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# The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1858.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every VIER lines, in each insertion on the Daily and Tri-Weekly, and $1.25 for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will charged One Dollar for every TEN lines forea language, for each insertion.
The privilege of the Annual Advertisers is limited o advertisements strictly within the line of their busi ness, and to insert in one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. subscription to advertising will be stopped until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the p prietors.

## THE DAILY BEE.

*MONDAY MORNING, JULY 12.*

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

### OBSTACLES TO WAR.

Periodically we get into a flurry with Great Britain. At one time the Northeastern Boundary dispute seemed pregnant with dire calamity to both nations; at another the Oregon question was stuffed full of explosive materials. A few years ago the diplomacy of Mr. CRAMPTON for his officious connivance at recruiting soldiers for the Crimea in the United States appeared to render a conflict inevitable, while within the last month or two the pugnacity of our people has been fearfully aroused by stories of British outrages on peaceful American merchantmen engaged in lawful commerce. One would imagine we were never to be without some source of pungent irritation against our English kinsmen, and he who buttocks superficially at events would inevitably conclude that the mutual exasperation of the disputants would infallibly end in something far less innocent and innocuous than a paper war. Yet it would appear that our difficulties with Great Britain always terminate peace-fully and satisfactorily just when they reach the point of imminent danger. The two countries have been within the last twenty years half a dozen times on the brink of a fatal rupture, and yet, in spite of our extreme susceptibility of British pride and sulf-reck-ednass, we are as far as ever from coming to blows.

The fact is neither nation can afford to indulge in the luxury of a mortal quarrel. There are doubtless Englishmen as there are plenty of Americans who are not unwilling to witness another trial of arms between the two fields. Certain classes of our population have a bone to pick with England a fierce, rancorous and inextinguishable hatred, while probably there are many British subjects who fancy that Yankee insolence merits condign chastisement, and would be glad to see England endeavor to inflict it. But the great mass of the people on both sides of the water think differently. They have the good sense to perceive that a war between two such prominent powers could result in nothing but irreparable injury, commercial ruin, frightful expense, and incalculable destruction of life, and that at its close nothing whatever would be gained by way of compensation for the awful sacrifice. England might batter down our seaports and capture and burn some of our fairest cities; we might drive her vessels from the ocean, harass her commerce by an active system of privateering, and perhaps take and annex Canada. But at the end of the conflict each nation would be as undisturbed in its sovereignty, and as secure in its isolation as before. The *cui bono* is an interrogatory which statesmen and rulers here and there put to themselves whenever a prospect exists of serious embarrassment, and to the unpleasant possibility of making a definite reply renders them alike disposed to conciliation, concession and good w.

There is another circumstance interposing an iron barrier to war. It is the feeling cherished, if not openly expressed in both countries, that such a calamity would effect more towards the political demoralization of humanity than any other conceivable event. England and America are the out-posts of liberty. Their governments, almost alone amidst the dreary waste of despotism and absolutism, are imbued with the life-giving and fructifying principle of freedom. Errors there are in institutions, as in men. The one imperfections inherent in a system that approaches without attaining the theory of self-government; in the other vices arising from the misapplication of the theory. But making all possible allowance for these defects, the result is nevertheless indisputable. Despite England and the United States, and where would the wearied eye repose in seeking for liberty? Plunge them in devastating wars, and what a spectacle would they exhibit to the gloating gaze of tyrants! These are truths which in moments of anger against our transatlantic cousins we sometimes forget, but on cool reflection force themselves upon us with overwhelming force. The United States and England are pledged to keep the peace by every tie which can possibly bind nations—by a mutual commerce and exchange of products exceeding fourfold that of any other power; by the respect which strength invariably inspires, by sometimes a kindly and sympathy which years of estrangement have not wholly effaced, and above all, by a consciousness that though the one is a monarchy and the other a republic, they are both the supreme guardians of law regulated and constitutional liberty.

We do not think that war is ever likely to break out again between England and America. We are sure, despite our belligerent tendencies, and our quickness at conceiving a front, that the aggression will not come from our side. We would be certain of perpetual peace, were England always true to those convictions and sentiments and expressions in rational moments—were she once for all to purpose her own career, great and glorious enough to sat sly the widest ambition, and leave to us the fulfillment of our destinies, untroubled by her jealousies, and unprovoked by her heedless interference.

