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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1858.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

We may think what we please of Senator DOUGLAS's political course, and may condemn or approve his desertion of the administration on the Lecompton question; but it cannot well be denied that the Senator possesses great moral intrepidity, does not falter for a moment in the path he has chosen, and is always prompt and ready to vindicate his conduct, and to bid defiance to his foes. Since the adjournment of the United States Senate Mr. DOUGLAS has been revisiting Illinois for the express purpose of defending himself and enlightening his constituents. He has made a number of speeches marked by power and ingenuity of argument, and very decided independence. He talks like a man in earnest, and sincere in his convictions. Among his recent discourses one addressed to the people of Chicago is worthy of notice. On that occasion Senator DOUGLAS spoke to an immense multitude, and spoke with characteristic frankness. He hit right and left, sparing neither the Democrats nor the Black Republicans. For example he extolled the Crittenden bill as honest, and as the very best proposition for a practical illustration of popular sovereignty. He denounced the English substitute, because, though it virtually submitted the Kansas Constitution to the people, it did so with a threat that if they refused to accept it, they should remain in a territorial condition until they numbered ninety three inhabitants. Having thus openly avowed, without seeking to extenuate his opposition to the majority of the Democratic party in Congress, Senator DOUGLAS paid his respects to the Black Republican in a style which proves very clearly that he has no idea of courting their favor. Take the following sample:

The Republican Convention recently assembled at Springfield nominated Mr. Lincoln as his (Douglas's) successor to the Senate, to repudiate the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. He (Lincoln) proclaimed that Congress, and not the people of the Territories had the right to establish the domestic institutions of the Territories. Lincoln endorsed not only this doctrine, but proclaimed a line of policy which was incompatible with the existence of the Union; for he declared that the Union, divided into an equal number of free and slave States, cannot endure. Mr. Douglas showed the dangerous tendency of this doctrine, and said that it insulted and proclaimed a war of extermination—one section against the other. He regarded it as the great error of the fundamental principles upon which our complex system of government rested. He decided that the principle of local policy and of domestic institutions in the different States was either desirable, or even possible; on the contrary, he held that our political system rested upon the theory and the practice of a dissimilarity of local policy and of domestic institutions in the different States. Our forefathers clearly perceived that the kind of domestic institutions which would suit New Hampshire would be totally unfit for the rice plantations of Carolina. Hence they adopted a Constitution which provides that each State should be sovereign and supreme within its own limits, on the supposition that they would be as diversified as States as they were numerous. Thus, it was plain, in the variety and the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the sovereign States are the cardinal principles underlying the whole system of our government. Its strength, harmony and adaptation to the wants and interests of the people all depended upon the right of each State to form and regulate its own internal policy without reference to its similarity or dissimilarity to other States. Repeated unions of neighbor States were impossible, if possible, how could it be obtained? There is but one process through which it can be accomplished, and that would be to abolish the State Legislatures, convert the government into one consolidated empire, investing Congress with full power to adopt such policies, as regulate internal policy, and adopt domestic institutions for all the States. Let this be done, and there would be uniformity. Then the States would be either all free or slave States. Then the negroes could vote everywhere or nowhere. Then one uniform code of laws and two or three foreign States would be merged into one consolidated empire, and the uniformity of despotism would reign throughout the whole land. Mr. Douglas proceeded to answer Mr. Lincoln's crusade against the Supreme Court, on account of the Dred Scott decision. He could satisfy his crusade, he said, against the highest judicial tribunal in the land, nor yet was he prepared to yield implicit obedience to the law as expounded by that Court. He did not agree with Mr. Lincoln that it was a great wrong to deprive a negro of the rights of citizenship. He did not believe they were ever intended to be citizens. Our government was founded on a white basis, and was created for white men. The Constitution required that negroes and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they were capable of using in a manner consistent with the good of society.

Such sentiments are not calculated to conciliate the negro worshippers, and accordingly we see that the New York *Tribune* opens its fire upon DOUGLAS, combating his doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and damning him generally with faint praise. It is evident that the Black Republicans are by means disposed to sustain the Illinois senator. They are willing to use him in order, if possible, to break down the Democracy of that State, but would scorn the idea of rewarding him for his services in their behalf. DOUGLAS himself, however, stands aloof from their camp. While expressing himself with the utmost freedom, he does not deny his Democratic sympathies. On the contrary, in his Chicago speech he expressly declares that a stringent necessity exists for the maintenance of the Democratic organization. He intimated that most differences of opinion may exist among Democrats, but that there should be no proscription on account of such differences.

