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The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,378.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10.

FINANCIAL.

One of the shrewdest and most experienced merchants in our city remarked to us a day or two ago that he conceived there had seldom occurred a period in the financial history of the country where the necessity of extreme caution and prudence could be more satisfactorily demonstrated. We are the medy of this opinion. Commerce at the time occupies a delicate and somewhat critical position. There has been a deal of overtrading consequent upon the reaction which followed the panic of 1857, and the plethora of money which succeeded. The ex-ses of importations must be paid for in specie, as long as there is no enhanced demand in Europe for American breadstuffs. While peace prevailed abroad, this would not have produced any marked perturbation in the money market; but with the advent of war comes a depreciation in the price of cotton, and an increased value of money. War unsettles public confidence. Croakers invariably flourish during such periods, and pay their trade with wonderful success. Revulsions, as we well know, are occasioned as frequently by wild and groundless panic as by legitimate causes. The withdrawal of fourteen millions of dollars from the circulation of the New York banks in a single month would not in ordinary seasons have excited serious apprehensions; but in the face of an actual war, and in the uncertainty of its limitation either as to territory or time, this circumstance not unnaturally creates some distrust. We know that a large amount of specie has gone forward, and that more is going, and though we do not know how far the drain will extend, or whether it will affect injuriously the trade and commerce of the country, the fact itself suffices to inspire a vague uneasiness, and to confirm the admonitions of those who preach short credits and a prudent restriction of them.

We will doubtless be told that the New Orleans financial system is impregnable, and that it cannot be shattered by the blows inflicted on the weaker fabric at New York. There is much in this. Our banks are admirably managed, and as strong as such institutions can possibly be. Nothing save a universal crash could possibly overthrow them. But in the correlative dependence of debt and credit existing between large commercial cities like New York and New Orleans, a shock to the one must necessarily be felt by the other. Half a dozen extensive failures in New York would probably bring about many in New Orleans. Every man who becomes a bankrupt and is unable to pay dollar for dollar, owes something to the banks. It is thus that these institutions suffer from commercial depressions. Failures are like the circles produced by plunging stones in deep water. They multiply in an ever expanding periphery.

But the business men of New Orleans begin to view with disquietude the aspect of the times is undeniable. Already the evidences of diminished confidence are visible. There is nothing approaching a panic, and it would be ridiculous if there were; but there are palpable symptoms of a determination on the part of the mercantile community, speculators and capitalists to be chary of financial operations, and to establish them on a basis of approved security. The inflation of the money market has sensibly collapsed; stocks are falling; and property does not command the exaggerated prices realized a month or two ago. The enhanced rates of interest prevail incontestably and increased demand for money; while the offerings in bank paper exceed the income of those institutions. Fortunately for us, the business season is almost over, the movement of our great staple has ceased, and there is no regular, constant and extensive demand for money. Had the war broken out six months ago, the result throughout the cotton states would have been inevitably disastrous. As it is, there is no positive danger to be apprehended, as long as France and Austria fight their own battles, and England, Russia and Germany stand aloof from the strife. But as it is impossible to predict the end of the conflict, and as no man can say where the European powers will be finally involved in it, we believe that the prudent course and forecast is to haul in sail and prepare for a possible tempest.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We invite attention to the fifth annual statement of this excellent company. It will be seen that, considering the heavy and unexpected losses by fire which occurred during the spring, the exhibit made is highly creditable and indicative of continued prosperity. The company, in spite of these misfortunes, is enabled to pay off the scrip of 1857, to pay interest on the issue of 1858, and to declare a scrip dividend of 25 per cent.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.—We invite attention to the statement in another column under the head of "The Sugar Question." It relates to a conflicting claim as to the priority of the application of sulphurous gas to the manufacture of sugar. The controversy is an interesting one at such a time.

The following numbers drew the capital prizes in last Saturday's drawing of Sparta's Annual Lottery, drawn at Augusta, Georgia, for the management, Wood, Eddy & Co.: No. 11,951 drew $40,000; No. 555 drew $30,000; No. 10,616 drew $10,000; No. 25,910 drew $5,000; No. 19,194 drew $4000; No. 15,[illegible] drew $900; No. 14,210 drew $1500. All tickets where the number ends in 1 are entitled to $20, in addition to any prize they may draw.

