THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. P. WISSER & CO.
Daily paper, one year in advance $12
Country paper, semi-weekly 6
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,433.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16.

GOV. WISE'S LETTERS.

The papers are full of Gov. Wise, thus styled, we presume, *quasi lucus a non lucendo*, because he is exceedingly unwise. The Governor has certainly the talent of rendering himself conspicuous. He is insatiable of notoriety, and contrives constantly to acquire it. He is eternally before the public in some shape or other—at one time rushing through the Old Dominion like a meteor, and fighting Know-Nothingism at all points; at another [illegible] ponderous Executive messages with elaborate disquisitions on oyster fundums, and the capacity of Virginia to cultivate the delicious bivalve. Now addressing to a friend an epistle of colossal dimensions, in which popular sovereignty and Douglas are discussed with equal length and learning, and anon indicting another of the most appalling longitude, in which Gen. Cass and his theories of municipal law as applied to naturalized citizens are reviewed with characteristic and exhaustive amplitude. Finally, this indefatigable of scribes, this unwearied penman, who thinks nothing of dashing off thirty columns at a sitting, understands conciseness at a pinch, and manages in a missive of remarkable brevity to condense more of mischief, audacity, erratic ideas, and loose political morality than in all his previous epistolary performances. Who shall say that Henry A. Wise is not a genius in his way?

When the letter which created so tremendous a sensation at Albany first saw the light, some people thought that the Governor would be gagged for the future. They were simple enough to imagine that any thing short of a paralytic stroke would restrain him from writing. Perhaps they reckoned largely upon the sense of shame and humiliation the Governor would experience upon the exposure of his nice little scheme for defeating the will of the Democratic party in New York, and that of the majority of the delegates in the Charleston Convention. But these credulous folk failed to understand the man. They have no idea of his effrontery. They are entirely ignorant of his lofty scorn of such puerile emotions as modesty and shame. Gov. Wise is a stranger to every thing of that sort. Besides, he must go on writing. It is a necessity of his being. He would fairly burst if he were unable to write letters. Accordingly we are not a whit surprised at beholding in the papers two more specimens of the Governor's *cacoethes scribendi*. One of them embraces an explanation of the famous letter which has caused so much talk. He says he wrote it to Mr. Bernard Donnelly, of New York, and Mr. Bernard Donnelly says the letter was published after the committal of a [illegible] breach of trust for the purpose of [illegible] off Mr. Wise. The Governor closes his epistle as follows:

"Now this is all I know about the matter. No fault or imprudence of mine which [illegible] the whole public, and thus explain [illegible]. I have no comment to make—nothing to palliate, excuse or justify. Who needs [illegible] for treachery, and for a gross outrage upon all the confidence and good faith among men in life? I leave the public to [illegible] I give Mr. Donnelly's plea. I believe, until the contrary appears, that he is innocent. Whither, now, it will recoil, we [illegible] see. His name is not given in the address of the published copies, to create an impression obviously that I wrote this letter [illegible] to some member of the New York State Committee. I owe it to myself to [illegible] this, as you say, worse than forgery.

Respectfully,
(Signed) HENRY A. WISE."

It will not fail to strike the observer that Mr. Wise complains bitterly of a breach of trust in publishing the letter, but advances no apology or plea of extenuation for the unsavory contents of that interesting epistle, crammed as it is with suggestions and counsel of the most unqualified political perfidy. This is not all astonishing. Wise's oblivion of moral vision is all that respects himself is thoroughly appreciated. He is so [illegible] with vanity from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet, that he considers himself infallible and impeccable.

While on the subject of the Governor, we [illegible] well place before our readers another delectable epistle, in answer to an invitation to lecture before the Boston Mercantile Society. Here it is:

RICHMOND, (VA.) July 27, 1859.

[illegible] S. Foster, Esq., Chairman and Secretary, &c.

Dear Sir:—I hardly know how to decline [illegible] invitation, but *must* do so.

Please present my acknowledgments to [illegible] Lecture Committee, and say that I am [illegible] to start for our mountains for a tour [illegible] sixty days, examining routes and reservoirs for a canal. That from that time to [illegible] 1st of December I shall be engaged in preparing materials for my last message to [illegible] Virginia General Assembly, upon whom [illegible] must constantly until the 1st of January. And that thereafter I shall be busily engaged in fixing a house and home for [illegible] family, after *four years'* absence. Besides [illegible] extra labors of grievous burthen fall [illegible] upon me. So, I *cannot* accept this [illegible] I have no time for literary or any other [illegible]. I am a bad shot at the best, [illegible] am not going to *Boston* to shoot at game [illegible] wing. I would like to bag you, if I [illegible]—Oh! if I *could bag Boston!*—the [illegible] nation would be safe then. Yes! I [illegible] loved old Boston—she was the Saloon [illegible] Tea Party. And some of these days, [illegible] willing, I will try to see what is the matter with her that she don't—throw tea [illegible] board like she used to do!—God bless [illegible]. Very hastily, but

Truly yours,
HENRY A. WISE.

Such a letter, so broken, abrupt, unmethodical and incoherent, does not excite a [illegible] suspicion of the Governor's sanity, his [illegible] will be more easily satisfied than his [illegible].

We see it stated that Wise, in his indignation at the conduct of the Albany Regency, [illegible] to put forth another epistle of twenty or thirty columns, in which he promises [illegible] a history of New York politicians for [illegible] last thirty years. Now, Heaven save the [illegible] from this awful inundation of pent up [illegible] and printer's ink! We really hold with [illegible] reasonable men that the erratic Executive of Virginia ought to be forcibly restrained from inflicting such direful burdens [illegible] Democracy. It is too severe a punishment even for their sins, to compel them to read these interminable effusions.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer Charmer, which arrived on Sunday night last from Vicksburg, brought down 388 bales of cotton [illegible] new crop, which swell the receipts of [illegible] new crop up to this date to near 500 [illegible].

