THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVANGER, M. DUFOUR.

Daily paper, (one year in advance)............ $12
Country paper, semi weekly 5

In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. — NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1859. — VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE No. 11,397.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar for every [illegible] lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for [illegible].

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1859.

This being the GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, in order that all may enjoy the festivities of the occasion, no paper will be issued from our office to-morrow.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Since the first encounter between the armies of Austria and the allies we have had frequent occasion to illustrate the proneness of the former to a mendacity so astounding and audacious that we can only wonder whether it imposes upon those for whose behoof it is designed. We can imagine readily enough that the vanquished are ingenious in alleging reasons for their reverses; and indeed custom and humanity alike require that some indulgence should be exhibited towards a defeated enemy anxious to palliate disaster. But it is quite a different affair when, instead of simply extenuating misfortune, lying bulletins are put into requisition to announce victories which never occurred. In the midst of the rapid retreat of the Austrians from Milan—running away as they did so hastily as to leave behind forty seven pieces of cannon, a vast quantity of ammunition and a hundred thousand pounds sterling in silver, they yet found time to transmit a telegram to Vienna declaring they had beaten the allies, and driven them back into Sardinia. And even when this monstrous fabrication had been disproved by the truth which eventually makes itself clear, FRANCIS JOSEPH, the youthful Emperor, still endeavored to keep up the [illegible] notion of at least a partial triumph of the Austrians, by thanking his army for its heroism and devotion displayed at Magenta against a superior force. The effect of these unscrupulous inventions is to destroy all confidence in Austrian reports. Quite the contrary is the case with the French. The dispatches of the Emperor, the hasty messages sent by telegraph, and the first general statements have been decidedly confirmed by official and more authentic accounts. Thus, for example, MR. RUSSELL, the faithful and accurate correspondent of the London *Times*, puts down the French loss at Magenta at 3000 killed, 5000 wounded, and 700 missing—between eight and nine thousand altogether; while of the Austrians he says that 5000 corpses were found on the field of battle, 8000 were wounded, and 7000 taken prisoners—making a total of twenty thousand put *hors de combat*. This is very nearly the figures as originally marked by the French.

The untrustworthiness of Austrian accounts is further established by the radical difference between their language and their [illegible]. Count GIULAY boasts of checking the allies, of inflicting severe chastisement upon them, of maintaining his position, &c., and yet all the while he is falling back as fast as he can, evacuating Milan in a hurry, withdrawing his forces from every point, crossing the Adda, and making his way as swiftly as possible to those strongholds in Southern Lombardy in which he may entrench himself and maintain a system of defensive operations. Does this look like victory? Has it the aspect or semblance of victory? The world is not as stultified as the Austrian general appears to believe, nor can it be induced to credit empty vaunts at the very moment when those who utter them are exhibiting both weakness and terror. The truth is that Austria is in a sad predicament. She has measured swords with the allies in [illegible] conflicts—at Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, Melegnano—and though fighting bravely, has been invariably worsted. Austrian discipline and brute courage in a bad cause are overmatched by Sardinian enthusiasm, and French impetuosity and daring [illegible]. This would be a painful acknowledgment for Austria to make, but she will be eventually driven to it. Her friends perceive it already. Even her staunch supporter—the London *Times*—fickle and recreant as soon as its ally is overwhelmed by calamity—turns the cold shoulder to the Hapsburg, and coolly tells him he must give up Italy. Says the *Times*: "The only advice we can give is that Austria should accommodate herself to these painful circumstances. [illegible] England admitted the independence of the United States, and France has twice submitted to the dictation of invaders. There can be no glory gained by a stubborn, [illegible] even a victorious resistance to the just [illegible] of a great nation, and it is unwise to [illegible] a war where military success incurs a [illegible] opprobrium. No doubt this and similar considerations will be in due time urged upon Austria by the two Ministers who have undertaken to divide the responsibility of [illegible] foreign relations."

When the *Times* deserts Austria, that power has need to pause and reflect. We know the tenacity, and understand that the surrender of Italy would be a terrible blow to her pride, but she has no alternative. England will assuredly not help her. Germany is slow to extend succor, but is afraid of [illegible]. Victories on paper will not chase the French from Italy, and the most reasoned fictions are ultimately found out. We take it that if Austria is not tired of getting thrashed, and of keeping armies in the [illegible] while her Government remains bankrupt, she soon will, especially if the other European nations continue to stand aloof and let the combatants now engaged in the war [illegible] out.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER, through J. C. MORGAN & Co., Exchange Place, for the following publications:

The Cavalier, by G. P. R. James. The characteristics of this popular author are an interesting plot, a pure and healthy morality, natural and probable incident, a remarkably [illegible] of narrative, and a smooth, elegant and agreeable style. The "Cavalier" is regarded to be one of the very best of his productions. The scene is laid in the days of Cromwell.

The Monastery, being another volume of Peterson's cheap edition of the Waverley Novels.

We return our thanks to the Orleans Rifle Guard for a polite invitation to accompany them in a Fourth of July excursion to Madisonville.

A BETTER STATE OF THINGS.—Says the New York *Express*: The Connecticut House of Representatives, by six majority, killed the resolution to call a constitutional convention. The indiscriminate proposition to allow negroes to vote was kicked out of the State of Connecticut by an overwhelming vote, notwithstanding all the professional Black Republicans for the rights of citizenship for all free colored persons.

This movement, accompanied by the act of the New Hampshire Legislature against a Personal Liberty bill, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and by the late acts of the Massachusetts Legislature to the same end, and by the older act of the [illegible] at the last session of the Vermont Legislature upon the same subject, are all [illegible] signs of the times. The New York Legislature, by the constitutional stand taken in the State Senate, where an unconstitutional sectional bill was also defeated, is another significant event, which ought not to be forgotten. The decision of Judge [illegible] of Ohio, in the *habeas corpus* cases, is also an evidence of a healthy jurisprudence, and the manner in which it has been received by the people generally affords a most gratifying fact.