THE GREAT SEERESS.—We understand that Madame Caramel, the great clairvoyant and seeress, who has won golden opinions from her visitors during her stay in this city, intends shortly to leave us. She contemplates visiting her home in the North on or about the last of June, for a short time. We learn from ladies and gentlemen who have visited her during her stay in New Orleans that as far as her powers as a clairvoyant is concerned, her equal cannot be found. Those who call on her will find her a lady, in every sense of the word.

HARNESS MAKER AND SADDLER.—Mr. H. H. Nathan, an experienced workman, has established himself at No. 85 Baronne street. See advertisement.

CONVENIENT FAMILY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, by the sheriff of this parish, of a commodious residence on Elysian Fields street, corner of Chartres, Third District. See advertisement.

We learn from a gentleman just from Belize, that a horrible murder and suicide were committed in Belize country on the 30th ult. Mr. Ashley, who had married a daughter of Murrell, the land-pirate, killed a brother-in-law, McCormick, and wounded another man, who was standing near; then fled and ended his own life by taking strychnine. The parties, we do not sufficiently understand to give here. It was a most confounded murder and the whole affair seems to convey the impression that the unfortunate author of the deed was insane. He was a native of Kentucky; had lost his home under unfavorable circumstances—and a short time ago wrote an autobiography, in which he discussed some of the best and most respectable citizens of Bell county. The work was suppressed after his death.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* estimates that the coming crop of wheat will not be less than two hundred millions bushels, or fifty millions more than the yield of last year, while an unusually large breadth of land has been seeded to corn, which at present is very forward, with every prospect of a good crop.

The Hon. Solon Borland having purchased an interest in the Memphis *Morning Enquirer*, the business of the office will hereafter be conducted under the firm and name of L. D. Stickney & Co. The editorial department will be under the joint control of Mr. Borland and Jere. Clemens.

CONVICT SHOT.—Captain Hayden on Monday shot a convict in the Penitentiary named Anthony Sabo, from the effects of which he died. The act was done in protection of the life of another officer, who was assaulted by the unruly prisoner.

M. Clément, the private medical attendant of the Emperor, attended him in the command of the army of Italy. Of all the adherents of Napoleon in exile, this is the only man who has kept the even tenor of his way—remaining the same kind, or richer. His generosity would not be known except that on Empress's account, such as a *coup d'état*, the present, he suddenly appears. Yet he it with him, and, through good and evil report, never deserted of his ultimate success. As friends—for bosom friends they have ever continued—cannot help but exchange a smile at the mutability of all things; a dozen years ago a prisoner escaping in the guise of a carpenter, with plank on shoulder, from the dungeons of the King of France, now Emperor and Field Marshal of the legions of that same country.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP ARGO.

A FURIOUS COMBAT AT COMO.

The Austrians Defeated and Retreating.

CONSPIRACY IN NAPLES.

Declaration of Independence at Secco.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, May 30.—Advices from the seat of war give the particulars of Garibaldi's movements, which are of the most successful and important character. The Austrians had been driven from Como, and were rapidly retreating from all points. On the Lake of Como, towards Milan, Garibaldi's troops had occupied Camerlo Secco, and before entering Como a severe engagement took place between the Austrian troops and the force under Garibaldi. The Austrians met the revolutionists and vigorously disputed their approach to the city, but after a furious combat of three hours' duration the Austrians were defeated and driven back with severe loss, the Italian troops pursuing them into the city, which they finally captured at the point of the bayonet, the Italians fighting at the disadvantage of being almost entirely without artillery.

The combat was again renewed at Comerlesta, when the Austrians again retreated, and were pursued by Garibaldi's troops.

An Austrian war steamer had cannonaded the town of Carribio, on Lake Maggiore, but without much effect.

THE NATIONAL GUARD JOIN GARIBALDI.

At Como the National Guard had placed themselves on a war footing and joined the standard of Italian independence, and large numbers of volunteers were hastening from all quarters to increase the force of the militia.

The national movement is gaining strength daily, and great confidence is felt in the success of the great leader of Italian independence.

The inhabitants of Secco have declared themselves free and independent of the yoke of Austria, and were organizing the militia in order to aid in driving the hated Austrians from Italy.

The Austrian troops, in considerable force, had occupied the town of Doblis.