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On the morning of the [illegible] at Cincinnati, the large establishment [illegible] Bogle & Co., wholesale liquor dealers on [illegible] Second street, was destroyed by fire. The flames extended to the store of S. N. [illegible] & Co., and occasioned heavy loss. The [illegible] property destroyed is estimated at $150,000.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On the 10th inst. an accident occurred on the Hampshire and Louisa Railroad, Va., at the bridge over Four Mile Run, by which two persons were killed and twelve wounded, three it is feared fatally.

The accident was occasioned by running over a cow, which threw off the train and broke down the bridge.

DICKENS.—On the authority of a private letter which arrived by the Persia, from an intimate personal friend of the novelist, (says the New York *Post*) we are glad to announce that Charles Dickens will visit this country during the ensuing autumn, and give the readings from his own works that have been so successful in England.

LATER FROM THE GOLD MINES—*Arrival of the Vigilance Committee in Kansas—One Man Hung and Three Wounded.*—Leavenworth, August 10.—An express arrived here yesterday from the mines. It brought nineteen hundred dollars in gold, consigned to Hinnot, Russell & Co. The gold is of the best quality, some nuggets weighing fifteen dollars.

Provisions had been cheap at the mines, and no suffering heard of. This express brought no mail.

The *Herald* of to-day says: We learn from a reliable source that a vigilance committee has been organized at Atchison for the purpose of ridding that county of a band of horse thieves, and that a man named Nelson, formerly of this city, was hung at that place yesterday. They also attacked a party of horse thieves near Elwood, who turned upon them, wounding three, one it is feared mortally.

INFAMOUS APPORTIONMENT.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Herald* appears to be exceedingly exasperated at a plan devised by the Constitutional Convention for the purpose of securing for Abolitionism the control of the State Legislature. Discarding the old principle of population as a basis for representation, the seventy-five representatives to be chosen are so apportioned as to give the Republican counties a number much larger than their population would justify, while the representation from the Democratic counties is reduced in like manner. The *Herald* says:

"If this villainous specimen of partisan rascality is made a part of the Constitution, with the miserable heresies already incorporated, the instrument should be indignantly spurned by the people of Kansas. If the [illegible] no right, an independent people should teach it to them at the ballot-box, in the exercise of their sovereign power."

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER VANDERBILT

Further by the North American—Debates in the British Parliament—United States to Abolish Privateering—Municipal System for Cuba—Garibaldi Still for War—Excitement in the Papal States—Expulsion of the Jesuits—Important from India and China—The Mutiny Gaining Strength.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt, Captain Lefevre, of the Southampton and Havre line, has arrived at this port.

She left Southampton on the 3d inst., and brings some interesting details of news in addition to the brief summary telegraphed from Cape Race and Farther Point, received by the City of Baltimore and North American.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 3.—In the House of Commons, the financial measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to cover the deficit in the estimates have been discussed at length, and the bill for the increase of the income tax from seven to ten per cent. has been ordered to a third reading.

The new Secretary for India, Sir Charles Wood, made a financial statement respecting the government of India.

He stated that the expenditures of the present year in India, according to the estimates, amounted to £46,000,000, and that the estimated revenue from India would amount to only £35,800,000.

This deficit, the Secretary stated, had been partially provided for, but still £5,000,000 more were needed, which the Government proposed to raise by a further loan.

John Bright insisted upon the necessity of reform in the government of India, advocating retrenchment in the expenditures for the army, and a reduction of salaries in the civil service.

After a lengthened discussion the resolution in favor of a five million loan was adopted.

The present amount of the India debt is over £60,000,000.

Milner Gibson, President of the Poor Law Board, moved an address to the Queen, praying that negotiations might be opened with the Government of the United States to prevent the severe corporeal punishment and cruelties to which seamen engaged in traffic between the two countries are now subjected.

Ex-President Pierce has passed through London, and sails from Liverpool for New York about the 14th of the present month.

The death of Lord Minto, formerly Ambassador at Rome, is announced.

Mr. Labouchere, formerly Secretary of the Colonial Office, has been created a peer of Great Britain.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN LONDON.

A formidable movement has broken out in London among the workingmen.

Serious strikes are taking place among the carpenters, who demand an abridgment of the hours they are now required to labor, and the movement is extending to other trades.

The employees of the gas companies have made a strike also, and are demanding an increase of wages, and the city of London is in danger of being left in total darkness.

PRIVATEERING.

The London *Herald* says it has reason to believe that the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, has handed to Lord John Russell a dispatch recently received from Washington in which it is stated that the United States had resolved to abandon the privateering system, thus accepting the declaration of that portion of the maritime law which was agreed on by the European powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856.

PEACE CONGRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Emperor Napoleon is very anxious to satisfy Europe of his pacific intentions, and that in a few days all the great European powers will be invited to a Congress, where such a solution of the Italian difficulties will be proposed as will be deserving of their support, on account of its liberal character. The Congress will probably be held at Baden some time during the present month.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts the report that Prince Napoleon has been charged with the mission to Vienna for the purpose of removing the remains of Napoleon II to France.

Count Persigny had left Paris to resume the duties of his post as French Minister at the Court of St. James.

The commercial affairs of France are generally unchanged.

The prospects of the harvest are altogether exceedingly good, and rather better than those of ordinary years, but there will probably be no surplus for exportation.

AUSTRIA.

Count Colleredo, the Plenipotentiary of Austria to the Austro-French Conference, was daily expected at Vienna, from whence he would proceed to Zurich to attend the Conference.

A very unfavorable feeling towards England had prevailed in Austria since the announcement of peace, but later accounts indicate that the hostile feeling was subsiding.

The Emperor Napoleon promise to reduces the French army and navy to a peace footing, and had made a great impression upon Austrian financial affairs.

