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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4.

THE PEACE AND THE PRESS.

The copious extracts we publish to-day from the comments of the European press on the peace will enable the reader to form a tolerably correct and comprehensive idea of public sentiment in relation to this important topic. It will be seen that, as a general rule, the English journals denounce, and those of France approve the conduct of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is necessary, however, to remark that both the censure and the panegyric must be received with wholesome reserve; for, on the one side, political prejudices, deep seated and implacable, cloud and confuse the otherwise impartial judgment of the British people, while on the other the rigid governmental supervision of the French press precludes those organs of popular opinion from the exhibition of the slightest independence. In other words, the English press, though free, is fettered by dislike and mistrust of the French Emperor, while the French papers are not at liberty to do aught but praise or keep silence.

Of all the English papers the London *Times* is the most sarcastic, and the *News* the most indignant. The former puts on an air of studied moderation which thinly veils its resentments and its reproaches; the latter scolds NAPOLEON in good set terms, charging him with the betrayal of his trust and the violation of his pledge. The one hints that the peace has strengthened Austria; that the freedom of Italy must be understood in a Napoleonic sense—i. e., as no freedom at all; and that the Emperor has consulted nothing beyond his own interest and advancement. The other unhesitatingly denounces the peace, boldly proclaiming that it will fill the open and covert enemies of freedom with boundless exultation, and that it is a jubilee for Austrian grand dukes, Italian cardinals, French priests and English peers. The *Morning Post*, which is the Government organ, is on the whole rather satisfied with the treaty, considers that NAPOLEON has fulfilled his mission in Italy, lauds his discretion and self denial, and is particularly pleased at what it regards as the abolition of ecclesiastical power in the Papal States. The London *Herald*—the mouthpiece of Lord DERBY—sneers at the peace, recalls certain promises of freedom for Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, and declares that the Papal Government has been rendered stronger than ever. Thus we see that, with the exception of the *Post*, every one of the leading London journals finds cause of censure in the treaty of Villa Franca.

It is scarcely necessary to epitomize the views of the Paris papers, as they all, with greater or less enthusiasm, ring the changes on the glory of the French arms, the magnanimity of the Emperor, the generous and exalted policy he has displayed, &c. One notable exception to this jubilant outcry is the course of the *Patrie*. That able paper, which had sustained NAPOLEON throughout the campaign, now significantly publishes the telegrams announcing the terms of peace, and maintains a profound silence in its editorial columns. This is the only form which French displeasure can assume, but it is an impressive and intelligible one.

We believe after all that NAPOLEON will be judged with more impartiality in America than elsewhere. Here we are neither his hereditary enemies nor his unconditional friends: we are exempt alike from the prejudices which obscure criticism, and the predilections which disarm it. The upshot of our observations respecting American sentiment is that it is unfavorable to the French Emperor. The majority of the journals think the peace injudicious, and believe that the conflict has by no means terminated. In this opinion we are disposed reluctantly to concur.

FROM RUATAN ISLAND AND BALIZE, HONDURAS.—The British brig Kate, Capt. Stevens, sixteen days from Ruatan Island, arrived yesterday. Capt. Stevens reports that he was becalmed seven days within 100 miles of the Bar. The Kate brought four passengers, viz: Mr. Daly (editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, Belize) and lady, and Wm. Chilton and C. Montgomery, of Mobile.

Messrs. Chilton and Montgomery were passengers on the schooner Reindeer, Capt. Stevenson, from Mobile, for Ruatan Island, with a cargo of lumber and assorted merchandise, and was totally lost on the North Triangles on the 2d July.

The Democrats of the Baton Rouge Senatorial District are in a snarl. A day or two ago a Convention of delegates assembled at Red Stick, and endeavored to effect a nomination. After fifty ineffectual ballots, the Convention adjourned, referring the matter back to the people.

The Boston *Courier* states, upon the very best authority, that the enterprise of editing Mr. Choate's works has been undertaken by his own family, for the benefit of the estate, and that a complete collection of his various literary productions will be published at as early a date as possible, in connection with a biography. The *Courier* adds the hope that this statement will serve as a sufficient intimation to any who might have contemplated the collection of Mr. Choate's works as a mere literary speculation, and that his estate, not of itself large, may thus have all the benefit of a posthumous publication of his writings.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, who adds the common sense of an editor to the experience of a Republican member of Congress, is out with a letter of some length, in which he discusses the question—"*is success a duty?*"—and in which he submits certain "facts" for Republicans to consider. The letter is too long for our columns, but the substance is, that if the Republicans—the Opposition—mean to succeed in any thing, principle or interest, they must unite on some unexceptionable man, without particular reference to his Republicanism.

"In a word," says he, "if heroic old Zack Taylor were alive, although he might not be technically a straight Republican, we should most cheerfully vote for him for *President*, as we did once before."

Musical Chit Chat.

The second annual Singing Festival of the Public Schools will take place next Tuesday. Some twelve or fourteen hundred children, piled up amphitheatre wise from the stage of the Music Hall, will renew the beautiful spectacle of last July, and will sing such noble chorals as *Old Hundred*, Luther's *Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott*, and others. Mme. Biscacci-anti is still concertizing "Down East" and north of us, and with most brilliant success. Mrs. Escott has been singing nightly this week, with rare beauty of voice and easy fluency of style, in the florid music of Auber's *Haydee*, with a ballet troupe, at the Boston Museum. Mr. Miranda is the tenor.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says that Formes, having angrily parted with Ullman, intends organizing a rival opera troupe for the next season. He will bring them to this country in September. The company will be styled "The Carl Formes Opera Company." Jenny Paur is to be the prima donna; his brother, Theodore Formes, primo tenore; Cesare Badiali, primo baritone, and he (Carl Formes), primo basso. Ullman and Strakosch will, it is said, be joint managers of opera in the "Academies" of the three cities next season. Strakosch has gone to Europe to engage singers.

Meyerbeer is in London, superintending the rehearsals of his new opera, *Le Pardon de Ploermel*, and the *Musical World* is again busy in the defense of the composer against the criticisms of Wagner, Heine, Dr. Zopff, and others.

Boy choirs are becoming more and more common in the English Episcopal churches of this country. One of the papers of Newport, R. I., says:

Trinity Church was last Sunday the scene of a new phase in church music. Mr. Tourjee, the organist and musical director of that church, introduced a choir of seventeen children, of his own teaching, who, with the assistance of tenor and bass voices, performed the musical part of the services, and in a manner to elicit the admiration of the entire congregation. Their time is said to have been equal to the best trained voices. Their ages were from eight to fourteen years. Although this is a new thing in Newport, it has a precedent in other places. The choir of St. Andrew's Church, Providence, is composed almost entirely of boys; it is also a general custom in the renowned cathedrals and churches in Europe. The performance of the choir at Trinity Church last Sabbath reflects great credit upon their instructor, Mr. Eben Tourjee.—*Boston Journal of Music.*

A MAN RESURRECTED.—The Franklin (La.) *Sun* has the following:

A man who says his name is Ridens arrived here a few days ago from the Bayou Macon. He tells the following story on himself, which would seem to need confirmation:

He, Ridens, was one of a party to run a girl off who wished to get married without the consent of her parents. They took a boat somewhere up the Macon, and some time afterwards the parents, with a pursuing party overtook the boat and stopped her. A fight then ensued between the two parties for the girl, in which Ridens received two severe blows upon the head, one of which laid him as senseless as death. He was believed, in fact, to be dead, and was consequently hurriedly buried. About two hours afterwards two doctors, who wanted his body, dug him up, and finding symptoms of vitality in him, applied the necessary remedies and restored him to life.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

The Peace Conference at Zurich—The Neutral Powers Excluded—No Sardinian Representative Present—European Congress to Follow—Continued Discontent in Italy—Popular Vote Ordered in Tuscany—Napoleon's Reasons for Concluding Peace—Decline in Cotton and Consols—Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, arrived at this port this morning.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 23d ult., and her advices are two days later than those received by the Kangaroo from Cape Race.

The steamship Bremen, the Glasgow and the Edinburg, from New York, have arrived at their respective destinations.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, which sailed from Boston on the 13th of July, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, the 23d ult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending Friday evening amount to 50 000 bales, of which speculators took 6500 bales, and 13,000 bales were taken for exportation. All qualities of Cotton have declined fully ⅛ during the week. The market was firmer, however, at the close of the week. The sales on Friday were 8000 bales, of which speculators took about 1000 and exporters 1000 bales. The market closed firm and steady at the following quotations of the Brokers' Circular:

Fair Orleans 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans 7⅛d.; Fair Mobile 7⅞d.; Middling Mobile 7 1-16d.; Fair Uplands 7⅛d.; Middling Uplands 6 15-16d.

The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 695,000 bales, of which 620,000 bales are of American production.

Some circulars say that at one time during the week prices had fallen off ⅛ to ¼, but subsequently rallied, and closed at ⅛ decline on the highest quotations of last week.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, July 23.—The funds continue to show a want of confidence, and have declined ⅛ to ¼ since Wednesday. Consols for money closed at 94⅞ to 94⅞.