A dispatch from Paris dated the 27th announces that the Austrians had retired from Proteggio, across the Ticino, and re-entered Lombardy.

Negotiations were in progress between England and France respecting the recognition and resumption of diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Naples.

England is endeavoring to induce France to resume friendly relations with that power simultaneously with her.

A conspiracy against the crown Prince of Naples had been detected in Paris, in which several colonels of the Swiss regiments stationed there have become compromised.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

ALEXANDRIA, May 29.—No important movement of the allied army has yet been made, although our lines were being extended, and the reinforcements, which are constantly arriving, are being distributed to the respective positions assigned to them in the lines.

The Emperor Napoleon and the allied troops are in perfect health.

Provisions are abundant, and the soldiers were in the highest spirits.

TUSCANY NOT YET RECOGNIZED.

BERLIN, May 28.—The Provisional Government of Tuscany has not yet been recognized by either Russia, Prussia, Turkey or Greece. The Ministers of such country have hauled down their colors.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, May 28.—The Stock market closed decidedly firm, and a demand for specie for the East has again revived.

ENGLAND.—LARGE WAR STEAMER TO BE BUILT.

LONDON, May 28.—The Government of England has issued orders for the building of a large iron Yawn screw frigate of 6000 tons, to be commenced in three weeks.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

LONDON, May 28.—The Sugar market closed dull, with a decline of six pence to one shilling. The Paris Bourse closed with greater firmness, and has had advanced a quarter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 30.—The Cotton market closed firm. The sales of the day were estimated at 8000 bales.

[NEW YORK, June 9.—The above dispatches were received last night exclusively for the Associated Press, and no dispatches were received from St. Johns for any other papers or reporters.]

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT NEW YORK.

Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Cunard steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, arrived off Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock this morning.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 28th ult., and brings two days later commercial advices than were received by the City of Washington.

Her political and general intelligence has been anticipated by the Argo at St. Johns.

The regular weekly statement of the Liverpool Cotton market was not received by the Argo.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday evening footed up 52,000 bales. Of this amount speculators took 1400, and 5000 bales were taken for exportation. Inferior qualities have generally declined; during the week. The market generally closed quiet, but steady, the closed firm at the quotations by the America. The sales on Friday amounted to 8000 bales; the market generally closed steady. The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 10,000 bales; the market generally closed firm; fair and middling qualities closed with an advancing tendency. The following are the authorized quotations of the Brokers' Circular: Fair Orleans 7½d., Middling Orleans 7d., Fair Middling Orleans 6¾d., Middling Mobile 6¾d., Fair Uplands 7d., Middling Uplands 6¾d.

STOCK AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 640,000 bales, of which 333,000 bales are of American production.

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are of a more favorable character.

There was a good demand for goods from India, and the price of the market had considerably improved.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, May 28.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 3500 bales at 104f.

HAVRE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

HAVRE, May 28.—The market for Breadstuffs closed very dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, May 28.—The London Money market closed slightly easier.

Bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week £212,000.

American securities closed unaltered, but slow of sale.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MCLANE AT TAMPICO.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Later advices from Tampico have been received in this city, announcing the arrival of the United States sloop of war Brooklyn at that place, with our Minister, Mr. McLane, on board. Mr. McLane had visited the city, and was cordially welcomed by the State and city authorities.

The news of the determination of our Government to increase the Gulf squadron had occasioned great satisfaction to the citizens of the United States in Mexico, as well as to the Liberal party.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The recent floods on the upper Mississippi have done much damage.

At St. Paul and St. Anthony the inhabitants along the banks of the river have suffered severely. The upper bridge over the Mississippi at the latter place has been swept away, and the lower bridge has been greatly damaged.

FURTHER BY : HE AFRICA

Popular Movement in Parma.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GORTSCHAKOFF.

Empress Eugenie's Reception of the Great Bodies of State.

PLANS FOR HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

LONDON, May 28.—The London *Times'* Vienna correspondent gives the Austrian version of the battle of Montebello.

Count Giulay, the commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, reports that his loss at the battle of Montebello was 296 killed, 718 wounded, and 200 lost and missing.

Gen. Gibsay says that the French force engaged in the battle amounted to 40,000, but says nothing about the Austrian force engaged.

