The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to reserve subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and traveling bags.

By E. E. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Magazine street, French brandy and sherry wine.

STRANGE ACCUSATIONS.

The Mobile *Register* publishes a letter addressed to the editor by one of the most prominent and influential Democrats of the North-west. This epistle assumes certain positions in reference to the Administration which are startling indeed, and which, if true, should sink it in the estimation of the South to a depth far beyond the reach of plummet. The writer roundly asserts that there is every reason to believe that the patronage, power and money of the Administration will be indirectly used to aid the election of LINCOLN, the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency. He points to the numerous occasions on which the Washington *Constitution* has declared that DOUGLAS was worse than SEWARD, and to the desperate efforts made by the Administration last year to defeat DOUGLAS and elect LINCOLN in the memorable Illinois contest, as evidences that between DOUGLAS and a Black Republican the sympathies of the Administration clique would be in favor of the latter. The writer adds:

> We must nominate Douglas. Defeat is certain if we do not, and if defeated with him, by his nomination we at least will get rid of the most corrupt and unscrupulous clique that ever cursed our country's history. That Lincoln will in thirty days be the choice of the class I have named, I have no doubt. Would it not be well to notice Benjamin's speech in some of the Southern papers. The mass of the Southern Democracy will soon be badly sold, or I am mistaken. I saw a day or two since a letter from a prominent official, in which he says, "The South think Lincoln safer than Douglas," &c. Thus, we are now told that the man who, two years ago, said, "slavery would be placed where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction and the further extinction and the further spread of it arrested," &c., is now thought "safer" than Douglas! What an extraordinary revolution is taking place. Where will it end? If Lincoln would be safe, why not Cassius M. Clay or Helper? Lincoln says, no peace until the public mind rests in the belief of its final extinction, and John Brown shows how the extinction is to be accomplished. Is there much difference? If so, and Lincoln is safe, *the sequel contest* waged by the Northern Democracy for the last ten years in the North against the Black Republicans, *for you*, has been senseless and absurd. I fear your people will not see this until too late, and thus ignorantly aid in putting Lincoln into power, following the dictation and cabal at Washington in their crusade against the Democratic masses of the country.

Our respect for Mr. BUCHANAN is not very exalted, neither are we inclined to think highly of the unprincipled demagogues and wire-pullers by whom he is surrounded and played upon. Nevertheless, we are not willing to accept such treasonable charges as are brought against the President and his clique by the writer in question. Poor as is the public estimate of the patriotism and the disinterestedness of most of the Democratic leaders, it has not fallen so low as to deem them capable of a base betrayal of the interests of the South, and the fortunes of their own party. Such an accusation is altogether incredible, unless confirmed by testimony as valid and unimpeachable as proof of Holy Writ. Until something more convincing than mere allegation, or even plausible surmise, is adduced to substantiate the charge, few even among the enemies of Democracy will be disposed to attach credence to it.

It must, however, be confessed that in their blind, bigoted and insensate hostility to DOUGLAS several of the champions of the Administration have committed themselves in a deplorable and censurable manner. For instance, could any thing have possibly been in worse taste, or have been prompted by a more unworthy motive than the effort recently made by Mr. BENJAMIN in his speech to prove that the record of ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the slavery question was sounder than that of DOUGLAS? Was this not palpably an effusion of personal animosity, and so transparent that a child might have detected it? Where was the policy of so ridiculous an attempt to prove LINCOLN a Conservative and DOUGLAS an Abolitionist? Did Mr. BENJAMIN really imagine that with the history of the career of DOUGLAS before the country for the last ten or fifteen years; with the knowledge that until he threw the weight of his vast influence against the Lecompton Constitution, he had been the darling of the Democratic party; that in the Charleston Convention he received more than half the entire vote of the delegates to that body, including the support of more than one Southern State—did Mr. BENJAMIN really believe that his silver-tongued elocution and honeyed rhetoric can persuade the people of the South that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who fought and defeated LINCOLN on the slavery issue, is less reliable than the man who affirms that there can be no peace until the public mind rests in the belief of the entire extinction of slavery? Why LINCOLN is well known to have preceded SEWARD in giving utterance to the irrepressible conflict doctrine, and yet Senator BENJAMIN, in his lawyer-like love of a special plea and a taking point, absolutely ventured upon the glaring folly of pronouncing him safer than the statesman who clings to the Democratic doctrine of non-intervention. There is no need to vindicate DOUGLAS from such puerile aspersions. It is barely necessary to state that if his views are dangerous to the South, those entertained by Mr. BENJAMIN himself are equally unsafe, for three or four years ago he was with DOUGLAS on this great principle. And so was his colleague JOHN SLIDELL, although it may suit that exceedingly flexible politician to declare now that Mr. LINCOLN's record is obscure, and that his election would not present as absolute a test of Northern sentiment as that of Mr. SEWARD.

