuffs generally closed quiet.

Provisions closed steady.

Consols for money, 97¼.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Havre, April 28.—The sales of cotton for the past week foot up 15,500 bales.

The market shows a declining tendency. Orleans *bas*, 97f.

INDIA.

The town of Jhansi, which was occupied by 30,000 rebels, had been captured by the Second Division of the Rappootana Field force, under Sir H. Rose, and the Second Brigade of the Central India force. The slaughter of the rebels was very great.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton—Orleans Fair, 7½d.; Middling, 7 1-16d.; Mobile Fair, 7½d.; Middling, 7d.; Uplands Fair, 7¼d.; Middling, 6¾d.

The whole stock in port amounts to 485,000 bales, of which 385,000 bales are American.

Flour—Western Canal, 21s. to 21s. 6d. Wheat—Red, 6s. 6d. Corn—Yellow, 35s.; White, 33s. 6d. to 34s. Pork—The market shows an advance of 1s. Beef—The market closed heavy. Bacon—Prices are firm. Lard—We quote Lard at 54s. to 57s. Sugars closed firm. Rosin—Sales at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 5d. Spirits Turpentine, 42s. to 43s.

LONDON, April 30.—Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady.

COFFEE.—The market is steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 41s. 6d. to 42s.

IRON—Rails £6 4s.; Bars £6.

American securities are unchanged.

The bullion in the Bank of England amounts to £90,000.

LONDON, May 1.—Consols have receded ⅛ from political considerations, and a sudden increased demand for money has caused further dullness.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli's resolution to vest the government of India in the crown passed.

INDIA.

Gen. Roberts had captured the town of Rotah.

Culpee was filled with rebels, and there was a great panic there.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic cable is progressing finely.

ARRIVALS OUT.

The North Star had not arrived out when the Persia sailed. The Glasgow arrived out on the 28th.

FRANCE.

Rumors prevail in Paris of a change in the present system of administration and of the retirement of Gen. Espinasse from the Interior Department.

The *Moniteur* published a decree ordering 42,000 additional soldiers into active service. The Bourse was heavy in consequence.

The Plenipotentiaries had held a conference to ratify the boundary between Russia and Turkey, and to consider the claims of Prof. Morse for indemnification for his telegraph invention. The prospects are favorable for Morse.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the King of Portugal to the Princess Stephani, of Holgenhern, was celebrated by proxy, at Berlin, on the 29th inst.

RUSSIA.

Russia contemplates the construction of three lines of railway between the Caspian and Black seas.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, May 11.—An accident occurred near Whitesboro bridge, on the New York Central Railroad, by which seven or eight persons were killed, five or six fatally injured, and over forty others injured more or less. Nine of the injured reside south of Kentucky.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, May 11.—The weather is very pleasant.

The Convention met at 9 A. M. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Fichenor, of Montgomery, the minutes were read, and corrected.

The report of Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, from the last Convention, recommending retaliation against the North by taxes and licenses, was referred.

Gen. Wm. Walker and John Mitchell were invited to take seats in the Convention.

Roger A. Pryor spoke against Spratt's resolution to reopen the African slave trade for one hour and a half.

Yancy replied to Pryor.

After which the Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

At 2 P. M. the Convention again went into session.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House passed the following Senate bills:

The bill enlarging the Detroit and Saginaw Land Districts.

Bill for the relief of Hungarian settlers on Iowa lands.

The Senate bill compensating certain citizens of Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina, for slaves carried away by the British in the late war, was, after considerable personal recrimination between Messrs. Garnett and Giddings, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—*House.*—The Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota passed by 157 against 38.

A resolution was engrossed authorizing the President to take prompt measures to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—Flour, $3 65 to $3 70. Whisky, 16¼c. Provisions unsettled—Bulk Sides, 7¼c. Bacon Sides, 8¼c.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Flour $3 62½. Red Wheat 82 to 95c. Mixed Corn 38 to 39c; Yellow 40 to 41c; White 44 to 45c. Hemp $70 to $75. Tobacco $4 75 to $9 75.

RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—The river is rising at the rate of two inches per hour.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The Falls City arrived and the Pennsylvania departed yesterday. No arrivals to-day.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—The river is rising an inch per hour, with nine feet on the falls.

The Wabash is overflowing its banks.

All streams are rising.

It has been raining for thirty-six hours.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 11.—The Fairchild passed down at 11 last evening, the Yazoo Belle at 6, and Tennessee Belle at 8 this morning.

THE GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The public will not fail to remember that this evening the grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home takes place. The meritorious character of the institution commends it to the liberality of our citizens, and if this be considered an insufficient claim, we can assure them they will be amply compensated by hearing some of the finest music in the world interpreted by skillful and conscientious artists. The programme in our columns will furnish convincing testimony of the fact. We hope to have the pleasure of chronicling a large accession to the funds of the association from the receipts of the concert.

M. M. SIMPSON, President of the Home, has our thanks for tickets of invitation.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION—*Success of the Union People's Ticket.*—Philadelphia, May 5.—The election yesterday resulted in the entire success of the People's Ticket. Alexander Henry, the people's candidate for Mayor, is elected over Richard Vaux, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 4300. The other people's candidates for Solicitor, Controller, Receiver of Taxes, and Commissioner, are elected by majorities ranging from 2800 to 3800.

Common Council—Two-thirds of the People's Ticket elected.

Select Council—Democrats have one majority—a portion of the old members holding over.

THE FIRE AT BOSTON—*Lawrence, Stone & Co.*—Boston, May 4.—The body of Patrick Reardon was found this morning in the ruins of the fire which occurred in this city on Sunday—making three bodies that have thus far been recovered.

A third meeting of the creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co. was held here this forenoon, during the session of which additional claims against the firm, to the amount of $160,000, were put in.

TUCKERMAN SENTENCED TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.—New Haven, Conn., May 4.—Tuckerman, the mail robber, was this morning brought before Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court, for sentence, which was that he be imprisoned and kept at hard labor in the State Prison for twenty-one years. During the address of the Judge the prisoner shook convulsively, and appeared to feel his sentence as much as if he had been condemned to death.

DR. C. W. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES. The celebrated Scandinavian Remedies, prepared by Dr. C. W. Roback, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are now attracting considerable attention, not only among those persons who are afflicted with diseases arising from impure blood or a deranged digestive apparatus, but among the Faculty. The following certificate from one of the most prominent citizens of Mississippi speaks for itself:

"Enterprise, Miss., Nov. 18, 1857.—Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Cincinnati, Ohio: Dear Sir—I am now about 83 years of age, and have been afflicted with rheumatism and general nervous derangement, with excessive debility, for the last 55 or 56 years, and have used almost every kind of patent medicine, from which I have derived no benefit; also, have tried a great many physicians, but all to no purpose. I now feel thankful I have at length obtained a medicine which has given me relief. I have purchased two bottles of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and two boxes of your Pills, of Messrs. Howze & Mandeway, which I have used. They have given me almost entire relief. My limbs and veins have been greatly swollen; but your medicine has reduced them to their proper size.

Very respectfully, yours, WM. R. KING."

EUROPE.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool April 24th, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst.

A dispatch from Queenstown, April 23d, says: The Louise, of Liverpool, fell in with the Forest Queen, of New York, no date, abandoned, and put the chief mate and three men on board, who would bring her to the nearest port.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 21st, the House of Lords was not in session.

In the House of Commons the time was occupied in debating the bill for the abolition of the church rates. A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of £3,000,000 Exchequer bills.

On the 22d, the Oaths bill was read a second time in the House of Lords, but Lord Derby announced that he should continue to oppose that portion of the measure which removes the Jewish disabilities.

In the House of Commons, the Attorney-General had announced, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Roebuck, that the government would not take further proceedings against Dr. Bernard in regard to the French conspiracy.

Lord Stanley had stated that until the government received the opinion of the government and Legislature of Canada, he would abstain from stating their intentions with reference to the privilege of the Hudson Bay Company.

The subject of the consular and diplomatic representatives of the country had been debated.

Upon a motion to bring the financial part of it more immediately before the control of Parliament, the proposition had been rejected.

A resolution was adopted, after some debate, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the destitution alleged to prevail in Donegal, Ireland.

A bill was introduced, and read the first time, abolishing the property qualifications of members of Parliament.

On the 23d, in the Lords, Earl Grey moved for copies of the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the North American Colonies in reference to any acts passed for giving an exclusive right to any one company to establish telegraphic communication between Great Britain and North America.

The Earl of Carnarvon had no objection to the motion, but suggested that it should be amended by the insertion of the words "or extracts of correspondence."

The Earl of Derby assured Earl Grey that no exclusive privileges would be conferred upon any particular company, and trusted that, under the circumstances, he would not press for the production of any correspondence.

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, expressed the hope that there was no truth in the report that the telegraphic communication between India, Malta and Corfu was about to be placed in the hands of the Austrian government.

Lord Derby said that no exclusive privilege would be conferred on any one that was likely to be injurious to British interests.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone asked whether it was the intention of the government to lay the papers on the table at this period on the subject of the Danubian Principalities. In conformity with the declaration of the first British Plenipotentiary at the Conference at Paris, in 1856, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the result of the investigations of the commission would shortly be submitted to the Conference at Paris, and it would not be in his power to lay any documents previously on the table.

Sir E. Perry asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether instructions had been sent to India that terms of amnesty, including protection in matters of religion, should be held out to the inhabitants of Oude, except in cases of heinous crime; and, if no such instructions had been sent, whether, in the opinion of the government, it was not expedient to do so.