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are of a favorable character.

The demand for goods and yarns was good, and the market closed firm, prices having an advancing tendency.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, July 22.—The Havre Cotton market closed steady. Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 112 francs; Orleans Bas 107 francs.

MONEY MARKET AND BULLION.

LONDON, July 23.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has declined during the week £242,000.

The money market is generally unchanged. There is a good demand, generally, at the ruling rates of last week.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon, July 23.—The Cotton market closed steady at the quotations of last evening.

The sales to-day are estimated at 6000 bales.

There is an increased demand to-day for Wheat and the market closed firm; prices having an upward tendency.

Corn closed quiet and unchanged.

Provisions generally closed dull at yesterday's quotations.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 23.—The Peace Conference, which is to meet within a few days at Zurich, in Switzerland, is to be composed only of representatives from France, Austria and Sardinia.

The Sardinian Government has not yet named any one to represent her at the Conference, and it is believed that no representative of Sardinia will be present, but that Sardinia, if she is satisfied with the settlement that may be made between France and Austria, will, if she pleases to do so, acquiesce in the Austro-French arrangement in a separate article appended to the treaty.

It is supposed that a European Congress, comprising all the great powers, and including Sardinia and the Italian Confederation, will be called, and meet after the conclusion of the Conference of the belligerent powers.

It is affirmed that King Victor Emmanuel signed nothing but the armistice, and consequently that Sardinia is still nominally in a state of war with Austria.

The latest advices from Italy represent that the inhabitants and provisional authorities continue to exhibit great dissatisfaction with the terms of peace.

The people of Tuscany continue to show strong hostility to the return of the Grand Duke, and the Provisional Government has directed that the popular vote be taken on the subject.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor Napoleon has received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Papal Nuncio was the spokesman for the ambassadors on the occasion.

The Emperor, in replying to the address, said that Europe was so unjust to him at the commencement of the war, that he was happy to conclude a peace with Austria as soon as the honor and interests of France (!) were satisfied.

The Emperor concluded by expressing a hope in which he trusted that the peace now concluded would be enduring.

The Paris Bourse closed flat, and prices have slightly declined.

The Diet of the Germanic Confederation has agreed to reduce the contingent force and the fortresses of the Federal Government to a peace footing.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

Napoleon's Explanation Unsatisfactory—Discussions in the British Parliament—Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, July 23.—Paris correspondents state that the Franco-Austrian Peace Conference will probably assemble in the course of a week, or about the first of August, although the precise time of the meeting has not yet transpired.

The explanations of the Emperor Napoleon in regard to the manner in which he thought fit to conclude peace with Austria are not considered by the English press as reassuring.

A spirited discussion had taken place in the British House of Commons in relation to the foreign policy of England in the present crisis.

Mr. Disraeli strenuously opposed all interference on the part of the Government with the settlement of the terms of peace or the Peace Congress, should one be called.

Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell expressed the opinion that England might properly participate in such a Congress, but stated that nothing had yet been determined on by the Government.

Lord Elcho gave notice that he would offer a resolution against any interference on the part of the Government with the peace question under the present circumstances.

The measure submitted by Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the increase of the income tax has been adopted.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally with an advancing tendency.

Richardson, Spence & Co's. circular reports Flour closed dull at previous quotations.

Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency, and an advance of 1 to 2d. is reported.

Western Red Wheat is quoted at 7s. 6d. per cental.

Canal White Wheat 9s. to 9s. 6d.

Corn generally closed firm with an upward tendency. Mixed Corn 5s. 10d. to 6s. 3d per cental.

The harvest prospects throughout England were very favorable.

PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market generally closed quiet. Beef closed heavy. There was little enquiry, and prices were weak.

Pork closed heavy, and quotations are nominal.

Bacon closed dull, and all qualities have slightly declined.

Lard closed quiet at 54s. to 56s.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The Sugar market closed dull generally at previous quotations.

Coffee closed quiet, and prices are generally unchanged.

The Tea market closed buoyant, and prices have advanced 6d. to 1s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23.—Baring Brothers & Co.'s circular reports that the London Breadstuffs market closed dull.

Sugar closed firm generally at the quotations of last week.

Tea closed buoyant and prices have slightly advanced.

Coffee closed dull. Prices are easier, but quotations generally remain unchanged.

In American securities an average business has been done, without quotable change in prices. The market generally closed firm.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, July 22.—French Rentes closed at 67 francs 15 centimes.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A serious accident occurred last night on the Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke.

The down train, while in full speed, was precipitated through the bridge over the Tomhannock creek, and fell some twenty or twenty-five feet into the water, which was from six to eight feet deep.

It is reported that thirteen persons were killed and many others injured.

A great portion of those who were killed were employés of the road.

Among the names of the passengers killed, so far, as has been ascertained, none were residents of the South.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen five inches during the past twenty-four hours, and is still falling, with eight feet of water in the channel from here to Cairo.

The upper streams are also falling, with six feet of water on the lower rapids of the Mississippi.

There are four feet six inches of water in the channel of the Missouri, and three feet in the channel of the Illinois at the bars.

VICKSBURG, August 3.—The steamer Capitol passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 600 bales. The market generally closed steady at yesterday's quotations.

The Persia's news had no effect upon the market.

Flour closed with an upward tendency. The sales to-day were 14,000 bbls., at an advance of from 10 to 15c on Western brands. Southern Flour is generally unchanged.

Wheat closed generally with an advancing tendency. Sales of 1400 bushels were effected at an advance of 2 to 3c., caused by the advices from Europe by the steamship Persia, and by the limited supply in the market.

Corn closed active, with an advancing tendency. The sales to-day amount to 71,000 bushels, and prices have advanced 2 to 3c.

Coffee closed dull at a decline of ⅛c. Turpentine closed dull at 48c. Rice closed dull and unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—The overland California mails arrived in this city last night, with dates from San Francisco of the 9th and 10th ult., which are three days later than those received by the steamer Webb at New Orleans.

The advices, however, comprise nothing of special importance.

EUROPE.

DETAILS BY THE JURA.

The chief items by this arrival relate to the expression of opinion by the European press touching the peace.

The French Press.

The tone of the continental press, as we have said—the Paris journals alone excepted—is one of protest against the "military philanthropy exhibited by France, beginning with Montebello, and culminating in Villa Franca." The French journals, of course, insert to order, that the treaty fulfils virtually the programme put forth at the beginning of the war. The *Debats*, which at the first announcement of peace said that the two sovereigns had not agreed between themselves without having recourse to the intervention of Europe, is now compelled to admit it was wrong. The *Moniteur* says nothing, which is certainly worse; but the semi-official *Constitutionnel* affirms that "the victor has not abused his conquest, that Italy is now independent, and that the several States are now joined in that confederation which is traditional."

Our Paris dates are to Friday, the 15th.

The most ridiculous rumors are current in the city, including one that the King of Sardinia will abdicate.

The Republican party in France is principally dissatisfied with the result of the war, and it is agreed that if Italy attempts may be made by the extreme Radicals to create disturbance and to upset any endeavors to effect the progressive and moderate reforms.

The London News on the Peace.

This abrupt and disappointing termination of the noble struggle has naturally filled both the covert and avowed enemies of freedom and progress with unwonted exultation. The friends of despotism and intolerance, the aristocratic partisans of Hapsburg rule, the supporters of the Holy Alliance and the Papal throne, are almost beside themselves with sudden joy. It is a jubilee for Austrian grand dukes, Italian cardinals, French priests, and English peers. All this is natural enough. But there are others besides the avowed and real enemies of progress who regard the peace with a certain kind of satisfaction. Many sincere friends of the Italian cause look upon it with a certain kind of sardonic pleasure, as the fulfilment of the gloomy prophecies they have uttered ever since the commencement of the war. Such an alliance, they had always said, would never prosper, and could produce no good result. The peace is no doubt a very bad one, but they are not disappointed, as they never expected any thing better, and can only marvel at the ignorance or credulity of those who imagined that the Italian cause would be really served by a selfish and arbitrary ruler like Louis Napoleon. Looking at the conditions of the peace, they turn with an air of triumph and exclaim, "He has betrayed the cause, as we always said he would."

[From the London *Times* of July 19.]

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace. It is a document which requires frequent reperusal, and which invites unceasing conjecture. The principal aim of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation, and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained. "It is true," says Napoleon III, (illustrating the proverb, *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*) "that Venetia remains to Austria;" but he explains that this exception is immaterial, because Venetia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of the Italian Confederation. We confess we do not follow the Emperor in this explanation. That Venetia will remain Italian we clearly see; we should have more difficulty in understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian; but how this fact renders its possession by Austria of less importance we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequences which none but an Emperor at the head of many legions can enounce with effect.

To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria, a great military monarchy, is, by this possession, a member of a Confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike States. In this Confederacy who will influence and who will obey? Austria is right in boasting that it matters not to her what may be the fortune of arms; for, beaten or victorious, she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now to become universal; that which was an encroachment is now to become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for France a powerful ally. It is undoubtedly true. But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the independence of Lombardy is not that independence for which the Lombards sighed.