Count DeBonneville is to return to Vienna as the representative of France.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS—GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

Garibaldi has issued a circular, and sent it to all the free States of Italy, announcing that his army was ready at any moment to continue the war for Italian independence.

He exhorts the Italians to keep armed, to augment their ranks, and to maintain their freedom under King Victor Emmanuel.

Advices from Rome represent that great dissatisfaction prevails among the people in the Papal States, and that the presence of French soldiers alone prevents serious outbreaks among them.

The people are very much exasperated against the Jesuits, and have driven them out of Faenza, Forli and Ferrara.

The Bologna *Gazette* publishes a declaration that the Provinces of the Romagna have forever shaken off the Papal irons, and desire annexation to Sardinia.

The Tuscan army has taken up a position between Modena and Reggio.

The Dictator of Modena has convoked popular assemblies, at which all adults who are able to read and write are entitled to vote in giving expression to popular sentiments.

Perfect order prevails in the Province.

Advices from Turin announce the arrival of Count Reizet, (?) and his reception by King Victor Emmanuel as Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor Napoleon. His mission is supposed to have reference to the return of the Grand Duke of Modena.

FRANCE DISARMING.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the dissolution of the army of the Rhine, but states that the camps of Chalons and of Belfont are to remain as they were established previous to the Italian campaign.

Prince Napoleon is represented to be indefatigable in his efforts for the amicable settlement of all difficulties existing among the various European powers.

Orders have been given by the French Government for the disarming of all the ships of war at Brest, and the Admiral at that station has received instructions to haul down his flag; therefore what was called the ocean squadron has ceased to exist.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Advices from Madrid announce that the Spanish Government has resolved to establish the municipal system in the island of Cuba.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Later and important advices from India and China have been received in England which give rather a discouraging account of the state of affairs in those countries.

The European troops of the late East India Company, who were previously reported to be in a state of mutiny in consequence of their being transferred from the Company's service to that of the crown without their concurrence and without receiving the bounty offered for enlistment in the Queen's service, are still in open mutiny at Bernampore, and have entrenched themselves in their barracks with officers of their own choosing.

The English Fusiliers have also followed the example of the mutineers at Bernampore.

Central India was quiet, and the campaign had been left to the Oude police, the European troops having been obliged to withdraw under cover, owing to the extreme heat.

A rebel army of six thousand strong was still in the field, but in a state of great destitution and distress.

A UNITED STATES FRIGATE ASHORE.

Advices from China report that the United States steam frigate Powhattan got ashore near Woosung, but it was expected she would be got off without serious injury.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN COCHIN CHINA.

Advices from Cochin China state that the losses sustained by the French and Spanish troops in Cochin China have been very great, and that sickness was prevailing among the troops to a considerable extent.

The native troops fight with unexpected bravery, and are not yet subdued.

The French Admiral has applied to his Government for reinforcements.

BATTLE AMONG THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—A sanguinary battle has been fought between the Sioux and Aura Kara Indians near the Yellow Stone, and another battle is soon expected to take place.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen ten inches during the last forty-eight hours, and is still receding.

The Missouri and Illinois rivers are also falling.

VICKSBURG, August 15.—The steamer Maria Denning passed down at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

The Grand Duke passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.—From the report of the Board of Health, for the week ending last Sunday, there had been but 115 interments, an unusually small number. None of them were from yellow fever. This is a very gratifying exhibit for New Orleans in the month of August, and would compare favorably with the mortality lists of any other large city in the Union.

EUROPE.

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

The Arabia, with dates to the 30th July, arrived at Halifax on the 10th instant.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that the French army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing without the least possible delay. He is now generally regarded as sincere, and his intentions pacific.

The Zurich Conference has not yet been held.

The English Cabinet has announced that the invitation to participate in the Congress of the great powers would not be accepted until the result of the Conference at Zurich has been ascertained.

The steamships Vanderbilt, City of Baltimore and Bavaria have arrived out.

The advices from Italy are peaceful.

The debates in the English Parliament indicate the intention of the Government to vigorously prosecute the work upon the national defenses.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference had reached Paris.

The American horse Starke, entered by Mr. Ten Broeck for the Goodwood race, has won the stakes. The Goodwood Cup was carried off by Promised Land. The American mare Prioress came in third.

Breadstuffs are dull. Corn has a declining tendency. Provisions also have a declining tendency.

The *Independance Belge* says that the Austrian Provincial Councils will all be convoked soon, and will have complete liberty in their deliberations, and may make known openly and sincerely to the Emperor the wishes of their populations.

The first corps d'armee for the present will be maintained in Italy on a war footing, two hundred thousand strong. The other corps d'armee are to go to their former cantonments in Gallacia and Hungary.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* says that the new Ministry will not produce any serious variations in the policy of Sardinia.

There will be a grand illumination at Milan on the arrival of the King.

The Sardinian Governor of Modena has been withdrawn, and the Government turned over to the Municipality.

The results of the deliberations of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont had been made known.

At one hundred and forty-one places, including Leghorn and Florence, there were 809 affirmative and only 15 negative votes.

Le Nord denies that the French troops are to remain in the Duchies.

A Milan letter says that the extreme party are commencing agitation, and an insurrection in Venetia is possible.

The *Invalide Russe* says that Austria and France may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

It is said that a deputation, with the Prince Napoleon at its head, will soon reach Vienna, to take the remains of the Duc de Reichstadt to France.

The date for the Zurich conference was not fixed, but it was expected to meet in a few days.

Count Colloredo, the representative of Austria, reached Marseilles on the 27th, and it is said proceeded direct to Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th were unimportant.

On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord C. Paget said experiments were progressing to test the practicability of laying a submarine telegraph to Gibraltar.