From all this we conclude that Senator DOUGLAS is unwilling to abandon the Democracy, and will adhere to it provided the administration will allow him to do so. At the same time he will not surrender the principles for which he contended last winter in the Senate. Under no circumstances do we expect him to go over to the Black Republicans.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—This is worth more than any young man than the best office of city or state. It makes one his own master, and not subject to this or that party. DOBBSON'S Commercial College is a place where young men can go to take care of themselves, instead of a tax on their friends, city or State.

YELLOW FEVER.—The United States consul at Matanzas writes that the yellow fever is prevailing there with an uncommon degree of malignity, and that many American sailors have fallen victims. He reports the death of Lorenzo D. Gaslin, master of the brig Sudrue, of Harpswell; Thomas Bowen, master of the ship Spitfire, Stanwyck Wave, of Boston, and Benj. B. Davis, master of the bark M. B. Harriman, of Waldoborough.

THE HOME OF THE FLORIDA VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Floridian and Journal*, of the 10th inst., republishes the correspondence of the Savannah *Republican*, being a cock and bull story of four prominent citizens of Tampa being hung by a Vigilance Committee, and adds:

It may not be very gratifying to the pride of the *Republican* to know that it has been made the victim of a hoax, but such is the fact notwithstanding. Gentlemen from Tampa now in this city, who left that place since the date of the *Republican's* letter, denounce the whole statement as false from beginning to end. There is no such place in Tampa as "S. T. Bowen," and no such "prominent citizens" have ever lived there as "John J. Bryce, the Will Lucian, Jerome Baker and Col. Alfred Crockett."

The New York *Times* says:

As the warm weather increases, vessels continue to arrive at this and other ports, bringing with the loss of a portion of their crews by yellow fever, and others sick with the disease. Two vessels bound to foreign ports have put in here in distress, and also one into Newport, having lost so many of their crews as to make it impossible to proceed in their voyage. In all cases, they come from ports in Cuba—Havana, Matanzas and Sagua is being most prominent. On Saturday the brig Mary Alvina, Capt. Day, (late Wyman) arrived from St. Jago de Cuba in twenty one days, having left on the 10th ult. The captain and two of the passengers died on the passage of yellow fever, and three others of the crew were sent ashore, sick with the same disease. The bark Eudice, from Havana, lost three of her crew in that port. These vessels are either sent at once to the lower anchorage in Raritan Bay, or where no sickness prevails, and the cargoes are discharged into lighters at quarantine.

EXECUTION OF ISAAC L. WOOD FOR THE MURDER OF HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.—Genessee, N. Y., July 9. At three o'clock this afternoon, Isaac L. Wood, convicted of the murder of his sister in law, Rhoda Wood, by poisoning, at Batavia, this county, was executed. The execution took place in the inclosure attached to the jail. A military guard, composed of a company from Dansville, and one from this village, was present, and about five hundred spectators were about the premises. The execution was witnessed by about sixty persons. The prisoner was brought in, attended by the Deputy Sheriff and a clergyman. He addressed those present, protesting his innocence, and charging his conviction to prejudice and persecution. He said he died in the hope of a blessed immortality. At the conclusion of his remarks he appeared to be in considerable agony.

The death-warrant was then read, the drop fell, and Isaac L. Wood was launched into eternity." His remains will be taken to Avon for interment until his friends take charge of them. He continued his protestations of innocence up to the latest moment of his existence.

By Telegraph.

THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

BOSTON, July 17.—The ship Alice Monroe, from Liverpool, has arrived here, and reports having met the Niagara on the 27th ult., in latitude 52 degrees 5 minutes, longitude 52 degrees 5 minutes. The telegraph squadron had been sixteen days in reaching the place of junction.

Two unsuccessful attempts had been made to lay the cable from the junction, when the cable broke.

When the Niagara was spoken, she was awaiting the Agamemnon to splice the cable for another attempt, though the stormy weather which prevailed was interfering with the arrangements.