It is notoriously very difficult to get at the meaning of Louis Napoleon. He is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon his not being found out. But, of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this treaty of Villa Franca, the sense of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given.

In another article, the London *Times* holds the following strong language:

Austria is all weapon—Italy is all prey. Austria has only surrendered what she might at any moment take back, but what she is probably now too wise to desire. Sardinia has got what she must hold on sufferance, and what, if attacked, she could not defend. When the satraps of Austria are re-established at Florence and Modena, and when she stands armed to the teeth, dominant and irresistible in the Italian Confederation, Austria will be greater in Italy than she ever yet has been.

If England had dared to propose this to her before the fight began, she could not have refused it; and it now seems that 100,000 lives would have been saved, and Italy would have been just as much "free from the Alps to the Adriatic." Such are the consequences of people not being in accord as to the sense of the words they use. But we must in justice explain that the error has not been ours alone. The man of all men who should have understood the Emperor Napoleon, the man who of all men understands the cause of Italy, the man who of all men Italy hailed as her statesman as she hailed his master as her champion—Count Cavour—was, like ourselves, deceived—the free Italy that he imagined was very unlike that which the two Emperors have devised; and in disgust he has retired from the high position he has so long filled, unable to meet the reproaches of those whose hopes he had excited and whose indignation he had so much cause to dread.

Effects of the Peace in Paris.

Galignani's Messenger says:

"As soon as the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace became known, considerable crowds collected, as if by magic, in every part of Paris, in spite of the extreme heat of the weather, and congratulated each other on the war being over. Flags soon appeared at the windows, and at night the public offices, theatres, and great thoroughfares were brilliantly illuminated. An immense crowd filled the streets to a late hour, admiring the brilliant appearance of the houses, as was seen at the rejoicing on the occasion of the battle of Solferino. Many of the secondary streets were more gay and better lit up than the grand thoroughfares. In some places lines of variegated lanterns were suspended across the street, and on the Boulevards a very striking effect was produced on several points by groups of colored lights being clustered fantastically on the higher branches of the trees."

A Congress to be Held.

The *Courrier de Paris* says:

"The general bases of the peace have been agreed to, but that it does not by any means exclude the meeting of a Congress to decide on the definite constitution of Italy. At all events, before a Congress could meet the belligerent powers must have come to an understanding on the bases of the negotiation. The two Emperors have done better, they have signed the peace; but neither one nor the other has intended to withdraw from assembled Europe what is really within her competence."

The Paris *Pays* makes the following boastful observations:

"Peace has been made, and what a peace! We assert, without fear of contradiction, that the peace of Villa Franca is the most glorious that has ever been signed by a French sovereign. In conforming all legitimate interests, it secures the repose of Europe for a long period, and thus crowns the most generous and the most exalted policy that could do honor to any age or to any country. The Emperor Napoleon III, already so great in the eyes of Europe, assumes a place of great before posterity that all glory becomes quiet before that which he has acquired. The captain who commanded at Magenta and at Solferino might gain other battles. He has known how to stop short in his force and in his triumph—a virtue more rare than military talent. Such a spectacle is perhaps the most noble that could be presented to the world. It is worthy of him who so proclaimed these eloquent and deeply felt words: 'Whom, supported by the wishes and the feelings of a people, a man ascends the steps of a throne, he rises by the importance of his responsibilities above the regions where vulgar interests are discussed, and has for his first springs of action, as for his final judges, God, his conscience, and posterity.'"

[From the *Constitutionnel*.]

This great result of one of the most glorious campaigns recorded in military history will fill posterity with astonishment and admiration. For such events time only is wanting to cause them to appear as great as the battles which have cost the greatest effort on humanity. Are, which is now in history.—After four battles won, the Emperor, triumphant on the Mincio, has only [illegible] sacrifices have all been demanded.

that to a vanquished enemy who could not have collected it from him. In the plenitude of his force—at the moment at which a Sardinian army was investing Peschiera—at which the French army was about to besiege Verona—at which Prince Napoleon had brought up a reinforcement of 50,000 fresh troops—at which the fleet, consisting of thirty vessels, was about to bombard Venice—at that moment the Emperor Napoleon stops short, and, master of himself and of the situation, dominates and moderates events.

He astonishes Europe by a peace which is so much the more glorious that, in attaining the object of the war, he repudiates all ambition. After this peace we may say, without any exaggeration, that the situation of Europe is changed, for thus disappears one of the most active causes of the disorder which was kept alive by the revolutionary spirit. The treaties of 1815 are torn up as far as concerns Italy. Italy is reconstituted in her independence; her different States are united in a confederation which is in accordance with her national traditions, and which is the necessary condition of her political existence. Piedmont, which so bravely fought on the fields of battle by the side of France, receives Lombardy.

The Pope, President of the Confederation, will obtain, by that great political position, an increase of moral power, which will enable him to effect necessary reforms in his States. The Holy See will find in this state of things the surest guaranty of its independence, and will thereby be freed from any foreign influences or interference. The Duchies also will find in regular governments the guaranty of their enfranchisement from all foreign influence. In a word, Italy will cease to be a "geographical expression," and will become the representative of right, civilization and nationality.

[From the *Debats*.]

The news has been received by the public with as much joy as surprise. Every body felt that an armistice of five weeks must end in peace; but that peace should be concluded between the two sovereigns alone, and on the first day of the armistice, is an event which greatly exceeds our hopes, and entirely confounds the provisions of European diplomacy. As to the conditions of the peace, we cannot yet appreciate them, or foresee the reception which they will obtain in Italy. On seeing hostilities suspended before the fall of Verona and Venice, we might foresee Venetia would have been conditionally left to Austria, but the old plan of an Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope had been lost sight of.

The general amnesty was indispensable to reassure the inhabitants of certain parts of Italy, whom their ardent zeal for independence had compromised in the eyes of their sovereign. This unforeseen solution of the important and numerous questions which it seemed necessary to solve in order to arrive at the greater sensation in Europe from the fact that the neutral powers were laboriously preparing for a regulation of Italian affairs to be made in common. The peace will certainly count amongst the most memorable and most unexpected events of our history.

The Latest Rumors at Paris.

A correspondent of the London *News* says:

"I hear it said that Garibaldi is about to issue a proclamation. It is doubtful whether he will readily lay down his arms. There is a rumor, as to the truth of which I can say nothing, that the King of Sardinia will not accept the crown of Lombardy on the conditions offered to him. It is, I believe, settled that the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt will be brought to France, and that the Emperor and Empress of the French will shortly pay a visit to Vienna. To-morrow is the Empress's *fête* day, (the St. Eugenie) and there is a strong impression that the Emperor will be with her at St. Cloud before to-morrow evening. It was, however, said by several ministers, as they left the council board this morning, that His Majesty would not be here till the end of the week. He will probably not make a public entry into Paris, but go direct to St. Cloud. There is a talk of a visit to Plombieres for two or three weeks, almost immediately after his arrival. The *fête* of August 15 will be celebrated with extra solemnities on account of rejoicings for the conclusion of peace. Paris was illuminated last night.

"In the country editions of the *Siecle*, M. Havin published last night a few manly lines of remonstrance against the terms of the peace, but he has been compelled by the police to suppress this protest in the Paris issue of the journal."

Ferment Among the Paris Workmen.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, June 14, says:

"The stupefaction produced by the announcement of the sudden peace still reigns, to outward appearance, in Paris; but, in the interior of the *ateliers*, particularly the printing offices, the agitation which began yesterday still exists. Not the smallest idea of *emeute* has entered into the brain of even the most sacred alarmist in the place; but, nevertheless, much uneasiness is evinced by the patrons, or employers of the workmen, in consequence of the unusual animation agitating amongst them. There can be no doubt that, by some secret affiliation, a correspondence is kept up between the secret societies of the South of Europe and those which exist in Paris. The most vigilant police has never been able to discover the means of communication."

Another letter says:

"The consequences of this peace are not all peaceful—far from it. The *ateliers* of Paris were all astir with the bare news of the armistice—what will be said at the positive cessation of hostilities? what will be sung when the Emperor returns on Saturday? I have just seen the master of an iron foundery of the Faubourg St. Denis, who expresses his disquietude as to the manner in which his workmen mean to employ the holiday they have one and all asked for on Thursday. 'They are Republicans *en diable*,' said the honest man, 'and I know that they have formed a party to go to the woods of Vincennes.'"

[Correspondence of the Liverpool Post.]

The News of Peace in Piedmont.