One may form an approximative idea of the greatness of the blunder committed by Mr. BENJAMIN in his contrast between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, from the fact that immediately upon the close of the speech, the Black Republicans subscribed for one hundred and seventy thousand copies. Of course it was all grist to their mill—a splendid electioneering document. Armed with it a powerful weapon, placed in their hands by the boundless generosity of a Southern Democratic Senator, they will address potent appeals to conservative men everywhere, especially to the Fillmore Whigs of the North, and the quasi Black Republicans of Missouri. They will point triumphantly to the acknowledgment of LINCOLN's soundness extorted from the Louisiana slaveholder, BENJAMIN. This is just the argument for the Northern national men who are opposed to Democracy, but who have hitherto refrained from affiliating with the Black Republicans on account of their sectionalism. Noble minded and magnanimous BENJAMIN! In your ardent zeal for truth, your illimitable love of justice, your profound desire to avoid wronging an antagonist, you have not scrupled to indulge in comparisons and averments which will doubtless promote the cause of the enemies of the South even beyond their own sanguine anticipations. GREELEY and WEED may well rejoice over this incautious display of ingenuity. It will not be their fault if it is not made to tell to the benefit of their cause and the detriment of that which Senator BENJAMIN espouses.

Says the New York *Herald*: We perceive that another effort is about being made to insure direct trade between the South and European ports, in the establishment of a line comprising six screw steamers to run from Liverpool to New Orleans, touching at some port in Ireland, and also at Havana if found desirable. The company is entitled the "British and American Southern Steamship Company," half the stock to be taken in England and half in this country. The capital amounts to £200,000 or $1,000,000, in twenty thousand shares. It is expected that the steamers will make the passage within twenty five days.

If this line is properly managed it is quite likely to prove successful. The facilities for conveying Western produce to New Orleans by the Mississippi river are very great, and the cost of transit from the Southwestern States to New Orleans is of course considerably less than to any of the Atlantic ports. As a passenger line, it is probable, however, that the new project may not be quite so successful, the length of voyage being a decided drawback in that respect, although, as a stopping place for travelers to the South, as well as to Central and South America, New Orleans may be preferred to any of our Northern ports.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—By the schooner Potomac, Capt. Arnet, from Vera Cruz, we have received the *Progreso* of the 27th May. It announces the arrival at the port of Vera Cruz of the steamer Wave, from Berwick's Bay, Louisiana, and having on board Colonel Jose Orupeza and Don Rafael G. Paez.

We are indebted to the Rev. A. D. McCoy for a copy of the Journal of the Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Louisiana, held in Christ Church, New Orleans.

GOSHEN BUTTER.—Messrs. Grieff, Byrnes & Co., 42 and 44 Tchoupitoulas street, have just received some choice Goshen butter.

CREDIT SALE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of dry goods, boots, shoes, traveling bags and clothing, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—Over $300, ninety days' credit.

Rossini is said to have been present at a musical party in Paris recently, and to have warmly praised the singing of an English lady, a new candidate for theatrical and operatic renown. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, and she is a pupil of Duprez. Her name is not given, she being spoken of only as Madame H.