Some French authorities say that the French force actually engaged was not much over 4000.

Other authorities state that the number of the French and Sardinians engaged in the battle was 12,000, which is the highest estimate from any impartial source.

Advices from Turin announce that a popular movement had again taken place in the Duchy of Parma.

The victory of Montebello and the success of Garibaldi at Como, together with the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Leghorn, had aroused the national enthusiasm to the highest pitch, and the expulsion of the Duchess Louise Maria was anticipated.

The popular feeling is strongly in favor of an alliance with Sardinia, and large numbers are volunteering in the cause of Italian independence.

An unauthenticated report was in circulation that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned his position in the Cabinet in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor Alexander to carry out the engagements entered into between Russia and France.

REJOICING AT THE VICTORY OF MONTEBELLO.

The Empress Eugénie had formally received the great bodies of State at the Tuileries on the occasion of the announcement of the victory of Montebello, and congratulatory thanks were presented from various departments of France.

The diplomatic corps, the Senate and the Legislative body were largely represented.

The Empress addressed them in a patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically received.

Advices from Frankfort state that the war excitement has risen to a high pitch in Southern Germany.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

It is expected that Kossuth will leave London in the course of the ensuing week, and go to Genoa to concert plans with General Klapka, formerly commandant of the fortress Komorn, in Hungary, and other Hungarians, for the overthrow of the Austrian power in Hungary.

It is stated that Kossuth goes to Italy with the full concurrence of the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia.

Nearly all the powers have acknowledged Francis II. as the King of Naples, and the army and navy have sworn allegiance to him.

AUSTRIAN OPERATIONS ON LAKE MAGGIORE.

TURIN, May 27.—The Austrian war steamers are cruising about Lake Maggiore, threatening the towns and villages on the Sardinian shore, but doing little damage.

The war steamer Radetzki appeared before Canobio, as previously stated, and was driven away by the National Guard, who only fired upon it with small arms.

Garibaldi occupies a strong position at Varez.

Count de Comour had gone to Naples on a secret mission for the King of Sardinia.

At Langhirano the people have risen, and pronounced in favor of the King of Sardinia.

Count de Camour was cordially welcomed at Langhirano by Gen. Ribotte and the Tuscan troops.

Two Austrian war steamers arrived at Corfu on the 23d, without hindrance.

THE FRENCH SIEGE FLEET.

TOULON, May 27.—The French siege fleet is now ready to sail from this port.

It is composed of thirty-two vessels of war and gunboats, well manned and equipped for bombarding fortifications and large towns. Its destination is unknown.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered two additional ships of the line and two frigates to proceed immediately to sea.

GARIBALDI MARCHING ON MILAN.

The corps under Garibaldi are advancing on Milan, and the vanguard had already reached a point within fifteen miles of that city, where an outbreak was expected. The force of Garibaldi is being reinforced at every town through which he passes by volunteers who hail him as a liberator.

FRANCE.

The London *Times* was seized at the Paris Post Office on the 27th, and no copies of it are allowed to be delivered in France.

The army of the East, otherwise called the army of observation, is to be increased by 150,000 men.

Tallayrand Perigord, a nephew of the great Tallayrand, has been appointed French Minister to Naples, the French Government having recognized Francis the First as King of Naples.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Cotton market closed buoyant.

The sales to-day were 1000 bales at an advance of ⅛.

Middling Uplands closed at 11c.

The Flour market closed with a declining tendency.

Corn closed dull at previous quotations.

Pork closed dull, and quotations are generally unchanged. Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $17 to $17 25.

Whisky closed steady at 27½c.

Sugar closed steady, the quotations for Muscovado ranging from 5¾ to 6¾c.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The flood in the upper Mississippi and tributaries is doing much damage.

At St. Anthony $150,000 worth of logs have gone over the falls.

The Coon Creek boom, containing 10,000,000 feet of logs, is momentarily expected to give way.

The river is twenty-one feet above low water mark, and within eighteen inches as high as the great flood of 1850.