As you may easily imagine, the news of what people here call the preliminaries of peace, has been received with great astonishment, both by the Piedmontese army and by the people of Lombardy. Nobody would have thought that Napoleon could give up the idea of thoroughly humiliating a power which has always shown the greatest contempt for his parvenu origin and for his dynasty. Besides this, the Italians, who are such adepts in the art of self-torturing, are already busily engaged in foretelling all sorts of ills, and their restless imaginations tell that both the interests of their chosen King and of Italy will be sacrificed by the European courts in a Congress. If we are to believe our coffee-house politicians, the Venetian provinces will be handed over to an Austrian archduke, who will shortly prove to be nothing better than a second edition of Leopold of Tuscany. Others say the priesthood will govern, as it did before, the Romagna; others, that Florence and Modena will be compelled to take back their unworthy princes, with the shameful train of sbirri and spies. I do not know how far these rumors may be relied upon, but what is certain is, that a compromise of such a nature would not answer the object of the war that Piedmont and France have so nobly and so triumphantly initiated.

European diplomatists may think what they like, but in my opinion it is impossible to set Italy at rest if the Venetians are not called to partake of the liberties which have been already granted to their brethren of Lombardy. To have an Austrian Prince in Venice, although surrounded by a national army and advised by a national Government, would be the same as having Viennese influence in full work; it would be the renewal of the present contest before two or three years can elapse.

Change of Ministry in Austria.

A Vienna letter of the 7th, in the Breslau *Gazette*, says:

"It appears that some attention is now about to be paid to public opinion, as a change of ministry is imminent. The determining cause of this measure was as follows: Eleven Councillors of State, with M. Salvotti at their head, delivered a memorandum to the Archduke Renier, in which they represented the present situation of the country as very threatening, and insisted on the dismissal of some unpopular functionaries. The Archduke, who is about to start for Verona, invited M. Salvotti to accompany him and point out his views to the Emperor. The changes above mentioned will be the result of that conference."

Discontent in the Prussian Army.

A letter dated Cologne, July 13th, says: "The conclusion of peace between France and Austria, of which we have just received the first notice from Paris, will undoubtedly become the signal of a great internal movement in Germany, the final issue of which it is impossible to foresee at the present moment. The point which first merits attention is the discontent prevailing throughout all the armies of the German States. These armies, consisting in great part of men only temporarily drawn from their usual avocations to the colors, and then only to form regiments, are but ill fitted for an attitude of expectancy; and the burdens and efforts they have been subjected to were all to no purpose, the discontent already but too visible among them will increase to a fearful extent.

The Hungarian Leaders.

A Paris letter says that "Kossuth and Klapka, according to private letters from Turin, have both been detained at that place under the strictest surveillance of the French police, to whom instinct no doubt taught that if a treaty was about to be signed between France and Austria, it would not be wise to suffer the two perturbators of Hungarian peace to run off to Hungary. The republicans here are furious at what they call the city which has been given them, and we are waiting with the greatest anxiety for the next news from Italy."

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES—The Kansas Constitutional Convention.—St. Louis, July 22.—The express from Denver City arrived here last night, having left on the 20th. The mines continued to yield well, and new deposits were constantly developing. Many miners were compelled to quit work owing to the scarcity of water. A company had commenced the construction of a flume eight miles long to convey water to the neighborhood of the mountain city.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention has nearly completed its labors, and will probably adjourn to-morrow. The constitution is radically anti-slavery, but differs from the Leavenworth instrument, inasmuch as it does not extend the right of suffrage to negroes.

The State Legislature is to consist of seventy-two Representatives and twenty-five Senators.

Topeka has been selected as the temporary capital, Lawrence being a competitor for the honor.

The indications are that the ratification of the constitution will be vigorously opposed by the Democracy, as the change [illegible] the annexation of the Platte District, the exclusion of free negroes, prohibition of bank issues, the preservation of the present Western boundary, which includes the gold region [illegible] have all been defeated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—John Costello was arraigned yesterday, and held to bail to answer the 5th inst. to a charge of breach of trust and embezzlement to the amount of $300, to the prejudice of P. McGuire. The latter alleges that accused used $200 of his (complainant's) money in buying lumber for him, which, however, he refused to give up to deponent.

John Roper was held to answer the 6th instant to a charge of violating a city ordinance, in having an old flatboat broken up in the levee.

Wm. Godfrey was held to answer for a violation of ordinance also, in allowing putrid oakum and offensive old cheese to remain in his yard. Case fixed for the 5th instant.

A Mrs. Owens was held to answer the 5th instant to a charge of keeping a disorderly house, frequented by obscene characters, on Girod street.

John Frost was held for hearing the 5th on a charge of violating the ordinance by suffering a furious dog of his to run at large, in consequence of which a child of Mr. J. B. Murphy was bitten.

John Hannon was held to answer to a charge of breach of trust, in secreting a horse worth $200, belonging to James Walters.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—A boy named Robert Bertrand was arraigned yesterday and held for examination on a charge of having purloined several hair nets, worth about $200, from Martin's store, on Royal street, where the boy was employed. The fact of his not returning to work led the owners to suspect him. Some of the stolen property was found in a house in which Robert lived.

Henry, a slave of Mr. Levasseur, was held for hearing for assaulting and dangerously wounding M. Bachemin's slave Antonio, and also on a charge of stealing.

George Kent was fined $15 for assault and battery on Mary O'Donnell.

The slave Sarah, belonging to J. L. Powers, was sent as a lunatic to the Insane Asylum.

Louis Wiley, f. m. c., was held to answer the charge of harboring the runaway slave of Mr. Hughes, of Algiers.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—A darkey named John, belonging to Mr. Condon, was yesterday held for examination on a charge of having furiously driven over Christine Eberhardt.

GAVE BAIL.—A. Valette, one of the young men charged with having been accessory to the killing of Peter Munster, the 4th of July, at Algiers, has furnished bail of $10,000 for his appearance before the First District Court.

AFFIDAVITS OF MURDER.—John Cameron, who was wounded in an affray early in July, at the corner of Front and New Levee streets, having recently died of his wounds at the Charity Hospital, the Coroner has made a charge of murder against Alexander F. Hutchinson, a fellow Irishman and laborer with Cameron, who was arrested at the time as the author of the stabbing.

A SENSIBLE MOTTO.—The *Southern Star*, published by P. K. Mayers, of Macon, Miss., has the only sensible motto for a newspaper to be popular and pay, "Devoted to Democracy, and making Money." Mayers should make a joint stock matter of it, and apply for banking privileges.—*Baton Rouge Comet.*

FREEPORT, Illinois, July 27th, 1859.—A German, named Peter Arndt, living near Cedarville, in this county, killed three of his children with an ax yesterday afternoon, and wounded the fourth so badly that it is not expected to live. He made no resistance when arrested, and assigned no reason for the murder.

Tape Worm Cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.
New York, August 2, 1852.
A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.
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.
For sale by SOGVIL & MEAD, Wholesale Agents for the South, 111 and 113 Chartres st.

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and blood, and if it does the work freely and imperfectly, liver and other vexatious diseases are the certain result. As soon therefore as any affections of the kind are perceived, we may rest assured that the digestive organs are out of order. The first and only thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly on the stomach. For this purpose Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, acting as an alterative and a tonic, strengthen the digestion, change the condition of the blood, and thereby give regularity to the bowels. See advertisement.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—One bottle [illegible] all waste matter through the bowels, [illegible] Holloway's Pills and Ointment [illegible]

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

Office of New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.
New Orleans, August 4, 1859.
TO DREDGING MACHINE CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at this office until AUGUST 15th, M., for the construction, by means of Dredging Machinery, of the embankments across the marsh near the west side of Berwick's bay [illegible]
The total length of roadway to be thus embanked is [illegible] feet.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, corner St. Peter and Old Levee streets.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Engineer.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.
REV. C. H. KENNION, a Professor from this Institution, will leave New Orleans for St. Louis on the 20th August, and will take charge of pupils. He can be consulted at the Jesuits' College, corner of Baronne and Common streets.
THOS. B. ELDER & CO., 47 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAVANA SUGAR.—[illegible] boxes white and yellow Havana Sugar, landing ex schooner Mary Clinton, and for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO., 74 Magazine st.

CIGARS.—[illegible] Regalia Britanica, Regalia Imperial, Media Regalia, &c., of the best brands, such as Cabanas, Bayadera, Valentina, Washington, &c., now landing ex schooner Mary Clinton, from Havana, and for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO., 74 Magazine st.

PORTO CABELLO AND TRINIDAD COCOA.—170 bags of Cocoa, landing and for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO., 71 Magazine st.

EXPECTED per ship Ashland, from Bordeaux—[illegible] cases Pauillac Claret; 44 do St. Julien Claret; 20 do Haut Sauterne White Wine; [illegible] Chateau Claret; [illegible] Haut Sauterne White Wine; [illegible] Chateau Dillon Claret; [illegible] Grave White Wine; [illegible] Empty Bottles; [illegible] Brandy Cherries. For sale by G. GAVARDO & CO., 144 Royal st.

LANDING on ship Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux—[illegible] cases Leoville claret; [illegible] do St. Julien do; [illegible] Pauillac do; [illegible] Haut Sauterne white wine; [illegible] Chateau claret; [illegible] St. Julien do; [illegible] For sale by G. GAVARDO & CO., 144 Royal st.

