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THE DAILY BEE.
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1859.

THE PEACE.

The news of peace between France and Austria, following hard upon the announcement of an armistice, has been a source of serious perplexity to politicians and quidnuncs. It certainly seemed anomalous and inexplicable that Louis Napoleon should suddenly pause in the midst of his victorious career, and allow a definite breathing-space to his enemy whom he had driven by a series of defeats to its last entrenchments. A more extraordinary did it appear that he, after accomplishing so much; after wrest[illegible] from Austria the whole of Lombardy, [illegible]ing in readiness to expel her legions from the Venetian provinces; on the very [illegible] of the fulfilment of the promise to liberate Italy from the dominion of the House of Hapsburg, the French Emperor should have [illegible]ted more than the moderation of a Sylla, and should have consented to terms of peace which substantially preserve to Austria her sovereignty over an important part of Italy. No wonder that the adherents and admirers of NAPOLEON III were astounded at his intelligence, and refuse to credit it! No wonder they now manifest extreme disappointment and regret at its confirmation!

And yet when we examine coolly and dispassionately into the circumstances which have brought about this sudden peace, we probably find that the policy of Louis Napoleon has been steadily maintained, and unforeseen events have compelled him to terminate the war by a compromise which, at first, doubtless have spurred had the war continued as it originally was, between France and Sardinia on the one side, Austria on the other, with the solitary object of achieving the independence of Italy.

There is no doubt whatever that when NAPOLEON sent his armies to the assistance of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and issued the famous proclamation in which he declared that the Austrians must be driven beyond the Adriatic, his real and settled intention was to free both Lombardy and Venetia from the tyranny of the power which had so long oppressed them. But the Emperor was a propagandist of revolutionary principles, and even the upholder of a constitutional monarchy. His views were altogether different from those of GARIBALDI and Kossuth. He had no idea—whatever republican enthusiasts may have thought—of becoming a fomenter of the liberal ideas of the former, or of aiding the latter in his efforts to rouse Hungary against, and dismember the Austrian Empire. Willing as he was to set at naught the treaties of 1815; to furnish timely assistance to Sardinia and connection, the King of Sardinia and at the same time to demonstrate to Austria that he had neither forgotten nor forgiven her insidious treachery to his house, or her persistent and cold neutrality during the Crimean war, Louis Napoleon was nevertheless an absolute sovereign, and such entirely indisposed to co-operate with those who have his own authority to enfeeble his principles and doctrines practically enforced, which are totally at variance with the theories observed by him in the government of his people. In other words, the French monarch was invariably opposed to converting the Italian war into a focus of revolution, or to disturbing the influence the stability and safety of the thrones of Europe. These perils were clearly threatened as consequences of Austrian war, and hence the sagacious and good sovereign hastened to close by concessions in the hour of triumph in which, to use his own language, "economic proportions outside of the war had in it."

If Louis NAPOLEON had reason to dread the spread of revolutionary and republican ideas, he was not free from the danger of equally grave complications, viz.: a European war. He had nothing to fear from a terrible a misfortune, while he had to forfeit much of that brilliant prestige which the fields of Montebello, Magenta and Solferino had environed him. Nay, a lost war would probably have endangered his popularity at home, as it would undoubtedly have imposed on him the necessity of raising enormous sums for its prosecution. Why should he confront the risks of such a conflict, when he was assured not gaining the slightest territorial aggrandisement, if successful, and that his adversary would in many puzzling acts of duplicity, and among them this unexpected overtaking peace, should see the light, [illegible]ehend that to avert the calamity of a European war will be found the effect in the acceptance by NAPOLEON of conditions which seemingly fall short of those which a conqueror in every sense of the word might not unreasonably have exacted. But his pledge to drive Austria out of Italy? Well, he has not kept it. There is no doubt that. Yet perhaps the reasons of his policy, which have led him to fulfil, or seem to fulfil half way, may be such as to extenuate the breach of faith. At events, let us give the Emperor the benefit of a little patience, and it may be that when the details of the negotiations are published, his admirers will discover that he has forfeited all claim to their confidence.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA.—We are indebted to Messrs. S. De Visser & Co. for the following dispatch:

HAVANA, July 28—The steamship Granada, Capt. Gustavus Harrison, from New York 18th inst., via Havana 24th, and West 26th, crossed the bar at 2 o'clock. She stopped off the Morro at 4:30 P. M. on the 24th, transferred the passengers and mails to a steam tug outside, and received at New Orleans, sailing at 7:30 P. M. same day for Key West, at which port she received 21 passengers and the mails for California. Sailed on the morning of the 26th for New Orleans. The Granada has 27 passengers and a full freight from New York, but neither passengers nor freight for Havana.