MR. RUSSELL, the well known and truthful correspondent of the London *Times*, speaking of the battle of Magenta, says:

That it was a splendid and decisive victory there can be not the slightest doubt. The losses of the Austrian regiments were [illegible], and three guns on this side. This number of guns is explained by the circumstance that the Austrians could bring up more than their adversaries into action, and when they did it was done very [illegible], as if they had foreseen accident. The best proof of the greatness of the victory has been in the result that the Austrians abandoned Milan the same night, leaving [illegible] silver and 3000 stand of arms in [illegible]. The retreat was so precipitate that they did not even take time to destroy the railway, or to carry off the material for the next morning. The Milanese sent up a train to Magenta, which happens to be the [illegible] towards the Ticino, to fetch the wounded. The mass of the army retreated towards Abbiate Grasso, in the direction of Lodi.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*:

Some Panther.—A panther was shot one day last week, about three miles back of our [illegible], that measured eight feet in length and three feet in height. A great number of panthers and other wild animals have been killed in our backwoods this spring.

An inquest was held on Thursday last, by Frank White, Justice of the Second Ward of this parish, on the body of a white male child, about three or four years of age, found floating in the river opposite the plantation of Mr. Bothene Allain. The deceased was dressed in blue cottonade pantaloons, two shirts, one white and the other calico; also had on a small striped calico overcoat. The child apparently had been in the water eight or ten days. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered, there being no marks of violence on the body. Our cotemporaries will please copy this notice, as it may lead to the [illegible].

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BAVARIA—POSITION OF THE ALLIED ARMY—PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL CAUSE—MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamship Bavaria, which left Southampton on Saturday, the 18th ult., has arrived at this port.

Her commercial advices have been anticipated by the Arabia at Halifax and Boston.

She brings, however, some additional items of interest from the seat of war.

THE WAR IN ITALY.—London, June 18.—Dispatches from Turin state that an official bulletin announces that the headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon are now at Covo, on the road from Bergamo to Cremona.

The headquarters of the King of Sardinia were at Castegnato, six miles west of Brescia.

Rimoni, Scavemera and Ceise have pronounced for the national cause.

Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of the troops under his command. Eighteen thousand Tuscan troops and one thousand six hundred cavalry accompany him.

A Berne telegram from Coire announces that a numerous Austrian corps had arrived at Grosiroie, in the Valtelline, and were advancing towards Livano.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes were quoted at 67½ francs.

KEY WEST AND HAVANA MAILS.—Washington, July 2.—The mail which has heretofore been conveyed from Charleston and Savannah to Key West and Havana by the steamship Isabel, will hereafter be sent via Fernandina over the Florida Railroad, and from Key West to Havana by steamer, and back by the same route.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Washington, July 2.—Lieut. Drake, of the navy, has been ordered to join the United States frigate Congress, which has been ordered to Boston.

The sloop of war Savannah has been discharged from quarantine.

She has sixty four cases of intermittent fever and fourteen are sick of other diseases, but there are no cases of yellow fever on board, or of any other contagious disease.

THE BALLOON TRAVELER.—Washington, July 2.—Mr. Adams, the aeronaut, who ascended in a balloon at St. Louis yesterday—there was only one it appears—and directed his course towards the Atlantic, landed here this evening in safety, having successfully navigated the air and accomplished the journey between St. Louis and Washington in about twenty-four hours.

Mr. Adams belongs in Jefferson county, New York.

EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE BREMEN.

Napoleon III in Lombardy—His Address to the People.

PROCLAMATION TO THE LOMBARDS.

The following is the text of the address of the French Emperor to the people of Northern Italy:

Italians.—The fortune of war having brought us into the capital of Lombardy, I am about to tell you why I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to support my ally, the King of Sardinia, the honor and interest of France making it a duty for me to do. Your enemies, who are also mine, endeavored to diminish the sympathy which was felt in Europe for your cause by making it be believed that I only made war from personal ambition, or to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not comprehend their epoch, I am not of the number.

In the enlightened state of public opinion there is more grandeur to be acquired by the moral influence which is exercised than by fruitless conquests, and that moral influence I seek with pride in contributing to restore to freedom one of the finest parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with the preconceived system of dispossessing the Sovereign, nor to impose my will on you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and maintain internal order. It will not throw any obstacle in the way of the legitimate manifestation of your wishes.

Providence sometimes favors nations as well as individuals by giving it a sudden opportunity for greatness, but it is on condition that it knows how to profit by it. Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered to you to obtain your independence. Organize yourselves militarily. Fly to the standard of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honor. Remember that without discipline there can be no army. Be to-day only soldiers, and to-morrow you will be the free citizens of a great country.

Headquarters, Milan, 8th.

ADDRESS OF NAPOLEON III TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers—A month ago, confiding in efforts of diplomacy, I still hoped for the maintenance of peace, when suddenly the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrian troops called us to arms. We were not ready. Men, horses, material and supplies were wanting, and we had, in order to assist our allies, to pass in small divisions beyond the Alps before an enemy formidable and prepared beforehand.

The danger was great; the energy of the nation and your courage supplied all; France has again found her old virtues, and, united in one feeling and for one object, she has shown the power of her resources and the strength of her patriotism. It is now only ten days since operations commenced, and the Piedmontese territory has already been cleared of its invaders. The allied army has fought four combats and gained a decisive victory, which has opened to it the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put more than 35,000 Austrians *hors de combat*, taken seventeen cannon, two colors, and 8000 prisoners; but all is not terminated; you will have more struggles to support and obstacles to overcome.

I rely on you. Courage, then, brave soldiers of the army of Italy! Your forefathers from above contemplate you with pride.