Cyrus Field was in good spirits, and thought they would succeed in spite of all the difficulties.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

MONTENEGRO.

The difficulty between Montenegro and the Porte is represented as becoming very serious. France seems to have her ultimatum in the matter to Turkey, and threatens to send additional ships of war to the Adriatic unless it is answered satisfactorily. A great excitement has been caused by a report that some Russian ships had joined the French fleet in the Adriatic.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid says that General Concha complains to his government of English insults in Cuba, and that an explanation will be demanded by Spain from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer Austria, from Southampton the 4th instant, arrived here to-day. She brings nothing later, her advices having been anticipated by the Canada. The Austria saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Austria had a stormy passage. Her news is unimportant.

Intelligence has been received here that the Agamemnon was nearly lost in a gale. The coils of the cable were greatly deranged in the storm.

RECALL OF MR. FORSYTH.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—It is understood here that Minister Forsyth has been directed by the government to suspend all diplomatic intercourse with the Mexican government, to withdraw his legation, and to return home.

A special messenger was dispatched from Washington to Mexico, approving Mr. Forsyth's course and ordering him to return home with his legation.

FIRE AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, July 15.—A fire broke out here at midnight of the 7th, which resulted in the destruction of thirty buildings in the block bounded by Cherokee, Shawnee, Second and Third streets. The loss is calculated at $100,000—the insurance trifling.

ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Louis Lay and wife, of New Orleans, reported dead, were but slightly injured. Their child, it is now reported, was killed.

THE WATER WITCH.

The Water Witch arrived here to-day, from her cruise after offending British cruisers in the Gulf waters.

DEATH OF GENERAL QUITMAN.

NATCHEZ, July 17.—General J. A. Quitman died this evening, at half-past five, at Monmouth, at his residence.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

The U. S. mail steamship Fulton passed Cape Race on the morning of the 10th, having left Southampton on the 30th ult.

The Fulton saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The principal feature of the advices by this arrival is the Indian news, which is highly important.

The steamship America, from Boston 16th ult., via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 27th, and the Hamburg screw steamer Hermann, from New York 15th, arrived at Southampton on the same day.

INDIA.—Important news from India had been received in England, via telegraph, from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores of guns, gunpowder, elephants and ammunition.

Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of 500 rebels.

Fort Copal had been taken by assault.

Nowr Goond had also been stormed and taken.

The Nizams country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas.

Sir Colin Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shahjehanpore, and captured Mopundee.

Oude was still in a state of rebellion.

The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety.

Sir E. Lugard had defeated the rebels at Ingdespore, killing great numbers of them.

Gwalior had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A calamitous fire had occurred in the London docks, doing damage to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The Queen had paid a visit to the Leviathan.

More steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. Livingstone's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope is reported.

A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament.

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, had exhibit ed his wonderful equitation before the Queen.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

ITALY.—The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess Marie of Savoia.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity from Naples in the affair of the Cagliari.

SPAIN.—Spain is much incensed against England on the slave question.

RUSSIA.—A Russian column was advancing into the Caucasus.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrians are hastening the construction of ten new forts.

LATER FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, July 12th.

Our dispatches from Leavenworth of the 9th, by steamer War Eagle, to Boonville, say that letters received by the St. Joseph mail from the army contain but few additional items of interest. It is reported that Johnston's camp on Bear river, June 16th, says that the army would resume its march the next day. Johnston had received an express message from the peace commissioners, informing him that the army would be received peaceably by the Mormons. The General, however, did not feel any increased confidence in the peaceful disposition of the Saints, and the army has kept in readiness to repel any treacherous demonstrations. A proclamation has been issued to the people by Johnston, in which he tells them that the army is as ready now to afford them assistance and protection against the opposition of when in rebellion against the government.—It was thought that this guarantee would cause many Mormons to trade the despoilians of Young, who has seductively inculcated the belief that the army was particularly hostile to the Mormons. The troops are in fine condition and glad to be released from inaction. The expedition of Fort Bridger consisted of Captain Hendricken's and Lieutenant Smith's companies of the 6th infantry, and Capt. Stewart's troops of the 1st cavalry.

Col. Hoffman lost 90 mules, but only one cavalry horse in his march across the plains.