Just as the steamship Vanderbilt left her pier at noon yesterday, says the *Herald* of the 4th, she headed down the river to proceed on her voyage to Europe, the majority of the crew resolved on a mutiny, and struck for higher wages. The captain, however, immediately had the ship's head turned up the river and the mutineers sent ashore. In quick time a cosmopolitan crew was taken on board, being gathered from about the piers in the vicinity of where the steamer was lying, and the Vanderbilt sailed in one hour afterwards as though nothing had happened. She carried out 346 passengers and $264,451 in specie.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JUNE.—The New York *Courier* publishes a table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of twenty-two vessels, of which five were ships, one a bark, five were brigs, ten were schooners, and one a steamship. The total value of property lost was *two hundred and fourteen thousand and four hundred and one dollars*. As compared with the month of June, 1857, the above shows a decrease in the value of property lost of five thousand and ninety-nine dollars. The vessels reported in this list are chiefly American, although some foreign are included—when bound to or from any United States port, or known to be insured in the country. The total losses for the past six months amount to $1,815,711—against $10,-222,000 for the same period last year.

POST OFFICE RIGHTS.—The question whether the Post-Office Department has certain rights and privileges over the contents of the mails—which has been much discussed of late—is now on its way to a settlement. Judge Sutherland, of New York, has granted a temporary injunction in the case of parties who now have three or four thousand letters, it is said, detained by the Department—against Postmaster Fowler, prohibiting him from forwarding to the General Post Office in this city any letters addressed to them, and also enjoining him, his agents, &c., from opening or reading the letters. The Post-Office Department regards the firm in question as fictitious; and upon that ground alone, if for no other reasons of the public good, it is said that the Department have an undoubted right to order all their letters to be sent to the dead letter office under an act of congress giving the Department that authority over fictitious letters.

FIRE IN SHREVEPORT.—Markham's ice house at Shreveport, the second story of which was occupied as a lodge-room by the Sons of Malta, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The New York *Herald* of the 4th says:

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the remains of ex-President Monroe were removed from the City Hall to the steamer Jamestown, under the escort of the Seventh regiment, the Eighth regiment performing duty as a guard of honor. The remains were formally delivered to the Virginian Committee by Hon. John Cochrane, on behalf of the city of New York, in an appropriate and feeling address, which was replied to by O. Jennings Wise, Esq., on behalf of the Virginians. The Syracuse sailed at one o'clock with the troops on board, and the Jamestown at half past three. On their way down the bay they were saluted by the various steamers and the government forts. We give elsewhere a graphic account of the ceremonies, and full reports of the remarks of the various speakers.

A BENEVOLENT PLAN.—Meetings of persons connected with papers have recently been held in London, to concert plans for establishing a newspaper Press Fund for benevolent objects. This is not the first effort in this direction; but is the first time gentlemen belonging to the press have attempted to separate themselves from the body of literary men, and to take an independent line of action. Combination for such a noble purpose will do good not only if the objects be promoted, but in drawing together by bonds of sympathy and common interest those elements of the profession which have hitherto been disunited and discordant.

## By Telegraph.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The United States mail steamship Fulton, Captain Wotton, arrived off Cape Race, N. F., on Friday, with dates from Havre to the 30th ultimo.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The Cotton market generally closed buoyant.

Breadstuffs closed steady.

The Provision market closed dull.

Consols for money closed at 95¼ to 95¾.

The Fulton met with a good deal of westerly wind, but no ice. She brings no tidings of the telegraphic cable fleet.

### FURTHER FROM INDIA.

The Fulton brings some additional items of interest from India.

The British had captured Calpel from the rebels, with a great amount of stores and ammunition.

Sir Colin Campbell had also beaten the rebels at Mohundee, and had captured that place.

The news that the rebels were approaching Lucknow in large force is confirmed, but no apprehensions are entertained, as the position is considered to be fully defended.

Serious disturbances had broken out in Bombay of a political character. A political agent and his escort had been murdered by the insurgents.

The British had taken Fort Copal, and had had other minor successes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The sales of cotton for the three days preceding the departure of the Fulton from Havre were 37,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 4000 bales for exportation.

There was an advance of fully one eighth on all qualities of cotton caused by the steamer's news. The market closed steady and active.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester were favorable. At the close of the market there was a slight advance on all qualities of cotton.

The wheat market generally closed firm, with an advance in rates of 1d.

Flour was reported steady. Corn was dull. Beef heavy. Pork steady. Bacon heavy. Lard dull—quotations nominal. Rosin dull, and quoted at 4s. Petroleum dull.