COTTON.—Three bales cotton of the crop were received yesterday, two of which were by the steamship Mexico, Capt. Lyons, from Indianola and Galveston, one of which was consigned to Messrs. Fox & Co., and the other to F. J. Van Bibber & Co. The others were from Houston, and forwarded for delivery by Messrs. Miller, Montgomery & Co. The third bale was received by steamship Orizaba, at Berwick's Bay, from Galveston, and consigned to Messrs. Glasser & Co.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—At Baltimore a mob formed last night, while walking with a drum, and a fight ensued. It is supposed to have been over Sickles' case.

ALABAMA.—The Democratic and Opposition papers talk as if equally confident of carrying Tennessee at the election August 4. The Nashville Patriot says the Opposition Executive Committee for Middle Tennessee claim that the Opposition candidate for Governor, and seven out of eight of the Opposition candidates for Congress and Opposition majorities in both branches of the Legislature, will be elected.

[illegible]—The Washington States thinks the Democratic State ticket of Kentucky will be elected by about 8000 majority. That a Democratic Legislature will be elected, which will secure a Democratic United States Senator in place of Mr. Crittenden. Vice President Breckinridge is a candidate, and will no doubt be chosen. Congressmen are to be elected.

[illegible] advices from Washington of the 22d state that the President has appointed Hon. J. [illegible]shman, of Mississippi, Minister to the Nicaragua Confederation, vice Yancey, resigned.

Arrangements have at last been completed for a publication in Washington of a political and literary magazine, to be called the [illegible] of *Democratic Review*, under the editorial [illegible] of Col. Florence, assisted by eminent writers. It is to be "the expositor of the present and all future Democratic Administrations."

Mr. Barringer has formally declined the Central American mission. The opinion is entertained that all the pending questions in that quarter can be adjusted by a properly qualified representative.

The dispatches from Minister McLane present some strikingly interesting facts in addition to the newspaper accounts of Mexican affairs already published.

What did you give that blood mare of [illegible] the other day when she had the colt?" asked a Wall street broker of a friend from Long Island. "A pint of spirits of turpentine." "Good morning!"—"morning!" and they separated. Two days after, the same parties met on the street. "Say, old here, I gave my mare a pint of turpentine, and, by Jove, it killed her." "Old mare," was the reply. "Good morning!"—"morning!" and straightway, they departed.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

English Measures for Defense—The Paris Moniteur and Univers—Cable Laid from England to Denmark—Hudson Bay Company's License—The Paris Source—Departure of the Canada from Boston.

LONDON, July 16.—The Emperor of Austria has ordered an immediate cessation of recruiting for the army, which had just commenced.

The London *Press* states that nothing in the Austro-French compromise will induce England to resist reasonable measures for defense.

The Continental exchanges, except from Frankfort, show an unfavorable tendency.

WARNING TO THE UNIVERS.

LONDON, July 16.—The Paris *Moniteur* has published a second warning to the *Univers*, on account of objectionable articles.

SUCCESSFUL LAYING OF A CABLE.

LONDON, July 16.—The telegraph cable from England to Denmark has been successfully laid. The Mediterranean Company expect to lay a cable in November for the purpose of connecting Malta and Sicily.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

LONDON, July 16.—The Duke of Newcastle says that the English Government does not intend renewing the Hudson Bay Company's territorial license.

THE PARIS SOURSE.

LONDON, July 16.—After the reception of the peace news the Three-per-cent. State Rentes nearly reached 70.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA.

BOSTON, July 27.—The British and North American Royal mail steamer Canada, Captain Lang, sailed to-day for Liverpool with $285,000 in specie.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI MARKETS—STATE OF THE RIVER—STEAMBOAT PASSING.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The sales of the day amount to 600 bales.