Brigham Young and his followers were still at Provo. Young had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Governor Cumming and the commissioners, but the result of the conference was not known. It was the established opinion that the Mormons would offer no resistance.

Colonel Hoffman left his command at Fort Bridger.

Captain Marcy accompanied Johnston.

Every thing regarding the future movements of the Mormons is veiled in mystery. Rumors are still rife, however, that they meditate an occupancy of Sonora.

Conjectures are numerous in the valley that the United States government intend to purchase the Mormon improvements.

The mail party neither met nor saw any Indians on the plains, but met a great many traders at different points on the road.

The mail was nineteen days from Salt Lake to St. Joseph.

The same dispatch says that Judge Sinclair, the recently appointed Judge of Utah, would leave St. Joseph on the 19th, accompanied by Mr. Dodge, District Attorney for Utah.

Our Leavenworth correspondent, under date of the 8th, says: An express arrived at Fort Leavenworth this morning from Fort Kearney. The express passed the Utah mail party at Ash Hollow, on the Platte River, coming and the peace commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons. Genera Harney was escaped nine miles beyond Kearney on the 3d. The express, with orders for him to halt, must have overtaken him on the 6th.

The United States steamer Mink leaves the Fort to-morrow, with Captain Lovell's and Lieutenant Lee's companies of the second infantry, for Fort Randall. She also takes recruits for the same regiment.

GAMBA.—The Anderson *Texian Intelligencer* informs us that, on the 3d instant, Mrs. Jane Stoneom, of that county, died, at the advanced age of 98 years. She leaves a large family of children and grandchildren to mourn her departure.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Charles Morgan we have received Texas papers to the 15th inst.

The Indianola *Courier*, of the 10th, announces the loss of the steamer Fashion. On Thursday evening, near the mouth of Old Canney, on the Gulf shore, the Fashion was stranded and became a total wreck. The officers and crew took refuge on the freight boat, which they afterwards sunk, and waded to the shore.

A fire occurred on the 14th instant in Galveston, at the Shippers' Cotton Press. Fortunately there was but little cotton in the premises. The *News* says:

The amount destroyed is variously estimated at from fifty to seventy bales, but had this fire taken place a few weeks ago, the loss of cotton would have fallen but little short of half a million of dollars. The chief loss now falls upon the owners of the press, namely, Messrs. Lufkin, R. & D. G. Mills, Allen Lewis, and E. B. Nichols & Co. What insurance was on the property we cannot now fully ascertain; but all the risks were taken by officers of Houston. The only risk on our home office was on the most eastern building, which, being separated from the rest, was saved. We understand that the insurance on most of the cotton was terminated yesterday morning, at which time it was sold, so that the loss generally falls on the purchasers. The cotton so destroyed was a very superior one, valued at about $30,000, and the whole property consumed probably amounting to about $55,000. How much of this loss falls on the owners and how much on the underwriters remains to be ascertained. Our fellow-citizen, Captain Lufkin, has been exceedingly unfortunate, for this is the second cotton press he has lost by fire. The other was the one on the end of his wharf, which was burned some three or four years ago.

RUSK.—The Henderson *Beacon* has been calculating the wheat crop in all that wheat-growing region, and concludes that, after deducting a full home consumption, there will be left over 1,000,000 bushels, only one-half of which will there be any chance, under the circumstances, of disposing of abroad.

BRAZOS.—The Anderson *Texian* learns from Judge Mitchell, of Brazos county, that Captain Eli Chandler, an old and well-known citizen of Texas, was killed at a celebration on Cedar Creek, in that county, on the 3d instant, by a young man named Jordan.

THE DE RIVIERE ROMANCE.—The escape of de Riviere has created considerable excitement in Hoboken, and during yesterday quite a number called at the Napoleon Hotel out of curiosity to see the place. Mr. Hancks no doubt did a much larger trade during the day than he has for some time past. Officer McDonough still denies knowing the whereabouts of the Zouave, and declares that he has not seen him since the time the officers from Jersey City came to arrest him. It is well known that de Riviere had no money further than the fifty dollars loaned him by his French friend the first day he put up at the Napoleon. As he did not been able to make a raise since, he is no doubt penniless. There can be no doubt but that he has not gone far; he, however, should he have made off for good, it will be a blessing to Col. Blount, his wife and daughter.