Mr. Disraeli replied that instructions had been sent to India that there should be full toleration and protection to property, so far as was consistent with justice.

On motion of Mr. Disraeli, a resolution imposing a stamp of one penny on all bankers' checks was carried amid loud cheers.

During the debate on the navy estimates, Mr. Drummond called serious attention to the state of the national defenses, pointing to the antipathy that prevailed toward England on the continent, and characterizing the state of affairs in Europe as more unsettled than at any time since the death of Pitt.

The fine clipper ship James Baines, built at Boston, but owned in Liverpool, was destroyed by fire in her dock at Liverpool. She had just returned from Calcutta with a cargo of Indian produce, only a portion of which had been discharged. The value of the vessel and cargo had been estimated at £170,000. The vessel was a complete wreck, and it was found that very little of her cargo would be saved. It was said that time bargains in insurance had been made upon her, and that they had not expired. The insurances were expected to be disputed. Another account says that the policies had regularly expired, and the loss would fall upon the owners.

The returns of the Board of Trade for March show a falling off in the exports of nearly a million and a half sterling, as compared with the same month of last year.

The United Service Club of London had given a grand banquet to the Duc de Malakoff. The Duke of Cambridge presided. Pelissier, in returning thanks, said that his appearance among them would recall the glorious alliance of the two countries, and his greatest desire was to be hailed as the representative of a loyal, firm and dignified policy. His belief was that the basis of a complete and lasting alliance was that the honor of one country should never be sacrificed to the honor of the other. He came among them with an open and friendly hand, full of respect for their institutions and their sovereign, and it was with the utmost sincerity he joined in the toast drank in her honor. He trusted that the prosperity of England, and the alliance with his country, might endure forever. Pelissier's reception was enthusiastic.

The operations on the Atlantic cable were going actively forward. The United States steam frigate Niagara would be compelled to leave her berth at Plymouth on the high tide of May 15, or remain another month, as her great draft of water would prevent her getting out, except at the highest stages of the tide. The experiments with the new paying-out machinery were giving general satisfaction.

Mr. Gough, the temperance lecturer, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for criminal information against Dr. Lees, also a writer on temperance. He had charged Gough with being intoxicated and using narcotics. This was disproved by affidavits. Lord Campbell said it was not a case for the Court to interfere in, and the rule was refused.

Application was also made in the same Court, by the chairman of the Great Northern Railway, for criminal information against the London *Times* for certain alleged libelous strictures upon him. The motion was refused.

The citizens of Manchester have given a banquet to Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, the motive being the development of a trade with China by way of Borneo. Sir James Brooke, in a lengthy speech, called upon the government to assume the sovereignty he had obtained over the northwest coast of Borneo, and the London *Times* endorses his views.

A serious riot had occurred between the English and Irish laborers in the iron district near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The military had been called out to restore order.

Queen Victoria had been reviewing 15,000 troops at the camp at Aldershot, and General Pelissier was expected to visit the Queen at the camp.

The Dusseldorf *Gazette* starts a rumor that Queen Victoria is again in an interesting situation.

Money continued over-abundant, and the best bills were readily negotiated at two and a quarter, and in some cases two and one-eighth per cent. Applications for discount at the bank were extremely light.

The London Stock Exchange on Friday closed steadily, although the funds were for some time depressed by Naples having rejected the demands of Sardinia.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of March 23d reached Alexandria April 23.

There is intelligence from Lucknow to the 23d of March. On the 20th Brig. Campbell's force returned from the pursuit of the enemy. On the 21st the Mobriea, the retreat of Nena Sahib, was stormed; he escaped, and a reward of 50,000 rupees was offered for his head.

Gen. Outram's force had discovered and destroyed a retreat of the rebels in Lucknow, and the Prime Minister is among those reported as killed.

The fanatics continued to fire on the British.

The Governor-General's proclamation calling on the Zemindars to submit had produced no effect.

Peace prevailed at Oude, and the enemy were flying toward Secandra.

Jung Bahadoor was to go to Allahabad.

No civil officer had yet been sent to Lucknow by the government. Some of the inhabitants were returning to the city.

The heat of the weather was increasing daily.

Sir Hope Grant had dispersed a body of the insurgents under Rajah Jarisaingh, at Karee, taking twelve of their guns.

The Disarming act was being enforced in the Northwest Provinces.

The sentence of the King of Delhi had not been made public.

FRANCE.—The sensation created by Bernard's acquittal was subsiding. It was reported that the *Constitutionnel* was to receive a warning for its inflammatory article on the subject.

An imperial return asserts that next year France will have fifteen iron paddle and screw steamers, independently of sailing ships fitted with the screw, and gun-boats, steam transports and floating batteries.

The elections were to take place in Paris the day after the Europa sailed. Gen. Perrot, who was nominated by the opposition, had avowed himself the government candidate.

Mr. Lotus Fould, brother of the Minister of Finance, is dead.

It is stated that the director of the *Constitutionnel* has been dismissed for the article on England. He receives an indemnity of 50,000 francs, which every director has a right to in case of so sudden a removal. The paper will now print a conciliatory article.

The Bourse had become more buoyant. The Three-per-cents closed firm on the 23d at 69f. 30c.

Another ship of the line had been added to the Toulon fleet, which is to consist of fifteen ships of war.

The Chamber of Commerce at Lyons have adopted resolutions calling for the removal of the duties on the raw material employed in the manufacture of silk.

ITALY.—A dispatch from Turin of April 23d, says that the reply of the Court of Naples to the last Sardinian note was officially communicated to-day to Count Cavour. It is couched in moderate terms, but contains flat refusals of the Sardinian demands.

The report that Sardinian officers on leave of absence had been ordered home is unfounded. The debate in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies on the new press and jury law had closed, and the measure was adopted, in principle, by a vote of 129 to 29.

SPAIN.—A telegram from Madrid, of the 22d, says the government has been questioned on the subject of the intention attributed to President Buchanan to make war against Spain, and declared the report unfounded.

AUSTRIA.—It was rumored, but not credited, that England had requested the Austrian government to act as mediator between England and Naples.

DENMARK.—The semi-official journal of Copenhagen announces that if the German Diet does not accept the last propositions of the Danish Cabinet, Denmark will not make any further concession in the question of the Duchies.

RUSSIA.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that after May 20th, foreign ships will be admitted to Antra, Lookgoom, Kale and other ports in the Black Sea.

GREECE.—A new law upon the press, of a stringent character, had been passed by the Greek Chamber.

TURKEY.—Trieste advices state that the Porte had censured the Viceroy of Egypt for giving his authority for a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and commanding him not to support the scheme.

PERSIA.—According to a French account new difficulties have arisen between England and Persia, the English claiming that the treaty had been violated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope advices are to the 10th of March.

The enlistment of Kaffirs for service in India was progressing slowly.

Conflicts between the natives had again commenced.

Later dates from the west coast of Africa report that Doctor Livingstone had left Sierra Leone for the Cape of Good Hope.

The coast trade was dull, and the natives were holding out for higher prices.

The Latest.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday P. M.

FRANCE.—The *Siecle* formally accuses the *Univers* of endeavoring to provoke a bad feeling between the French and English nations, and asks how the honor of France can be affected by the verdict of twelve English jurymen.

The report of M. Devarik, President of the Committee of the Legislative Corps, on the budget insists on a real equilibrium being established between the revenue and expenditures without having recourse to extraordinary resources. It recommends the abolition of the tax called the second decime, established for a temporary purpose during the Crimean war, and asserts that the honor of the government is involved in its abrogation.

The report points out that the proper way to effect this is not to rely upon improvements in the revenues, but to prepare the way by reductions in the expenditures. Lastly, the report complains of the position of the Legislative Corps in reference to the estimates, and that its suggestions for retrenchment are of no avail if opposed by the Council of State.

The *Moniteur* of this morning (Saturday) announces that a statement in the *Independance Belge* that France is increasing her naval armaments is untrue.

According to the Ministerial journal of Berlin, the European commission of the Danube has decided in favor of the Saline mouth of that water.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Mr. Ranee, director of the *Constitutionnel*, has been restored to his post on that paper.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Plaquemines *Pilot*:

CREVASSE.—We have understood that the destructive crevasse at Mr. Roto's place has been stopped by the planters in the neighborhood, but the breach has extended to the front of Mr. Johnson's place, and it is stated that Mr. Decker, the efficient manager of Mr. Johnson's property, intends to take immediate steps to effectually close it; unless this is done many of our planters will be serious sufferers, and as the river is now falling it can be closed with less difficulty than heretofore.

RAIN.—Last Sunday and Monday were propitious days for our planters and gardeners. We were favored with copious showers, and the crops generally required it. The potato crop shows the beneficial effects in the vigorous and healthy appearance they present. The cane and all other plants were equally benefited, and the general tendency will be to the advantage of the planter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body convened at the usual hour yesterday, in the church on Lafayette Square, when, after some routine business, it took up the important subject of the proposed union of the Assembly and the Synod of the Reformed Church South.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge addressed the Assembly at length, in opposition to its taking any further action on the subject.

A motion was made to adopt a resolution bearing on the matter, but there prevailed another motion in its stead, to take up the subject made the order of the day—that of education.

The report of the Board of Education was then presented, together with a series of resolutions, one of which earnestly enjoined upon pastors the duty of setting before youths of piety and promise the question of responsibility for the use of their talents in the cause of the Church.