The weather was favorable for the crops.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

LEXINGTON, July 10.—Joseph Beard, the City Marshal of Lexington, Ky., in attempting to arrest a man named Barker, who was engaged in a fight, was killed by Barker. So great an excitement did this cause among the citizens of Lexington, that they immediately arrested Barker and hung him, according to Lynch law.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Senator Douglas, of this State, arrived here to-day, and was received with a great display by his friends and admirers. He smoked the pipe of peace, to make an elaborate speech upon political matters.

### THE RIVIERE AFFAIR.

The New York *Herald*, of the 3d instant, mentions the arrival of Col. F. S. Blount with his wife and family, and adds:

It seems that on his arrival in this city, Col. Blount and family put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Deeming thehotel too public, and after the unfavorable notice he and his family had acquired, he accepted the invitation of a friend, Dr. de Wees, of No. 791 Broadway, to whose house he has since remained in town. Subsequently Colonel Blount heard that de Riviere had arrived in town, and fearful of a collision between him and for fear of accidents he cautioned Dr. de Wees and family to see that his wife and daughter did not leave the house unattended.

On Thursday last an Italian called at the house and had an interview with Mrs. Blount and daughter. What transpired is not known; but yesterday morning, after breakfast, the two ladies suddenly disappeared, and up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of them.

They left the house in their morning dresses, with no appearance of hats and bonnet, and apparently with a desire to avoid notice.

On Colonel Blount's return home soon after, he immediately instituted measures to find out the whereabouts of Mrs. Blount and his daughter, but has not succeeded in doing so at a late hour in the evening. Application was made at the police headquarters and to Inspector Dilks, but as yet of the fugitives is unaccountable. In our advertising columns a reward is offered to any person who can give Col. Blount any information as to where the ladies are.

The *Herald* gives the history of Captain Riviere's career in the United States, and of his intrigue with the Blount family, all of which is already known. It then says:

The following certificate, which tells its own story, settles this whole matter in a curious as well as serious light:

*Extracts from the Register of Marriages of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, N. Y.*

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, on the ninth day of November, Henri Guillaume Aurus de Riviere, de Riviere, son of Henri Guillaume Arnous de Riviere and of Marie Cobin, of St. Aubin, born in the city of Nantes, France, Department of Loire Inferieure, aged twenty-nine years, on one hand, and Jane Bourke, daughter of M. and of Jane Bourke, born in the town of Belmont, county of Cork, of St. Louis, France, aged twenty-five years, on the other hand, have been by me joined in the bonds of marriage, according to the laws of the Catholic church, without knowing any impediment, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in the city of New York, in presence of John F. Purdy, and of Antoine Maury, who have put down their names on the register.

[SEAL.] Rev. A. LAPONT,
Rector of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, New York.

Faithfully translated.

[SEAL.] Rev. A. LAPONT,
Rector of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, New York.

New York, June 30, 1858.

Certificate duly authenticated.

THOMAS S. PRESTON, Chancellor.

Clergymen and magistrates will of course be guided in their conduct by the facts given above.

Captain de Riviere denies that he is married, and no amount of testimony that Col. Blount could produce would convince the ladies to the contrary. The Captain admits being kept a mistress, but not a wife.

In the *Herald* of the 4th there appears something further in reference to this mysterious affair. The *Herald* says:

Yesterday Col. Blount, accompanied by his counsel, Hon. Charles O'Conor, appeared before Justice Connolly, and preferred a charge of abduction for the purpose of prostitution against Capt. Henri Guillaume Aurus de Riviere. The Justice issued a warrant for the apprehension of the accused, which was placed in the hands of an officer for execution. He will undoubtedly be arrested today, if he was not late last night, as he is known to be in the city.

With regard to the previous history of de Riviere there are some curious rumors afloat which, in the present stage of affairs, it would not be well to publish. The following document, however, is a singular one to make its appearance just now:

From the Archives of the Imperial Court of Paris.

EXTRACT FROM THE RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS.

By judgment of the Court of Assizes of the Department of the Seine, under date of February 1, 1858, Henry Guillaume Marie Arnous Riviere, 29 years of age, born in Nantes, (Loire-Inferieure) having lived in Paris, rue Taitbout No. 48, formerly of the military profession, (now out of the country) has been found guilty of having, in 1856, in Paris, helped and assisted, knowingly, a bankrupt in the embezzlement (*detournement*) of part of her assets, and in the fraudulent debenture made by her to the amount of 3,000 francs she was indebted for amounts which she did not owe; second, the accused received or concealed, for the benefit of the bankrupt part of the effects of the property; he has therefore been sentenced, per contumacy, to eight years' hard labor, by virtue of the articles 402, 59 and 60 of the Penal Code.