Lord John Russell made his statement relative to foreign affairs. He would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of the affairs of the continent before the approaching close of the session. He was glad to see in the *Moniteur* that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing. After reviewing the grounds of peace as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said that as England did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The sacrifice of a province by Austria did not affect the state of affairs of Europe sufficiently to warrant the interference of the neutral powers. The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of Napoleon to England to enter the Congress was to consult on the actual state of affairs of Italy, quite irrespective of the terms of the treaty of Villafranca. England had not consented to join the Congress, and could not until she saw the result of the Conference of Zurich.

The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down absolutely any Italian confederation, but only that the Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the feasibility of the benefit of a confederation at present, and pointed out the various obstacles to the consummation of such a project; again England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with reference to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as England could never be a party to forcing them on their people without their consent.

He rejoiced to-day that the King of Naples was beginning to put an end to the system which prevailed under the late King, and sincerely desired it to terminate altogether.

There was a treaty about to be made at Vienna, whither a confidential agent of the French Government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that the Emperor of Austria decided that the Italians should have self-government. He could not now say whether there would be a Congress, but he thought it would not become England now to say that she would withdraw from such an assembly if there was a chance of promoting liberty in Italy, and establishing the peace of Europe.

Mr. Disraeli expressed a wish that Lord John Russell had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered Austria by the neutral powers. He reiterated his objections to England having any thing to do with the Conference, as she would thereby be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord Palmerston denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria which were less favorable than those obtained from France.

The Government, at the request of the French Ambassador, consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating they were the views of the French Government, and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible for the Government to join in the Congress until the result of the Zurich Conference is known.

Mr. Whitehead said that the Government had been made a cat's paw of, and by transmitting terms to Austria, virtually assented to them.

Mr. Gladstone eulogized the conduct of Sardinia, defended Lord Palmerston from the misrepresentations brought against him, and besought the House not to interfere between the Executive, in whatever manner it might itself be able to adopt for the interest of Italy, and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After speeches by other members, the subject was then dropped.

On the 29th the proceedings in the House of Lords were uninteresting. In the House of Commons sundry questions were put to the Government on the subject of naval armaments and national defenses.

Lord Palmerston said he did not think it possible for England to enter into any agreement with the other powers for an arithmetical reduction of her military and naval establishments, her position being totally different.

Mr. Horsman moved a resolution that the expenses of completing the work of defense be met by a fund especially provided for the purpose independent of Parliamentary votes. He urged continued armaments, and suggested a loan to complete the defenses.

Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord Palmerston objected to the proposition, but both said that the Government was fully alive to the importance of completing the defenses of the country, and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. Cobden deprecated this unnatural alarm as an actual incentive to war, and ridiculed the idea of an invasion by France. He hoped that explanations would be entered into between the two Governments—after such explanations had been made and fixed, he would, if necessary, be ready to vote two hundred millions of pounds to provide a navy—that the English navy was greatly superior now.

Schubert.

Those who admire German and despise Italian music, those who love Italian music and think German a "bore"—without forgetting all the varieties of amateurs included between these two extremes—are agreed as to the merits and beauties of Schubert's songs. They are thoroughly popular, but not in the slightest degree common, "familiar, but by no means vulgar;" and they are out of place in no concert, whether devoted to facile, unpretending pieces, or the most severely classical compositions. "In his melodies," says a German biographer of this great musical poet, "we meet the following peculiarities in rare perfection: First of all, great originality; then deep poetic feeling, surpassing truth in expression, novel rhythm, delicate apprehension of the meaning of the poet, vivid force of the imagination, subdued, however, by a certain tendency to melancholy and by a sort of religious unction, graceful and simple turns, easy elegance of modulation, and an inexhaustible novelty of accompaniment." Altogether, Schubert set more than three hundred ballads for poems to music, besides composing a great quantity of waltzes, marches, airs, with variations, sonatas, rondos, overtures and trios, concerted music, psalms, choruses and cantatas; numerous quartettes, and twelve grand symphonies, with as many operas. After such a list as the above—which might be largely added to—it need only be mentioned that Schubert died when he was thirty-two, to show that he was indeed one of the most prolific, if not the most prolific, of composers.

One thing to be specially remarked in connection with Schubert's operas and songs is the taste he has shown in selecting what in most countries is called poetry, but which in England we have got into the habit of denominating "words." Goethe, Korner and Heine are the authors of Schubert's "words;" and in these marriages of "music to immortal verse," it is difficult to say whether the verse or the music is most full of life and beauty. "He had but to read a poem over once," we are told, "to improvise music to it, and inspire beautiful melodies." That these melodies were appreciated and loved by the poets who inspired them, is a matter of history [illegible] Richter was also a fervent admirer of Schubert's songs, and after he was afflicted with the [illegible] no greater pleasure, to the end of his days, than that of listening to his friend's [illegible] melodies.—*Daily Telegraph, London.*

[illegible]

Among the items by the last foreign news is the following:

"The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, Government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the island of St. Thomas to the United States."

This statement has met our eye in the foreign journals before, and though nobody in the United States would seem to know any thing about the alleged cession, its periodical reiteration on the other side would seem to indicate that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Can our Government organ at Washington throw any light on the subject?

St. Thomas, as most of our readers are aware, is one of the Virgin (West India) islands belonging to Denmark, 38 miles east of Porto Rico. Latitude (E. entrance of Fort Christian) 18 deg. 20 min. 24 sec. W., longitude 64 deg. 55 min. 45 sec. W. Greatest length from east to west 17 miles; greatest breadth about 4½ miles. Area 45 square miles. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height towards the centre, and extends sometimes gradually, but oftener abruptly, to the shore. It was once well wooded, but the cutting down of the trees has laid it open to the full force of the sun's rays, and it now suffers much from a deficiency of water. The soil being sandy and by no means fertile, the far greater part of it remains uncultivated. The area under crop is only about 2500 acres, of which nearly a half are planted with sugar-cane. The whole island enjoys the privilege of a free harbor, and the trade is very extensive—St. Thomas being a depot of goods for the neighboring islands.