TO arrive per ship Ville de Grenade, from Marseilles—[illegible] For sale by G. GAVARDO & CO., 144 Royal st.

TO arrive per ship Exeter, from Bordeaux—[illegible] For sale by G. GAVARDO & CO., 144 Royal st.

BRIET'S SODA WATER APPARATUS.—Received, [illegible] LION & PINSARD'S, Royal st., corner Bienville.

COLZA OIL—[illegible] LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

TAPIOCA—[illegible] LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

INJECTION—[illegible] LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

BLUEING—[illegible] LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

LAROCHE'S BARK—[illegible] LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

SOAP—[illegible] For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible] For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CASTOR OIL—[illegible] For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible] A. COUPARD & CO., 33 Poydras st.

[illegible] & CO., 40 Old Levee st.

CHARTER AND ACT OF INCORPORATION
—OF THE—
New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—STATE OF LOUISIANA—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, That this day, the twenty-second of June, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine, and in the Eighty-Third of American Independence,

Before me, AMEDEE DUCATEL, Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn in and for this City and the Parish of Orleans, therein residing, and in presence of the undersigned witnesses,

Personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled, "an act for the formation of corporations for works of public improvement and utility," approved March the [illegible] month, eighteen hundred and fifty five, they have covenanted [illegible] and do by these presents [illegible] to establish an INSURANCE COMPANY, for the object and purposes and under the stipulations, conditions and regulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE 1.—This Company shall be established in the City of New Orleans, and shall be designated and known by the name of the "NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY," it shall commence its operations on or about the first day of October [illegible] Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine, or as soon thereafter [illegible] and the said Company shall exist for twenty-five years [illegible] from the date of this act, unless sooner dissolved or wound up, by order of [illegible] the Company. It shall have a seal, the device of the Company, when the same shall be the arms of the State of Louisiana with the name of the Company upon the margin.

ARTICLE 2.—The object and purposes of this Company are declared to be—

1. To make Insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, household furniture, merchandise [illegible] loss or damage by fire.

2. To make Marine Insurance upon vessels, freights, steamboats, goods, wares, merchandise, specie, bullion, commissions, profits, bank notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, bottomry and respondentia interests, and to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with marine or inland transportation risks.

3. They may cause themselves to be reinsured against any risk upon which they have made an insurance.

The President or Secretary of the Company shall be the proper officer upon whom to serve citations or other legal documents in all suits against the Company.

ARTICLE 3.—The names and respective interests of the parties to this act are declared to be as follows, to wit:

[illegible] SCHROEDER & CO.,
[illegible] MILLAUDON,
[illegible] & CO.,
HANCOCK & RHODES,
[illegible] & CO.,
CAVALLIER & BASUALDO,
[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] & WHITE,
[illegible] & CO.,
HAGGERTY & BROS.,
[illegible] & CO.
[and others.]

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $411,400

ARTICLE 4.—For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this corporation, those persons who have already subscribed, and those who may hereafter subscribe, shall pay their notes, approved of by the President of the Company, for the amount of their subscriptions, payable at twelve months from the first of October next, 1859; for which a receipt shall be given, signed by the President, acknowledging to have received the same for premiums in advance. These notes are to be subject to all the risks of the business of the Company.

All premiums for insurance made by these parties are to be paid in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Company, and endorsed, when paid, on the notes of the members, until such notes shall have been paid in full. No subscriber shall, in any event, be liable for losses of the Company in any larger sum than the amount that may be due on his note, or their notes, as aforesaid. Parties who, at the maturity of their notes as aforesaid, shall not have insured with the Company, in some, the premium of which shall be sufficient to equal the [illegible]

[illegible]

When the capital of the Company shall reach, by its earnings, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, the said notes shall be cancelled and surrendered.

ARTICLE 5.—All the corporate powers of the Company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors, and such other officers and clerks as they may appoint. The Board shall consist of twelve persons, to be elected, except the first year, on the first Monday of November, in each year, by the stockholders, and to be designated by the Board, in the city of New Orleans, of whom a quorum shall consist of at least [illegible] shall have [illegible] residents of the city of New Orleans. The Board shall appoint three of the members [illegible] to [illegible] For the first year the Company [illegible] shall be governed by the following subscribers chosen from the Board of Directors, to wit:

ALPHONSE MILTENBERGER,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
J. B. GRIBBLE,
A. BANCHARD,
[illegible],
[illegible],
J. B. BASUALDO,
[illegible] MILLAUDON,
[illegible],
J. GARCIA,
J. A. ROBLOT.

Whose term of service shall expire on the last Monday of October of the ensuing year. In the election, those persons receiving a plurality of votes [illegible]

[illegible]

ARTICLE 6.—Every person who shall become a member of this Company, and continue to be insured [illegible]

ARTICLE 7.—It shall be lawful for this Board to invest the profits of the Company in bonds and mortgages, on unincumbered and improved real estate in the city of New Orleans, to an amount not exceeding one-half of the profits aforesaid; and, in every case, the property shall be worth twice the amount so loaned. They may also invest the profits of the Company in the stocks created by, or under the laws of the United States, or of this State, or of this city, and may loan the same upon receivable stocks, provided no more than [illegible] portion of the par value of the stocks.

The Company may hold real estate to an amount not exceeding one-third of the net profits, though it may be lawful for this Board to purchase, to add to, any property which may be mortgaged to said Company, in any forced sale of the same, if it shall be deemed by it for the interest of the Company.

ARTICLE 8.—The officers of the Company, at the expiration of one year from the time the first policy shall have been issued and then date, and within the month thereafter, and during the first month of every year succeeding, shall be caused an estimate to be made of the profits [illegible]

[illegible]

ARTICLE 9.—Whenever the Company shall have [illegible]

ARTICLE 10.—Whenever the accumulated net profits shall exceed five hundred thousand dollars [illegible]

ARTICLE 11.—On any day of the first month after the expiration of the first year, from the day the said Company shall issue the first policy [illegible]

ARTICLE 12.—The stockholders of the Company [illegible]

ARTICLE 13.—At the expiration of the term of this act of incorporation [illegible]

and without distinction of date; the same managers shall continue to act until the business of the Company shall be entirely closed and settled, and in case of the death or inability of either, the survivor of survivors alone shall act.

ARTICLE 14. In addition to their share of profits on the business of the Company the original subscribers shall be entitled to receive for the first year a special interest of eight per cent on the amount of premiums credited on their subscription, which interest shall run from the dates of such credits until the fifteenth day of October, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty.

ARTICLE 15. In case any certificate or certificates of profits shall not be called for by the parties entitled thereto, within three years from the date of their issue, then the amount shall be cancelled and the amount thereof, with all interest accrued thereon, shall be placed to the credit of the contingent account on the books of the Company, after notice of advertisement in French and English in two of the newspapers published in this city, for thirty days; which advertisement shall set forth the amount of the certificate and the name of the parties entitled to the same.

DONE AND PASSED in my office, in New Orleans, the day, month and year first above written, in presence of Messrs. ARSENE DUCATEL and AMEDEE DUCATEL, Jr., competent witnesses, who have signed these presents, together with the said parties, and me, the said notary, after reading the whole.

The original is signed: Victor Reed, [illegible] Millaudon, Cavallier & Basualdo, Lanne & Merlet, A. Miltenberger & Co., J. Wright & Co., and others.

ERNEST DUCATEL,
AMEDEE DUCATEL, Jr.

AMEDEE DUCATEL, Notary Public.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act of incorporation on record and on file in my office. In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at New Orleans, this twenty-third day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine.

AMEDEE DUCATEL, Notary Public.

The Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish and City of New Orleans does hereby certify that the within act has this day been recorded in his office in Society Book 4, F. [illegible] JOHN [illegible], Recorder.
New Orleans, June 24, 1859.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.
THE regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on SUNDAY, August 7th, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at Perfect Union Hall, Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.
Members are requested to be punctual.
By order of the President,
ADR. LABOIN, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 1st August, 1859.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent. out of the profits of the banking department was declared, payable on and after Monday, the 8th instant.
E. ROCHEREAU, Cashier.

Mademoiselle Miané,
THE GREAT PHRENOLOGIST, ASTROLOGER and FEMALE DOCTOR, has arrived and taken apartments at No. 26 BURGUNDY STREET BETWEEN CONTI AND BIENVILLE STREETS.
Where she is prepared to receive those who wish to consult her about
SICKNESS, LOVE, ABSENT FRIENDS, &c.
Mlle. Miané cures all Female and Liver Complaints, &c. She has an ELIXIR that restores the hair to its former elegance, keeps it from dandruff, makes it grow, prevents it from falling out or getting grey. Mlle. Miané got the secret from the Indian of the late Vice-King of Egypt, Abbas Pasha, where she resided some time.
Mlle. Miané speaks most languages and requires no interpreter.
Her dressers can have the ELIXIR at a reasonable discount.
Mlle. Miané having received a small supply of Book-Eyes, persons afflicted with Piles would do well to call immediately.
CONSULTATIONS—WRITTEN HOROSCOPES.