The Board was constituted anew by the appointment of members in place of those whose term has just expired.

Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray was chosen Preacher for next year, after which the Assembly was addressed by several of the members on the subject of education.

Rev. Dr. Howe, of the Judicial Committee, submitted reports upon three cases of complaints by Ministers against Synods. These reports were placed on the business docket, subject to call.

The report of the Committee on Education was then taken up and adopted, after a number of the members had spoken on the subject of the defection of young men starting out for the ministry.

Rev. Dr. Junkin spoke of the great importance of the Board of Education, and detailed instances showing that numbers of poor young men were anxious to enter the ministry, but were prevented by poverty, or suffered "living martyrdom" in their efforts for success.

Rev. Dr. C. Van Rensselaer's resolution for appointing a committee of conference on the subject of the proposed union of the Associate Reformed Church South with the Old School Presbyterian Church, was now resumed for consideration.

Mr. Cobb, a young lawyer, and lay delegate from Georgia, and brother to the Secretary of the United States, made a telling speech in favor of the proposition to confer. He was listened to with the deepest interest.

Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Ohio, advanced very strong reasons in opposition to the proposal to confer with what he termed a younger and smaller body, seeking to make capital for itself out of its very dictation of terms to the elder and larger body.

The Assembly adjourned after prayer as usual.

PRESBYTERIAN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The usual centennial celebration exercises of the Union of the New York and Philadelphia Synods will take place to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, on Lafayette Square. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer is to deliver the usual historical sermon for the occasion.

THE COUNCIL.

There was a short meeting of both Boards of the City Council last evening.

Some resolutions offered by Mr. Dupré, of the Board of Aldermen, on the subject of a protection levee, were read and referred to the Streets and Landings Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

A resolution was adopted by both Boards adjourning them out of respect to the memory of the late Wm. M. Fleming, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and making it the duty of the members of the Council to wear the usual mark of mourning for thirty days.

The following are the preamble and resolutions as offered and referred on the subject of the levee:

Whereas the Mississippi river, in its press of high water, from time to time threatens our city with an overflow of its banks and levees, too insecurely kept from our upper limit to the Sauve plantation in the parish of Jefferson; whereas the damage to real property and commerce, in the event of such a calamity, would be incalculable; and whereas it is a duty the Common Council owes to the city and its inhabitants to devise means to guard against such unlooked for visitations, regardless of expense, in order to protect the city in her most vital interests from disaster by the negligence of others beyond our limits; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to sell, after ten days' notice in the official journal, a contract for the construction of a levee along the upper limit of the city, from Hayades street to Lake Pontchartrain; said levee to be 60 feet wide at the base, 20 feet wide at the top, and of sufficient height to guard the city against all overflows from crevasses.

Be it further resolved, That as soon as said levee shall have been completed, the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to sell, after ten days' notice in the official journal, a contract for the construction of a shell road, twenty feet in width, on the top of said levee from Hayades street to Lake Pontchartrain. The whole work to be executed in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Surveyor's office, and the sales to be subject to the approval or rejection by the Common Council.

FOUND DEAD.—The Coroner was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of R. G. Bell, a stranger in this city, found dead in a house on Basin street. It is supposed that the deceased died from the effects of poison, but we await the conclusion of the jury of inquest this morning before expressing any opinion on the subject.

THE COURTS.

THE GAINES CASE APPEALED.—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, through her counsel, F. Peris, Esq., took an appeal yesterday from the late adverse decision of Judge McCaleb to the United States Court at Washington.

SUPREME COURT.—There were nine decisions rendered by this State appellate tribunal Monday, determining cases as follows:

M. M. Destrahan, appellant, vs. G. T. M. Fasende. Merrick, C. J. Judgment of Fifth District Court of New Orleans affirmed. Destrahan sold Fasende a lot in Jefferson Parish for [illegible], in October, 1837, and after the latter had improved the same, and occupied it with his family, sought to recover it by the petitory action, on the ground that the notarial act of sale called for square No. 17, instead of No. 18, which Fasende had been put into possession of by action of Destrahan himself. Say the Court: The plaintiff, in violation of his act of sale, delivered the lot in question to the defendant under an erroneous description. He stood silently by for four years, and saw the defendant put valuable improvements upon the property he had so delivered, and then he sought to recover the lot back with its improvements without so much as offering the slightest recompense for the improvements and damages which he had occasioned. The reconventional demand grows directly out of plaintiff's conduct in reference to the property sued for, and is covered by the example given in art. 375 of the Code of Practice. As to prescription, there can be none against the reconventional demand so long as the principal action of plaintiff is prosecuted. If that demand had been merely an action for rescission of the sale, perhaps the prescription of ten years would have applied. As to assessing the value of the square really sold in the amount of damages, we have to say that the conduct of Destrahan, in slandering the title, occasioned defendant much larger damages than allowed by the District Judge, and that had the judgment been for $1,100, without rescinding the sale, we should have been inclined to affirm the same.

Wright, Davenport & Co. vs. James Vaughan and Ezra Hill, owners of steamboat D. S. Stacey, appellants. Cole, J. Judgment of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.

Succession of Thomas A. Snow; R. Francis, administrator, appellant. Buchanan, J. Judgment of the Second District Court of New Orleans affirmed.

J. B. Alexander vs. Thomas Hundley; R. R. Hundley, curator, appellant. Buchanan, J. Judgment of the Second District Court of New Orleans affirmed.

State of Louisiana, on relation of Adam Bach, vs. J. L. Fabre, Recorder, appellant. Buchanan, J. Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans dismissed. The Recorder fined the relator fifty dollars for violating a city ordinance. Bach applied for an appeal to the Third District Court. This the Recorder refused, and Bach then obtained a writ of mandamus from the Judge of the District Court. The Recorder answered that the District Courts had no appellate jurisdiction over the City Recorders, and appealed from the judgment of the District Court, making the mandamus peremptory. The Supreme Court dismissed the Recorder's appeal, upon the ground that his judgment was a money judgment, and therefore properly within the jurisdiction of the District Courts.

J. Wetherburn Smith vs. Pontchartrain Railroad Company. Buchanan, J. Judgment of Sixth District Court of New Orleans affirmed. Plaintiff claimed a quantum meruit compensation for services rendered the company as civil engineer in surveying a projected extension of the railroad to Mobile under act of Legislature of 1853. The company pleaded that plaintiff's services were included in his duties under an appointment as superintendent of the railroad with a salary of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts thereof for transportation of freight and passengers, which salary was duly paid him as long as he remained in their service. The evidence, say the Court, does not sustain this defense of the company—the plaintiff's compensation, as above named, having been fixed by resolution of the Board of Railroad Directors in January, 1851, two years before the law of 1853, and his duties as superintendent having reference solely to the railroad as far as it was in operation at the time of his appointment, and that being the railroad which the company was originally incorporated to build.

Robt. Hodge, appellant, vs. Wm. Bagley et al. Buchanan, J. Judgment of Fourth District Court of New Orleans reversed, and appellant awarded $1,097 50, with interest from January 17th, 1855.

Henry Palmmes vs. City of New Orleans, appellant. Spofford, J. Judgment of Third District Court of New Orleans reversed. This suit was brought to recover the value of a runaway slave, alleged (but not proved, as appears) to have been lost through the act or neglect of the police of the First District. The liability of the city is not established, the slave having been seen last in the hands of his master.

Widow Jay. Robert, appellant, vs. City of New Orleans. Spofford, J. Judgment of Fifth District Court of New Orleans affirmed. The plaintiff sued the city for the value of her slave Stephen, drowned in the Mississippi river by falling through a hole in the wharf, which it is contended the city was bound to keep in repair. Says Judge Spofford: The negro was engaged, very imprudently, in carrying a plank backwards, with the assistance of other persons, at the time he fell through the hole in the wharf, and as it was light at the time, and he must have frequently seen the hole before, his owner cannot recover.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Eggleston, of the Fifth District Court, has just rendered an important [illegible] in a case involving some $200,000. [illegible] Marcos Tio, claiming [illegible] Tio, fraudulently [illegible] on the death, in 1837, of [illegible] father, Jose Marcos Tio, native of [illegible], and merchant of Tabasco, Mexico, [illegible] property, books, titles, etc. The [illegible] died intestate, and left property in Tabasco to the amount of $71,003, real estate in Pensacola worth $100 a month, and a slave woman in New Orleans. Judge Eggleston, from a diligent and cautious investigation, arrived at the conclusion that all the allegations of plaintiff were proved, and gave judgment for their claims with five per cent. interest, and $10,000, (they claimed $30,000) and all costs of the suit. The decision is an elaborate one, and spreads over forty-eight pages of foolscap.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The case of H. R. W. Jackson, claiming $20,000 damages of Mr. Smith, of this city, for injuries sustained by the falling of a wall on defendant's property on Poydras street, in August, 1857, whereby the claimant was crippled for life, was up for trial before a jury in the Fourth District Court yesterday. W. D. Hennen and J. B. Lyman, Esq., for the claimant, and G. Legardeur, Esq., for the defendant.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—A nolle prosequi was entered yesterday in behalf of Charles Bie, charged with assault and battery; Michael Hogan, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, and Julia Boyle, Mary Smith, George Williams and Leonhard Willibal, respectively charged with larceny.

George Beck was tried and found guilty of assault and battery on Henry Kilson.

M. D. Bradley and M. A. Tarleton, State witnesses in the case of George W. Harby, were held to bail upon their own recognizances of $500 to appear when notified.