During last week there occurred the most frightful storms ever witnessed in that section.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in Relation to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Cincinnati *Times* furnishes the subjoined summary, embracing all the principal features of the decision rendered on Monday last by the Supreme Court of Ohio in the case of the "Oberlin rescuers." Judge Swan (the *Times* says) delivered a very learned written opinion, in which he maintained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law. Judge Peck also, in writing, expressed the same opinions held by the Chief Justice. Judge Scott orally endorsed the opinions of Judge Swan and Judge Peck, with an understanding that he would afterwards embody his views in a written document. The majority of the Court held:

I. That the provisions of article 4, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," guaranty to the owner of an escaped slave the right of reclamation.

II. That a citizen who, knowingly and intentionally, interferes with for the purpose of rescue or rescues from the owner an escaped slave is guilty of a violation of the Constitution of the United States, whether the acts of 1793 and 1850, commonly called the fugitive slave laws, are unconstitutional or not.

III. That the question in this case is, not whether the fugitive act of 1850 is unconstitutional in respect to the appointment and powers of commissioners, the issuing and serving of a writ of habeas corpus, the mode of reclamation, &c., but whether Congress has any power to pass any law whatever, however just and proper in its provisions for the reclamation of slaves, or to protect the owner of an escaped slave from interference when duly asserting his constitutional rights of reclamation.

IV. That Congress, from the earliest period of the Government, has, for legislative, penalties, vindicated the constitutional right of the owner of slaves against unlawful interference.

V. That such legislation was adopted in 1793 by the second Congress elected under the Constitution, composed of many of the members of the convention which framed the Constitution: has, from that day to this, been in active operation, and has been acquiesced in by all departments of the Government, national and State; and the legislative power of Congress on this subject has been recognized by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in their statutes; by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, California, by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the circuit, and, indeed, by the Supreme Courts of every State in the Union where the question has been made, and has never been denied by the Supreme Court of any State—the Courts of Wisconsin, notwithstanding the popular impression, not forming an exception.

VI. The right to rescue escaped slaves from their owners being denied to all citizens of the United States by the Constitution; Congress having prohibited it and enforced the prohibition by penalties; the Supreme Court of the United States and Courts of the free States having recognized and acquiesced in such legislative prohibition and punishment, the question is not thus put beyond the reach of the private personal views of judges, and if they possess judicial discretion or power to overrule, on the authority of their individual opinions, this unbroken current of decisions and this acquiescence of the States of the Union, and change the settled interpretation of the Constitution of the United states, then there is no limit and no restraint upon judges making, at any time and under any circumstances, their own individual opinions the arbitrary interpreters of the Constitution.

VII. Whatever differences of opinion may now exist in the public mind as to the power of Congress to punish rescuers as provided in the acts of 1793 and 1850, no such vital blow is given either to constitutional rights or State sovereignty by Congress, thus enacting a law to punish a violation of the Constitution of the United States, as to demand of this Court the organization of a tribunal, ... after more than six years of acquiescence by all departments of the National and State Governments in the power of Congress to provide for the punishment of rescuers of escaped slaves, that power is to be disregarded, and a law which may be passed by Congress on this subject from henceforth are to be persistently resisted and nullified, the work of revolution should not be begun by the conservators of the public peace.

TEXAS.

We have Galveston dates to the 6th instant. The bark Weser, from Bremen, with fifty emigrants, had arrived at Galveston.

The papers contain accounts of the examination by the United States Commissioner of witnesses in the case of Bill, charged with the murder of Mr. W. W. Lyons, of New York, on board the steamer Matagorda, on the night of the 4th instant. The evidence was not concluded at the last accounts, and was entirely circumstantial and presumptive in character.

The frontier difficulties still continue. Captain Brackett, U. S. A., is said to have killed four Indians lately, who had been plundering settlers near the Horse-Head crossing of the Pecos.

In a letter published in the Waco *Southstar* it is reported that Capt Baylor, at the head of some 350 men, had captured an Indian man and woman, and put both to death. The former is related as being 50 or 60 years of age, deaf and nearly blind," and captured within half a mile of the agency buildings. He was found scalped. The woman is said to have been murdered while working her garden. The Reserve Indians became exasperated, and a fight ensued between Baylor's party and some sixty Reserve Indians. The writer says that one Indian was killed and five wounded, and supposes that several of Baylor's party have been killed and wounded.