Notice.
BY virtue of an act passed THIS DAY before Gal. de Armas, notary public, the firm of F. & A. SANCHO & CO. is dissolved, and Messrs. F. Carreras and A. Sancho are appointed to liquidate the affairs of the partnership.
FRANCISCO SANCHO, ANTONIO SANCHO, F. CARRERAS.
New Orleans, August 1st, 1859.

The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of CARRERAS & HERNANDEZ.
F. CARRERAS, A. HERNANDEZ.
New Orleans, August 1, 1859.

Southern Pacific Railroad.
THE stockholders of this Company in New Orleans are requested to attend a private meeting to be held to-day [illegible] St. Charles Hotel, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] to consult about matters of interest to them growing out of the dismissal of the suit of the State of Texas against the Company, and touching the election of J. Edgar Thompson to the Presidency of the road.
By the advice of leading and influential stockholders.
E. S. FOLKESROW, Agent.

THE WAR IN ITALY.
Received by G. DUTUY, [illegible] Royal street.
The largest and best map of the seat of the war imported in this city.
Also, the portraits of Marshals
RANDON, PELISSIER, DUKE OF MAGENTA, NIEL, CANROBERT, and GEN. GARIBALDI.
Lithographic pictures of the battles of MONTEBELLO, MAGENTA, MARIGNAN.
For sale at a reduction.

Wanted.
TO BUY, a negro woman, old clean, 30 to 40 years of age [illegible] LAURENT DOREY, corner Chartres and Hospital sts.

Special Notice.
THE public is respectfully informed that the U. S. M. steamship ARIZONA, Robert Smith, commander, will sail for Brazos Santiago on THURSDAY next, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock, A. M., instead of Friday, 5th instant, as previously advertised.
I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp st.

Second District Public Schools.
THE Principalship of the Boys' High School having been declared vacant at the last sitting of the Board, all applications for that situation are hereby ordered to present themselves at the library Room on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to undergo the examination.
EUG. OURSI, Secretary pro tem.

Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, July 30th, 1859.
THE Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th August.
C. A. P. BONDEAU, Cashier.

Succession of J. Vautier.
ALL persons having claims on the estate of J. Vautier, or of the firm of Vautier & Co., will please present them to
T. FREDERICKSON, Administrator, 203 Tchoupitoulas st.

JAMES M. PUTNAM,
LATE OF THE FIRM OF
HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,
Cotton and Sugar Factor, Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 56 Carondelet Street.

Wanted.
A GOOD MANUFACTURER OF BI-SULPHITE, to go in the country. Apply to
JACOB & DUBOURG, corner Conti and Levee streets.

Mandeville Fancy Groceries.
The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he is about opening at Mandeville a grocery, wine, provision and liquor store.
Families spending the summer at the above place are informed that they will constantly find in his establishment all the necessary provisions, which will be offered at the lowest prices.
S. ZERAUD.

PORK—500 barrels Mess, Prime and Rump; 50 half do Family Pig Pork; for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

BACON—50 casks Sides, Hams and Shoulders; for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

HAMS—50 tierces [illegible] sugar cured Hams; for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

BEEF—50 half barrels Davis's Family Mess; for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

BUTTER—50 packages [illegible] for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

FLOUR—500 barrels extra and superfine St. Louis; for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

TOBACCO—100 eighth boxes, suitable for the Mexican market; for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

WHISKY—100 barrels Rectified; for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

FISH—50 barrels No. 3 large Mackerel; 100 quarter boxes Codfish, in store and for sale by GALLEGO & PASCAL, 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

SUNDRIES IN STORE—Red Wines, 500 casks; White Wines, 20 casks; [illegible] For sale by E. D. GRATIA & CO., 20 Conti street.

COFFEE—250 sacks prime Havana and Jamaica Coffee, in store and for sale by ANTONIO COSTA & CO., 24 Conti street.

COCOA—DRAWBACK.—50 sacks superior Guayaquil Cocoa, for sale by ANTONIO COSTA & CO., 24 Conti street.

CORKS, OIL, SAFFRON.—25 bales, 15,000 each, assorted corks; [illegible] For sale by PIACHON & VIDAL, Jr., 30 Conti st.

JUST received ex steamship Havana, from Philadelphia, and for sale by the undersigned—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPANISH PRODUCE—Landing and in store—[illegible] For sale by PABLO SOLY & CO., 129 Old Levee st.

[illegible] For sale by PABLO SOLY & CO., 129 Old Levee st.

DAILY EXPECTED per ship Ville de Bordeaux, from Bordeaux—[illegible] For sale by PABLO SOLY & CO., 129 Old Levee st.

[illegible] & CO., [illegible] Levee st.

New Publications.
We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY as a candidate for Congress from the First Representative District, subject to the nomination of the American party.

IN conformity with an order of Major-General J. L. Lewis, of the First Division, the LOUISIANA LEGION will parade (in summer dress) on Place d'Armes, Second District, on THURSDAY NEXT, 4th of August, fully equipped and prepared for review and inspection. The brigade line will be formed at 5 o'clock, precisely.
Lieutenant Colonel Mathis will detail a company from the regiment of light infantry to guard the front of the parade ground. The field officers of the Legion are charged with the execution of this order.
H. F. STORKEN, Colonel Commanding the Louisiana Legion.
A. P. GRAVEY, Brigade Inspector.

Headquarters, First Division La. Mi.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.
New Orleans, 30th July, 1859.
1. THE VOLUNTEER CORPS of this Division will parade, fully equipped, for review and inspection, on the Place d'Armes, Second District, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in obedience to law.
2. The Commanders of the several brigades of this Division are charged with the execution of this order in their respective brigades.
JNO. L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding.
L. E. FORSTALL, Inspector First Division.

Havana Cigars at Cost Price.
FOR SALE at the store of Laborde & Dupuy, No. 28 New Levee street, opposite Natchez Alley.
THE large and well selected stock of Havana Cigars of the said house, now in liquidation, owing to the death of both partners, is offered for sale at cost price, to close the concern.
Apply as above, 28 New Levee street, or to W. A. Violett & Co.'s.

FOR SALE.
A N. 21 COOPER. For particulars apply to F. W. [illegible], 68 Gravier street.

NOTICE.
I HAVE appointed Messrs. AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT the sole agents here for my CARONDELET REFINERY and BI-SULPHITE OF LIME WORKS.
All orders will have to be addressed to them at their new office, No. 7 Front Levee, between Custom house and Bienville streets.
ULGER LAUVE.
New Orleans, 28th July, 1859.
We have removed our office to No. 7 Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 29th, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent.; also an extra dividend of five per cent. will be payable to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 1st of August next.
By order of the Board.
R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

A Card to Merchants and Parents.
ALL who wish to have their clerks or sons acquire a practical knowledge of
Book-keeping,
Penmanship,
Mathematics,
French, Spanish,
German, English, &c.
During the summer months, can have them to do so at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 105 Canal street.

CARPETING,
Floor Oil-Cloth and Matting.
59......CHARTRES STREET......59.
1000 ROLLS checked, white and fancy MATTING, lately received.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS—of all widths and qualities.
CARPETING—Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrains, &c.
Druggets for Covering Carpets, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., offered at the lowest market prices, by
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 59 Chartres street.

An Excellent Chance for Speculation.
FOR SALE ON PROFITABLE TERMS.
THE TIN STORE kept by J. LASALLE, at No. 146 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis, is to be sold at private sale. It contains an excellent assortment of Tinware and other goods in the line, and a complete set of tools, presses, moulds, brass and tin galleries. Also, Gas Fixtures, and a complete assortment of French and American tools and new boards.
The whole is offered on very profitable terms. The purchaser can have besides a lease that has several years to run. The establishment has a good custom in the city and country, and the owner, in order to prove that the stores have offered at no occasion to be called clearly, is ready to show his books.
The goods are still sold at cost on account of liquidation.

For Sale.
ON account of departure, a splendid SADDLE HORSE, to be seen at Mr. L. E. Reiries's stable, on Basin street. Particulars, apply to
V. & E. MARSHAL, 33 St. Louis street.

Notice.
THE subscribers to the capital stock of the LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby invited to call at the office of Mr. Edward Barnett, notary public, No. 50 Royal street, to sign the Charter of said Company.
New Orleans, 12th July, 1859.

Notice.
TO conform with the late act of the Legislature of the State, the style of our firm will from this date be changed to JOHN D. BEIN & BRO.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN.
New Orleans, July 8, 1859.

J. H. & JOHN H. HOLLAND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
J. H. HOLLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES.
Office at No. 76 St. Charles street, Next door to Bank of New Orleans.