It is said that de Riviere has had one or two bills sent on from the South for payment, which he left behind unsettled. Seven thousand dollars is said to be a portion of his indebtedness; $1500 to the city of New Orleans, and three or four hundred to several persons in Mobile. Col. Blount says that he lost by the scamp $2500, that he was compelled to pay out in Mobile. He says he is determined to follow up de Riviere, if he has to follow him around the world, and, if he does. He has given up all business, and will do all he can to bring him to justice. As regards the charge made against Mrs. de Riviere, in stealing her daughter's clothing, he will remain to appear against him, should he be retaken and held for trial. The return of the writ of Habeas was made at ten o'clock on the day mentioned, but it is doubtful if his lawyer has seen de Riviere since his sudden departure.

Execution of the Boy-Murderer.

The slave Godfrey was yesterday hung at St. Louis, according to the sentence of the Sheriff Cleveland. He was sentenced in the first instance to be hung on the 12th of March. The Governor gave him a respite until the 19th of April, and again until the 14th of May, and then again until the 16th of July, yesterday, when he suffered the penalties of the law as above stated.

It will be remembered that on the 30th of April, 1857, the culprit Godfrey, a slave, aged about twelve or thirteen years, killed a child, only four years and eleven months old, named Lawrence Gomez. The facts, as brought forth on the day of trial, which was in June, 1857, are substantially as follows: Godfrey belonged to the grandmother (a female) of the deceased child, and was its nurse. The mother left the child in charge of Godfrey, only for a few moments, and went across the street. The boy had screamed and ran over. When she got to the house she found her child lying close to a hogshead of water, with its head split open. The neighbors came to her assistance, when they found a hatchet with blood on, it close by where the child was lying, and on examining Godfrey found a knife with blood on it, jealous and feet were covered with blood. They could see tracks of blood through the yard, &c. It was at first thought, by testimony that Godfrey had taken a hatchet and struck him with the sharp edge over the head, again on the back, and again on the face, and then dragged him through the yard and attempted to put him in the hogshead of water.

Godfrey's first story was that two Indian boys had done the deed; but in the evening he told one of his playmates that he had done it, and if they did not hang him he would do it again. It was also proven that the day before the deed the child had attempted to get hold of his kite, for which he had beaten him down and kicked him, and to a neighbor who drove him off, he said, "I will kill him yet."

Godfrey was a very intelligent boy of his age, and his tender years would almost have recommended him to mercy; but according to the laws of our State the boy is above age, the Governor either had to pardon him entirely or let him be hung. We think that the Governor should have the power to sell a slave, under a certain age, to the penitentiary for life.—*Mobile Mercury.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Feliciana *Democrat* says:

On Sunday afternoon last the body of a young lad, named E. W. Ball, a student of Centenary College, was discovered in the woods between Jackson and Thompson's creek. An inquest was held by G. W. Catlett, Esq., the jury composing which, after hearing testimony and full and careful examination into the attendant circumstances, gave it as their opinion that the deceased, E. W. Ball, came to his death by a stroke of lightning." He had been bathing with some of his fellow students in the creek, when a thunder storm came up. On returning, he separated from his companions, whose first knowledge of his untimely fate was the news of the discovery of his body. The deceased was a son of Wm. Ball, druggist, of Shreveport.

POLITICAL.—The terms of the following United States Senators will expire on the 4th of March next:

Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, re-elected; William R. Sebastian, of Arkansas; Opposition; W. Bates, of Delaware; Robert Toombs, of Georgia, re-elected; S. A. Douglas, of Illinois; G. W. Jones, of Iowa; Jas. W. Grimes chosen as his successor; John B. Thompson, of Kentucky—L. W. Powell chosen; J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; W. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Stuart, of Michigan; Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, re-elected; John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, re-elected; Wm. Wright, of New Jersey; D. S. Reid, of North Carolina; Philip Allen, of Rhode Island—Henry B. Anthony chosen; A. P. Hayne, of South Carolina; John Bell, of Tennessee—A. O. P. Nicholson chosen; Sam Houston, of Texas—J. W. Hemphill chosen; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; James Shields, of Minnesota.