Flour closed firm: Northern is quoted at $5 40. The sales of the day were 11,000 bbls.

Corn closed dull; the sales of the day amounting to 19,000 bushels.

Whisky closed firm at 26c.

The sugar market closed dull. Muscovado is quoted at 5¾ to 7¼. Holders, however, demand an advance.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The Flour market closed quiet, with sales of the day of 500 barrels. Corn closed firm at 80 to 85c. The Provision market closed dull, and but little inquiry. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $15 50.

THE MISSISSIPPI AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Mississippi river at this point has fallen five inches during the last 24 hours.

STEAMBOAT PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 28.—The steamer D. G. Taylor passed down at half past 9 o'clock this evening.

The Richmond *Enquirer* assails Mr. Buchanan with much violence because he "attempts to dictate to the Democratic party," through the columns of the *Constitution*, which, we are given to understand, will, then by minions of the President, and "devoted to the purpose of propounding to a very limited number of subscribers the almost indescribable policy of the present Administration, Federal and Federalist." The *Enquirer* follows up this little outburst of friendly feeling with an elaborate exposition of the manner in which Mr. Buchanan has falsified and perverted the Cincinnati platform, and then winds up in this vigorous style:

"We will have the Cincinnati platform as it is, uncontaminated by the interested dictation of any selfish interest, and, least of all, by the dictation of such an Administration as that which now presides at Washington, and whose entire course for the last eighteen months has been the occasion of a series of unprecedented disasters to the Democratic party and Administration, and has deserted every political friend which it once possessed, and which has incurred the just contempt of the whole world, without the Democratic party, an Administration which has made liberal obedience to its own orders, from which it timidly retreated, the occasion of its overwhelming rebuke, and, finally, an Administration whose vindictive proscription of anti-Lecompton Democrats has disgusted even the leaders of the Lecompton party, that Administration calling itself Democratic, which swallows the old Federalist measures of internal improvements by the General Government, a Federal bankrupt act, and a Federal usury act, seeks a military dictatorship, adopts the Black Republican heresies of Mr. Eli Thayer, and threatens, by its 'iron' pressure to force aggression, to drive every naturalized citizen from the Democratic ranks. Surely, submission to the dictation of such an *effete* Administration, and to the dictation of all measures by which the present ills or the future difficulties of the Democratic party can be cured or prevented.

[FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.]

THE USE AND ABUSE OF FINANCE.—Those who dabble in stock jobbing operations need to have, above all things, a philosophical turn of mind, and a temperament not to be agitated on slight provocation. Like gamblers, they require to drill themselves to every one event, whether the cards bring a good or bad turn of luck. There are but very few people, however, who possess the requisite coolness and calmness for the profession. Out of a number who enter on the Stock Exchange or in the gaming saloon, and hence it is that panics in the money market usually present such extraordinary features. To day a few intelligence will send up the mercury in the financial thermometer to boiling heat, and to morrow a like cause will send it down to the freezing point. In this uncertainty consists the chief charm of stock gambling; and it is in this exciting game that fortunes are lost and won in a day.

The war in Italy furnishes us with two remarkable examples of the suddenness with which the stock market is affected by intelligence calculated to alarm or to soothe the public mind. When it was made known in London and Paris that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino into the Sardinian territory, a veritable panic seized upon the market, and all the leading classes of public securities in Europe. English consols fell in one day three and a half per cent, representing a depreciation of a hundred and forty millions of dollars; French rentes declined five per cent, Russian stock thirteen, Sardinian sixteen, the Turkish loan thirty-six and a half, and Austrian five per cent. stock would not be touched at forty-nine. The depreciation of Government and other securities in England was estimated at seven hundred millions of dollars, and for the whole of Europe it could not have fallen short of fifteen hundred.

That was the immediate financial effect of the war news. The news of the armistice has had a somewhat similar effect, though of course in an opposite direction, and not in the same degree. English consols attained a rise of one and three quarters per cent, French rentes two and a half, Austrian metalliques ten, and French railway shares from twenty to thirty. Sardinian stock, which at the time of the first panic fell from one hundred to forty five, was sent up again by the events of the war and the news of the armistice to eighty-three.