It has its central locality at the capital, Charlotte Amalie, which is annually visited by about 3000 vessels from Europe, North and South America, and also from the other West India islands. In Europe the trade is chiefly with London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Altona, Hamburg, Bremen and Amsterdam. St. Thomas is a principal station of the West India mail steamers from Southampton, for which a large steam-packet leaves it every fortnight. Population estimated at 12,800. Its acquisition by the United States would unquestionably bring with it many valuable commercial privileges; but as there is no reason to believe this Government has any idea of acquiring it, the statement of the *Moniteur* must go for what it is worth.—*N. Y. Ev. Express, 9th.*

WASHINGTON, August 10.—It is ascertained from an authentic source that on the 17th of June the United States Deputy Marshal for the Northern District of Florida informed the Government of the prevalence of reports that a vessel or vessels were expected on the coast of Florida with slaves from Africa, and made some suggestions as to the best mode of intercepting and arresting them. The Marshal himself being absent in another part of the State, the Secretary of the Interior on the reception of this communication immediately telegraphed to the Deputy Marshal, informing him that a revenue cutter had been ordered from Charleston to cruise along the coast of Florida, under his direction.

The Deputy accordingly went on board the cutter on the 30th of June, and reached Smyrna Inlet on the 3d of July. Two weeks thereafter he wrote that he had boarded various schooners to which suspicion might attach, and had carefully inquired for many miles along the coast, and concluded by saying that there was no information to verify the reports of the landing of the Africans. It further appears that Marshal Blackburn himself was far behind the times, as he did not inform the Interior Department of these rumors until his deputy had investigated their truth with the above mentioned results.

The above facts are gleaned from the official papers.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Pointe Coupée *Democrat* says:

A hostile meeting took place on Tuesday last, near Morganza, between Dr. Robin and Dr. Kaufman, with the rifle—distance, twenty yards. The affair happily terminated after the first shot, neither party having received any injury.

We take the following from the *Planters'* (St. Mary) *Banner*:

DROWNED HIMSELF.—On the 7th instant, as the steamboat Charmer lay at a landing below Natchez, a planter came on board to take a runaway slave who was on board, the planter having been notified of the fact by the captain, and after tying the hands of the slave, and the feet also, so that he could not run, but not so as to prevent his walking, he proceeded with him nearly to the top of the bank, when the negro, pulling back, dragged his master to the water's edge, where the master relinquished his hold, the slave plunged recklessly into the river and sunk to rise no more. This occurred in the presence of most of the passengers, and just as the Charmer was pushing off from the shore. The slave had been a driver on the plantation and did not wish to go back, but was anxious to be hired out as deck hand on the boat.

CROPS.—We of St. Mary are a favored people, that is to say if almost daily rains add to the general prosperity of the parish. The rain of this morning was all that could have been wished for, and much more than was needed for present purposes—in Franklin, at least. The crops, under the circumstances, are growing rapidly, but whether advantageously or not is more than we can say. The greater portion of the cane is all fine and healthy. We have seen some stalks with from ten to fifteen red joints. The corn crop, as before announced, is miserable, with but few exceptions. From the lights now before us, with any thing like a favorable future, the sugar crop of our parish will be an average one—but cannot come up to that of last year, under no circumstances.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ASSUMPTION DAY.—Yesterday was the day set apart by Catholics in commemoration of the assumption of the Virgin Mary to heaven. It was celebrated in the cathedrals of the city with high mass and the first communion. A large congregation was assembled at the St. Louis Cathedral in the morning, notwithstanding the stormy weather.

It will be remembered by our readers that yesterday was fixed upon by Napoleon, it being the anniversary of his uncle's birth-day, for the triumphal entry into Paris of the Italian army. We can well imagine what a great occasion it will have been at the French capital, as the veterans of Magenta and Solferino returned among their brethren.

A JUVENILE DELUGE.—After having long suffered from an excess of heat, drouth and dust, our city experienced the other extreme yesterday in a rain storm, so violent, it need not have continued "forty days and forty nights" to have brought a second deluge upon us. About four o'clock in the morning the surcharged clouds burst their confining influence and showered torrents of water upon us for two hours. There was then a slight cessation, as if the mighty element was preparing his energies for another and still more violent effort. About six o'clock it came again, and lasted another couple of hours, succeeded by a miserable drizzling storm until eleven o'clock, at which time another torrent broke upon us almost as furious as its two predecessors. This appeared to be the last consuming wrath of the rain monarch, for he fled the sky with his suite of scowling clouds about one o'clock, only leaving a few black sentinels to report to him the position of his enemy, the sun. During the morning most of our people were besieged within their houses or stores by the tempest, and they looked out enviously upon the few resolute individuals who plodded their way under the slight protection afforded by umbrellas. Recorder Munroe asserted that if any unfortunate people were brought before him on the charge of stealing umbrellas, he would discharge them without listening to a word of evidence. Right kind of man, that.

THE STABBING ON BASIN STREET.—Since our issue of yesterday morning we have learned further particulars of the serious cutting affray on Basin street, which occurred at half-past 1 o'clock Sunday morning. McCoy and Schneider are both members of Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4; Cullerton has been a member, but was not at the time of the stabbing. Among hook and ladder companies there is always a rivalry between the members as to who shall hold the tiller to or from a fire. This is considered a post of honor, as it belongs to the member who first reaches the truck, and when, at the end of every six months, a report is made up of how many "tillers" each man has had, it exhibits the relative alacrity of members.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night the bells struck out an alarm for the fire at the foot of Felicity road. On the return of the truck from this fire McCoy went to the return book and was about to enter himself as having had the tiller, when another member named Sikes claimed it. "Where did you get the tiller?" asked McCoy. "I took it at the corner of Royal and Canal streets," answered Sikes, "where no one had it." "Well I took it at the truck-house," said McCoy, and entered himself as having had it. Schneider interfered at this, and said he would "see about that." At the next alarm, about midnight, Schneider got the tiller, though McCoy likewise claimed it.