THE "MISS VIRGINIA" MATTER.—Another chapter in the eventful history of Miss Virginia, so called, pretty, and pretty well known, was given mostly from her own lips before Justice Andrews last evening. With distinguished counsel on either side, prominent wealthy citizens arraigned to prove the *esse poor*, *esse reproche* of their characters, and a "woman in the case," the latter's story was necessarily rare, racy and full of astounding incidents—in fact it was the most startling story that any woman ever swore to in all her life. The Judge doubtless thought to dismiss it as such, refusing to make any commitment of the parties accused; but Miss Virginia's counsel expressed their determination to bring it before the Grand Jury upon its naked facts. We blush at the disclosures!

RECORDER [illegible]'S COURT.—Mike Sullivan was sent to prison yesterday to await hearing Saturday on a charge of having cut M. Lokolowski in the head with a large knife, with murderous intention.

Gerard Reilly was held to answer, on the 13th inst., for assault and battery on the person of Mary Keenan, and Mag Caughlin, of Erato street, for beating Bridget Caughlin, of Clara street.

Wm. Reilly and Jesse McHugh were sent before the First District Court for trial for assault and battery on Fritz Pape, at the latter's coffee-house, on Levee street.

Edward Morgan was also committed for trial before the same tribunal, for dragging J. H. Kennedy out of his own coffee-house, and throwing him into a gutter.

Jas. Head and Eli Everett, accused of vagrancy, were released, and Barney Fox, accused of beating Geo. Wilson, was discharged for want of a prosecutor.

RECORDER [illegible]'S COURT.—Xavier Larousse was examined before Recorder Fabre yesterday, and committed to the First District Court for trial for assault and battery on Theresa Levy, of Bienville street.

Louis Poivertal, charged by Domingo Flores with having feloniously purchased a watch which [illegible] loaned one Harrison, while a teacher in his family in the parish of St. Bernard, was also duly examined and committed for trial before the same tribunal. The sheriff of St. Bernard testified that the accused said he "understood that the watch had been stolen, but would not return it till he was paid $15, for which he took the watch on pawn." This he stated to witness before the 15th of March, and subsequently to Harrison's stealing the watch. The latter had broken jail, and at the time he pawned the watch was a fugitive from justice. We believe he has not been arrested.

Ernestine Baker, charged with disorderly conduct, Margaret Madly, charged with vagrancy, and John Connors, charged with assault and battery on J. Minoche, were imprisoned to await examination.

Mrs. Sarah Haux was fined $25 for a breach of the peace in going to W. Dixon's house, No. 3 Treme street, and insulting him and his family.

EXAMINATION OF MUTINEERS.—The twelve sailors charged with mutinous conduct on board the British ship Conqueror, on the 16th ult., at the Southwest Pass, have been examined before Judge Pourlouse, of the Parish of Plaquemines, and six of the number committed to prison to await trial before the United States District Court. They are Wm. Brown, John Foley, Wm. Robinson, John Saxon, James Dempster and Dan'l Donovan, and, it will be remembered, were first arraigned before Recorder Solomon.

RECOVERY.—The young man Frank Reed, who was so badly wounded in an affray some ten days ago, with some gentlemen from Mississippi, is recovering, though, it is feared, the use of his hand may be impaired. He and Dr. Sutherland have made statements mutually exculpatory of each other on the premises.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A frail but pretty young woman of color, Sanite Pillier, fell suddenly dead yesterday from a fit of apoplexy while walking along Bourbon street. A Coroner's inquest followed, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

THE PERILS OF THE BORDER.

While reading recently an account of the frightful massacre of several white families by the Black-foot Indians, we were reminded of a thrilling event which occurred in the "Wild West," a short time subsequent to the revolution, in which a highly accomplished young lady, the daughter of a distinguished officer of the American Army, played an important part. The story being of a most thrilling nature, and exhibiting in a striking manner the "Perils of the Border," we have concluded to give an extract from it, as originally published, as follows:

The point on the right bank of the Great Kahawha, formed by its junction with the Ohio, is called Point Pleasant, and is a place of historical note. Here, on the 10th of October, 1774, during what is known as Lord Dunmore's War, was fought one of the fiercest and most desperate battles that ever took place between the Virginians and their forest foes.

After the battle in question, in which the Indians were defeated with great loss, a fort was here erected by the victors, which became a post of great importance throughout the sanguinary scenes of strife which almost immediately followed, and which in this section of the country were continued for many years after that establishment of peace which acknowledged the United Colonies of America a free and independent nation.

At the landing of the fort, on the day our story opens, was fastened a flatboat of the kind used by the early navigators of the Western rivers.

Upon the deck of this boat, at the moment we present the scene to the reader, stood five individuals, alike engaged in watching a group of persons, mostly females, who were slowly approaching the landing. Of these five, one was a stout, sleek negro, in partial livery, and evidently a house or body servant; three were boatmen and borderers, as indicated by their rough, bronzed visages and course attire; but the fifth was a young man, some two-and-twenty years of age, of a fine commanding person, and a clear, open, intelligent countenance; and in the lofty carriage of his head—in the gleam of his large, bright, hazel eye—there was something which denoted one of superior mind; but as we shall have occasion in the course of our narrative to fully set forth who and what Eugene Fairfax was, we will leave him for the present, and turn to the approaching group, whom he seemed to be regarding with lively interest.

Of this group, composed of a middle-aged man and four females, with a black female servant following some five or six paces in the rear, there was one whom the most casual eye would have singled out and rested upon with pleasure. The lady in question was apparently about twenty years of age, of a slender and graceful figure, and of that peculiar cast of feature which, besides being beautiful in every lineament, rarely fails to effect the beholder with something like a charm.

Her traveling costume—a fine brown habit, high in the neck, buttoned closely over the bosom and coming down to her small, pretty feet, without trailing on the ground—was both neat and becoming; and with her riding-cap and its waving ostrich plume, set gaily above her flowing curls, her appearance contrasted forcibly with the rough, unpolished looks of those of her sex beside her, with their linsey bed-gowns, scarlet flannel petticoats, and bleached linen caps.

"Oh, Blanche," said one of the more venerable of her female companions, pursuing a conversation which had been maintained since quitting the open fort behind them, "I cannot bear to let you go; for it just seems to me as if something were going to happen to you, and when I feel that way, something generally does happen."

"Well, aunt," returned Blanche, with a light laugh, "I do not doubt in the least that something will happen—for I expect one of these days to reach my dear father and blessed mother, and give them such an embrace as is due from a dutiful daughter to her parents—and that will be something that has not happened for two long years at least."

"But I don't mean that, Blanche," returned the other, somewhat petulantly; "and you just laugh like a gay and thoughtless girl, when you ought to be serious. Because you have come safe thus far, through a partially settled country, you think, perhaps, your own pretty face will ward off danger in the more perilous wilderness—but I warn you that a fearful journey is before you! Scarcely a boat descends the Ohio, that does not encounter more or less peril from the savages that prowl along either shore; and some of them that go down freighted with human life, are heard of no more, and no survivors return to tell the tale."

"But why repeat this to me, dear aunt," returned Blanche, with a more serious air, "when you know it is my destiny, either good or bad, to attempt the voyage? My parents have sent for me to join them in their new home, and it is my duty to go to them, be the peril what it may."

"You never did know what it was to fear!" pursued the good woman, rather proudly.—"No," she repeated, turning to the others, "Blanche Bertrand never did know what it was to fear, I believe!"

"Just like her father!" joined in the husband of the matron, the brother of Blanche's mother, the commander of the station, and the middle-aged gentleman mentioned above as of the party; "a true daughter of a true soldier. Her father, Colonel Philip Bertrand. God bless him for a true heart! never did seem to know what it was to fear—and Blanche is just like him."

By this time the parties had reached the boat; and the young man already described—Eugene Fairfax, the secretary of Blanche's father—at once stepped forward, and, in a polite and deferential manner, offered his hand to the different females, to assist them on board. The hand of Blanche was the last to touch his—and then but slightly, as she sprung quickly and lightly to the deck—but a close observer might have detected the slight flush which mantled his noble, expressive features, as his eye for a single instant met hers. She might herself have seen it—perhaps she did—but there was no corresponding glow on her own bright, pretty face, as she inquired, in the calm dignified tone of one having the right to put the question, and who might also have expected an answer,—

"Eugene, is everything prepared for our departure?" "It will not do for our boat to spring a leak again, as it did coming down the Kanawha—for it will not be safe for us, I am told, to touch either shore between the different forts and trading-posts on our route, this side of our destination,—the Falls of the Ohio."

"No, indeed!" rejoined her aunt, quickly; "it will be as much as your lives are worth to venture a foot from the main current of the Ohio—for news reached us only the other day, that many boats had been attacked this spring, and several lost, with all on board."

"No one feels more concerned about the safe passage of Miss Bertrand than myself," replied Eugene, in a deferential tone; "and since our arrival here, I have left nothing undone that I thought might possibly add to her security and comfort."

"That is true, to my personal knowledge," joined in the uncle of Blanche; "and I thank you, Mr. Fairfax, in behalf of my fair kinswoman. There will, perhaps," he pursued, "be no great danger, so long as you keep in the current; but your watch must not be neglected for a single moment, either night or day; and do not, I most solemnly charge and warn you, under any circumstances, or on any pretense whatsoever, suffer yourselves to be decoyed to either shore!"

"I hope we understand our duty better, Colonel," said one of the men, respectfully.