In the extra *Democrat* it is said that a messenger had arrived with dispatches to George Barnard, and reported six of Baylor's men killed and several wounded.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In the autumn and winter of the years 1850 and 1851 Robert B. Brashear did invent and put into successful operation, upon the Tiger Island sugar plantation, in the parish of St. Mary, a new and most novel process for the manufacture of sugar from *cane juice*, or other liquids containing the saccharine principle, by the use of the fumes from sulphur, or sulphurous acid gas, forced into the cold cane juice by means of a common force pump through leaden or other pipes, by which the quality of sugar manufactured under that process was improved to a most extraordinary degree.

A *caveat* was applied for. A petition to the Commissioner of Patents was forwarded to the Patent Office setting forth his improvement in the manner of clarifying and defecating the cane juice, and asking that letters patent be granted to him, R. B. Brashear, for the discovery of this most useful process in the manufacture of sugar.

In the early part of the year 1851, R. B. Brashear visited Washington City, in person, for the purpose of having letters patent issued in his name, to secure to him the advantages that this great discovery and improvement so justly entitled him to receive. All efforts were made by Mr. R. B. Brashear to induce the Commissioner of the Patent Office, in Washington City, to favorably consider the merits and advantages of his discovery, for the uses of the fumes of sulphur or sulphurous acid gas applied directly to the cold cane juice in the manufacture of sugar, and to cause letters patent to issue to him in consideration thereof; but from some frivolous pretext or reason, a patent was refused to him.

The specifications and manner of using this great discovery of R. B. Brashear would have been published to the world long since, had he lived. Mrs. Nancy P. Brashear handed me the enclosed four original papers, marked A No. 1, Caveat; B No. 2, the Petition; C No. 3, the Specifications; D No. 4, the Oath of Mr. R. B. Brashear before Samuel Grubb, a Justice of the Peace in Washington City, which she requests you will have published in your paper, she only asking from the sugar planters that the renown of being the first to discover and to use successfully this great, cheap, and valuable improvement in the manufacture of sugar may be given to the original inventor, R. B. BRASHEAR, of St. Mary, La.

H. E. LAWRENCE.

A No. 1.

PATENT OFFICE, Dec. 26th, 1850.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of R. B. Brashear's CAVEAT on an alleged improvement in the manufacture of sugar from the cane, with certificate for Twenty Dollars as the fee payable thereon.

Said caveat is duly filed in the confidential archives of this office.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

THOS. EWBANKS, Commissioner.

To H. E. LAWRENCE, Esq., New Orleans, La.

B. No. 2.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The petition of Robert B. Brashear, of the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, respectfully represents:

That a certain participant has invented a new and improved manner of defecating and clarifying cane juice, or other liquids containing the saccharine principle, which he verily believes has not been known or used prior to the invention thereof by your petitioner. He therefore prays that letters patent of the United States may be granted to him therefor, vesting in him and his heirs and legal representatives the exclusive right to the property in the said invention, improvement, and process in the acts of Congress in that case made and provided; he having paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the United States all the other provisions of the said acts.

ROBT. B. BRASHEAR.

C. No. 3.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Be it known that I, ROBERT B. BRASHEAR, of the parish of St. Mary, in the State of Louisiana, have invented a new and improved mode of defecating and clarifying cane juice, or other liquids containing the saccharine principle, and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof:

The nature of my invention is the applying directly the fumes of sulpiur to the cane juice or other liquids containing the saccharine principle, by pressure, by the use of a common force pump, and expeditious manner, the defecation and clarification, by precipitation, filtration, or skimming of the impurities and other substance containing the saccharine principle, may be effected. No description of the mechanical means of applying it is deemed necessary, since it must be apparent they may be infinitely diversified. Suffice it to say that I prefer to use a leaden pump to impregnated to the desired extent with the fumes, by being made to fall through a space filled with the fumes of a few less in minute particles; or the fumes may be driven into the liquid by the agency of a force-pump or or other mechanical means.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by letters patent, is *the direct application of the fumes of sulphur to the cane juice or other liquid containing the saccharine principle*; by means of which that mutism of the juice or other liquid is produced, rendering the subsequent clarification and defecation easy, by the addition of any of the salts, earths, alkalis, or acids hitherto known in the manufacture of sugar.

ROBT. B. BRASHEAR.

D No. 4.

CITY AND COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, } District of Columbia.