LYNCH LAW IN LEXINGTON.—The following dispatch from Lexington, Ky., dated the 10th, gives a full account of the case of Lynch law than was previously reported:

Barker was engaged in a fight at the market-house this morning. City Marshal Beard arrested and started with him to the watch-house. After walking together about twenty rods or more, Barker tript Beard, and, rumor says, placed one knee on Beard's breast, then stabbed him, the knife entering the right side, cutting one rib, a lung, and penetrating the heart. Beard died instantly. Barker then ran about fifty yards, when he was arrested and placed in the watch-house, and afterward transferred to jail by the sheriff. This was about 4 o'clock. Considerable excitement was in noticeable, and quite a crowd collected near the jail. About 7 o'clock the fire bells and courthouse bell were rung; the crowd increased in numbers and adjourned to the courthouse, where they remained until half-past 7 o'clock, then proceeded to the jail, secured the keys, and entered Barker's cell, where he was found sleeping. He was taken from thence to the courthouse, where a scaffold was made with a beam projecting from the second story window. A small rope was attached to the prisoner's neck and made fast to the beam, and the prisoner forced out. The rope broke and Barker fell to the ground. He was knocked senseless for a few moments. After recovering somewhat, another rope was placed round his neck, and he was drawn up and remained hanging until about half-past 10, when he was cut down and placed in a coffin and removed elsewhere for interment. The city is quiet now.

ALBANY, July 11.—This has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer at 9 o'clock this morning marked 97 degrees. At 11½ o'clock we had one of the most severe rain storms ever seen in this vicinity. The streets were flooded for half an hour so as to be impassable. The wind blew a gale, uprooting trees and shattering chimneys and awnings. In the country, a few miles from here, there was a terrific hail storm. Stones larger than hens' eggs fell, doing considerable damage to the crops. Two miles below this city a vessel loaded with lumber was blown ashore.

A Good Medicine.
McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is one of the most useful and pleasant beverages of the day. It is mild and agreeable to the taste, braces the nerves, gives a healthy tone to the stomach, and imparts a glorious appetite. A wine glassful of this Cordial taken three times a day, will be better than a family physician, as no other medicine will be required. For ladies it is particularly recommended, as it strengthens the nerves of the "weaker vessels" in an astonishing degree. See the advertisement in another column.

The Ladies! 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 expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous and have no appetite. To the class of invalids, the Redland German Bitters are specially recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

P. M. Chadbourn says:

MOSHOTOWN, Va., Sept 26, 1856.

Ship me immediately 12 dozen German Bitters, and I assure you no medicine that I sell gives such general satisfaction, the demand for it being beyond all precedent. It affords me pleasure to sell a medicine so meritorious as this. My physicians no longer scout it it, but are compelled to acknowledge its intrinsic value, and the greater part of them have had magnanimity 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, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are 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,

jy1 1m Saw 4m 21 and 181 Chartres street.

[COMMERCIAL.]

Notices, more and more flattering, are daily published in the city papers in favor of *Hostetter's Bitters*, and every night days or fortnight new testaments appear about other diseases radically cured.

If the bitters in question, then brought prominently before the public by means of the hundred leagues of Puffs, could have all the virtues claimed for them, what could not the public expect from PERCHAUD'S TEST-ANGELATIC BITTERS, which are both useful and pleasant, and will be found a superior article when tried and even compared with the other bitters?

The secondest logic is not, after all, as good evidence as experience. Take the sweet Bitters, and then judge for yourselves.

jy14 6t A CONSUMER.

LANDING ex ship Liberty, from New York—100 boxes Redclaret Bitters; 100 boxes Champagne Cordial and pints; 20 Sickles extra Genuine Bonker. For sale by

J. VIOSCA, Jr.,
jy7 39 Conti st.

Remarkable Green Cheese.

10 BALLS Green Cheese for Lenten Skirts; 4 cases do do do do do do do do.

Received per "Empire City," from New York, and for sale by

G. R. GRAHAM,
jy15 39 Gravier st.

FOR the Grinding Season, TWENTY GOOD SUGAR HANDS.

jy16 1m corner St. Peter and Levee sts.

Passengers for Shreveport.

Sails the 30th to 34th inst.

THE French ship LOUISIANE, Jade de Beaudejour, master, having all her cargo engaged, will sail as above.

For freight, apply to the accommodations, staterooms and steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, foot 44, First District, or to

V. & E. MAIGNAN,
jy16 20 St. Louis.

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice that all powers of attorney heretofore granted by him are from this date revoked, and must therefore be considered as null.