"I doubt it not," replied the commander of the Point; "I believe you are all faithful and true men, or you would not have been selected by the agent of Colonel Bertrand, for taking down more precious freight than you ever carried before; but still the wisest and the best of men have lost their lives by giving ear to the most earnest appeals of humanity. You understand what I mean? White men, apparently in the greatest distress will hail your boat, represent themselves as having just escaped from the Indians, and beg of you, for the love of God, in the most piteous tones, to come to their relief; but turn a deaf ear to them—to each and all of them—even should you know the pleaders to be of your own kin; for in such a case your own brother might deceive you—not wilfully and voluntarily, perhaps—but because of being goaded on by the savages, themselves concealed. Yes, such things have been known as one friend being thus used to lure another to his destruction; and so be cautious, vigilant, brave and true, and may the good God keep you all from harm!"

As he finished speaking, Blanche proceeded to take an affectionate leave of all, receiving many a tender message for her parents from those who held them in love and veneration; and the boat swung out, and began to float down with the current, now fairly entered upon the most dangerous portion of a long and perilous journey.

The father of Blanche, Colonel Philip Bertrand, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the Huguenot refugees, who fled from their native land after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685. He had been an officer of some note during the revolution—a warm political and personal friend of the author of the Declaration of Independence—and a gentleman who had always stood high in the esteem of his associates and cotemporaries.

Though at one time a man of wealth, Colonel Bertrand had lost much, and suffered much, through British invasion; and when, shortly after the close of the war, he had met with a few more serious reverses, he had been fain to accept a grant of land, near the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, tendered him by Virginia, which then held jurisdiction over the entire territory now constituting the State of Kentucky.

The grant had decided the Colonel upon seeking his new possessions and building up a new home in the then Far West, and as his wife had insisted upon accompanying him on his first tour, he had assented to her desire, on condition that Blanche should be left among her friends, till such time as a place could be prepared which might in some degree be considered a fit abode for one so carefully and tenderly reared.

Blanche would gladly have gone with her parents; but on this point her father had been inexorable—declaring that she would have to remain at the East till he should see proper to send for her; and as he was a man of positive character, and a rigid disciplinarian, the matter had been settled without argument.

When Colonel Bertrand removed to the West, Eugene Fairfax, as we have seen, accompanied him; and coming of age shortly after, he had accepted the liberal offer of his noble benefactor, to remain with him in the capacity of private secretary and confidential agent. Soon after taking possession of his grant, the Colonel had almost immediately erected a fort and cabins, and induced a few settlers so as to speedily collect around him quite a little community—of which, as a matter of course, he became the head and chief; and to supply the wants of his own family and others, and increase his gains in a legitimate way, he had opened a store, and filled it with goods from the Eastern markets. Which goods were transported by land over the mountains to the Kanawha, and thence by water to the Falls of the Ohio, whence their removal to Fort Bertrand became an easy matter. To purchase and ship these goods, and deliver a package of letters to friends in the East, Eugene had been thrice dispatched—his third commission also extending to the escorting of the beautiful heiress, with her servants, to her new home. This last commission had been so far executed at the time chosen for the opening of our story, as to bring the different parties to the mouth of the great Kanawha, whence the reader has seen them slowly floating off upon the still, glossy bosom of "the belle of rivers."

The day, which was an auspicious one, passed without anything occurring worthy of note, until near four o'clock, when, as Blanche was standing on the fore-part of the deck gazing at the lovely scene which surrounded her, she saw a seemingly flying body suddenly leave a limb of a gigantic tree, (whose mighty branches extended far over the river, and near which the boat was then swayed by the action of the current,) and alight with a crash upon the deck of the boat, not more than eight feet from her. One glance sufficed to show her what the object was, and to freeze the blood in her veins. The glowing eyes of a huge panther met her gaze. The suddenness of the shock which this discovery gave her was overpowering. With a deafening shriek she fell upon her knees and clasped her hands before her breast. The panther crouched for his deadly leap, but ere he sprang, the hunting knife of Eugene Fairfax, (who, with the steersman, was the only person on deck beside Blanche,) was buried to the hilt in his side, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. The infuriated beast at once turned upon Eugene, and a deadly struggle ensued. But it was a short one. The pointed blade of the knife played back and forth like lightning flashes, and at every plunge it was buried to the hilt in the panther's body, who soon fell to the deck, dragging the dauntless Eugene with him. On seeing her protector fall, Blanche uttered another shriek and rushed to his aid; but assistance from stouter arms was at hand. The boatmen gathered round, and the savage monster was literally hacked in pieces with their knives and hatchets, and Eugene, covered with blood, was dragged from under his carcass. Supposing him to be dead or mortally wounded, Blanche threw her arms around his neck and gave way to a passionate burst of grief. But he was not dead—he was not even hurt, with the exception of a few slight scratches. The blood with which he was covered was the panther's not his own. But Blanche's embrace was his—a priceless treasure—an index of her heart's emotions and affections. It was to color his whole future life, as will be seen in the progress of our story.

Slowly and silently, save the occasional creak, dip, and plash of the steersman's oar, the boat of our voyagers was borne along upon the bosom of the current, on the third night of the voyage. The hour was waxing late, and Eugene, the only one astir except the watch, was suddenly startled, by a rough hand being placed upon his shoulder, accompanied by the words, in the gruff voice of the boatman:

"I say, Cap'n, here's trouble!"

"What is it, Dick?" inquired Eugene, starting to his feet.

"Don't you see thar's a heavy fog rising, that'll soon kiver us up so thick that we won't be able to tell a white man from a nigger?" replied the boatman—Dick Winter by name—a tall, bony, muscular, athletic specimen of his class.

"Good heavens! so there is!" exclaimed Eugene, looking off upon the already misty waters. "It must have gathered very suddenly, for all was clear a minute ago. What is to be done now? This is something I was not prepared for on such a night as this."

"It looks troublous, Cap'n, I'll allow," returned Dick; "but we're in for't, that's sartin, and I s'pose we'll have to make the best on't."

"But what is to be done?—what do you advise?" asked Eugene, in a quick, excited tone, that indicated some degree of alarm.

"Why, of you war'nt so skeered about the young lady, and it war'nt so dead agin the orders from headquarters, my plan would be to run over to the Kaintuck shore, and tie up."

"No, no," said Eugene, positively; "that will never do, Dick—that will never do! I would not think of such a thing for a moment! We must keep in the current by all means!"

"Ef you kin," rejoined the boatman; "but when it gits so dark as we can't tell one thing from t'other, it'll be powerful hard to do; and of we don't run agin a bar or bank afore morning, in spite of the best o' us, it'll be the luckiest trip that ever I had a hand in. See, Cap'n, it's thickening up fast; we can't see nuther bank at all, nor the water nuther; the stars is gettin' dim, and it looks as if thar war a cloud all round us."

"I see! I see!" returned Eugene, excitedly. "Merciful heaven! I hope no accident will befal us here—and yet my heart almost misgives me!—for this, I believe, is the most dangerous part of our journey—the vicinity where most of our boats have been captured by the savages."

Saying this, Eugene hastened below, where he found the other boatmen sleeping so soundly as to require considerable effort on his part to wake them. At last, getting them fairly roused, he informed them, almost in a whisper, for he was afraid to disturb the others, that a heavy fog had suddenly arisen, and he wished their presence on deck immediately.

"A fog, Cap'n!" exclaimed one, in a tone which indicated that he comprehended the peril with the word.

"Hush!" returned Eugene; "there is no necessity for waking the others, and having a scene. Up! and follow me without a noise!"

He glided back to the deck, and was almost immediately joined by the boatmen, to whom he briefly made known his hopes and fears.

They thought, like their companion, that the boat would be safer if made fast to an overhanging limb of the Kentucky shore, but frankly admitted that this could not now be done without difficulty and danger, and that there was a possibility of keeping the current.

"Then make that possibility a certainty, and it shall be the best night's work you ever performed!" rejoined Eugene, in a quick excited tone.

"We'll do the best we can, Cap'n," was the response; "but no man can be sartin of the current of this here crooked stream in a foggy night."

A long silence followed—the voyagers slowly drifting down through a misty darkness impenetrable to the eye—when suddenly our young commander, who was standing near the bow, felt his forehead brushed by an overhanging limb of a tree, and the next moment he started with an exclamation of alarm, and at the same moment the boatmen on the right called out—

"Quick, here, boys! we're agin the shore, as sure as death!"

Then followed a scene of hurried and anxious confusion, the voices of the three boatmen mingling together in loud, quick, excited tones.

"Push off the bow!" cried one.

"Quick! altogether, now! over with her!" shouted another.

"The de'il's in it! she's running aground here on a muddy bottom!" almost yelled a third.

Sometimes the laden boat was brushing along against projecting bushes and over-reaching limbs, and every moment getting more and more entangled; while the long poles and sweeps of the boatmen, as they attempted to push her off, were often plunged, without touching bottom, into what appeared to be a soft, clayey mud, from which they were only extricated by such an outlay of strength as tended still more to draw the clumsy craft upon the bank they wished to avoid. At length, scarcely more than a minute from the first alarm, there was a kind of settling together, as it were, and the boat became fast and immovable.

The fact was announced by Dick Winter, in his characteristic manner—who added, with an oath, that it was just what he expected. For a moment or two a dead silence followed, as if each comprehended that the matter was one to be viewed in a very serious light.

"I'll get over the bow, and try to git the lay of the land with my feet," said Tom Harris; and forthwith he set about the not very pleasant undertaking.