On this 26th day of February, 1851, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a duly commissioned and appointed Justice of the Peace for the aforesaid city and county of Washington, the person named Robert B. Brashear, and made solemn oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the improvement herein described of defecating and clarifying cane juice or other liquid containing the saccharine principle, and that he does not know or believe the same was ever before known or used, and that he is a citizen of the United States. ROBT. B. BRASHEAR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, SEAL. 1851. SAM'L GRUBB, J. P.

New Hampshire Legislature, Etc.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—Governor Goodwin was inducted into office at 3 P. M. His message was read lengthy. He recommends a short session of the legislature, and economy in administering the government.

The present State debt is a fraction less than $72,400. The causes of education and agriculture are represented as receiving increased attention, and as being in an encouraging condition.

The establishment of an Agricultural Department at Dartmouth College is contemplated.

Manufactures are stated to be assuming a healthy position, and the Governor trusts that the enactment of a tariff protective of home industry will be adopted by Congress. The banking interests is in a more healthy condition, and your charters are disapproved of, except where shown to be for the public benefit.

The railroad interests are alluded to in the message, showing that there are about 700 miles of road in operation in the State, with an aggregate of $30,000,000, which cost over $20,000,000, much of the stock being unproductive to the stockholders; but as the roads have largely developed the resources and increased the wealth of the State, the Governor suggests a reduction of their taxation.

Governor Goodwin says that New Hampshire yields to no State in her adhesion to the Federal Union and the Constitution, and her people will not tolerate the doctrines of nullification or the idea of a disunion of this confederacy, but while she allows to all other States their rights, she will maintain hers. She will never meddle with the domestic institutions of her sister States, but is resolved to prevent the extension of the curse of slavery over territory now free.

She will rejoice to see a truly national and patriotic administration of our affairs, and the principles of the fathers of the country again administered.

The Legislative session will commence tomorrow, and probably close the last week in the month.

MRS. HARTUNG GETS POSSESSION OF HER CHILD.—When Mrs. Hartung went away with Rhinsman, she took her child with her. Subsequently Rhinsman brought it back to Albany. On his arrest, Mrs. Hartung's mother took charge of the child, but, having a large family of her own to care for, she thought it best to get some one to take it; and to effect this she put an advertisement in a German paper, which came to the eyes of a lady who had an applicant in the person of Mrs. Barbara Kroger. A few days ago Mrs. Hartung's mother called on Mrs. W. and informed her that her daughter had a notion of dreaming made for her child, and she desired the child might be taken to the jail to try them on. Mrs. H.'s mother and Mrs. W. started with the child on a visit to Mrs. Hartung.

As soon as the cell door was opened, Mrs. Hartung leaped for joy at seeing her darling before her. She stood it in her arms and clasped it to her breast, and there it remains. All the women in the land cannot make her relax her hold. Mrs. Wagganer, finding that the child belonged to her mother, and all the powers on earth could not wrest it from her. Mrs. Hartung has at last a companion to cheer her in the hours of her painful confinement.

AN INCIDENT.—A few nights ago, between 12 and 1 o'clock—shortly after the adjournment of the General Assembly—as the Rev. Mr. Mears was sitting in our office arranging his notes for press, a neat and beautiful little bird came chirping through the thick darkness of the stormy night into the office, and perched upon the shoulder of this gentleman. It was a strange visitor for so late an hour. The little fellow fluttered and chirped within the room while we remained in it, as if anxious to keep up company during the dull, heavy hours of long-after-midnight labor in which we were engaged. Towards daylight, we ventured to open the gate to go home, our feathered companion sought a perch on which to rest until the sun should creep over the eastern horizon and light him back again to his companions. As we opened the office shortly after daybreak, a few more notes from his school around our sanctum, and in another instant he sailed through an open back window in a direct line upwards towards the clear blue arch of heaven, and was seen no more.—*Wilmington (Del.) Jour.*

Fifty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the arrest, apprehension and delivery, to any court of justice in any port in the United States, of the sloop called SAN STEFANO, of New Orleans; burthen 15 44 95 tons, Custom-House admeasurement.

Said sloop is the property of the undersigned, and was stolen from him about three months ago by NICOLE GRIFFIN, a stout, broad shouldered man, with dark chestnut hair, and a Greek by birth.