Democratic Convention at Donaldsonville.

At a late hour last night we received our telegraphic report of the proceedings yesterday at the Democratic State Convention at Donaldsonville—too extended for publication this morning. It was numerously attended, twenty three parishes being represented. Every thing went off harmoniously, the members being united in spirit and enthusiastic in feeling.

Gen. G. W. Munday, of East Feliciana, was unanimously elected President of the Convention.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé made an eloquent speech, which was listened to with marked attention, and greeted with warm applause. He argued strongly in favor of a perfect harmony of action in their deliberations.

The Delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore were then elected, as follows: First Congressional District, Mannsel White and Charles Bienvenu, Delegates at large; Second, Dr. Cottman J. C. Morse and Auguste Leroy, Delegates at large. Third, R. C. Wickliffe, A. S. Herron and N. M. Cleman, Delegates at large. Fourth, M. R. Yale, J. N. Richardson and J. L. Walker.

A committee of twenty four were appointed to choose an electoral ticket for Louisiana after the Baltimore Convention shall have nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The meeting then adjourned, and those who went up from the city will be back this morning, on the steamer Texas Ranger.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE VANDERBILT AND CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Our dates from Liverpool are to the 24th ult.

ITALY.—Rome, May 22.—A band of 500 volunteers have re-entered Tuscany. A battalion of Pontifical Chasseurs fired upon each other in error, and a captain, lieutenant and four soldiers were killed thereby.

Artillery has left Rome to day for the frontiers.

ROME, May 23.—The official journal of Rome in speaking of the affair of the 19th at Montefiascone, says that owing to the darkness of the night, the Pontifical troops wounded some of their comrades, taking them for filibusters.

The peasantry ask to be armed.

The Papal troops will immediately leave Rome for the frontiers.

The *Journal of Rome* also says the news from Sicily is favorable for the Neapolitans.

VIENNA, May 23.—Count Thune, Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived here.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Times's* second edition announces that Albert Smith died this morning.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, Lord John Russell in reply to a question, said there was no intention on the part of the Spanish or Austrian Government of interfering in the affairs of Sicily.

PARIS, Saturday.—The *Patrie*, in speaking of the affair of Calatta Fime, says the volunteers having been attacked with great rigor, energetically defended themselves, and effected a retreat in good order, leaving behind a certain number of killed. According to the last advices the insurrection was being extended and organized in a great many directions. The same journal adds that when the detachments which are being organized will have joined the volunteers who have disembarked at Marsala, the whole body will number 12,000 men, well armed and provisioned.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is not true that the Russian Ambassador at Turin had protested against the expedition of Garibaldi. He merely asked explanations of the Sardinian Government.

The effective force of the French army will be increased next month by 100,000 men.

PARIS, Monday.—The *Patrie* contains a dispatch announcing that Colonel Pinadon had obtained a decided success against the volunteers who had entered the Roman territory.

The brother of Orsini is said to have been killed.

MARSEILLES, May 21.—Advices from Rome state that General Lamoricière entered that city on the 13th instant, and on the following day he dispatched the second regiment of infantry and a detachment of mounted gendarmes.

The cause of this movement was the march of Garibaldians on Orbitella, the news of which caused great agitation at Rome.

It was said that the departure of the French troops had been decided on, but the belief was that it would be postponed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a perfect panic prevailed last week in the commercial and financial world. The pretense for the panic was founded on reports that the Russian Government was about to recommend a Menschikoff mission, and the landing of Garibaldi in Sicily. The fact is that the panic was caused by the obscurity in which all political questions are involved.

NAPLES, May 18th.—The bands of Garibaldi have been attacked at the point of the bayonet by the Royal troops, near Calatta Fime, and completely routed, leaving on the battle field their flag and a large number of killed and wounded, among whom is one of their chiefs.

It is asserted here that the fight at Calatta Fime is not decisive.