On their return from this alarm, about 1 o'clock, McCoy was talking very loudly on the banquette before the truck-house about the disputed point, when Schneider took him by the arm, saying, "Just come out here on the green, and I can whip you in two minutes," or words to that effect. They went on the green and exchanged several blows, in which McCoy seemed to be getting the worst of the fight, when he turned and ran through the truck-house into Franklin street. Schneider drew a knife and pursued him as far as the door of the truck-house. This, he said, he did merely to frighten McCoy.

About half an hour afterward Schneider and Cullerton were standing on the green talking over the matter, and Cullerton observed, speaking of McCoy, "He runs like a deer." As he said this McCoy walked up to them, saying, "John McCoy never runs." He had taken off his fireman's uniform and was in his shirt-sleeves. Going up to Schneider he said, "Now I'm ready for you." Schneider answered, "Very well, I've got on old coats to pay off," and struck him several blows. McCoy used his knife in the fight, retreating to the banquette, but only succeeded in slightly cutting Schneider in the arm and breast. When they reached the sidewalk Schneider slipped, and as he did so McCoy stabbed him with his knife under the left arm, slightly to the back, and between the fifth and sixth ribs.

Cullerton then seized McCoy by the right shoulder from behind, when he made a backhanded blow with the knife, cutting Cullerton in the groin. Seeing what desperate use he was making with his knife, a young man named Aristides Aubertin, rushed up to McCoy, and presenting a revolver in his face, ordered him to drop the knife, or he would blow his brains out. At this, McCoy turned up Basin street and fled, pursued by Aubertin, [illegible] at the corner of Customhouse street he was seized by officer Bugnetty.

Last night, when we visited the Hospital, Schneider was quite comfortable, and reading the evening papers. The physicians are now more confident of his recovery. Cullerton was doing very well.

THE CITY RAILROAD INJUNCTION.—Judge Eggleston having issued an injunction against Valery Duplessis, the City Controller, and the Common Council, at the instance of A. Brown & Co. and seventeen other petitioners, charging them not to sell the right of way for a city railroad, the defendants to the injunction moved on the 11th to have the injunction set aside, and the case came before Judge Eggleston yesterday. After hearing the evidence adduced, and arguments of counsel, the case was submitted and taken under consideration by the Court.

Counsel for the Common Council and Valery Duplessis, J. [illegible] Michel and C. Dufour; for A. Brown & Co. et als, C. Roselius and W. R. Kountz.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT—*Before Assistant Recorder Moore.*—Eliza Dolan and George Wall each made affidavits against William Ramskey, charging him with committing an assault and battery upon them. In default of furnishing two bonds of $250 each, he was remanded to appear on the 19th.

On the affidavit of Mr. Henry Engle, of No. 92 Camp street, a commitment for the Lunatic Asylum was made out for Frederick Engle.

The driver of cart No. 137 was fined $10 for dumping manure on the levee.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—James Povey, the lad who stabbed John Harvis, cook of the ship Pacific, was sent to the Parish Prison to await the result of Harvin's injuries.

John Dailey, arrested by officer Boulieu for being both dangerous and suspicious, was Workhoused for a month.

Officer Bary charged Louis Malette and Marie Louise Saucier, f. w. c., with disturbing their neighborhood.

TO BE EXAMINED.—Henry Parker having surrendered himself last Saturday, and Arthur Guerin yesterday, to the charge of entering Domingo Rodriguez's cigar store, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, on the 10th inst., and assaulting the proprietor and disturbing the peace, the examination is fixed for the 17th inst.

INQUEST.—Deputy Coroner Weysham was called on yesterday to hold inquests on the body of Michael Burk, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, and Hannah Lasey, born in the same country, aged 48, who had died without medical treatment, in the First District. The verdicts attributed the first death to congestive fever, and the last to congestion of the lungs.

WAS NOT AFRAID OF THEM.—Jim Mullen cut another man slightly in a fight yesterday in the Fourth District, and then barricaded himself in his house, on Josephine street, and told the police who came to arrest him that he was not afraid of the whole of them. Recorder Lucien Adams went round, and breaking open the door, seized Mullen and brought him to the lock-up.

GALVANIZED JEWELRY.—John Stuart, James Lyons and John Duffy were doing a profitable business in the Third District, on Sunday, by peddling galvanized chains, seals and trinkets for pure gold. Officer Jacobs put a summary stop to their enterprise, and Recorder Long yesterday remanded them for examination.

DIED.

Yesterday, at half past two o'clock, A. M., JEAN J. BENARD, aged 61 years. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested, without further notice, to attend his funeral TO DAY, at five o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, Dauphine street, No. 91, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-15.

The members of the above Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their brother in-arms, JEAN J. BENARD, (who died yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, A. M.) THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, on Dauphine street, between St. Louis and Conti streets.
By order of the President.
PHILIPPE LANAUX, Secretary.
au16

Funeral Service.

The friends and acquaintances of the late Mrs. ROSE DE AHNA, consort of Count E. Major, French Consul, are invited to attend the funeral service to take place on Saturday, August 20th, 1859, at 7 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at the St. Louis Cathedral.

Mrs. Hanson, No. 660 Fourth street, says of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg: New York, May 15, 1852.—A child of mine showed symptoms of worms, I gave it one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away about thirty worms. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

Mrs. Tuits, No. 18 Avenue D, says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little.

Mrs. Buggins, residing at 204 Rivington street, says that after using one phial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city.