It is impossible to approach any thing like a correct estimate of the effect of this excitement on the market value of stocks in Europe. We can, however, see its effect on Government securities, and that will enable us to form some judgment as to the general effect.

	National Debt.	Rise per cent.	Equivalent in $
Great Britain	$16,000,000	3¾	$600,000,000
France	1,700,000,000	2½	41,000,000
Austria	1,000,000,000	10	100,000,000
Sardinia	150,000,000	16	27,000,000
Total rise in the securities of the four Governments			$268,000,000

Thus the news of the armistice produced within one day a rise in the Government securities of these four states of Europe, the aggregate to about three hundred millions of dollars. If we were to triple that sum to represent the rise in all the Government and public securities of Europe, we would hardly be outside of the mark. If Louis Napoleon had only been inclined to make an operation on the Bourse, what a splendid opportunity he had before the armistice was finally concluded.

The press of England does not appear any way too friendly to France, for the most bitter attacks are constantly made on that country, not only in English, but also in French. Here is a *mot* from Punch, in doggerel French verse:

"L'empire c'est la paix, la guerre est arrivée,
Voila de l'empereur l'empire termine

Upon which the Paris correspondent of an Irish newspaper makes the following witty and cutting parody:

"L'empire c'est la paix, la guerre est arrivée,
Bientôt de Waterloo la bataille est vengée.

And,

Voila de l'Autriche l'empire termine.

A TENOR AMONG THE SPOILS OF WAR.—The Paris opera house have been suffering for the want of a good tenor singer. The French army has, however, captured one. A letter from Marseilles says that a sub-officer of the Austrian service, taken prisoner at Montebello, had been brought to France. He was rejoiced at getting out of the Austrian army and going to France, and in his joy used to delight his companions by singing airs by the great German composers. A French officer promised him that he should not long be a prisoner, as he found he had a superb voice which even Tamberlik would envy. He undertook to secure him an engagement, and has written to Paris on the subject. Conquering tenors on the battle field and at the bayonet's point is something new and curious.

The crinoline cannot boast of originality. Among the Greek ladies, a long time ago, even a hoop fashion prevailed upon than that which is now kept up by whalebone, rattan, brass rods, watch springs, and hoop-head hoops. They could enjoy dress petticoats! The sanyathan, or sabedeh, a native fossil stone, could readily be split into filaments, and woven, like any other threads, into cloth suitable for the purpose in question. Moreover, they were exempt from all wash-tub immersions; for, when soiled, they need only to be cast into the grate, whence they came out unharmed, and whiter than snow.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We copy the following from the Paris correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

Letters from Hungary state that the whole country is inundated with proclamations from Kossuth, in which he says:

"Six days before the catastrophe of Villagos, when Russia and treason forced the heroic Hungarian people to lay down their glorious arms, I spoke to you for the last time. I have been silent during long and painful years. But, thank God! the moment has now come at which I can again raise my voice and call the brave Magyar nation to arms to fight for the liberty of Hungary. That liberty succumbed on the 13th August, 1849, and in its fall it dragged down the liberty of all Europe. To recompense it, I shall soon disappear among you on the sacred soil of Hungary. I bring to you my two sons, whom the tiger Haynau (the precise Hungarian epithet used is stronger than this, and it cannot be translated) gorged with carnage, sent to me, not thinking for what work of vengeance I should bring them up."

In his proclamations, Kossuth never speaks of Austria, but always of the House of Hapsburg. He declares that the expulsion of that dynasty is the mission of the Hungarian nation. He says that he shall be supported by a power which ten years ago replaced the House of Hapsburg on the throne, and that that power is now engaged in preparing its arms against the Hapsburgs. He thus says:

"Rise, Magyars! Sacrifice your crops! Let them be trampled under foot to the last blade by your friends and your enemies! I swear to you, by the God of the Magyars, that I will enrich your soil for a thousand years, whilst reconquering Hungarian liberty!"

General Klapka has also issued a short proclamation to the Magyars, calling on them to take up arms and display the national colors. Among other things, he says:

"In the hand of the Magyar every scythe, as well as every musket, is a weapon. Assemble under my command, avenge all the Magyars who were assassinated by the Hapsburgs, especially the great Louis Bathiany, and reconquer the old Hungarian liberty!"