The Neapolitan troops returned to Palermo. Two columns of 3000 men each have been sent to pursue the insurgents.

It is estimated that 6000 Sicilians have joined Garibaldi.

NAPLES, May 17.—Decarafa has forwarded a circular to the diplomatic corps, bitterly accusing the Piedmontese Government of having, notwithstanding its promises, allowed bands of volunteers to be enrolled and dispatched to Sicily.

Decarafa adds that this violent attack against international law exposes Italy to sanguinary anarchy, and compromises the whole of Europe. He throws the responsibility on the authors and accomplices of such criminal actions. The Marquis de Villamina has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against the accusation, which he says is false and injurious. It is believed that Garibaldi will land at Calabria.

PALERMO, May 16.—Garibaldi was at Palermo on the 14th. A fight had taken place at Loppo, in which the Royal troops were repulsed. Palermo is again in a state of siege. The French troops have arrived. More emigrants have disembarked in Sicily.

GENOA, May 18.—Marshal Reviere demanded reinforcements of Marshal Russo, who, being unable to diminish the garrison at Messina, refused.

TURIN, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the 6th regiment refused to fire on the people on the occasion of the demonstration on the 13th. The Government intends appointing Count Isani Viceroy of Sicily, and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

NAPLES, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo.

The proclamation of Gen. Lanza concerning an amnesty and the royalty had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly.

It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the Royal troops.

PALERMO, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are surrounded in a semi circle around Palermo.

The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

HONG KONG, March 29.—Mr. Bruce is to receive a final answer from the Emperor on the 8th of April.

The whole army will be ready to move about the 15th of April.

Rumors say that a great number of armed Russian merchantmen are now collected at Nicholaieff; also that Russian troops are being concentrated on the east coast of the Black Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The House of Lords had rejected the Commons bill repealing the paper duty, and the act excited much attention. The vote was 193 against 104, showing a majority against the Government of 89.

The vote was preceded by an extended debate, in which Lord Lyndhurst and other eminent persons asserted the constitutional right of the House of Lords to reject a bill, although it was a money bill.

Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons that he would move for a committee to examine precedents for the course pursued by the Lords, but disclaimed a desire to place the two Houses of Parliament in hostility. It was reported that the Cabinet would accept the decision of the House of Lords and return the tax.

NAPLES.—The official Neapolitan statements current at the departure of the Arabia to the effect that Garibaldi's force had been completely routed, are flatly contradicted. The Neapolitan troops were completely defeated near Palermo. Garibaldi's troops had invested Morella, which commands Palermo. The latest rumor says that Garibaldi had obtained a decided victory at Morella.

The Neapolitan Government has very little to say, but the last bulletin has it that two columns were pursuing the dispersed troops of Garibaldi.

The insurgents were gaining strength daily.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—It was vaguely reported that France and Russia had signed a treaty on the 19th inst., on the Eastern question.

The Russian troops in the southern provinces are reported to have been placed on war footing.

CHINA.—A private telegram from China says that the Chinese Government absolutely refuses the ultimatum of England and France, and that war is the only alternative.

The Neapolitans abandoned the provinces of Palermo and Trapani, and retired to the towns in great disorder. The Palermo provinces are in full insurrection. Six thousand Sicilians joined Garibaldi. The Neapolitan army was put to flight by Garibaldi.

A conflict took place on the 19th, near Montefiascone, Roman territory, between the Pontifical gendarmes and 350 Garibaldians; 30 of the latter were killed and wounded, and driven back to Tuscany.

It is rumored that Austria, Russia and England have agreed to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The Emperor of China refused the allies' ultimatum. Blockade of northern ports established.

SARDINIA.—Cavour says negotiations with France on boundary, public debt and railways in Savoy are still pending.

A dispatch from the French naval force to the Adriatic says the rumored treaty at Zurich was approved in the Sardinian Chambers.