THE ENTRANCE OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS INTO MILAN.

[Correspondence of the London News.]

VERCELLI, June 10.

The railroad which runs from Turin to Milan will be opened again for public traffic on Sunday next. War operations and Austrian destruction compelled the Government to break off the communication with the magnificent town which only a few days ago was still the capital of an Austrian province, now, for the most part united to Piedmont. This interruption has not, however, prevented the greater number of Lombard refugees from hastening to their longed for native land. This homeward movement, together with the exigencies of war, has depopulated Vercelli and Turin. Those who were fortunate enough to reach the Lombard capital on Wednesday morning had an opportunity of witnessing one of the most exciting and interesting scenes of modern history.—I mean the entry into Milan of the two allied sovereigns. A friend of mine, just arrived from Milan, tells me that the most powerful imagination cannot conceive the enthusiastic reception which both the Emperor and the King met in the ancient dwelling place of Visconti and Sforzas. On this solemn occasion the people of Milan went beyond the limits of Italian enthusiasm, and greeted their liberators with a hearty warmth that has made the deepest impression on the minds of Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. Although the entrance of their Majesties had been anticipated for four hours the Milanese were on their guard, so that the march through the streets of the town was really a glorious and triumphal one. The King did not try to conceal the deep emotion which his face betrayed, and the Emperor himself could not control the joy he felt on that memorable occasion. And, indeed, how could it have been otherwise? Both the monarchs must have felt at that time all the power they possess, all the good they have done.—For kings and emperors there is such a satisfaction in achieving a glorious work—the work of a great and unhappy people's regeneration—that one can understand how in that hour their hearts must have been overwhelmed by joyful emotions. Were I to narrate all the touching episodes of that day I should not write a letter, but a volume. In order that you may fully understand the solemnity of the occasion, I must tell you that after the bloody battle of Magenta, the Austrians, on their passing through Milan, had spread the news that the whole of the Piedmontese army had been destroyed. You may easily imagine the anguish of those who had relatives in the ranks of the national army. As the Piedmontese regiments defiled you might see ladies of high rank leave their carriages, and with tears in their eyes anxiously ask for tidings of their sons or of their brothers. Happily for them the Austrian statements soon turned out to be false. When the *Te Deum* was over, the Emperor rode to the Villa Reale, and the King to the Palace Busca. The popular rejoicing continued till a sad procession began. It was formed by the wounded of Magenta, who were carried from the station to the hospital. You might then have seen counts and marquises carrying in litters the wounded Zouaves and Bersaglieri. You would have seen more than two hundred equipages of the noblest and wealthiest families of the town waiting to convey the wounded soldiers, who were about to change their hard hospital beds for soft and easy ones. The palaces of nobles and bankers were thrown open to the troops, and tables laid in a princely fashion for the new comers. It was impossible for soldiers or officers to make the proprietors of cafés and hotels receive payment for refreshments. Money was freely distributed amongst the wounded by the ladies and gentlemen. A deputation of rich and influential people was sent to the King begging him to have the loan ordered by the Austrians still raised. Forty millions of francs were thus subscribed before evening. While these exciting scenes were still going on the admirable proclamation of the Emperor was published. You will no doubt have already received this remarkable document.

In the meanwhile Piedmont was not idle in celebrating the great victory. As I told you in my last letter the Sardinian capital was making great preparations for the solemnity. Although the day had been rainy, a starry night had followed. In the evening a gentle breeze had swept away the heavy clouds of the day, and a glorious moonlight—an Italian moonlight—added to the effect of the most successful illumination. The Town hall, the Arsenal, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, the King's Palace, Piazza San Carlo, and all the offices of the Piazza Castello, were ablaze with thousands of colored lights. The stations of the Genova and Susa railroads were also brilliantly illuminated. The glorious names of Frassinetto, Monte[bello], Palestro and Magenta were interwoven with those of Victor Emmanuel, Napoleon, Italy and France. Vercelli, I have been told, was equally grand in its show of lights and triumphal arches. It was, in fact, a popular solemnity which was arranged by a free and happy people. What a contrast with the mournful procession which only a few days before the Papal Nuncio was leaving for Vienna!

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF MILAN TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following address from the municipality of Milan to the Emperor of the French:

SIRE.—The Communal Council of the city of Milan has held this very day an extraordinary sitting, at which it has decided by acclamation that the municipal body should present to His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III an address expressing the ardent gratitude of the country for his generous assistance towards the great work of Italy's deliverance. Sire, the municipal body regards itself as most honored by so high a commission, but it knows how powerless words are to discharge it. In a speech, the magnanimous sentiments of which were admired by all, but to which the Italians listened with religious joy, and knew how to interpret as a splendid augury, your Majesty said that you relied on the judgment of posterity.

Sire, the judgment on the hallowed motives of the war undertaken by your Majesty, in concert with the King Victor Emmanuel II, is henceforth pronounced by the unanimous opinion of civilized Europe; and the names of Montebello, Palestro and Magenta belong to history already. But if, on the day of battle, the greatness of your Majesty's plans, hardly equaled by the heroism of your soldiers, makes us sure of victory, we can only deplore bitterly the day after the loss of so many brave men, who followed you to the field of honor. The names of the Generals Beuret, Clere, Espinasse, and of so many heroes prematurely fallen, figure already, [illegible] the sanctuary of our martyrs, and will remain engraved in the hearts of Italians [illegible] an imperishable monument. Sire, [illegible] tude to your Majesty, and to the [illegible] it has been your mission to render yet greater, will be manifested more energetically by Italy when she is set free; but we are proud, meanwhile, in being the first to express it, as we have been the first to be delivered from the odious weight of Austrian tyranny.