The Invasion of England continues to be referred to by some of the nervous and indiscreet journalists of the British metropolis. Nothing of the kind is *seriously* thought of in France *at present*, nor will any such bold, not to say desperate, scheme be entertained while *Great Britain occupies a neutral position on the Eastern question*. Nevertheless, the London *Globe* of a recent date, when commenting upon the speeches made at the Fourth of July dinner in Paris, said:

"Russia and the United States have one common element of greatness—namely, hopes; and that is an element of very considerable importance in estimating the necessity for regular defensive armaments. The United States have the farthest element of security of *remoteness*. Any formidable invaders would be long in getting at them, and might be sure beforehand that they could neither overrun nor conquer them to any purpose. The case is exactly the reverse with regard to these islands; and our totally different position must of necessity influence our national policy, whether as regards our armaments or alliances. We are open to a morning call any day from neighbors whose regular military forces are enormously greater than our own, and whose regular naval forces (such has been, of late years, their policy) we shall have enough to do to keep pace up with. Our resistance must be active, prompt and organized against any attack, or threat or hint of attack. We have no fastnesses of nature to fall back upon—we are as ships moored within hearing of the artillery of belligerent Europe—we can neither weigh our anchors nor cut our cables—we must have our guns ready and our hands practiced to work them—we must put our trust in God, and keep our powder dry."

The following resolution, offered by Lord Stanley of Alderley, will come up for discussion to-day in the British House of Lords:

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty expressing the thanks of this House for her communication of the deeply important correspondence on the Italian affairs, and acknowledging the unquestionable evidence that correspondence affords of Her Majesty's earnest and important endeavors to avert the calamities of war. That Her Majesty may be assured of the loyal confidence with which this House relies on Her Majesty's determination to maintain neutrality, and that finally it be represented to Her Majesty that while every suitable endeavor be made under her authority for the completion of our defenses on sea and land, the operations of the belligerent powers be carefully observed, with a view in particular of such effects of medication of Her Majesty's part as may lead to the conclusion of peace on comprehensive grounds."

Several attacks having been made upon Lord Palmerston, the new British Premier, in consequence of his advanced age—seventy-five—the London *Times* has thought it necessary to offer an apology, viz.: "In the course of which this passage occurs: We know what most men are who survive to this age, and how literally they fulfill the Psalmist's lament, that after fourscore years and ten all is but labor and trouble. But here is Lord Palmerston, still gay; still winning friends; still open to conviction; still learning, if, besides governing the nation, able to make a good speech for any body that wants one. Here we have him distributing prizes at the University College, surrounded by some of the finest educational [illegible] of the country, and surpassing them on their own ground, even while with his wonted good nature, he is reminding them of their good sayings. Well, tell us how this is, you jolly young fellows who think the fun of life must be over at thirty, and that at forty a man is a cumbered old lumber, good for nothing under the sun, except, perhaps, to make money and leave it to his betters. Your Premier is twice this age; beat him, if you can! Run a tilt with him anywhere. Cross rapiers at a table, put on the gloves with him at St. Stephen's, draw a bow with him for a set speech on an important subject, and you will find him your better—better for hand and for eye, and for stamina. How is it think you? What virtue or what vice in the system still brings this man to the top of the all? He is only an Irish peer; he has enough for his position, but no more; he pretends neither to much religion nor to much learning; he is no orator; he is incapable of a philippic, a tremendous argument, or an overpowering climax. As regards what can be done, and what every lad can do to do on entering a college or breaking himself to his garret, Lord Palmerston gives most admirable, most simple, and most intelligible advice. The points of most importance, he lays over suitable, must be those which he most insists upon and returns to. The first of these is perseverance against failure, against defeat, against the continued pressure of adverse circumstances. Strange advice to hear from a man who has a right to be considered the most fortunate man in the empire.

A Pleasant Lot of Reptiles.

A group of living serpents brought from North Carolina were secured for scientific purposes, and have been handed over to Professor Foote, of the Medical College, for safekeeping. They consist of two rattlesnakes, two bull snakes, one spreading adder, one black racer, and one joint snake. They are all very fine specimens. Professor Foote intends to test the newly discovered remedy for the bite of venomous serpents, of which accounts have been published. As these serpents nearly all eat and drink freely, they may be expected to live many years. The rattlesnake is the most active species. The bull snake and racer are over five and a half feet in length.