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 SCOVIL & MEAD, Wholesale Agents for the South, 111 and 113 Chartres street. au16

THE GREAT WEST is the promised land in the eyes of millions, both in the Old World and the New. Its fertile soil and magnificent opportunities for development are the great sources of its attractions. But along its beautiful streams there lurks miasma of most deadly influence, which is the great drawback of that splendid region, and must remain so for many years to come. Emigrants and others who contemplate settlement in that section will do well to provide themselves with the only cure that has yet been discovered for those diseases. We mean DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, which have snatched hundreds from an untimely grave. Their operation upon the digestive organs is upon felt to be beneficent, without being violent.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. au16

Holloway's Pills.—The physical disturbances to which females are exclusively subject, and the many disorders proceeding from their neglect or maltreatment, are at once relieved by Holloway's Pills. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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

Wanted.

A DRUGGIST, by Dr. Souchon, who wishes to sell his two Drug Stores at a reduction; also, his Brick House, corner of Rampart and Laurel streets. His buggy is for sale at Mr. Fassen's, on Gravier street. au16

Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated 14th September, 1858, drawn by William Ensel, to the order of and by him endorsed, for $600 payable three years after date, with eight per cent. interest per annum from maturity until paid, protected in warranty by Edward Barnett, notary public. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped. au16

B. PRADEL,
[illegible] St. Charles st.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!
TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, consisting of two and three bladed Pocket Knives, English Knives with several blades, shell and fancy work; also common Scissors, table, office and carving Knives, plain and extra fine Kitchen and Butcher Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.
Having received likewise a stock of Albatas Spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at market prices. Families requiring any of the foregoing articles would do well to visit his establishment before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the most celebrated manufacturers.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL. [illegible]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Baton Rouge, August 9, 1859.
IN accordance with the 11th section of act No. 185, approved March 15th, 1855, entitled "An act in relation to certain debts of the State," and of act No. 38, entitled "An act relative to the receipts from swamp land sales," approved March, 1856, sealed proposals will be received for sixty days from and after the date of the first insertion of this advertisement, for the purchase, by the State of Louisiana, of one hundred and ten thousand dollars worth (more or less) of Bonds [illegible]. All proposals to be directed to the Auditor and Treasurer [illegible]. The Governor reserves the right to reject any and all bids [illegible].
By the Governor: ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.
A. DUPLANTIER, Assistant Secretary of State. au16

Office of the Board of Assessors, Room No. 16 City Hall, New Orleans, August 13, 1859.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans having completed their rolls of assessment for the year 1860, and copies thereof having been left with the Secretary of the Board, at room No. 16 City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of the said city of New Orleans [illegible] during THIRTY DAYS from the 15th inst. [illegible]
HENRY BIER, Secretary Board of Assessors. au16

Sixth Ward American Club.
THIS Club will meet on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the school-house on Hospital street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the nomination made by the Council of the American party.
By order of the President. au16

DUDOGGS PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP.
THE virtues of this purely vegetable syrup have been extraordinary [illegible] in consumption, colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, inflammation of the throat, [illegible] whooping cough. [illegible]
Prepared and for sale at the proprietor's manufactory, No. 20 Chartres street. F. P. DUDOGGS. au16

Cigars! Cigars!
TO ARRIVE on brig M. A. Herrera, from Havana, the following brands: [illegible] 65,000 Meridiana.
PABLO GUMA, corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts. au12

Cigars .... Cigars.
JUST LANDED ex schooner Mary Clinton—125,000 American Flag, all sizes; 40,000 Los Andes, all sizes; and also Washington, Cervantes, Regalias, Empire City, Flor Cervantes, Los Andes, &c. For sale by P. GUMA, corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts. au12

REMOVAL.
J. FLEURY & CO.,
(Successors to J. B. Ling,)
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public that they have removed from No. 150 Chartres street to No. 141 same street, at the corner of Toulouse street. [illegible]

Lost.
ONE of the 10th instant, a PROMISSORY NOTE for $500, payable at sight, subscribed by Messrs. [illegible], to the order of Mr. Eusebe Gaither. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped. au16 3t

Southern Pacific Railroad.
THE UNDERSIGNED is ready to receive at his office, at 84 Common street, the LOAN to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company [illegible]
E. S. FULKERSON, Agent.

NOTICE.
N. O., J. and G. N. RAILROAD OFFICE, August 9, 1859.
PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 1st of September, 1859, for building five Freight and Passenger Depots [illegible]
BENTLEY D. HASELL, Chief Engineer and General Sup't. au11

Cheap Straw Goods.
The subscriber is selling at least his present stock of STRAW GOODS at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
J. B. HENRY, 73 Chartres street. au11 2t 1p

Veterinary Surgeon and Farrier, Baghien street, No. 9.
JEAN CARDOU begs leave to inform the public and his former customers that he has resumed and opened his Veterinary establishment on Baghien street [illegible]. Every call in his line attended to. au16

FOR CONGRESS.
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.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of E. NAUTRE & CO. was dissolved on the 30th June last: Mr. Nautre having previously purchased the interest of Mr. E. Marguerie in the said firm.
E. NAUTRE, J. CASSEROUGE, A. C. CASSEROUGE, E. HAMPERAU—in commandite.

Copartnership.
The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. E. Nautre in the late firm of E. NAUTRE & CO., have formed themselves, since the 1st July last, into partnership under the style of JUSTIN CASSEROUGE & CO., as per act before Joseph Cuvillier, notary.
The new firm will continue the same line of business, at the same stand, No. 25 Condé street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets; and will attend to the settlement of all the debts and claims of the old house.
J. CASSEROUGE, F. S. COZSON, A. C. CASSEROUGE.
The undersigned solicits for his successors the continuation of the patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of E. NAUTRE & CO., and takes pleasure in recommending the new firm to the trade.
E. NAUTRE.

CHEAP, ONE-PRICE FURNISHING STORE.
25 .... CONDE STREET 25
THE undersigned have constantly on hand a full assortment of household articles, from the best English, French and American manufactories, comprising amongst other goods, RANGES, COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES AND GRATES, of all prices, sizes and patterns. Lamps, Lanterns, Table and Kitchen Cutlery, Plated Ware, Woodware, Glassware, Brushes for [illegible] The whole at the lowest market price.
JUSTIN CASSEROUGE & CO., Successors to E. Nautre & Co.