It is further known that de Riviere's father was a Prefect in one of the departments in France, and was for a time well known as resident in Paris, in one of the most famous chess players in Europe.

Next follows a long communication from the Captain, written in very doubtful English, and charging Mrs. Blount roundly, all the allegations urged against him, declaring that his engagement with Miss Blount was sanctioned by her father, that he loves her, and will marry her, that his previous marriage was illegal, celebrated without witnesses or a license, &c., &c. Our readers may remember that Captain R. was subsequently arrested on a charge of bigamy, and confined in a room of his hotel, from which he contrived to effect his escape.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—We learn that a very ludicrous error was perpetrated at a baptism in Georgia, a few Sundays ago. It appears that some negroes had determined to be immersed, but preferring another church to the regular one which receives its members through immersion, they applied to a minister of another denomination. The usual crowd of darkies had gathered near the sand, and after the candidates had been duly examined, the officiating minister, who was not posted as to the exact number he was required to immerse, laid hold of the nearest wench to him and led her down into the water without resistance or remonstrance, she being so completely non-plussed by the novelty of her position she was unable to speak. She was soon buried in baptism, went ashore dripping from head to heels, and as she wore no hoops, her dress of course fitted unusually close—and not being provided with a change of dress, she had to look it through town amid divers enquiries from the passers by as to how she became wet. But aunt *Sylvia's* trouble were not yet ended. It seems that when she met she were was a borrowed one, and as soon as the lender found out that it was ruined by being soaked into the water, she hunted Sylvia out and gave her a sound thrashing.

The *Sylvia* visits a baptismal scene again, she will probably not crowd up so close.

[*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail*, 28th.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—St. Louis, July 3, 1858.—Two hundred and seventy-five troops of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieutenants Henderson, Connor and Farrand, from Newport Barracks, arrived yesterday. They were transferred to the United States steamer Minnie, and immediately proceeded to Fort Randall.

## LATER FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

By the steamship Gen. Rusk we have received files of the *American Flag* to the 7th inst., containing later accounts from Northern Mexico. We copy the subjoined intelligence:

AMERICAN SOIL, INVASION.—Information we learn has been officially communicated by the United States Collector of Customs, Colonel Haralson, and by E. Dougherty, Esq., District Attorney for this Judicial District of Texas, to the commanding officer of the United States troops of this line, Col. Taylor, that the sovereignty had recently been violated by an officer of Mexico. The facts, as we have been enabled to learn them, are these: Some weeks since General Carvajal was commissioned to raise a force of men from this frontier to join in the operations of the Liberal party, and-aid the Juarez government.

Responding to his call, several residents of this bank, from the vicinity of a rancho in the county of Hidalgo, near above this, volunteered under a certain Captain Zamora, of Reynosa, in Mexico. That these men, after meeting out with Zamora in the sense of action about Tampico, learned of the reverses before that place, deserted and returned to their former residences. That soon after Captain Zamora was invited by a portion of the people of Hidalgo, one or more of them claiming to act in their official capacity as civil officers of the State of Texas, to come over and take possession of his deserters, who were also accused of having stolen a number of horses from Mexico, in their retreat. That the said Captain Zamora did cross at the head of a troop of horsemen, bound and carried back to Reynosa, in Mexico, some five or six individuals who had sought refuge on our soil as described above.

Col. Taylor, on the receipt of this information, promptly addressed a note to Gov. Garza, courteously, though firmly demanding the release of these persons. We have heard only from rumor the result of this note, but we are told that Gov. Garza promptly signified his willingness to comply with the demand; if, on investigation, he should find the statement true, declaring his entire ignorance of any such transaction. We have no doubt that the matter will be investigated by the authorities from whom this impetious and ill-advised Zamora has received his commission, and every reparation made that can in justice be required, as we have reason to know that neither the Government or people would advise such a high-handed outrage as this. To thus act, besides the gross and wanton insult to a friendly and neighboring nation, would be to establish a precedent by which themselves may be drawn by violence from a sanctuary once enjoyed, and not beyond the range of possibility to be again required.