The five named are beautiful reptiles—if they are generally regarded as the descendants of Mother Eve may be classed as beautiful. They are called "bull snakes," the vulgar name, because of the peculiar noise they make. They are a light drab skin of a buff color, with black spots and rings, and under the magnetic touch of Professor Christy are as gentle as lambs; indeed, they seem to delight in having him wrap them around his arms. They may be considered ornaments to the North State.

Not so with the black racer, which designs to spend its days in a hollow tree, and the bull snakes only through compulsion. With his head elevated, and neck magnificently curved, you behold the king of American snakes. He receives the fondlings of Professor Christy with disdain, darts forth his black, arrowy tongue, and shakes his tail as a warrior of old would his spear—a warning to mankind not to presume too much on friendship!

The joint snake is the wonder of the collection. It is now shedding its skin and is torpid, so much so as to admit of being handled at pleasure. We felt of its body, and it apparently felt and heard as a philosophic stick of wood. It lives chiefly in holes in the ground when at home, and is called a "joint snake" because of the structure of its tail, by means of the joints of which it can throw itself several feet.

The horrid looking rattlesnake and the spreading adder occupy separate apartments in the same box, which is covered with glass—a thin partition between life and death. There are holes through the partitions to admit of a circulation of air, and through one of these we found that the adder had succeeded in drawing about a foot of his body into the apartment of his neighbor, the largest rattlesnake, but was unable to go either forward or back. Fortunately the apartments are too close to admit of a combat.—Cincinnati Gazette.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF BLACKS FROM CANADA, SOUTH FOR THE SOUTH.—Thursday morning the packet Union arrived from Fort Stanley, Canada, with sixteen fugitive slaves, who had escaped from the South at various periods within the last two years, and who had been living at the negro settlement at Chatham, Canada West. Becoming weary of Canadian freedom, which to many blacks embraces the cognate liberty of going inadequately clothed, and of being nearly starved to death, they were about to return to the South, preferring plantation life to the privilege attendant on a state of existence for which circumstances have rendered them peculiarly disqualified. One family, consisting of a colored man, his mother, and three children, who escaped from near Paris, Kentucky, about one year ago, after the experience afforded by a hard Canadian winter, began to sigh for their "old Kentucky home," and a short time ago they wrote to their master, informing him of their desire to return, and requesting him to meet them at Cleveland. When they arrived in the old packet their master was there to meet them, and they expressed their gratification at the meeting in a manner which dissolved a strapping negro for him. "Old Aunty," a venerable negress, whose black and shining face stood out in strange contrast with her hair, quite as the white snow, took occasion to "express her mind" in regard to Canada. They kept all talk about her freedom over due, (pointing with a cane brake finger across the Detroit river in the direction where lay the Uncle Tom's Cabin,) and "Pa'a massa, jes' stay with us down dere in old Kentuck." The entire party took the train for Cincinnati, happy in the thought that they were going home.—Louisville Journal.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY DURING THE KANSAS DISTURBANCES.—The Kansas correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Wyandott, July 19, says that for some time past a commission, authorized by the Legislature, one of whom was appointed by the House of Representatives, one by the Council, and one by the Governor, consisting of Hon. Henry J. Adams, Samuel C. A. Kingman, and Edward Hoagland, have been investigating the claims for damages incurred during the disturbance of 1855-6. The following is a summary of the result, which is to be reported to the Constitutional Convention:

The total amount of the claims filed before the Boards amounts to the sum of $1,250,500 66. The amount awarded is about $500,000. The remainder of the claims were either fraudulent, or presented by citizens of Missouri. The total number of cases is between 400 and 500. Of these the free State men have 335; pro slavery 66. The value of crops destroyed, $33,000; horses stolen, 440; cattle, 406 head. Fifty-three houses and saw mills were burned. The largest amount awarded is to Col. Eldridge, proprietor of the *Free State*, who receives $40,000; the small sum is to a person who claimed over $2000, and was awarded $9."