Permit us, Sire, to salute your Majesty with this cry of our people: "Long live Napoleon III! Long live France!"—Milan, June 6, 1859.—Alberto de Herra, Massimiliano de Sera, Margarita Francesco, Uboldi de Capei, Fabio Boretti, Achille Rougier, Cesare Giulini, Alessandro Porro, Giovanni d'Adda.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S WHITEWASH OF THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

The Emperor of Austria issued, on the 8th inst., the following order of the day:

"The army, recollecting its ancient reputation, showed in the battle fought at Magenta against a superior force, what heroism and devotion for me and for the country are capable of.

"I thank the army in my own name and the name of the country, and have given orders that the names of those who were the bravest among brave shall be made known to me. FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

"Headquarters, Verona, June 8, 1859."

AN AUSTRIAN BULLETIN REMARKABLE FOR ITS TRUTHFULNESS.

The *Constitutionnel* reproduces a fac simile of one of the mendacious bulletins sent from Vienna, announcing a great defeat of the French army at Magenta. It runs in this way:

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE OF THE COURRIER DE CHARLEROI.

VIENNA, June 6—Evening.

Received at Charleroi, June 7, 4h., afternoon.

Defeat of the Franco-Sardinian Army.

The arrival of General Clam Gallas's corps on the field of battle which was fought yesterday decided the victory in favor of our arms.

After a severe struggle we remained conquerors.

The French were thrown upon the other side of the Ticino.

(Charleroi, printed by Ch. Van Isschot.)

The Killed and Wounded at Magenta.

The London *Times's* correspondent furnished the following list of killed and wounded at Magenta:

FRENCH.—*Killed*—One Lieutenant-General Espinasse; one Major General Clere; Colonels Charlier, 90th foot; Drouhot, 65th foot; De Seneville, staff. De Chabrier, 2d regiment foreign legion; Chelsan Bellaillot de Lisle, Imperial Guard; De Waushuyt, ditto; De Cor, 8th foot; and 3000 subaltern officers, non commissioned officers, and privates. The return is incomplete.

Wounded—Major Generals Wimpfen and Martimprey, 5000 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. Return incomplete.

Missing—300 men.

AUSTRIANS.—I have no names of the killed. 5000 corpses were found on the field of battle. Wounded, 8000. Prisoners, 7000. The Austrians had five guns captured, and lost several more in their retreat towards Lodi.

The corps of Baraguay d'Hilliers and the Sardinians arrived too late to take part in the action. The forces engaged were set down as 15,000 Austrians, and 120,000 on the side of the French.

Abuses of the Coolie Trade.

The Hong Kong *Press* publishes some articles making startling revelations of the manner in which Portuguese carry on the Coolie trade. The following is an extract from the *Press* on this subject:

"On the 4th of April, Pingking waited on Mr. Alcock, the British Consul at Canton, with several petitions from all the trades in Canton—dealers in foreign goods, in the precious metals, in wood, in lead, in tea, and so forth—and to guilds. The petitioners prayed for foreign interference. The tale they told was frightful, and the wonder is that the Cantonese do not treat the Portuguese as they did at Ningpo. Many of the principal people at Canton have suffered the loss of relatives, who have been kidnapped in the streets and on the river. Chinese runners are of course employed. There are depots on the river at various points, in the shape of flower boats, into these were the victims decoyed. Thence they were induced to go to Whampoa, where intimidation was used, and the victims starved into acquiescence."

The poor girls who sell fruit on the river have been hailed alongside and treated in the same manner. In one instance a company of musicians were hired to play, when they were seized and carried off. Some have actually been carried off in the open street, close to the Hoang factories. The captors are paid $30 each for them, and the captured are principally received on board of, and conveyed to Macao by the Portuguese steamer Shamrock, owned by the enterprising Superintendent of Police at Macao. The Chinese assert that she has carried down some gagged. If so, we suppose the charges extra freight. On their arrival at Macao they are put into a barracoon, and starved or otherwise intimidated into compliance. It is true they have to be visited by the Procuradore before shipment, for the purpose of collecting the emigration tax, but as the testimony of the captors predominates, and as proof of previous acquiescence is the desideratum, the proceeding is a farce. We shall doubtless have to record a few Coolie tragedies ere long.

ANOTHER CHESS WONDER.—We clip from the *Era* the following notice of the new chess star, M. Ignaz Kolisch, and we publish one of his games with Harrwitz, noted, we believe, by Mr. Staunton, which certainly proves Mr. Kolisch to be a player of extraordinary excellence. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Express* says that he is of Hungarian parentage, but a native of Monte Video, and only twenty-one years of age. There is some prospect of his visiting this country, which would of course give him the opportunity of measuring swords with our American champion:

"A new star has risen in the chess world in M. Kolisch, a native of Germany. Our friend, M. St. Amant, when recently in London, informed us generally on the subject, and we now, from that gentleman's paper, *Le Sport*, extract the following brief particulars of this young player: In Paris he has engaged with Harrwitz, winning two, drawing one, and losing one out of the four games played; while with M. de Riviere the result has been five and five, and four drawn. Our amiable cotemporary speaks loudly in praise of the play of his young master, (whose age is identical with Morphy's) and goes so far as to rank him with the present champion of the chess world. Time will show how far such an opinion is warranted, but if it be true, as we hear, that Mr. Harrwitz has declined a challenge from M. Kolisch, we cannot but feel sure that he is no mean antagonist for any living player. We shall recur to the subject again when we are in possession of further details from the French capital. Meanwhile we must congratulate our French friends on their having the void caused by Mr. Morphy's departure so immediately filled."—*Chess column of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Saturday, June 25, 1859.*

POWER OF THE FRENCH GUNS.—In the late battle of Montebello, the new French guns threw their bullets *more than two English miles*. The effect was so terrific upon the Austrian ranks that the centre was obliged to fall back upon the reserve. It would seem that the Austrian guns do not equal those of France, and that Francis Joseph will be obliged, like an unskillful duelist, to force his antagonist into close quarters. When the fighting shall fairly commence in Lombardy and mountains of the Tyrol, it will matter little how far a gun will carry. In a pitched battle, Austrian rifle and cannon will destroy life; nothing more is required.