A correspondent of the *Flag*, who has recently had an interview with Vidaurri, speaks as follows:

Vidaurri, although in bad health, was in excellent spirits, and seems to be sanguine of success. He expressed himself determined to accept no compromise. The Constitution or nothing is his motto. Two people of the State have confidence in him, and make, with slavery, the issue which he has called upon to make for the good of the cause, such as furnishing horses, provisions, &c., for the army, and sending their signed names to the Congress of arms and munitions of war. Having visited many of the principal towns of the State, he found all expressing themselves determined never to allow the "Mochos" to remain in their State, and, if need be, that every citizen were defeated, and to retreat, the people would rise *en masse* and repel whatever forces might be sent by the enemy.

We are credibly informed that overtures have been made to Sr. Vidaurri by the Centralists for terms of reconciliation, but he emphatically told them that he is for the "Constitution or nothing," and that it is useless for them to make propositions which are not in accordance with the Constitution and the principles set forth and maintained by the Liberal party.

Sr. Vidaurri has left Monterey, Mr. Forsyth, to the Minister of the Interior, at the city of Mexico, was received with great applause by the citizens of that city, and the fact that he was the first to send in his credentials, and that the property of American subjects should not be interfered with.

The *Flag* of the 30th ult. has the following:

INDIANS AT THE MINES.—Our correspondent at Roma informs us that news had reached there that the Indians had been committing the Yguana silver mines in Mexico, and took away all the property that could be of any value to the savages, among which they were all the horses and mules. That Yguana mine has been recently opened by an American company. It is, we believe, the nearest to the Rio Grande of all the silver mines heretofore worked in Mexico.

LANE'S RETENTION IN COURT.—Under date of the 22d ult., a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Lawrence, in Kansas:

The examining Court in Lane's case is still engaged in hearing testimony for the defense. Yesterday the Hon. Judge Elmore called in another examination, he was called upon to point out on a plot made by Searl, the Surveyor, the spot where Lane, in his capacity as of the firing, and other points. Lane stepped up to the table with the witness—stood close to him, and when a question was asked him any spot on the plot, put his finger on the place, and the witness then replied, "there's the place."

Lane quite amuses over the affair. The Court adjourned to a particular hour, but this is a mere matter of form, and Lane comes and goes as he pleases. He sometimes keep them waiting an hour, but nobody dares grumble at the great General Lane.

While the Courts in session, he frequently paces the floor back and forth with an air of great self-importance—receives the congratulations of friends, Pa., and converses with them without any restraint or regard for the business of the Court, and occasionally interferes in the examination of a witness.

The whole thing is a farce. Lane has warm political friends here, who will sustain him in anything.

I doubt if he will be held even for trial, but if he is, there are too many Lane men here to render a conviction possible.

A SENTIMENTAL ROMEO.—*Kisses More Precious than Jewels.*—A young Portuguese, a fair, sweet girl, residing on Race, near Fourth street, was partially awakened from her slumbers by a noise in her chamber, but not fully aroused, she lay with closed lips for a minute, when the sound being repeated she started up and saw the form of the little gas-burner a man's form disappearing through the window. She screamed involuntarily, and her father, armed with a revolver, was in the room in a few moments, greatly agitated and alarmed, questioning his lovely daughter as to the cause of her fear. She told him what had transpired here, and he ran to the open window, looked out upon the balcony and into the yard, but could see nothing of the villain, who had escaped for robber and disturber of the dove-eyed darling's rest.

The parent was disposed to think his daughter had been dreaming; that her imagination had painted what was not real; but on returning to the bedroom by the Widow Labordette. The fire was occasioned by the accidental fall of a camphene lamp, and the consequent ignition of two jars containing explosive spirits.

A SMALL FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given last night about 9 o'clock, caused by some loose material catching fire in the yard in rear of the Commercial Restaurant, on Customhouse street. It proved to be but a trifling affair, and the firemen were not required to play on it. The stewards of the saloon before the fire corps could reach the premises, though several engines were within hearing and sight of the fire, and that the worthy President has been ever since reating upon the glory of his valiant achievements, disturbed this other day by the probing pen of our confrere of the *Picayune*. That must have tickled the old fellow's heart to the core, not only that, in the gizzard. But we don't pretend to question his story of the alligator: we only regard it as no story at all, and therefore merely as one of the ingenious and facetious frauds in which the habit of *dashing* up for the delicate stomachs and literary digestions of our readers in the fashionable journal. Come, confrere, dish us up one of your digestible snaks stories for another occasion.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—It is with pleasure that we are enabled to record the success of that enterprising and gentlemanly landlord, Colonel De Baum, of the Merchants' Exchange, which he has recently opened, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, one of the most agreeable positions for such an establishment that could be found in the city. The second floor is entirely devoted to the gentleman's accommodation, and the Colonel's success has been such as to render his hotel one of the most popular, for its age, in the city. The saloon below is to enlarge his dining saloon so as to make it about the coolest and most comfortable eating resort possible, particularly for the large crowds of the kind in the summer season in New Orleans. We are gratified to add, too, that the Colonel's success has induced him to contemplate the enlargement of this building with additional stories, verandahs, and other improvements, during the autumn and winter, by the card also, that is to say, from what we have seen, when we express the conviction that every thing of the kind will be carried out unrivaled in New Orleans, if not in the Union.