At this moment Eugene heard his name pronounced by a voice that seldom failed to excite a peculiar emotion in his breast, and now sent a strange thrill through every nerve; and hastening below, he found Blanche, fully dressed, with a light in her hand, standing just outside of her cabin, in the regular passage which led lengthwise through the centre of the boat.

"I have heard something, Eugene," she said; "enough to know that we have met with an accident, but not sufficient to fully comprehend its nature."

"Unfortunately, about two hours ago," replied Eugene, "we suddenly became involved in a dense fog; and in spite of our every precaution and care, we have run aground—it may be against the Ohio shore—it may be against an island—it is so dark we can't tell. But be not alarmed, Miss Blanche," he hurriedly added; "I trust we shall soon be afloat again; though in any event, the darkness is sufficient to conceal us from the savages, even were they in the vicinity."

"I know little of Indians," returned Blanche; "but I have always understood that they are somewhat remarkable for their acuteness of hearing; and if such is the case, there would be no necessity of their being very near to be made acquainted with our locality, judging from the loud voices I heard a few minutes ago."

"I fear we've been rather imprudent," said Eugene, in a deprecating tone; "but in the excitement—"

His words were suddenly cut short by several loud voices of alarm from without, followed by a quick and heavy trampling across the deck; and the next moment Seth Harper and Dick Winter burst into the passage, the former exclaiming:

"We've run plum into a red nigger's nest, Cap'n, and Tom Harris is already butchered and scalped!"

And even as he spoke, as if in confirmation of his dreadful intelligence, there arose a series of wild, piercing, demoniacal yells, followed by a dead and ominous silence.

So far we have followed the lovely heroine and her friends in this adventure; but the remaining in all that we can publish in our columns. The balance of the narrative can only be found in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, which can be obtained at all the periodical stores where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the "Ledger," dated May 22d, and in it you will get the continuation of the narrative from where it leaves off here. If there are no book stores or other offices convenient to where you reside, the publisher of the Ledger will send you a copy by mail, if you will send him five cents in a letter. Address Robert Bonner, Ledger office, 44 Ann street, New York. This story is entitled, "Perils of the Border," and grows more and more interesting as it goes on.

INDIANAPOLIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Indianapolis, May 5.—The municipal election here has resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket. Five of the seven councilmen elected are Republicans.

[illegible] CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Senate.—The President laid before the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the correspondence relative to the recent outrage on the American missionary and his family at Jaffa. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted that from Monday next the Senate meet daily at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Public Printing bill was taken up, and, after some unimportant amendments, passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to settle certain private land claims in New Mexico.

Mr. Greenwood, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to confirm the sale of the reservation held by the Christian Indians in Kansas, and to provide permanent homes for them.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill granting the Rome Arsenal to the State of New York on certain conditions.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the law granting land to sailors and marines, so as to include those engaged on private armed vessels regularly commissioned by the United States.

Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a preamble and resolution setting forth that, whereas a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, designated the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, is, under the interpretation placed upon it by Great Britain, a surrender of the rights of this country, and an American construction an entangling alliance, without mutuality of benefit or restriction, and has been productive only of misunderstanding and controversy between the two governments; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to take such steps as may be, in his judgment, best calculated to effect the speedy abrogation of said treaty.

Mr. Ritchie said this was not the unanimous report of the committee, and at the proper time he desired to be heard on the subject.

Mr. Clingman asked that the consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow. He had a personal reason, independent of a public one, for making the request.

Mr. Colfax moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 30, nays 116.

The consideration of the resolutions was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union was taken up.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, proposing that the Constitution shall be submitted to a new Convention, on the ground that it was framed contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States. He stated his reasons at length.

Mr. Jenkins replied, and contended that the Convention was regularly organized, and the delegates elected in pursuance to law.

Mr. Garnett opposed the bill, and argued that there was not territory enough for more than one representative, instead of three, as Mr. Stephens had proposed.

Mr. Grow advocated the bill, conceiving that the Constitution embodied the people's will.

After further debate, without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

[illegible]

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic we have received [illegible] to the 6th instant. There is [illegible] in our files. The Galveston [illegible] says:

From all sections of our State, except in the grasshopper region, we have the most flattering accounts of the growing crops, and the prediction that crops of all kinds will be larger than have ever been seen in the State before.

It has been estimated that the cotton crop will exceed a quarter of a million bales, and that the wheat crop will not fall short of two and a half millions of bushels. Sugar cane is looking remarkably fine, the late rains having been of immense service to it; and of corn there will be more than enough for all the wants of the people. Altogether, we can congratulate ourselves on our prospects, and that we are any thing but behind in the race of progress.

The steamship Black Warrior, Captain Smith, sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, via Havana, with the following passengers:

For New York.—Mr A Burgwell and lady, W T Williams, lady and servant, W S Whelan, lady, child and servant, D Hanser, Jas Root, Mr Pierce, Miss Dunbar, [illegible] Dunbar, J P Cears, Mrs Forbes and child, Miss McVeter, A Dubourg, S Mills, Mr Thomas, W E Holt, J Burdical, Mrs Iallande, child and servant, W H Elliott, lady, children and servant, M McCall and servant, Mr McCall, lady and 2 children, R O'Dowd, lady, child and servant, P Pea, Mrs B J Floyd, James Van Coter, Mr Cunningham, B J Beaton, Capt McConnell and family, Capt J B Slater, Mrs Stoughton, P S Thomas, Jr, Rev W Farquer, V Cheppie, Mrs Capt Leavitt, Mr Buckner, J German, Mr Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Martha Maxwell, James Connoly, lady, 3 children and servant, Mrs Bush.

For Havana.—J Oquelan, A Valkan and lady, R Romida, J Schohler, Mr Hunter, C Aguilaro, Diego Leavo, J B Bourbon, J Galet, J Duyand, S Olorton, Mr Robinson, H Crain, Mr Wiley, E T Rybeski, J Gutierrez, J Gandi.

We call the attention of the trade to the catalogue sale of 300 packages and lots of dry goods, to close consignments, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Messrs. Stermsegger & Bernard's store, No. 47 Chartres street, (up stairs) through Banks & Louzeau, auctioneers. Terms—Over $200, four months; over $500, six months' credit, for approved endorsed notes.

The attention of buyers of Havana Leaf Tobacco and Cigars is called to the extensive sale advertised for THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, at Messrs. Gomez & Mestek's, importers, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.

A CARD.

The undersigned takes this method of returning thanks to Captain Berryer, of the steamer Arrow, for saving his life on Monday, the 10th inst. With two others, the undersigned had been overturned in a skiff in Lake Pontchartrain. One of his companions attempted to swim ashore and was drowned, while he and the third one still clung to the skiff, and were saved through the humane agency of Captain Berryer, who turned out of his course for that purpose and kindly landed them on shore. Wishing all success to Captain Berryer and the Arrow, the undersigned gratefully subscribes himself.

my12 1t ANDREW GANGLOFF.

Save Your Doctor Bills and Time.

MT. SAVAGE, Md., July 1, 1856.

Dear Sir—In consequence of taking cold after a bad attack of the measles, some eleven years since, I have from that time suffered greatly with a disordered liver and stomach. I have been at times so bad that my life was despaired of. I was induced some time ago, through the persuasion of a friend, Mr. Henry Shafer, to try a bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters, thinking if it done no good it could do me no harm, and knowing Mr. Shafer to be a gentleman who would not recommend any thing to me that he did not have confidence in. Before I had taken one-third of the bottle, my bowels became regular, and I had a fine appetite. When I had used two-thirds of it, I considered my health as good as ever it was, and could eat anything without its disagreeing with me in the least. I now keep a bottle of the Bitters in the house continually, and in case I take cold, or I feel unwell, I take one or two doses, and it makes a change in my bowels, which is all I need, whereas, for the past eleven years, my doctor bill has been from $10 to $25 per year, besides loss time and severe illness.

Yours, truly, P. J. THRASHER.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask for HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. They can be had of druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. Principal Office, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,

my1 3taw&dw 21 and 151 Chartres street.

THE USE OF DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH "BITTERS," for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgements of its superior excellence and beneficent results have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thousands, a system.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO,

my10 6td&w 21 and 151 Chartres st.

Advice.

As the hot season is approaching, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier." It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily is proof enough of the great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matter from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column. my1 3w 3taw d&w

To Mothers.

Would you apply poisons to the delicate nervous coating of the stomach for a local difficulty like a Felon, a Broken Breast, a Painful Swelling, &c., &c. By all means, no. Then do not give poisonous narcotics and irritating drugs to your child for Croup, &c., but apply DeGrath's "Electric Oil," and if it don't cure the Croup in one day, come to the office and get 50 cents. Office, 39 South Eighth street, below Chestnut street. This Oil will take out a burn in twenty minutes.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,

my10 6t d&w 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Madam Parent's Institution.

MADAM PARENT will remove her Institution to a summer residence at Mandeville, across the Lake—a location exempt from yellow fever, and only two hours' sail from New Orleans. The building is large and well adapted for this purpose, being situated a square and a half from the landing. Parents may rest assured that their daughters will receive the same parental care as heretofore. Madam Parent will bring with her professors of acknowledged talent. The same course of study as when in the city, including every branch of a solid education as well as accomplishments; all will receive the most careful attention.