JUMPING FOR $5000.—We last week published a challenge, signed Robert Bruce Way, challenging any man in America to jump him "three jumps," for $5000 a-side. Ten thousand dollars is rather a large sum to wager on this kind of athletic exercise. Does any body feel himself agile and confident enough to take the matter up?—*Porter's Spirit.*

AGUE CURE.—This is something of a solution as well as a [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sensibility's [illegible] Lane, New York.

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH.—A salute of [illegible] will be fired this morning, one at noon, and another this evening, in honor of the coming of the eighty-third anniversary of American independence. Business will be generally suspended, and many will seek amusement by means of excursions to the watering places, or up the railroads. Some of the military companies will celebrate the day at Pass Christian, where a grand ball is to be given at the Hotel.

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The election of officers of the Union was held yesterday as follows: President—[illegible] Risk; Vice-President—J. F. Bennett; Recording Secretary—M. H. Woolan; Financial Secretary—E. J. Neville; Corresponding Secretary—R. C. Powers; Treasurer—[illegible] Kelsey; Door Keeper—H. Pierson.

NEW POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.—The daily delivery and advertised letter departments of the Post-Office have been united, so that the letters will all be kept in one department together, and the applicants can get their letters without giving the date of advertising. After letters remain two weeks in the general delivery, the advertised date will be required of applicants.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—A difficulty occurred yesterday evening at the Louisiana Hose House, between Mr. W. B. C. King and Mr. Arthur McGuire, which resulted in the latter being severely stabbed. Mr. King surrendered himself, and Mr. McGuire was taken to the Charity Hospital. Both parties belong to the New Orleans Typographical Union.

DUEL.—A duel took place at the Oaks Saturday between two young Creoles of this city. One of them was slightly wounded with a small sword. The quarrel is said to have been some dispute about the war in Europe. They left the ground, we learn, reconciled.

HAYTIEN EMIGRANTS RETURNED.—Some of the free colored emigrants from this city to Hayti have returned, with an abiding preference for their home, such as it is, in New Orleans. They express no great disappointment, and were perhaps only "home sick."

BLOODY ACT OF A WOMAN.—Mary Jane Jackson, a notoriously bad woman of the fancy order, made a bold attempt last Saturday to put an end to the existence of Charles Reeves, a notorious character, better known by the name of Long Charley, by stabbing him three times with a dagger—once in the groin and twice in the side. She was arrested, and he taken to the Charity Hospital in a very precarious condition.

STRANGE SQUABBLE ABOUT A NEGRO GIRL.—A man named Peter McClarin was arrested yesterday on an affidavit made before Judge Bradford, of this city, in which Walter Morton charges him with forcibly taking and retaining the slave girl Adeline, aged 15 years which affiant alleges belongs to General Elias Hall, of Columbus, Georgia, for whom he is agent. The accused was caught with the girl, locked up in a room of the City Hotel. The accused had a receipt for $1000 for "Isabella and three children, Adeline, Charles and Frank," signed Morris & Woods, and dated Columbus, Ga., January 20th, 1849. The girl says McClarin was running off with her to keep her present master, Hall, from selling her. It is a very singular case, and we shall probably get at the facts this morning.

TEST OF STRENGTH.—Some of the members of the First District police had a test of strength by throwing dumb bells, early Saturday morning, on Lafayette Square. About the smallest man of the crowd took the premium—throwing a weight of six pounds more than twenty feet.

A BAD HUSBAND.—Mrs. Philomele Loiselle had her husband and another woman held to bail for further hearing before Recorder Wiltz Saturday on a charge of the woman stabbing her, while her husband held her, and with the very knife which the woman got from him for the purpose; all because the wife asked the husband for some money while he and the woman in question—Silva Morris—were walking by the wife's house in grand style one day last week. Silva stabbed Mrs. L. two or three times in the arm.

RATHER PRACTICAL JOKE.—One man bet another, one day last week, that he would be arrested if he picked up some money which the bettor would go forward and drop. The bettor dropped the money; the bettee picked it up; a woman, as might have been expected, cried "thief," thinking a lady who had just passed had dropped the money—and sure enough bettee was arrested, and so was the bettor. They were of course released on proper explanation.

DROWNED.—A laboring man named John Daisy was drowned by accidentally falling from the steamer Hiawatha, at the levee, Saturday evening.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—John Bachini is to answer the 7th instant before Recorder Summers to a charge of stealing $50 from Angel Maillor; Annie Selina Ross, for beating Sarah Johnson with a pitcher; and Ann McDonald, for insulting Catharine Binds.

Pat Fogarty, for beating his sister, was [illegible]. John Garnett, was committed for 60 days to the Workhouse.

Anthony, slave of Mr. Kercion, and Mary, belonging to Mr. Hebert, were held to answer before Recorder [illegible] to an old charge of having beat to death a free colored man named Felix Borrochet.

Jean Gabet was held to answer to a charge of having cruelly beaten his wife.

The business before the other Recorders was unimportant.

DIED.

At Bay St. Louis, on the 2d instant, PIERRE COMBEL, a native of New Orleans, aged 61 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also the veterans of 1814 and 1815, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral This Day, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., precisely, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jacques Demorelle, corner Orleans and [illegible] streets.

Worms! Worms!!

There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. On the first manifestations of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

SCOVIL & MEAD, Wholesale Agents for the South, 111 and 113 Chartres st. jy4d

Common sense rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world. See advertisement. jy4 d.

Notice.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1859.