NIGHT SCHOOLS OF THIRD DISTRICT.—We are requested to state that the night session of the Third District Night Schools will be kept up during the summer season, as usual, at the Fillmore School-house.

ARREST OF BILL COLSON.—Bill Colson, one of the four parties who have been engaged in the Avalanche shooting outrage, was arrested Saturday evening through the direction of Mayor Sluith, by a detachment of police under Lieutenant Frigon for safe-keeping till claimed by the authorities of the parish of St. Tammany. He acknowledged the justice of the shooting of his fellow-sufferers, and instantly there arose a great question as to how the *soldiers' one*, who, in the meantime, had grown fond and intimate from the very largeen of their increased privileges, should be exterminated. Finally, after considerable delay and agony from suspense, a suburban congress was called, over which Mr. Alligator, one of the oldest suburban settlers, is said to have presided in the most dignified de-very-thing and say-nothing style. [President A. has quite recently been brought forward by the *Picayune* as a candidate for the Presidency.] It was determined to which he betook himself, almost in the very heart of New Orleans.] It is unnecessary to add that the colson was duly wounding (or Corin on the head with a spade. Pat Clare was fined $20 for beating and kicking his wife and $10 for kicking the police.

There being rumors of a compromise after the manner of compounding a felony in the case of the wife of Mr. Gimbali, accused of assaulting Louis Gimbali on a recent occasion, three of the witnesses were fined $10 each for failing to appear, and Gimbali was fined $20 and held for $500 for his appearance to prosecute.

RECORDER LOSE'S COURT.—Betty Hickey was fined by Dal Saturday in answer for habitual abuse, as charged by Biddy Green, and a warrant was issued for an unnamed but known party accused of barbouring the runaway slave of Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

The sales to be made THIS DAY by the Sheriff comprise:

1st. At 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents, &c., of grocery store No. 102 Old Levee street.

2d. At 11½ o'clock, A. M., at No 146 Canal street, Second District, two large French mirrors.

3d. At 12 o'clock, M., at No 146 Canal street, Second District, merchandize. See advertisements.

**For Sale or Rent.**

THE two-story and attic BRICK HOUSE 119 Toulouse street, containing two large parlors on first floor, dining-room, and four bedrooms on second floor; three bedrooms and bath in the attic. Gas throughout the house, spacious brick out buildings, bath-room, etc.

Possession to be given on or before the 1st August. Apply on the premises, or at 56 Carondelet street.

jy12 2t DANIEL GOODMAN.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

Rumors having been industriously circulated that I was the agent of Mr. A. Hernandez, because I occupy the cigar store previously leased by him at 132 Royal street, I embrace this opportunity formally and explicitly to declare all such reports ABSOLUTELY FALSE. I am the agent of my mother alone.

A. A. CANON,
Agent.

jy10-3t

**HOOP SKIRTS.**

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

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

F. REMALHO & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
CHARTRES STREET..... 89
between Bienville and Conti.

jy26 1m

**To Dyers, Scourers, Tailors and Others.**

FOR SALE
—AT—
25..... 25
*Conde Street.*
KEROSELINE,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE for instantly removing all kinds of GREASE SPOTS AND OILY STAINS from silk, velvet, kid gloves, carpets and all kinds of fabrics, without injuring the most delicate colors.

Extra Refined KEROSENE MACHINERY OIL, manufactured expressly for sewing machines, and other fine machinery.

B. NAUTRE & CO.
Agents.
jy26

**J. VINCENT,**

**F. LEFEVRE, Successor.**

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the public that he has opened the "ICE CREAM DEPOT," where will always be found every variety of ICE CREAM, the FINEST ICE CUTS, SHERBETS, PLOMBIERES, MADELEINES, &c., &c.

Mr. LEFEVRE will also, as previously, give all his attention, and the greatest punctuality to second all orders for BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, &c., &c.