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 & KEMP, at the old stand 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.
R. 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 themselves with W. M. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of GEO. M. 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. 20 Tchoupitoulas street, a few doors above the old stand of PAYNE, STEELE & CO., and in the same block of buildings, until their spacious new store is finished, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.
WM. M. PINCKARD, CLAIBORNE STEELE, FERDINAND PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Franco-Italian Drug Store.
VEGETABLE Antiphlogistic Pomatum—invaluable for all kinds of cutaneous diseases. Jean Hojamas—a cholera remedy for the skin. Cure in six days.
Vegetable Depurative Syrup—for the radical cure of diseases arising from the blood, syphilitic virus, ulcers, eruptions, &c.
Preserved Cassia, Tamarind Pulp—a light purgative.
Tamarind Syrup—a pleasant purgative, specially for children.
Also—Remedies used in Italy.
F. BERIA, Druggist, A graduate of the University of Turin, Corner Rampart and Barracks streets, N. O.

For Sale at a Great Reduction.
ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.
THE contents of the TINWARE STORE No. 146 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, comprising a large variety of "moderateur" lamps, wrought iron kitchen utensils, common and varnished tinware, earthen ironing stoves, Britannia ware and coffee pots and sauces. Also various other goods too numerous to be mentioned.
The undersigned would sell in block, on very liberal terms, the goods, the fixtures and a complete assortment of French and American tools.
The store is of thirteen years' standing, and has a good custom both in the city and country.
J. LASALLE.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. C. F. GUINAND, having returned to New Orleans, has resumed the practice of his profession, and opened his consultation office on Bourbon street, No. 94, between St. Louis and Conti. Paymasters and ladies will find the advantage of the [illegible]
Consultations daily, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and free for the poor.

J. MERARD,
GARDEN SEEDS.
LARGE Drumhead and Sugarloaf Cabbages; Quintal Dutch Flat Head, large Angers Flat Head, Milan des Vertus, St. Denis, Early Bore Cole, Red, Cavalier, Brussels, &c. Turnip Cabbages, Italian Cauliflower, Red Head Turnip, Early White Turnip, large White Flat Red Radish, Black and Yellow Radish, Round Red Beet, Meaux Curled Endive, Yellow Endive, Tomato, Broad leaved Onion, White Solid Celery, Royal, Washington and Dwarf Beans.
GREENE SEEDS, NEW CROP.
Carrot, large Drumhead Cabbage, Royal Lettuce, White Dutch Lettuce, Roman Lettuce, Parsley, Chervil, Mustard.
The above Seeds are all superior, and have been tested.
PLANTS.
An extensive assortment of Plants and Shrubs in pots.
Apply either at the store or at the Horticultural establishment, Gentilly road.
The whole is offered on very moderate terms, on Old Levee street, No. 212, (late No. 107) between Barracks and Hospital.

PAUL E. THEARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 34 ROYAL STREET.

Notice.
FROM this date Mr. CHAS. ARNOLD has our full power of attorney.
DUPHIRE & DEVITE.
New Orleans, July 26, 1859.

For Sale.
A LIKELY NEGRO, about 24 years of age, an excellent washer, ironer, and good cook, [illegible] Apply at No. 120 Customhouse street.

Wanted.
A GOOD COOK. A permanent situation for a suitable person. Apply to
G. LABOCHESE & CO., Corner of Baronne and Poydras sts.

CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets, 60 cases, Lagny; 20 do, 12 qr do, Delorme; 15 do, 15 do, Verzenay; 25 do, 25 half do, Bouzy; and on early Lamotte, Dyer, for sale by E. D. GRATIA & CO., 20 Customhouse st.

LANDING on ship Edward Everett—50 cases fruits in juice; 100 half boxes prunes; [illegible] For sale by DUPUYS & CO., Corner Royal and Conti sts.

CLARET—500 boxes, Langoy, Chateau Bouscaud, St. Estephe, St. Julien; [illegible] For sale by DUPUYS & CO., Corner Conti and Old Levee.

SARDINES, PRUNES, RAISINS.—75 boxes raisins in [illegible] For sale by BLANCHET & GERARD, 44 Old Levee st.

WHISKY—Constantly in store the following brands: [illegible] For sale by BLANCHET & GERARD, 25 and 28 Old Levee st.

We Need.
A FIVE-STORY brick (slated) Store, No. 32 Magazine street, near Poydras. Apply to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Twenty-Four Dollars Only,
TO LEARN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.
F. PINI will teach the Italian Language, in three months, to those ladies and gentlemen willing to study the same according to his particular plan. Lessons given at the residence of the pupils, three times a week at $8 a month, payable in advance.
Apply at Mr. Duché's music store, No. 22 Chartres street.

For Rent.
FROM the 1st of Next October, a two-story HOUSE, situated at the corner of Bienville and Marais streets, having gas fixtures, and built with a double yard. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 54 Bienville street.

For Sale.
THE beautiful property occupied by Mr. D. LANEUVILLE, measuring one arpent and [illegible] feet front on the river, by [illegible] arpents, more or less, in depth, bounded on the upper line by the property of the Widow Giraudo and on the lower line by that of Mrs. Widow Alphonse Gabre. Said property is at an equal distance from the Louisiana College and the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The improvements comprise a fine house, kitchen with brick cisterns, houses, coachhouse, a building in the yard, cellar and pantry, washhouse, stove, stables, new cabins, [illegible]
For terms, apply to Mr. A. DE LANEUVILLE, parish of St. James.

For Rent.
THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE situated on the northeast corner of Poydras and Magazine streets. Also, the store No. 30 Magazine street, adjoining. Apply to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.
Possession given immediately.

Notice.
PERSONS having SLAVES for sale, for the city and for the country, are requested to apply at No. 156 Customhouse street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, to DENNEY, Broker.

Notice.
IN conformity with the late act of the Legislature of the State, the style of our firm is from this date changed to PAULIN DUBEL.
P. DUBEL & CO.
New Orleans, July 16th, 1859.

French Medicines.
THE undersigned has just received from France, per ship Mary Annah—
500 bottles Labarraque's Liqueur;
300 doz Sirop Pectoral;
Pure Extract of Poppy, unwashed;
Opium, Chicory, Absynth, Sagou, Gomme.
Syrup of Violets
Borage Flowers and Leaves;
Rosemary, Milfoil, Trefle d'Eau Flowers, Powdered Liquorice;
Aloes, Florentine Iris, &c., &c.
The attention of druggists, physicians and dealers in Louisiana and the neighboring States is called to his stock of Drugs, French, American and English Chemicals, received directly from European and Northern manufacturers, from the West Indies, South America, &c. His prices are fully as moderate as those of wholesale Northern and Eastern druggists, and his terms accommodating.
E. JOURDAN, (Late house of E. Beauchet) corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets.

Just Received and for Sale.
500 bottles Laroche's Quinquina—a tonic, digestive, stomachic febrifuge and hygienic liquor.
500 boxes Pate Gage and Regnault's Anti-Glaireux;
2000 boxes Brou's Injection;
[illegible] Riquin's Capsules Balsam Copaiba;
[illegible] Clark's
[illegible] Mathey's
[illegible] Charcoal Powder and Pills;
[illegible] Regnauld and Degenetais's Pectoral Paste and Arabian Nuts;
[illegible] Antonglor's Laroasterium Syrup;
[illegible] Anti-Phlogistic Syrup;
[illegible] Ferruginous Syrup;
[illegible] Reduced Syrup of Iron and Magnesia;
[illegible] Magnesia Powder;
[illegible] Le Roy Purgative;
[illegible] Vomi Purgative;
[illegible] Le Roy's Purgative Pills;
[illegible] Cod-liver Oil;
[illegible] Lechelle's Hemostatic Water;
[illegible] Dubois's Ophthalmic Liquor—an infallible remedy for diseases of the eyes;
[illegible] Colton's Santonine Drops;
[illegible] Deshayes's Disinfecting Chloride;
[illegible] Lozenges;
[illegible] Labarraque's Anti-Septic Salt;
[illegible] Cymogenes, self-acting; do continued stream Clysopompes; Algussier's Irrigators; English Clyso-pumps, &c.
Superior Wax and India Rubber English and French Catheters;
[illegible] Creosote; de Chloroforme; O'Meara's Elixir; Pelletier's Violet and Odontine; Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice, Water and Powder;
[illegible] English Tooth Brushes—a very superior article;
[illegible] Salicine of the greatest purity. French and American chemical products;
[illegible] ounces Sulphate Quinine, from Robiquet, Pelletier, Delondre and Levallieux, Powers & Weightman, Rosengarten & Sons.
F. F. BOUDOUSQ, 20 Chartres st.

Direct Importation from Paris.
THE undersigned depository of the French [illegible] has just received, per ships Mary Anna and Leonel Dyer, from Havre—
[illegible] bottles Spanish Fecula Wine;
[illegible] bottles Leras's Phosphate of Iron;
[illegible] Lamouroux's Syrup;
[illegible] Joseph's Cod Liver Oil;
[illegible] Malaga Quinquina Wine;
[illegible] Cazenave's Pills;
[illegible] Pelletier's (Lyons) Pastilles de Santonine;
[illegible] Mathey Caylus's Capsules;
[illegible] Phosphate of Iron in Pills;
[illegible] in Syrup;
[illegible] Lacey's Pills;
[illegible] Labarraque's Chloride;
[illegible] Blancard's Pills;
[illegible] Howarth's Bromuretum;
[illegible] Valerianate de Quinine;
[illegible] Iodide of Potassium;
[illegible] Citric Bromure;
[illegible] Chevreuil's Pastilles;
[illegible] ounces Pelletier's Sulphate of Quinine.
For sale by EDOUARD GUILLOT, 149 Royal street.