MR. J. J. HERE holds our power of attorney, as per act before Theo. Guyol, notary public.

E. LOCQUET & CO. jy4 6t

For Sale.

A GROCERY STORE, having a good run of custom, together with the Lease, at the corner of Columbus and Roman streets. Apply to A. TITUS, 127 Old Levee st. jy4

$100 Reward

WILL be paid for the arrest of the negro boy ARTHUR, belonging to the undersigned, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very black complexion, fine teeth, a scar below the right ear, speaking French and English very fluently, stout. He had on, when he left, a grey drap d'été jacket, plaid drill pants, a grey felt hat. He is a sister, and is very well known in this city. The above reward will be paid to any one lodging him in one of the jails, or delivering him to his master. Apply at No. 229 Bayou road, to J. BOURSAS, or to F. L. CHABANNES, No. [illegible] Levee street. jy4 1w

BARRELS IN CUSTOMHOUSE STORE—

[illegible] cabinet Fisher & Co.;
10 .. Lescalice & Co.;
10 .. Lacombe & Co.;
40 .. Lassal;
100 .. La Jarrie;
10 .. Guard Dupuy & Co.;
20 .. Bestwin & Co.

For sale by S. D. GRAVIAA & CO., 96 Customhouse st. jy4

SUNDRIES IN STORE—
[illegible] casks Red Wine, ordinary;
120 do do do. superior;
60 do White Wine, ordinary;
10 bbls. do. do. superior;
20 do Vinegar;
[illegible] boxes Claret;
[illegible] cases Red Wine, ordinary;
[illegible] do [illegible];
100 do [illegible] half bottles.

For sale by S. D. GRAVIAA & CO., 96 Customhouse st. jy4

RECEIVED, on consignment, by the undersigned: 24 bales genuine Vuelta de Abajo Leaf Tobacco, for wrappers; also 1,000,000 Havana Cigars [illegible]. GUERA & MARCH, 20 Tchoupitoulas st. jy2 1m, between Gravier and Natchez.

LANDING ex ship Arbitre, arrived from Bordeaux—
20 casks claret wine, St. Julien Medoc;
20 do do do. Margaux, do.
For sale by E. LAMBERT, No. 66 Magazine street. jy2

LANDING ex ship Ardoise, from Bordeaux—[illegible] casks Ruthe Wine, for sale by J. DESCHAMPS, 30 St. Louis st. jy1

[illegible] ex ship Mary Taylor, from Bordeaux—[illegible] for sale by J. DESCHAMPS, 30 St. Louis st. jy1

LANDING ex ship Brennus, from Marseilles—[illegible] HENRY VALTEAU. jy30

LANDING ex ship [illegible]—[illegible] claret; [illegible]. For sale by PEAGUO & VIGNOA, 11 and 13 St. Louis st. jy30

[illegible] A HEALTHY GREEN WOMAN, without a child, as wet nurse. Inquire at G. F. MARGARON'S, corner of Royal and Bienville streets. jy30

LANDING ex ship Virginie, from Marseilles—[illegible] E. LAMBERT, 66 Magazine street.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.

[illegible] No. 107 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti. For terms apply on the premises to Mr. A. [illegible]. jy30

AYER'S
AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangements, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. [illegible]

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

[illegible]

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres. jy4

Dissolution.

THE firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers will remain in the office of PAYNE & KEN [illegible], and Mr. JOHN K. BELL will attend to the settlement of the business, being authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, as are also all the members of the firm.

E. C. PAYNE,
C. STEELE,
F. PINCKARD.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Copartnership.

CLAIBORNE STEELE & F. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO.) having associated with them W. M. PINCKARD, of the late firm of GEO. N. PINCKARD & CO., for the purpose of conducting a General Wholesale Grocery business in New Orleans, under the firm of PINCKARD, STEELE & CO., they will occupy No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, a few doors above the old stand of PAYNE, STEELE & CO., and in the same block of buildings, until their business house, now finished, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.

WM. M. PINCKARD,
CLAIBORNE STEELE,
FERDINAND PINCKARD.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy4 1t

Southern Bank,

NEW ORLEANS, 30th June, 1859.

THE Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Four per cent out of the profits of the last six months—payable to the stockholders here on the 11th July next, and to those at the North on the 12th idem, at the Chemical Bank in the city of New York.

THOS. LAYTON, Cashier. jy4 5t

SECOND DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE annual examinations of the Second District Public Schools will take place in the following order:

Tuesday, July 5th—Boys' and Girls' School corner Bayou bridge.

Wednesday, July 6th—Girls' School on Bayou road, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.

Thursday, July 7th—Girls' School on Barracks street, between Burgundy and Dauphine streets.

Friday, July 8th—Boys' School (Jeanbell street). The examination will be held at the new building on Barracks street.

Monday, July 11th—Girls' School on St. Ann street, between Rampart and Villeré streets.

Tuesday, July 12th—Boys' School corner of Claiborne and St. Peter streets.

Wednesday, July 13th—Girls' School on Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

Thursday, July 14th—Boys' School on Esplanade street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

Friday, July 15th—Girls' School corner of Robertson and Bienville streets.

Monday, July 18th—Boys' School corner of Bienville and Robertson streets.

Tuesday, July 19th, Wednesday, July 20th — Boys' High School.
Thursday, July 21st, Friday, July 22d — Girls' High School.

The Boys and Girls' High Schools will be examined at the new building on Barracks street, between Burgundy and Dauphine streets.

The examination of each school will be followed by a distribution of prizes.

The public are invited to attend.

L. CHARVET, President of the Board.

A. V. ROMAIN, Secretary pro tem. jy1 12t

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with Article Fourth of the Charter of this company, that the annual election for Nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, from the fourth Monday in July next, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place, on MONDAY, 11th of July, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary. jy1 10t

Office of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to article fourth of the charter of the company, an election for Nine Directors to serve for one year, from the second Monday next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, corner Canal and Chartres streets, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., from the hours of 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M.