F. LEFEVRE,
corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
and corner Royal and St. Peter.

jy16

**NOTICE.**

TO PHYSICIANS AND SLAVEHOLDERS.

CITY HOSPITAL,
(Exclusively for Small Pox)
**BY DOCTOR O. ANFOUX,**
FLYNIAN FIELDS STREET,
Between Josephine and Prosper streets, Third District, New Orleans. jy16 1m

HAVANA SWEETMEATS.—Just received another lot of guava jelly and paste, in 2 l., ½ and ¼ pounds; 50 cases assorted sweetmeats in glass jars. For sale by

CORNER Royal and Conti sts.
jy10

ESTRAGON VINEGAR—55 boxes, very fine quality. For sale by

CORNER Royal and Conti sts.
jy10

SARDINES IN OIL—60 cases half boxes, Penaud's brand. For sale by

DUETZE & CO.,
corner Royal and Conti sts.
jy10

TOBACCO—20 bales leaf tobacco, for sale by

MORENO BROTHERS,
No. 34 Old Levee street.
jy 2w

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 barrels Haut Sauterne white wine, 100 boxes Sherry, 8, Perfecto.

PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.
jy8

SUNDRIES—200 boxes macaroni and vermicelli; 50 do dessert prunes; 50 do Smyrna figs; 100 do Turkey raisins; a superior article; 25 do red Asti wine, 10 cases (100 half bottles) green peas; 10 cases (50 pints each) green beans; 50 do (100 half bottles) do do. For sale by

J. VIOSCA, Jr., 29 Conti st.
jy7

FRUITS, WINES AND LIQUORS—100 boxes fresh dry fruit, 50 do prunes, 50 do apricots, 150 boxes abaysbil, Ferrad, Lecoffre & Co., 100 do in 2 cases Madeira, 50 do Sherry, 5 Tolleau Rainer and Haut Brion, 150 do white wine, Haut Sauterne and Haut Brion, 100 do Cognac brandy, 300 do claret, 50 do St Julien; 25 do do Margaux and St. Emilion, for sale by

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29 Conti st.
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J. VIOSCA, Jr.,
29 Conti st.
jy7

PHRENIC AND ASTHMA.—Mrs. Mary Sutton, Tweedsmuir and Gopher, cured with Oil Sac-re-ligo after suffering for years, and has taken no other medicine. Sold by druggists generally.

PAINS IN BACK AND BREAST.—Thos F Foster, Esq., of St. Louis street, and 1000 others. No "Specific Cure" in pretence unless signed CHAS. D. MARTIN and J. P. DUNBAR, *and see the word "Chas De Grath"* is blown in the bottle.

PROF. DE GRATH,
29 South Eighth street, Philadelphia
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 161 Chartres street.
For sale by
jy12 6t dis

**Last Notice! The Ladies! The Ladies!**

It is a well established fact, that fully one half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or to use their own expressive, "never feel well." They are languid, do not like to exert themselves, have no appetite. To this class of invalids, the Hoofland German Bitters are specially recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases

*Sup-reme Court Testimony.*

F. M. Chalfant says:

MORGANTOWN, Va., Sept 28, 1856.

Ship me immediately 12 dozen German Bitters, and I assure you I will be under no necessity of giving any satisfactory reason for the demand for it being beyond all precedent. It affords me pleasure to sell a medicine so satisfactory to all. Our physicians no longer scout at it, but are compelled to acknowledge its influence in some cases. The greater part of them have had unanimity of soul sufficient to lay aside their prejudices and prescribe it in their practice.

*Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters*, and take nothing else. They are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the Germantown Medical and Chemical Depot, and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO,
21 and 161 Chartres street.
jy1 1m Saw dis

POTATOES—400 barrels and sacks June Creole, ONIONS—50 barrels and sacks Creole reds and PEAS—100 kegs 1st quality Northern yellow and green split.

BRANDY—10 barrels smith white and Gallopin red COGNAC—50 bags Guayaquil, received ex brig Tallulah, from Havana. In store and for sale by

ANT. COSTA, 16 Customhouse st
jy11 1m

STORAGE—STORAGE—Wanted to Store
MOREBO BROS.
34 Old Levee st

*Special Notice.*

THE office of the Southern Life Insurance Company is removed to 57 Camp street.
jy12 3m

**For Sale.**

BY MR. DERBY, No 112 Customhouse street, a thorough-bred mare, with two colts, dead both with their children, trustworthy and fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law and also against the habit of balking. Said mare is of age, house servant and child's nurse.