An additional reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the delivery of the boat and of said Griffin to the city of New Orleans. The owner of the San Stefano will pay no debts contracted for account of said boat. JOHN SETZE.

jel0 3t No. 113 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

MADAM CAPRELL,

The Greatest Clairvoyant, Seeress and Spiritual Physician in the known world,

WILL leave the last of June for a short trip to the North, and all those who desire to have their lives read and the future unfolded must call soon.

Written Horoscopic Charts furnished at the shortest notice, and prescriptions and medicine sent to patients, who may be unable to see her same as date of birth to have their disease treated and cured.

Rooms, No. 127 Customhouse street. jel0 2eIsip

H. H. NATHAN,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

85 BARONNE STREET.

☞ All work done neatly and with dispatch. jel0 1m1sip

DR. ESQUERRE,

Corner of Magazine and Plaisance streets, (*Fourth District.*)

WANTED by Dr. Esquerre two competent Druggists. Those speaking English, French and German preferred. jel0 8t

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as per act before Amedee Ducatel, notary, under the style of B. ANTOGNINI & E. RICHARD, for the manufacture and sale of Billiard Tables and all articles in the line.

B. ANTOGNINI,
E. RICHARD.
14 Conti street

New Orleans, June 1, 1859. jel0

French Teacher Wanted.

FOR a few hours daily. Situation permanent. Address, with reference, M. O., at Bee office. jel0 1t

Wanted,

A WOMAN, who can come well recommended, to take care of children. Apply on Esplanade street, corner of Johnson. je9

Public Schools—Third District.

THE public is hereby informed that the examination of the District Public Schools will commence on the 13th instant, in the following order, to wit:

On the 13th, at Milneburg School.
14th, Hancock
15th, Jefferson
16th, Eighth Ward School.
17th, Seventh Ward
18th, Jefferson Boys and Girls' School.
20th, Fillmore School.
21st and sequel at Fillmore School.

And on the last of July an exhibition will take place, on which occasion select pieces of oratory will be delivered by the pupils.

L. LOMBARD,
Superintendent of said Schools.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.

THE regular monthly meeting of this Association will take place at Odd Fellows Hall, Rampart street, on SUNDAY, June 12th, 1859, at 10 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President.

je9 3t ALG. LARCHE, Secretary.

Notice.

MR. T. L. VAN FIRGEN became a partner in our house on the 1st inst. The style of the firm remains unchanged.

A. BARRIERE & BROTHER.

New Orleans, June 8, 1859. je9 6t4ds

GREAT REDUCTION.

FROM this date we will sell our Printed Lawns and Jaconets at $17 to $17 25.

J. N. CURIEN,
20 Toulouse s

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums unearned on 31st May, 1858 ..... $216,946 00

Amount of Premium received for the year ending 31st of May, 1859.

On Fire Risks $54,127 69
On River Risks 187,737 71
On Marine Risks ..... 174,704 64— 416,570 04

Total Premiums $1,096,516 04

Less amount of premium returned and not earned on the 31st May, 1859 ..... 924,456 00

Earned Premiums ..... 14,424 14— $258,060 14

Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1859 $849,235 90

Losses paid during the same period

On Fire Risks $128,416 34
On River Risks 54,127 69
On Marine Risks 114,386 47

Total $296,940 50

Ten per cent. Returned 11,194 17

Interest payable on Scrips issued on 1857 and 1858 ..... 34,205 40

Reinsurance and expenses less interest ..... 13,214 41— $357,554 73

Net profits $491,681 16

Net earned Premiums $849,235 90

Less paid Premiums 258,060 14

Less 10 per cent. Return Premium 11,194 17

Net earned Premiums participating in the profits 579,980 59

The company have the following assets

Cash on hand $119,792 95
Bills receivable for Premiums 149,121 79
Invested in notes secured by mortgage or pledge 611,456 60
Stocks 119,449 00
Real estate 39,479 67
Due for Premiums in course of collection 55,366 46

Less balance scrip of 1857, redeemable on 12th July next $1,076,566 51
Interest payable on scrip of 1857 and 1858 ..... $178,705 00
..... 34,205 40— 213,000 40

Net assets $863,259 16

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1859, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared JOHN PEMBERTON, President, and CHARLES LEGENDRE, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above and foregoing is a true, and a correct transcript from the books of the company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHARLES LEGENDRE, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 6,