P. E. SHULAUTOTE.

New Orleans, 14th July, 1858. jy15 4t

For Bordeaux.

THE French ship LOUISIANE, Jade de Beaudejour, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch.

For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

V. & E. MAIGNAN, 20 St. Louis st.

F. Jacob, Dussenmier & Co.,

46, 47 and 48 Old Levee street,

Have in store and offer for sale,

300 BARRELS ORLEANS OIL, quarts and pints, Sicilian, Madrid, and Lucca olives, in appropriate persons, and be is satisfied that a test will convince the skeptical of its efficacy.

Any further information will be given by my agents, J. Waterman & Brother, corner of Magazine and Common streets.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per Month ..... $ 40
" Week 12
" Day 2

Single Rooms are entirely separate and distinct from Conner's Springs, Hinds.

CHAS. CULLUM, Proprietor.

I refer to the following certificate, of the Physicians of New Orleans:

It would be difficult to describe in exact terms the numerous and decided cures effected by the treatment of which Mr. Chs. Cullum's Ferruginous Springs, and by Mr. Arcenjis, are a triumphant and particularly at disordered stomachs often complicated, may require the simultaneous employment of various tonics and laxatives.

Nevertheless, by giving these Springs into three principal groups, to-wit: Alcaline, Sulphur, Ferruginous, we have been in general better, lat. ter, for all cases where are specially useful in cases of Gravel, Bone Gout, and certain engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

Sal. Thed Sulphur Springs are used in diseases of the skin, Rheumatism, Scrofulous affections, certain kinds of paralysis, and some catarrhal disorders.

Sal. Thed Ferruginous Springs are particularly attached in a multitude of affections arising from the weakness of the vascular system.

We are persuaded that Mr. Cullum's Mineral Springs may be highly useful whenever prescribed and administered with judgment and discretion.

J. Bagard, D. M. P. A. Lambert, D. M. P.
H. Duret, D. M. P. J. Lallemand, D. M. P.
Barbe, D. M. P. A. Pesquet, D. M. P.
J. Bagard, D. M. P. A. Mercier, D. M. P.
Ch. Turpin, D. M. P. A. Lemat, D. M. P.
E. Martin-Dupont, D. M. P. D. Thierry, D. M. P.
V. Fortineche, D. M. P. James Josad, M. D.
C. de Valette, D. M. P. P. Trioze, D. M. P.
E. Martin, D. M. P. E. Martin, D. M. P.
Ch. Delery, D. M. P. J. H. Lewis, D. M. P.
Ch. Fagerit, D. M. P. Joseph Martin, D. M. P.

New Orleans, 20th April, 1858. jy15 3m

Wanted.

TO PURCHASE, several SLAVES, from ten to forty years of age, for which we will pay the highest price in cash. Apply to Mr. Derry, broker, No. 112 Custom house street. jy15

TO SUGAR AND COTTON PLANTERS.

THOSE Planters who may be desirous of subscribing to my CREVASSE PLANS, ten in number, are informed that the book for subscription is now open at 42 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

PRICE.

For full set, 10 plans, large size $200
For full set, 10 plans, small size 150
BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED.

THE Subscribers received acceptance payable on 1st of January, 1859.

N. B.—Those who become subscribers are informed that it is necessary to have a plan in hand, in order that they may receive their plans before the best time for work. I am now ready to prepare the plans; there is a number bespoken already. Those who have not delivered in returns as subscribed for

THOMAS J. WHITE,
New Orleans, July 7, 1858. jy7 1m

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE Cousin mulatto, TRIMAN, ran off, appeared from the parish of St. John Baptist on the 8th instant. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, (rather short) hair and moustaches, about 5 feet high. He has a wife in St. John Baptist up to the 31st July, passed by Vital Lacour.

The above reward will be given for any information where he is, or delivery of said mulatto generally.

jy 2m

HOOP SKIRTS.

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

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

F. BIMALEBO & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
No. 87 CHARTRES STREET,
between Bienville and Conti.

To Dyers, Scourers, Tailors and Others.