MEXICAN TOBACCO—70 bales, for fillers and wrappers, 1st quality, in store and for sale by

ANT. COSTA,
16 Customhouse st
jy8-1m

WINES AND BRANDY—1000 boxes Margaux Medoc, 60 cases St. Julien; 20 do Roussillon; 15 quarter pipes C. Johnson & Co's Cognac; 5 half and 10 quarter pipes Alexander, Reignette, & Co. superior Cognac brandy; 50 boxes Kirschwasser. Landing ex ship Junius, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS,
31 Old Levee st
jy28

HAVANA CIGARS—1,000,000 Havana Cigars imported from the best manufacturers in Havana, consisting of the well-known and favorite brands—Regalia Britanica, Conchas Finas, Regalia Imperiales, Aclerto, Washington, El Sol, Espanola, Cervantes, Exonoces, Vitanicos, &c. &c.

MORENO BROTHERS,
No. 34 Old Levee street
jy26

LANDING ex ship Leocoq, from Marseilles—800 bales Hessian cloth, 500 bales gunny cloth, 400 boxes vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co; 400 do Marseilles soap; 50 casks Bergamot cherry. For sale by

LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st
jy28

LANDING ex ship Quebec, from Genoa—2000 thenkets Bastgalopi sweet oil; 800 boxes macaroni and vermicelli; 600 do choice lemons. For sale by

LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st
jy28

BORDEAUX CLARET—20 casks Claret, St. Julien, Lafitte, Larvallie; 20 do Haut Brion, Chateau Medoc; 30 do ordinary Claret, various brands. In store and for sale by

DUNTZE & CO,
corner Royal and Conti sts.
jy28

BUTTON'S COGNAC constantly on hand, 1800, 1831 and 1840; for sale by

B. TALAMON, 181 Royal st
jy30

LANDING ex ship Zenobia, from Havre—9 pipes Rhenish Wine; 3 do Grayere Cheese. For sale by

J. CURIEN,
22 Toulouse street
jy5

ABSYNTH—100 cases Absynth, C. Lecoultre. For sale by

SOSTHENE THOMAS & CO.,
9 Orayier st
jy5

MARSEILLES WINE—80 casks, Burgundy and Claret, for sale by

B. TALAMON,
181 Royal st
my10

FLOUR—125 bbls unbranded. For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
62 and 64 Poydras street
jy7

CHAMPAGNE WINE—700 boxes full weight. For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st
jy4

STAR CANDLES—700 boxes full weight. For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st
jy4

BRANDY COOPERING—4 barrels of superior quality, for sale by

X. LAMBERT, 92 Magazine st.
my10

HONEY—Best Cuba strained Honey, in pipes, 4 barrels and 1 kegs. For sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 39 New Levee
jy29

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER—200 casks, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st
jy4

DAILY expected per ship Charlotte Read, from Bordeaux—125 casks good ordinary Bordeaux Claret. For sale by

BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
44 Old Levee
jy28

LANDING ex ship Junius, from Bordeaux—100 boxes Chateau Belair claret; 150 do Haute Sauterne white wine; 50 casks St Julien claret; 8 quarter and 14 eighth pipes fine champagne cognac, F. Gerard. For sale by

J. VIOSCA, Jr, 29 Conti st
jy28

LANDING ex ship Leocoq from Marseilles—500 baskets Pingaud's olive oil, quarts, 200 boxes Castile soap, 40 casks Bergamot prime; 150 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co; 100 do Mascat wine; 50 do assorted pickles; 10 do stuffed olives; 10 do anchovies in oil; 20 do de in nail. For sale by

J. VIOSCA, Jr, 29 Conti st
jy28

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 baskets Piper Heidsieck; 50 do Heidsieck & Co; 100 do Lafermentier. For sale by

J. VIOSCA, Jr, 29 Conti st
jy28

HOLLAND GIN—16 pipes, various brands, for sale by

X. LAMBERT,
92 Magazine st
jy28

COGNAC—30 qr pipes, P. Noiau, 1850; 10 do do, do, 1851; 20 do do, do, 1840; 50 do do, Martotion, 1854; for sale by

B. TALAMON,
181 Royal st
jy30

NEITHER the Master nor Consignee of the French ship LOUISE will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

jy30 3t* LOUISE DOLHONDE, Master.

WHITE LEAD—10 tons Wetherill's pure