Notice of Copartnership.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as per act before Amedee Ducatel, notary, under the style of B. ANTONINI & E. RICHARD, for the manufacture and sale of Billiard Tables and all articles in the line.
B. ANTONINI, E. RICHARD.
New Orleans, June 1, 1859.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
THE Freight and Passenger Trains are now running, through over the road daily, both ways.
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
THE undersigned having purchased the St. Louis Hotel and Furniture, will inform its old patrons and the public that it will be closed during the summer, for the purpose of general repairs. It will be refurnished and reopened on Tuesday, November 1st, for the reception of boarders.
O. E. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
WE have taken a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for five years, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and will inform them that the Hotel will, during the summer, be thoroughly renovated, painted and refurnished, and we hope, on the opening of the season, to be able to offer pleasures of their Yankee, which we promise to do in a satisfactory manner.
D. M. HILDRETH & CO.

To Cotton Planters.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & MELHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of MY INVENTION FOR CLEANING OF THE SEED COTTON OF PLANTATIONS AND TAKING, AND ALL RUBBING OF [illegible]
I will only say here that I make the same material, the same location, the same steam power, the same expenses very nearly that now raises, and also the cotton is spun; that, with the addition of machinery costing about [illegible] the work of ten or twelve hands per day is done by a machine attended by one price labor of the plantation; is this girl of 15 to 16 women, and old men instead of field-hands. I DOUBLE, OR MORE THAN DOUBLE, THE PLANTER'S NET INCOME.
We spin the best yarn in the world. The danger from fire in cotton rooms is immensely reduced, with many other advantages of great value. And what is of great importance is, that all this is fully demonstrated by my successful daily operation on the plantation of Col. Geo. S. Yerger, near Yazoo City.
Planters desiring more full particulars are referred to my agents, as above.
Applicants for agencies will please address them, inclosing testimonials.
GEO. G. HENRY.

Dry Goods to Hand for the Planters' Market.
FOR sale by the undersigned, consisting of Plaids, Britannias, Cream, Domestics, Osnaburg, Kerseys, Denims, Stockings, Fancy Cheese, Sheeting, Victorias, Lastings, Prints, Printed Muslins, Sewing Silks, Drills, Madapolams, Kiddle Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Bed Thread and Spool Thread (Alexander's) Cottonades, (Bipins) Lustrings, Cotton Shawls, &c. &c.
G. S. GRAHAM & CO.

Linen Goods for City Trade.
RECEIVED per late arrivals from Liverpool, a general supply of assorted Linen and Cotton manufactures, consisting of Irish Linens, Check Cheeks, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Printed Linens, Linen Cambric, Damask, Napkins, Cotton Tweeds, Fancy Coats, Drillings, Fancy Shirt Fronts, Long Lawns, Diapers, Dusters, Hollands, Brown and Grey Linens, Morris Slippers, Linen Pillow-case Linen Nettings, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Baizings, Ginghams, Printed Muslins, Brocades, Spring and Summer Calicoes, Dimities, Blankets, Plaited Linens, Cotton Diapers, Green Cloths, Linen Dowlas, Linen Cloths, &c., &c.
G. S. GRAHAM & CO.

[illegible] STORE—50 casks family wine; [illegible] do ordinary do; 60 bbls Bass Superior white wine; 10 do Madeira wine; 12 do Sherry wine; 20 do Malaga do; 20 do very old Port wine; [illegible] quarter casks cognac, various brands; [illegible] do [illegible]; [illegible] do [illegible] Imported; [illegible] demijohns Old Rum; [illegible] boxes cordials, various prices; [illegible] do [illegible]; [illegible] do Vermouth, Turin & Lavalley; 20 do vermouth; [illegible] baskets [illegible]; [illegible] do Heidsieck; [illegible] do cognac, raisins and punch; [illegible] do Kirsch brandy; [illegible] do Absinthe; [illegible] do Madeira bitters; 12 do cherry brandy; [illegible] do Fruits in brandy; [illegible] do raspberries in juice; 10 baskets champ. Grappe de Bouzy champagne; [illegible] do sparkling cider; 20 do Chateau Margaux wine; 24 half bottles; [illegible] do Haut Sauternes; [illegible] various brands, very old; [illegible] 15,000 lbs. superior pipe, [illegible] cask measures.
[illegible] bales, 35 dozen each, fine regular cedar, [illegible] common demijohns; [illegible] two and five gallon demijohns; 100 very choice Havana cigars.
For sale by E. DECHAMPS, 32 St. Louis st.

GRANDE CHARTREUSE—30 boxes, in store and for sale by BLANCHET & GERARD, 44 Old Levee st.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay.
To sail on SUNDAY, August 7th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay.—The superior copper-fastened and copper-fastened steamship MAGNOLIA, Chas. Forbes, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations for passengers, apply on board, or to
I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp street.
A steamship of this line will leave on every Thursday and Sunday morning for the above ports.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay.
To sail on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay.—The superior copper-fastened and copper-fastened steamship TEXAS, H. Wilson, commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply on board, or to
I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp st.
A steamship of this line will leave every Thursday and Sunday morning for the above ports.

For Key West.
To sail on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M.
U. S. MAIL LINE
FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA VIA PENSACOLA, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay and Manatee.—Southern Steamship Company.—The superior copper-fastened and copper-fastened steamship GALVESTON, [illegible], commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations for passengers, apply to
I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp street.
Freight to Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa Bay subject to lighterage at shipper's expense, but at the risk of the consignees.
No freight received without an order.
The days of sailing hereafter will be on the 14th and 28th of each month from New Orleans; returning, will leave Key West on the 7th and 20th.

For Brazos Santiago.
To sail on THURSDAY, August 4th, at 8 A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—U. S. MAIL LINE—FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VIA INDIANOLA.—The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, Robert Smith, Commander, will sail as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp street.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and Abita Springs.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The elegant, fast running, low pressure steamer ARROW, Captain J. W. Hoffman, built expressly for the Lake trade, with splendid accommodations, will leave Lake end of Pontchartrain Railroad daily on arrival of the 12 o'clock M. cars.
Returning, leaves Covington at 6 A. M., in time for the 1 P. M. cars to the city.
Passage $1 each way. Refreshments to be had at the bar. No meals on board.
Freight must be sent to the railroad in time for the 10¾ o'clock train. For further information apply to
GEO. A. FORDICE, Agent, 49 Natchez st.
EXCURSIONS will be made every Sunday to Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville, leaving the Lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad on the arrival of the 8 A. M. cars, and returning in time for the 1 P. M. cars for the city.
Fare for the Excursion $1.

For Port au Prince.
THE fine, fast sailing A1 copper schooner H. S. LANFEAR, Raymond, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
PHILLIPS & WYPER, 38 St. Charles street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES
WROUGHT IRON.
48x16, 48x18, 54x20, 60x24, 72x30, 78x36, 84x36, in 10-cents per pound.
CAST IRON.
60x26, 54x25, 56x28, 60x24, 72x30, 78x32, 84x32; at 2 cents per lb., 91 per lb.; upwards 32 per lb. For sale by JUAN Y DE BEANA, 47 Bienville st.

GAS FITTING, &c.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he will continue the business of the late firm of OFFNER & LOEFFLER, at No. [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible] and will always keep on hand a complete stock of gas-fitting materials, hardware, &c., and will be prepared to attend to all orders for Gas fitting, Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Globes, Shades, Lamps, French Lamps of every description, Chandeliers, Girandoles, Candelabras, &c., &c., from the best American, French and English manufactories, having made such arrangements as will enable him to offer greater facilities for persons to purchase elsewhere, and you will find it to your satisfaction.
CHARLES LOEFFLER.

NOTICE.
All accounts of the late firm of OFFNER & LOEFFLER will have to be settled by or on account of the late H. Offner.
CHARLES LOEFFLER.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Successor to J. Y. Beauregard)
No. 162 Royal street, bet. St. Peter and Toulouse.
CONTINUES, at the above place, to perform all operations on the teeth. Dental art in the most [illegible] and take the strictest care of those persons who are in want of competent Dentists, and skillful Doctors, [illegible]
J. A. CASADAVANT, by calling on plugged and extracted teeth, with the most skillful dentistry, and have ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted with permanent and [illegible] all the [illegible] improvements in the art, which are warranted to last, and perform all the functions of the natural ones.
He has invented a [illegible] be applied to the gums without cutting the gums, the most excruciating tooth is extracted with ease, as it is applied. It is recommended to the first [illegible] French and English.

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Are also a sure and certain preventive against Fever and Ague, Cholera, Summer Complaints, &c., and are the most valuable and delicious TONIC and APPETITE-CREATING COMPOUND ever offered to the public.
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