25 .... CONDE 25
JUSTIN CASSEROUGE & CO., (Successors to E. Nautre & Co.,) MANUFACTURERS
OF all kinds of Tin, Brass, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Lead and Zinc articles, [illegible] on the most moderate terms.

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style and name of McCRAKEN, LANDRY & CO., for the transaction of a general auction and commission business.
R. W. McCRAKEN, J. G. LANDRY, A. J. POWELL.
Office and salesroom, Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets.

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.
E. C. PAYNE, C. STEELE, F. PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Copartnership.
CLAIBORNE STEELE & F. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO.) having associated themselves with WM. 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. 26 Tchoupitoulas street, a few doors above the old stand of PAYNE, STEELE & CO., and to the same stand of buildings, until their commodious new store is finished, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.
WM. M. PINCKARD, CLAIBORNE STEELE, FERDINAND PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

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 Customhouse and Bienville streets.
ULGER LAUVE.
New Orleans, 30th July, 1859.

We have removed our office to No. 7 Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.
REV. S. 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. S. ELDERS & CO., 61 Tchoupitoulas street.

Mademoiselle Bland,
THE GREAT PHRENOLOGIST, ASTROLOGER and FEMALE DOCTOR, has arrived and taken apartments at No. 25 BURGUNDY STREET, BETWEEN CONTI AND BIENVILLE STREETS, where she is prepared to receive those who wish to consult her upon: SICKNESS, LOVE, ABSENT FRIENDS, &c. [illegible]
CONSULTATIONS—WRITTEN HOROSCOPES.

THE WAR IN ITALY.
Received by G. DUPUY, Royal street, No. 20,
The largest and best map in relief of the seat of 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.

An Excellent Chance for Tinsmiths.
FOR SALE ON PROFITABLE TERMS.
THE TIN SHOP kept by J. LASALLE, at No. 146 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis, is to be sold at private sale. [illegible]

J. M. & JOHN E. HOLLAND, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
J. M. HOLLAND, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS.
Office at No. 70 St. Charles street, Next door to Bank of New Orleans.

PAUL E. THEARD. ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 24 ROYAL STREET.

Succession of J. Vanster.
ALL persons having claims on the estate of J. Vanster, or on the firm of Vanster & Co., will please present them to F. FREDERICKSON, Administrator, 226 Tchoupitoulas st.

CARPETING.
Floor Oil-Cloth and Matting.
1000 ROLLS checked, white and fancy MATTING, lately received. FLOOR OIL-CLOTH—of all widths and qualities. CARPETING—Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrains, &c. [illegible]
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 22 Chartres street.

JAMES M. PUTNAM, LATE OF THE FIRM OF HALL, RODD & PUTNAM, Cotton and Sugar Factor, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 58 Carondelet Street.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
THE Freight as well as Passenger Trains are now running through over the road daily, both ways.
EDW'D. F. PLANCHE, Secretary.

Havana Cigars at Cost Price.
FOR SALE at the store of Laborde & Xiques, No. 30 New Levee street, opposite Natchez Alley. [illegible]

Franco-Italian Drug Store.
VEGETABLE Antiphlogistic Pomatum—invaluable for all kinds of cutaneous diseases. [illegible]
F. BERRA, Druggist. A graduate of the University of Turin, corner Rampart and Burgundy streets, N. O.

Esplanade Store.
THIS new store, already so much in vogue in the Third District, [illegible]
DE MONTROND & CO., corner of Esplanade and Victory streets.

EXTRACTS—20 gross Frederic & Perrier's [illegible]

NEW COTTON SPINNER.
To Cotton Planters, Commission Merchants, Editors of Papers, and the Friends of the South.—Patented Invention for Spinning the Cotton Crop on the Plantation, directly from the Seed, fully demonstrated, by which the Planter's net income is doubled or more than doubled.
THE above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. [illegible]
But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION is—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it [illegible]
TERMS AND CONDITIONS. [illegible]
GEO. G. HENRY.

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. [illegible]

Mandeville Fancy Groceries.
The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he is about opening at Mandeville a grocery, wines, produce and liquor store. [illegible]
B. RENAUD.

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. [illegible]

For Rent.
FROM the 1st of next October, a two-story HOUSE, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets [illegible]

For Sale.
THE beautiful property occupied by Mr. DE LAMBERVILLE, [illegible]

To Rent.
A FIVE-STORY brick (slated) Store, No. 30 Magazine street, near Poydras. Apply to EDM. BOCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Galveston, and Matagorda Bay.
To sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 18th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay.—The superior steamship MAGNOLIA [illegible] will sail as above, carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having superior staterooms, apply on board, or to J. C. HARRIS, 57 Camp street.

Brazos Santiago.
To sail on FRIDAY, August 19th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—United States Mail Line—For Brazos Santiago and Indianola. The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, [illegible] will sail as above, carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to J. C. HARRIS, 57 Camp street.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and Abita Springs.
The elegant, fast running, low-pressure steamer ARROW, Captain [illegible] Hoffman, [illegible]

TO COTTON PLANTERS.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & McILHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of MY INVENTION [illegible]

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
THE undersigned having purchased the St. Louis Hotel and Furniture, will inform the public that it will be closed during the summer for alterations, and will be reopened [illegible]
O. E. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
[illegible]

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES.
[illegible]

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS
[illegible] DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, DIARRHEA, HEARTBURN, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, BLOOD DISEASES, &c. &c.
[illegible]
M. CRUGER, SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES, 742 Broadway, N. Y.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT 742 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
[illegible]
John Duncan & Sons, 405 Broadway, New York.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!
J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, (Successor to J. T. [illegible])
No. 169 Royal street, bet. St. Peter and Toulouse.
[illegible]

Cigars. Cigars.
[illegible]