AN INSANE WOMAN HANGS HERSELF.—*Being Cut Down and Revived, She Attempted to Reason*.—We are reliably informed of a somewhat remarkable occurrence which took place in Louisville, on Friday last. We give it without mentioning names, as the lady is the wife of a much esteemed citizen of Sandusky. For some time past the woman to whom we refer had given unmistakable evidence of being deranged. Last Friday morning she managed to elude the watchful eyes of her friends, and taking the valance to a bed, she proceeded to one of the outhouses and suspended herself by the neck. Fortunately a laborer about the house had occasion immediately after to visit the outhouse, and hastened to her in the condition described. She seemed struggling in the last agonies of strangulation. He caught her around the body, and lifting her, cried loudly for assistance.

The door having closed to, although his cries were heard, it was some time before the people about the house could discover from whence the sounds proceeded. The woman was at length cut down and conveyed into the house, where medical aid was at once summoned. Bleeding was resorted to, and after losing a large quantity of blood, the unfortunate lady at length revived. With consciousness, her reason was restored to her, though she had no idea of what had so nearly resulted in a tragedy. Her friends prudently refrained from enlightening her about it, and she still believes she has recovered from a severe fit. If her recovery from insanity is permanent, and her physician is sanguine that it will be, her friends will have no cause to regret the act.—[*Cheriland Democrat.*

John Bulwer, a quaint writer of the seventeenth century, specially recommends the following three dinner rules: *Strike deaf—After attention—Rumor gentlemen*; which has been humorously translated, "Work for the jaws—A silent pause—Frequent ha has!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS IN SUMMER.—The travel by railroad from this place to the North this summer, as we have had opportunity to know, has been very great, and this in the face of the fact that our city has remained unprecedentedly healthy, and the temperature of the atmosphere so modified by cool breezes and refreshing showers of rain, whenever the heat has grown too oppressive, as to make living here quite tolerable in comparison with other places, if we are to judge by the thermometrical indications given in our exchanges. The river has continued high, and the cool breezes which great the *habitués* of the levee would seem, by their peculiar strength and freshness in that quarter, to assure us that the high water has not been without material benefit to our sanitary condition. The force with which these breezes range through all ventilated rooms, and the relief they afford to a less equally cool breezes from Lake Pontchartrain and the Gulf of Mexico, particularly at night, invigorates the system with balmy repose, or impart a waking freshness in the morning that in all our travel we have nowhere else experienced. Mosquitoes abide, and at some no great occasion, except as a matter of "fashion," for so much travel northward, particularly when there are so many delightful watering places contiguous to our city, and conditions quite as conducive to health and comfort as the more frequented resorts north of Manos & Dixon's line. The nights here are proverbially so much cooler, and the days are so much more modified by refreshing showers of rain so much more frequently than in more northern latitudes, that we must conclude, despite the mosquitoes, that there is no more agreeable place, even in midsummer, than New Orleans.

RUNNING DUEL.—The public was quite taken by the ears yesterday by a rumor to the effect that a duel had been fought near the city between two adventurers, in the Nicaragua expedition, and that one of the parties, Col. Henry, had been killed. We understand that such a duel did begin, but no one was in sufficient contemplation to get at one of the parties concerned. We hope that all difficulty between them may be amicably adjusted.

RAIN.—The city was greatly relieved yesterday by a fine shower of rain, which the parched streets seemed to drink up with avidity, and which cooled the over-heated atmosphere most agreeably. It strikes us that there is no danger of yellow fever appearing so long as the temperature continues to be modified by the occurrence of refreshing showers.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of James Mitchell, found dead on the St. Isidore farm, belonging to the St. Mary Asylum, Third District. Verdict—"Accidentally shot himself with a gun in the left side of the breast." He was about 14 years old, and a native of Ireland.

ALLEGED LIBEL, PRESENT AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—Henry Biberry was arraigned yesterday on a charge of libeling the character of Michael Martino, by falsely charging him with entering a room feloniously. The complainant charges him also in the connection with perjury and false imprisonment. The accused was held for hearing before Recorder Somerville.