For further information, address Mme. Parent, Mandeville; or Mrs. F. Redd, M. Payre, Esq., and Ed. Forstall, Esq., New Orleans.

mh23 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every person should read the advertisements of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters and McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, which appear alternately in this paper. They are the two most remarkable remedies in the world! Try them and be cured.

CORDIALS—50 cases (24 bottles each) Green Absinthe; 50 cases [illegible]; 50 do do; [illegible] do do; 10 do do; 10 do do; [illegible]; for sale by J. VIGNOL, Jr., 20 Conti street. ap5

Office Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1858.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant. GEO. S. YERGER, President.

my14 1t

For Recorder of the Third District.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce JOSEPH SOLOMON as the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE for Recorder of the Third District, at the ensuing election on the 7th of June, and oblige

A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

my16 tf

To the Public.

THE undersigned most respectfully submits his name to the voters of the city of New Orleans as a candidate for the office of MAYOR. Election to come off on the second day of June next.

[illegible] BENJ. S. HARRISON.

The Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter, viz:

Amount of premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1858 ..... $[illegible] 547 91

Premiums on Fire Risks $80,184 24
" River Risks 69,369 49
" Marine Risks ..... 87 9[illegible] 04 ..... 236 [illegible] 7 81
Less Return Premiums 3,192 17

Net Premiums ..... $233 [illegible] 64
Paid Losses, &c., during the year, to wit:
Fire Losses $19 242 01
River Losses 9 990 79
Marine Losses 17,157 29

Losses $46,390 09
Paid for Re-insurance 7,906 74
" In Ten per cent Return 3,677 67
" Expenses, less Discounts &c ..... 22,577 67 ..... 80 [illegible] 50

Gross Profits ..... 153,[illegible] 36
Of which is reserved for Risks not terminated and Losses unpaid 34,167 00

Net Profits ..... [illegible] 36

The Assets of the Company are
Capital Stock Notes 200,000 00
Cash in Bank 101,221 07
Bills Receivable at Short Time for Premiums 51,123 29
Bills Receivable for Loan on Mortgage 1,000 00
Premiums in Course of Collection 19,480 00

Total Assets ..... 371,[illegible] 36

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it remembered that on the 5th day of May, 1858, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. Chiapella, President, and Jules Dolhonde, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribe before me, this 5th day of May, 1858. JOHN W. ANDREWS, Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a dividend of FORTY per cent. to the insured, for which scrip will be issued on and after the 15th of June next; and Forty per cent to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 19th Section of the Charter of the Company, on and after the 15th of May current.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.

New Orleans, May 5 h, 1858.

— DIRECTORS —
R. W. OGDEN, of the firm of P. Cons'us Bro. & Co.
PAUL LOBIT, " Lobit & Charpantier.
W. J. BUNTS, " Shaw & Zunts.
JOS. DOLHONDE, " Martin, Lamb & Co
WM. MAGNAN, " W & S. Meignan.
CARL KOHN, " C Kohn & Ryan
L. F. GENERES, " Abat, Generes & Co.
JOS. REYNOODT,
A. CHIAPELLA. my10

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Hope Insurance Company make the following statement:

Amount of Premiums received for the year ending April 30th, 1858 ..... $76 352 47

Premiums on Fire Risks $44,407 95
" Marine Risks 27,972 70
" River Risks ..... 5,971 92 ..... 78 352 47

Less Premiums on Risks not terminated 13,440 00
Less Return Premiums ..... 1,415 00 ..... 14,855 44

Amount of earned Premiums for the year ending as above 63,497 03
Losses paid during the same period, viz:
On Fire Risks ..... $ 566 00
On Marine Risks ..... 5,730 07 ..... 6,296 07
Ten per cent returned to parties insured 7 021 01
Re-insurances 4 692 40
Expenses, Less interest, &c ..... 14,918 10 ..... 32,9[illegible] 50

Net Profits ..... 35,[illegible] 66

The Company have the following assets:
Stock Notes $200,000 00
Invested in notes secured by mortgage on real estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon ..... [illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank stock, 25 shares, cost 6 000 00
Bills Receivable at short date for Premiums 2,487 80
Due for Premiums in course of collection 6,329 01
Cash on hand ..... 7,079 17 / 71,848 77 ..... $[illegible] 45

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the sixth day of May, 1858, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this sixth day of May, 1858. JOHN W. ANDREWS, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of sixty per cent. on the capital paid in the Company, and of ten per cent. of the net earnings of the year ending 30th April, 1858, payable to the stockholders in accordance with article 12th of the charter of said Company, as follows: Ten per cent. payable on demand to the stockholders, or their legal representatives; and the balance of fifty per cent. at the 1st of June [illegible] the 14th May, instant, and the balance to be credited as an instalment on the unpaid stock notes.

DIRECTORS.
L H Place, A Laforest,
P Malochée, Theo Lanaux,
B Pueche, W H Vredenburg,
C E Kerrison, Geo Heaton,
H Peychaud.
my7

ONIONS—100 barrels new Creole, in store.
DRIED APPLES—100 barrels, in store and landing.
DRIED PEACHES—A few sacks choice, in store.
BEANS—150 barrels red and white navy.
In store and for sale by MARES & POLLOCK,
my11 53 Tchoupitoulas street.

FRENCH MUSTARD—40 boxes, 5 dozen, Tardy & Bonnamp. For sale by
my11 B. TALAMON, 151 Royal st.

VERMOUTH—50 boxes, Barbaras, Chappes & Co. For sale by
my11 B. TALAMON, 151 Royal st.

LIQUORS—50 boxes, assorted superfine, Lafaurie; 20 boxes, assorted superfine, Jourdan Brive & Co.; 150 baskets superfine anisette, Lafaurie; 20 boxes superfine maraschino, 10 boxes superfine green liquors. For sale by
my11 B. TALAMON, 151 Royal st.

BRANDY—50 quarter pipes, Hy. Suisen, 1850 and 1851, in store and Customhouse stores. For sale by B. TALAMON, 151 Royal st.

WINES—For sale, to close various consignments: 20 casks claret, Masse Medoc, 1856; 76 do do, St. Estephe Medoc, 1856; 20 do do, St. Emilion; 25 do Haut Sauterne white wine; 25 barrels Haut Sauterne white Wine, [illegible] Sherry; 20 do Haut Sauterne white wine, old; 200 boxes claret, red, large and half bottles, various brands; 100 do white wine, large and half bottles, various brands. B. TALAMON,
my11 151 Royal st.

Carpet Warehouse,
20 ....CHARTRES STREET........ 20.

WE offer at the LOWEST market prices
MATTINGS—500 pcs. white, checkered and fancy.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all widths, styles and qualities.
CARPETING—a large assortment of all kinds, received direct from English and American manufacturers.
TABLE COVERS, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Mats. For cash and approved paper.
ap5 A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.
FOR SALE BY
THOS. L. WHITE,
BOOKSELLER, 105 CANAL STREET.

CLINICAL LECTURES on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, by J. Hughes Bennet, M. D., of the University of Edinburgh.
NATURE AND ART in the Cure of Diseases, by Sir Jno. Forbes, M. D.
WOOD & BACHE'S United States Dispensatory, 11th edition, 1858. my10 3t

AUCTION PRICES.
For Cash.

THE undersigned continues to offer to his numerous friends and customers the benefit of his AUCTION BARGAINS, consisting in part of an extensive assortment of Irish Linen Shirting and Sheeting, Rich Embroidered Skirts, Damask Muslins for Curtains and Bars, 12-4 Bobbinet Netting, a large assortment of Embroideries and Hosiery, Linen Drillings for Pants, Grass Shirting, Checked and Striped Muslins, etc., etc., etc.

Though my prices are already as low as those of any house in the city, I will, from and after this day, make a discount of FIVE PER CENT on all purchases amounting to five dollars and upwards.

R. W. RESHARD,
Corner of Baronne and Canal streets,
my16 6t Under the Pelican Club.

Removal.

HENRY VALETON, dealer in Wines, Brandies, Liquors, Preserves, &c., &c., has removed from No. 28 St. Louis street to Nos. 20 and 22 Bienville street, between Chartres and Levee. my10

TO THE LADIES.

ANTEPHELIC MILK
AND
Celebrated Toilet Powders
JULES LUBIN, PARIS.

THESE POWDERS are superior to all others for preserving and beautifying the complexion; they soften the skin, impart to it a delicate white and [illegible] smooth, prevent cutaneous eruptions, and stop the abundant perspiration. Travelers and persons living in warm climates will fully appreciate this indispensable and precious toilet article.

For sale by the principal druggists, and especially at WRIGHT'S and SCHLOTT'S.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, F. F. HENRIQUEZ,
Corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets,
my20 New Orleans.

Wanted,

AN active and intelligent SALESMAN. No one need apply who is not fully competent, and cannot give the best references. Apply to
HENRY VALETON,
my20 20 and 22 Bienville st.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, several good seamstresses. Apply to MRS. PARENT,
my6 tt 71 Royal street, up stairs.

Levee Steam Cotton Press.

A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on demand.
my11 1w P. J. FORSTALL, Secretary.

At Private Sale.
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

THE well known and very desirable residence of Henry Lawrance, Esq., being one of the most healthy locations in the city, is situated in the Third District, [illegible] the Government Wharf, in the square bounded by Dauphin, Moreau, Elmire and Greatmen streets.