JULES DOLHONDE, Sec'y.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy1 11t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of A. B. JAMES & CO. is dissolved this day, according to articles of agreement, and the name of this firm will hereafter only be used in liquidation. (Signed) A. B. JAMES, ROBERT HORNE, EBONY CLAPP. jy1 2w

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. B. JAMES and ROBERT HORNE will, from this date, continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business, under the firm of A. B. JAMES & CO., for their own account, at No. 53 and 55 Magazine street. A. B. JAMES, ROBERT HORNE. jy1 2w

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Lagarde & Barbey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

CHAS. LEDINTON, F. E. BARBEY.

New Orleans, June 30th, 1859. jy1 3t

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of F. Eschaline & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Eugene Vally retiring from business. F. ESCHALINE, F. VALLY, F. MERRITT.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1859.

The same business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of F. Eschaline & Merritt, importers of Hardware [illegible]. F. ESCHALINE & MERRITT. No. 46 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets. jy1 3t

For Rent.

THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE situated [illegible] of Poydras and [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] & CO., No. 17 and 19 St. Louis st. jy1

Notice.

[illegible]

Dry Goods [illegible]

[illegible]

Louis [illegible] City Goods.

RECEIVED [illegible] G. S. GRAHAM & CO.

NOTICE.

[illegible] WATER ESTABLISHMENT, No. [illegible]

ALL persons having in their possession [illegible] J. O'SHUNNY.

New Orleans, 20th June, 1859. jy1 1m

For Sale at a Great Reduction.

ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.

THE stock of the HARDWARE STORE No. 140 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, comprising a large variety of Hardware [illegible]. J. LABALLE.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. U. P. GUINAND, having returned to New Orleans, has resumed the practice of his profession, [illegible]

Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible] June, 1859.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of five per cent was declared [illegible]. [illegible] FORSTALL, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.

NEW ORLEANS, 30th June, 1859.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent was declared, payable to the stockholders here after the 11th [illegible] Monday of July next, and to the stockholders in New York, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN & SONS, on and after the first Monday of August next.

A. H. [illegible], Cashier. je30 1w

TO HIRE.

AN EXCELLENT SERVANT, [illegible], a good cook, [illegible]. [illegible] between Ursulines and St. Philip. je30

Wanted.

A GOOD COOK. A permanent situation for a suitable person. Apply to U. LAMOTHE & CO., Corner of Bienville and Poydras sts. je30

Louisiana Cotton Press Company.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1859.

THE Board have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on demand. F. J. [illegible], Secretary. je30

For Sale.

A LIKELY NEGRO, about 24 years of age, an excellent [illegible]. Apply at No. 120 [illegible] street to [illegible]. je30

ORLEANS ACADEMIC INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Corner of Ursulines and St. Claude streets, N. O.

J. C. BARDOY, A. M., Principal,

(Successor to R. A. Boyce.)

THE holders of this Institute [illegible]

TERMS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CARPETING, Floor Oil-Cloth and Matting.

1000 ROLLS [illegible] MATTING; FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS—[illegible] CARPETING [illegible]. [illegible] & CO.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!

J. A. CASSADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(Successor to J. F. Bermudez.)

No. 169 Royal street, bet. St. Peter and Toulouse,

CONTINUES, in the above place, to perform all operations in the Dental art [illegible]

Confectionery Store for Sale.

A CONFECTIONERY STORE, having a good run of custom and doing a profitable business, in a good locality in the First District. For further particulars, apply to BRANDIN & GIRAUD, 40 Old Levee st. je7

Belle Chasse Springs.

THE delightful watering place, situated in the parish of St. Landry, [illegible]

[illegible]

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] HOLBROOK, between Chartres and Old Levee.

TOBACCO—[illegible] Vuelta de Abajo [illegible]

Just Received and for Sale.

[illegible]

To Cotton Planters.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & SALLENNET are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the sale of my [illegible]

[illegible] GEO. C. HENRY.

H. H. NATHAN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

99 BARONNE STREET.

All work done neatly and with dispatch.

[illegible]

B. ANTOGNINI & E. RICHARD,

Billiard Table Manufacturers,

No. 36 Conti street,

between Chartres and Old Levee, New Orleans.

HAVE the honor to inform their friends [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD COOKING STOVES.

[illegible]

GAS FITTING, &c.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers [illegible] C. LOEFFLER.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES.

[illegible] JOHN T. DE BRANA.

Mandeville Fancy Groceries.

[illegible] E. RENAUD.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. ROSENHAMER, M. D., having this day located [illegible]

EXCHANGE, Sight or Time, on—

[illegible]

Great Southern Depot.

CORNER ROYAL AND ST. ANN STREETS.

[illegible] LOUIS CASTEL, Agent.

[illegible]

New Bank of Louisiana.

ON MONDAY, the 4th July, this bank will be closed. GEO. A. FREREY, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans, [illegible] June 1859.

THIS Bank will be closed on MONDAY next, the 4th July, and bills due that day will be payable on SATURDAY, the 2d. [illegible] R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

THIS Bank will be closed on MONDAY next, the 4th July, [illegible] SATURDAY, the 2d. [illegible] R. ARSENEAU, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank.

THIS Bank will be closed on MONDAY NEXT, being the Fourth of JULY. Notes and bills falling due on that day will be paid on SATURDAY. G. A. F. BONNEAU, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana.

THIS Bank will be closed on Monday next, the 4th of July, and notes falling due on that day will be payable on SATURDAY, the 2d of July, [illegible]. R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, to carry on the [illegible] business, under the style of B. ANTOGNINI & E. RICHARD, [illegible] B. ANTOGNINI, E. RICHARD. 36 Conti street.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

THE Freight of trains [illegible]. HENRY F. FLANDERS, [illegible].