FOR SALE,

Conde Street 25

KEROSELINE,

A PURIFIER ARTICLE for instantly removing all GREASE SPOTS AND STAINS from silk, satin, or any other kinds of dresses, without injuring the most delicate colors.

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

B. NAUTRE & CO.,
jy26 Agents.

J. VINCENT,

F. LEFEVRE, Successor.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the friends of the late establishment, 26 CONDE STREET, LONS, where will always be found every variety of ICE CREAM, also FROZEN BISCUITS, SHERBETS, and ICE CREAM PUDDINGS.

Mr. LEFEVRE will also, as previously, give all the attention to the manufacture of Confectionery, for all orders for BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, &c., &c.

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

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 30. This splendid establishment has been rebuilt on a new plan, and is as well distributed and comfortable as any in the country. It contains 50 large and ventilated parlors, also apartments perfectly furnished and fitted up for families. The bar-room is well stocked with the choicest liquors of the Hotel itself, and was therefore objectionable, has been removed, and 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.

JULES COUCHE & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE GOOD, GENUINE WEED.

ALWAYS on hand, a special and select assortment of the well known brands, such as Figaro, Cabanas, Cuba, Partagas, Regalia, Cuba, Cortez, consisting of London, Glimadores, Regalia Britanica, Regalia Cuba, Flor Fina, Brevas a la Concerva, Selectos del Cortez, Regalia Medias, Trabucos, Panetelas, Conscriptos, &c., &c. For sale by

F. RIVAS,
No. 32 St. Charles street, up stairs.

Star Insurance Company,

No. 22 St. Charles street.

THE Board of Directors of the Company have, at a meeting held on the 3d of June, 1858, and by a unanimous vote of the Board,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of June instant, the net profits of the business of the Company shall be divided among the stockholders and parties insuring in this office, after deduction of 10 per cent. to the credit of contingent fund, and 10 per cent. as required by article 8 of the charter, for the formation of a contingent fund.

Resolved, That a return of 10 per cent. on amount of premium shall continue to be made at the end of the year.

All dividends declared shall be paid in cash, the Company issuing no scrips.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
E. DEBUYS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

Placide Forstall, W C C Claiborne,
A F Elliot, S Pleasant,
G W Duncan, J A Girault,
E Gispert, J E Beylie,
G H Chaplain

Dr. Maguerite's Tonsbola Wine drawn.

THE INQUIRERS are coming in every day from New Orleans on account of ill health, had prejudiced a tonsbola, believing it was the best mode of disposing of his property, but being now satisfied that tonsbola have ceased to be possible, he offers his house and drug store on liberal terms.

Apply to Mr. Dery, notary public, for the plan and to Dr. Maguerite for the terms. jy23 1f

B. JOURDAN,
(SUCCESSOR TO H. BONNABEL)
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
Corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets,

KEEPS always on hand a full supply of Drugs and Chemicals, American, French, English, German, etc.; Glass, Apothecaries' Furniture, Paints, Oils, Surgical Instruments, etc.

The assortment of this house, (late H. Bonnabel) one of the largest, as well as one of the most respectable houses in the South, is daily largely increased. The subscriber is constantly receiving from Europe and Northern manufactures, from the East and West Indies, and will sell as low as the Northern or Eastern Druggists.

Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, etc., Physicians and Planters will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine the stock, or send their orders. Terms liberal.

Orders large and small, promptly executed.

mh 13 1f B. JOURDAN.

An Excellent Chance.

THE UNDERSIGNED having lately received a very large stock of French and German Looking-Glasses, Gilt and Plain Frames for Mirrors, Photographic pictures, &c., persons in need of the above are informed that the same can be had at twenty per cent. cheaper than in any other store, and forty per cent. below the prices of last year.

For instance, a looking-glass worth $100 will be sold at $60, guaranteed French and choice. The frames and other articles in proportion, and also guaranteed.

Portraits repaired.

G. DUPUY, 61 Royal street,
jy26 between Bienville and Customhouse

Superior Steamboat Articles

FOR SALE AT

26 CONDE STREET,

Between Dumaine and St. Ann streets.

FLY AND MOSQUITO TRAPS, at $4.
Meat Choppers, from $1 50 to $6;
Sausage Stuffers;
Striped Cedar Ice Pails, brass bound;
Exile Glasses, at 50 cts;
Three-strong Plantation Irons, pure