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.
When the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name for the cure of Liver and Bowel complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. This medicine is supplied by the M'Lane's Liver Pills, and has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pill is the best remedy ever prepared for the Liver Complaint.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, upon the market, which are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had in all responsible drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

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

☞ World-famed to a certainty is Dr. HOFFLAND'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and all the train of diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive organs. Nature's own remedy, upon the proper action of which the health as a rule depends. These Bitters are powerful to the same sure of operation, and compound entirely of vegetable substances prepared with the greatest care. If you want to be entirely relieved, both perfectly and speedily, get and procure this valuable tonic.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. See advertisement.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Even if the worst surface of the body is constantly blotted over with partial inoculations, or running sores, the Ointment and Pills, by the Chemical, neutralized internally by the Pills.

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

B. PRADEL,
66 ..... St. Charles st. 66

"CUTLERY! CUTLERY!"

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as two and three blades Pocket Knives, English Knives with several blades, ebony and horn handles, fine and common dining table, office and carving Knives, plain and extra fine Ebonized and Buffalo Knives, Corkscrews, a full assortment of Razors, warranted, as well as of cutlery in general.

Having received therefore a stock of Albanite Spoons and Forks, I offer the same at manufacturers prices. Families requiring any of the foregoing articles would do well to visit his establishment before purchasing elsewhere, as he is the sole agent for the same manufactured Germany.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ..... mw&thsu&tf.

Two STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power

B. PRADEL,
66 ..... ST. CHARLES STREET 66

MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses Corporeal Supports, Shoulder Braces, Jewel Trusses, of Dr. Bern's, of Gaubert & Pratel's, a new and improved method, SILVER PLATED FINGER TRUSSES, Dr. Wishman & Bern's Patent Trusses, with screw pressure, for the cure of RUPTURES, when curable. These various Trusses have received the highest recommendations of the Medical Faculty. Also Trusses manufactured by others, patronized and approved correct by many years' experience. Bandages for Piles; several varieties of Bandages for the relief of Prolapsus Uteri; Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Vulcanized Elastic Silk, Thread and Cotton Hose, Suspensory Bandages of various sorts, Arm Slings, Crutches, Elastic Knee Caps, Ankle Supporters, Shoulder Pillows, Ladies' Supporters, Bandages for the relief of Inflammation, and particularly of the Body, a complete assortment of Surgical Instruments for the removal of every description.

INJECTING MACHINES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Injecting Pipes of different principles, by hydrostatic pressure, with constant stream, with single or double passes; Rectum Pipes, Ear Pipes, Vaginal Douching apparatus, Dr. Brunier's Irrigator, self-acting or working up the fluid, adapted to every species of injection, Syringes of every description, Syringes, together with a large supply of Clysopumps of different forms.

Trusses, Bandages, &c., applied to the satisfaction of customers. All the instruments and apparatuses repaired with prompitude and care.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES will find a large assortment of Bandages, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, and Clysopumps of every description, for sale, at wholesale and retail, at

B. PRADEL,
66 St. Charles st.

A FINE family of NEGROES for sale, on account of the owner leaving the State.

LEWIS, negro, 45 years, cooper-proof hand.
ARTHUR, negro, 27 years, cooper and farmer.
GEORGE, 27 years, cooper and farmer.
ELIZABETH, 46 years, washer and ironer.
All fully guaranteed.

APPLY No. 66 Delaumont street, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. ..... AND D. ROLLAND.

COGNAC OIL BARTHON.—3 bales, 15 000 each, 2 pounted cortes; 15 do, do do, regular do; 100 bale oil; 75 cases Tarragona almonds; 10 pounted cortes; 10 do, do do, regular do; 100 bale oil; 50 pounted almonds. Landing at brig Gazzetter, from Barcelona, and for sale by PIAGGIO & VIGNES, Jr., 28 Canal st.

JUST received ex steamship Havana, from Philadelphia, and for sale by the undersigned—
100 boxes Dual Lager Beer.
100 cases Congress Water.
50 Hampers.
50 boxes Dodge's Sauce.
25 pipes Malaga Sweet Wine.
25 bbls Sherry Wine.
25 half bbls Sherry Wine.
25 quarter casks Sherry Wine.
25 quarter casks Malaga Sweet Wine.
25 quarter casks Malaga Dry Wine.
25 half bbls Malaga Dry Wine.
25 half bbls Malaga Sweet