Gas [illegible] Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared [illegible]. E. DEBUYS, Secretary.

Notice.

THE new proprietor of the LOUISIANA COURIER requests all persons indebted to that paper [illegible]. A. HALSEPHE.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

THE undersigned, having purchased the St. Louis Hotel [illegible]. O. E. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

WE have taken a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for five years, [illegible]. D. M. HILDRETH & CO.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1859.

I LEAVE the evening for [illegible]. C. J. [illegible].

Wanted.

A WOMAN, who can cook, wash [illegible].

Committee of Conciliation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN FAVOR OF FAMILIES OF FRENCH AND SARDINIAN SOLDIERS.

[illegible] JOSEPH LANATA, Sardinian Consul, 11 Jefferson st.

Wholesale Store.

[illegible]

[illegible] C. DUHAMEL, Optician, [illegible]

LANDING ex brig [illegible] E. TALAMON, 161 Royal st.

[illegible] FAURES & NORMAN, 22 and 28 Royal st.

CATALONIA WINES—[illegible]. GOSTROUSE & LANGSDORFF.

MAGNOLIA WHISKY—[illegible]. GOSTROUSE & LANGSDORFF, 15 and 17 St. Louis st.

SARDINES IN OIL—[illegible] GOSTROUSE & LANGSDORFF.

STAR CANDLES—[illegible] GOSTROUSE & LANGSDORFF.

PRESSED TRUFFLES—[illegible] HENRY VALTEAU.

VERMICELLI AND MACARONI—[illegible] HENRY VALTEAU.

[illegible] HENRY VALTEAU.

GRUYERE AND SWISS CHEESE—[illegible] PLAGUO & VIGNOA.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, OIL, &c.—[illegible] PLAGUO & VIGNOA.

[illegible]

NEW COTTON SPINNER.

To Cotton Planters [illegible]

THE above invention has [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

[illegible]

COGNAC AND ROCHELLE BRANDIES—

[illegible] S. PLASAN, 20 Old Levee st.

BRANDY CHERRIES AND ABSYNTHE—[illegible] S. PLASAN.

SARDINES IN OIL—[illegible] S. PLASAN.

CLARET AND WHITE WINES [illegible]

[illegible] S. PLASAN.

[illegible] G. CAVAROC & CO., 102 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship [illegible]

[illegible] C. CAVAROC & CO.

[illegible]

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—[illegible]

LANDING ex ship Sybil, from Bordeaux—[illegible] P. GODDIN.

LANDING ex ship Albert, from Bordeaux—[illegible] E. HAUTRE & CO.

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] S. D. GRAVIAA & CO.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI [illegible] PLAGUO & VIGNOA.

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] CASSALDO & RASSALTO, 36 Old Levee.

To sail on THURSDAY, July 7th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For Galveston and Matagorda.—The superior steamship MAGNOLIA, J. Fowler, commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to board, or to C. FAYNE, 31 Camp st.

For New York via Havana.

To sail on TUESDAY, July 5th, at 8 A. M. precisely.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New York, via Havana.—The splendid and fast steamship PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] commander, will leave her wharf, opposite St. Mary's Market, punctually as above, carrying the United States mail and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 74 Magazine street. E. J. HART [illegible] & CO., Agents.

For California, via Aspinwall, Navy Bay and Panama.

To sail on TUESDAY, July 5th, at 8 A. M. precisely.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] commander, will leave St. Mary's Market punctually [illegible]

For through tickets apply at the office, No. 48 Magazine street. [illegible] HOWELL & CO.

Fourth July Excursion.

TO MANDEVILLE, LEWIS CAN AND MADISONVILLE.

THE splendid steamer ARROW [illegible] will leave the lake end of Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of the 7½ A. M. train, returning [illegible]. GEO. A. PORTER, Agent.

For Attakapas.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 5th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

THE steamer A. W. BAKER, [illegible] master, will leave as above taking freight for Berwick, Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, Charenton, New Iberia, Jeanerette, [illegible] and all intermediate landings on the [illegible]

For freight or passage apply on board or to HARDY & [illegible], 24 [illegible] street.

Steadon Springs Packets.

Leaving Mobile every TUESDAY and SATURDAY for Steadon and Cullum Springs.

THE superior and fast passenger steamer JEANNETTE [illegible] master, and the steamer ADVANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and [illegible] Springs.

[illegible]

[illegible]

For Havre.

[illegible]

Tea, Tea, Tea.

[illegible]

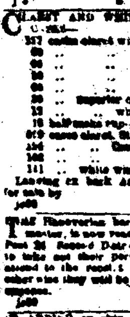
LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at MADRAS, to his BROTHER at WORCESTER, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."



[illegible]

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,

John Duncan & Sons,

405 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, DEBILITY, HEARTBURN, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, BLOOD DISEASES, &c. &c.

[illegible]

E. CHURCH,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

742 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible]

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

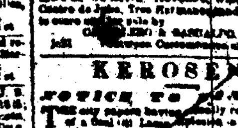
742 BROADWAY, N. Y.

[illegible]

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SPECIFIC CLUTTON, SO FAMED.

THE RENOWNED PETHERIAN, SIR ASTLEY COOPER, acknowledged its efficacy. [illegible]



HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] CASSALDO & RASSALTO, 36 Old Levee.

KEROSENE.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

[illegible]

[illegible] E. HAUTRE & CO.

GRUYERE CHEESE—[illegible] HENRY VALTEAU.

LANDING ex ship [illegible]

LANDING ex ship Albert, from Bordeaux—[illegible] BOUDRE & CO.

COGNAC—[illegible] S. PLASAN, 20 Old Levee st.