The grounds measure 240 feet front on Dauphin street, by a depth in the centre of 240 feet; 60 feet front on Elmire street, 120 feet on Greatmen street, and 120 feet on the line nearest the levee. The main residence measures 60 feet front, with gallery, by 62 feet in depth—very spacious in all its dimensions. In the rear is a fine building, with extra dining room and office; also, adjoining, there are bath, ironing, wine and servants' rooms, carriage house, stabling and gardener's house. In the poultry yard there are splendid fowl and pigeon houses; also, three large apiaries, or bee houses, containing about 8 to glass hives. The bees are healthy and profitable, making about 200 pounds of honey annually.

There is also an excellent one story house on the lot fronting on Elmire street, on brick foundation, having two excellent rooms, kitchen and servants' rooms, out-houses and cisterns. On the premises there are two large cisterns, three force pumps and wells; yard and garden walks well filled with fine English gravel.

The garden is well stocked with the choicest variety of pear and apple trees, Reine Claude, Damson and Japan plums, foreign grape vines, sweet orange, lemon, lime, quince, apricot, peach, Smyrna, Provence and other fine fig trees, about one hundred thousand strawberry and raspberry plants, of the largest and finest kinds, all in full bearing; also, a large variety of choice exotic and rare plants, moss and other superb roses, an extensive variety of Mexican cactuses, mangoes, avocados, or alligator pears, pine apples, bananas, plantains, and every variety of vegetables.

The green house, pineries and hot beds are all in fine order, giving ample protection to all the exotic and other tender plants during the winter season. The garden is remarkably productive, yielding a very handsome revenue, which may still be considerably increased. The servants accustomed to the garden will also be disposed of if required.

The plan of the above property can be seen at the Arcade.

For further particulars apply on the premises, at any time during the day, or to the undersigned, No. 38 Carondelet street.

my10 6t HENRY LAWRANCE.

The Touro Alms-House.

TO ARCHITECTS—$300 PREMIUM.

ARCHITECTS are invited to submit plans, working drawings and estimates for the buildings, complete in every department, of the Touro Alms House, to be erected in New Orleans, on the land belonging to the corporation fronting on the Levee, and extending from Piety street to Desire street, measuring 318 feet 1 inch front, by a depth of 557 feet 7½ inches on Piety street, and 513 feet 11 inches on Desire street, and 315 feet 8 inches on the rear line, which adjoins private property, to the undersigned committee, at their office, No. 89 Custom house street, on or before the first of November next. Accommodations will be required for four hundred or four hundred and fifty inmates in the usual proportion of the sexes in the like establishments. The above premium of three hundred dollars will be awarded for the plan, etc., which may be adopted by the Board of Directors, who limit the amount of expenditure on the buildings to $125,000. A sketch of the site, etc., will be furnished on application as above, or in New York to Asher Kursheedt, Esq., No. 48 Pine street; in Boston to Thwing, Esq., No. 8 Kilby street; in Baltimore to G. L. Barrison, Esq., O'Donnell's Wharf, and Philadelphia at the office of the House of Refuge.

R. D. SHEPHERD,
G. KURSHEEDT,
JAS. SAUL,

feb24 10w law Committee on Buildings, &c.

SUMMER CLOTHING, SHIRTS, &C.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 ....MAGAZINE STREET.......... 34

Offer to their friends and customers a handsome assortment of New Styles
SUMMER COATS,
SUMMER PANTALOONS,
SUMMER VESTS,
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS,
SUMMER DRAWERS,
SUMMER CRAVATS,
HALF HOSE,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRUNKS, VALISES,
CARPET BAGS, &c.

Patent Yoke Shirts.

We invite particular attention to our assortment of the popular Patent Yoke Shirts. We have now in store all sizes of the different qualities and styles, and all of our own manufacture.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
ap27 34 Magazine street.

Estate of Dr. John Rice, Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are hereby notified to pay the same to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate will please present them to the curator.

WILLIAM MURE,
my4 1m Curator of the Estate of Dr. John Rice, 38 Carondelet street.

WINES.

CHATEAU GISCOURS,
PESCATORE'S VINTAGE.
CHAMPAGNE OF MAX SUTAINE & CO.
For sale by SOSTHENE THOMAS & CO.,
my4 1m 9 Gravier street.

Notice.

MR. PIERRE TINCHANT being, from this date, associated with us, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style of TINCHANT BROTHERS.

my6 6t L. & J. TINCHANT.

F. Jacob, Dusuau, Marmier & Co.,
46, 47 and 48 Old Levee street.

Have in store and offer for sale,

300 BASKETS PLAGNIOL OIL, quarts and pints, landing.
CANDLES—1000 boxes full weight 4 s and 6 s, Procter & Gamble; 600 do short and 7 [illegible] various brands.
FLOUR—1000 barrels Baker's brand.
F. JACOB, DUSSUMIER & CO.,
my6 46 47 and 48 Old Levee street.

Notice of Copartnership.

I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me Mr. ALBERT COHN. The style of the firm will be S. KAISER & CO. S. KAISER,
29 Chartres street.

New Orleans, May 5, 1858.

Referring to the above, we solicit the patronage of our friends and the public, and will always keep on hand a large assortment of German, English and French Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces and Engraving, gold and Silk Jewelry &c.

my5 2w S. KAISER & CO.

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the residence of the undersigned, on the 8th of April last, the negro girl MELICERTE, aged about 40 years, dark complexion, low forehead, speaks French and English, accompanied by her two children, a little negro girl, 9 years old, with an old dress on, the other, about 18 months old, a little griff boy, two years old.

The above reward will be paid to any person lodging her in one of the city jails, or delivering her to MARIE LOUISE JEAN LOUIS,
Urania street, near Prosper street,
my4 tf Third District.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., having this day closed his office at 145 Canal street, New Orleans, will open it again on the 15th December next. It will be exclusively for the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as PILES, CONSTIPATION, FISTULA, FISSURES, FALLING OF THE BOWEL, STRICTURE OF THE BOWEL, ULCERS OF THE BOWEL, &c. His office at 344 Broadway, New York, will be opened on the 15th of May inst. and continued open till the 1st of December next.

New Orleans, May 1, 1858. my3

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
106 ....CANAL STREET............ 106

PREPARES young gentlemen to keep any set of books in any bank or business house, or do the corresponding in English, French, Spanish or German. Special apartments and professors for each language. Penmanship, Mathematics, &c.

my1 RUFUS DOLBEAR.

Opening of the Washington Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Washington Hotel, at Lake Pontchartrain, will be opened on SUNDAY next, May 2d. This is a landed establishment has been rebuilt on a new plan, and is well distributed and comfortable as could be desired. Visitors will find large and ventilated parlors, also apartments perfectly furnished and fitted up for families. The bar room which, previous to the fire, occupied a portion of the Hotel itself, and was therefore objectionable, has been removed to a separate building, erected expressly for that purpose. The Garden is well stocked in every respect, and will be found by visitors as shady and pleasant as heretofore.

ap23 JULES COURCHE & CO.

DIRECT TRADE.

BAYLOR & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims which may appear, upon proper examination, to be due from the books of BAYLOR & CO., and all claims which may be established by due process of law, will be promptly paid, with interest, in full.

This occasion is taken to inform the friends of DIRECT TRADE and the correspondents of BAYLOR & Co., throughout the Cotton Districts, that during the coming business season advances will be made, as usual, in New Orleans on Cotton for direct shipment to Europe, accompanied in all cases by guarantees for the balances due on such shipments.

Orders for Cotton Bagging will be filled by direct importation from Calcutta into the port of New Orleans.

As soon as the Cotton already sold can be stent [illegible], duplicate account sales will in every instance be made out in London by a Public Accountant, and sent to those interested. To save delay, PLANTERS who have shipped will send forward the marks and weights of their Cotton, and such other information as will facilitate the matter.

All letters, private as well as on business relating to the affairs of BAYLOR & CO., and "direct trade" will be addressed to "C. G. BAYLOR, 44 Lombard street, London."

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the termination of the copartnership now existing, according to written articles of agreement between the members of the firm of BAYLOR & CO., the same will be dissolved, and the unfinished business placed in liquidation.

C. G. BAYLOR.

Manchester, March, 1858. ap6 tf

WINES........WINES........WINES.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE by the undersigned—Landing ex ships Louisiane, Sobrao, William & Jane, and Aquila, from Bordeaux:

Superior Wines; old Haut Medoc Wines.

Family Wines, in boxes and casks.

The importer guarantees his wines in every respect, the same having been selected by himself in his Puisseaux Vintage, at Macau, or on the property owned (near Chateau Giscours) by his neighbors.

His Puisseaux Wine in boxes (1854 and 1849) is an excellent article, hermetically corked, with the name of LACOUTURE FRERES, MACAU, on the corks, like that of 1858, which is sold by 12 and 24 half bottles.

White Wine in boxes, St. Palay Vintage.

Haut Sauterne White Wine.

Champagne Wines, genuine brands, Ch. Beaillet, Reims; Le Roy Fils and Planet, Rosey, near Ayet, for the "Creme de Jeau;" the superior Anjou Sparkling Wine, to which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition, the genuine brand of Acker[illegible], at St. Florent.

Assorted Liqueurs in boxes, 12 bottles.

Cognac in 17 and 28 gallon casks.

[illegible] LACOUTURE, Jr.

my7 1m No. 14 St. Louis street, near the Levee.

TOBACCO.

La Belle Creole Mis and Sa.

ESSENCE DE MIEL.

THESE extra fine and celebrated [illegible] and to are always on hand, and for sale by
PAYSON, [illegible],
mh16f corner Tchoupitoulas and [illegible]