The concentration of Russian troops on the Pruth is denied.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.—Boston, June 1.—The Union ratification meeting for Bell and Everett, at Faneuil Hall, to-night, was a great demonstration, notwithstanding a pouring rain. Several out of town delegations were present, and the hall was densely packed. Hon. S. A. Eliot presided. Among the speakers were J. Thomas Stevenson, Geo. S. Hillard, Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, and Mr. Saltonstall. Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance was read, and was most enthusiastically received.

THE UNION TICKET.—The entire harmony of the Republican nominations is curiously illustrated in the names of the candidates, which are anagrammatically convertible, thus:

ABRA-HAM LIN-COLN;

the Vice Presidential name being a hollow link on that of "Honest Old Abe." The letters also contain Mr. Hamlin's first name—Hannibal.

[*New York Tribune.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Sailing of the Persia—Circular for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Royal mail steamship Persia, of the British and North American line, leaves her wharf at Jersey City this morning for Liverpool.

Wright's Circular, which goes by her, reports the sales of Cotton for three days at 8000 bales, including 1100 sold in transit.

It reckons the amount of Cotton received in the port of New York for three days ending Tuesday, June 5th, at 6000 bales, and the amount exported during the same space of time at 1963 bales.

The Circular states that at the present time there is scarcely any Cotton in port. It quotes Middling Uplands at 11¾c., and Middling New Orleans at 12c.

The weather of late has been very favorable for crops, and the plant will rapidly progress.

New York Shipping List's Report.—New York, June 6.—The *Shipping List* of this morning reports the Cotton market dull, and quotes a decline of ⅛c. during the past three days. The sales for the three days ending Tuesday, June 5th, amounted to 5000 bales. The *List* quotes Middling Orleans at 11¾c. Nothing has been done in Freights. The *List* quotes a decline of ⅛c. in Sugar, and reports the market closed dull. This dullness of the market is occasioned by the vast quantities received from Cuba and other West India Islands. The market closed generally dull. The prices are easier, but the quotations of last week remain unchanged. Tobacco closed steady, and quotations were firmly held.

The *List* quotes Exchange on London at 9¼ to 9¾c. premium, and Exchange on Paris at 5f. 13¾ to 5f. 12½c.

The City of Baltimore at New York.—New York, June 6.—The steamship City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, arrived at her wharf yesterday evening. Her news was telegraphed from Cape Race on the 2d instant, previous to the arrival of the Nova Scotian at Quebec.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, June 6.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill for fixing the time of holding United States Courts in Florida was called up and briefly debated.

A vote was taken, which announced its final passage.

A committee of conference on the Post Office Deficiency bill has been agreed to.

The bill providing for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union was then called up.

Senator Sumner made an elaborate speech, giving his entire views on the subject.

No conclusion was arrived at, and it is to be the policy of the Democracy to keep Kansas out of the Union until after the election of a new President.

In the House of Representatives, the bill having for its object the return and support during one year of the Africans lately captured off the coast of Cuba by United States war vessels, came up for discussion and passed.

The House does not concur with the Senate on the Post Office Deficiency bill.

Alabama Democratic Convention—Action of the Charleston Delegates Endorsed.—Montgomery, June 6.—The seceders at the late Charleston Convention have assembled in this city for the purpose of electing delegates to Richmond and accredited to Baltimore.

The attendance was large. After the organization of the Convention, the Committee on Business and Resolution brought in their report.

A resolution was passed instructing the Alabama delegates to withdraw from the Baltimore Convention and meet in Richmond, if the Charleston majority report should fail to be adopted.

The Convention condemning the action of the seceders at Charleston has also met.

It was represented by thirty one counties, and thirty six delegates were elected to the Baltimore Convention.

The Committee on Platforms have not made their report.

The Japanese Embassy.—Washington, June 6.—The Japanese Embassadors took leave of the President yesterday.

After visiting the principal Northern cities, the Embassy will leave New York on or about the 7th of July, on board the steam frigate Niagara, for Japan.

Washington Election.—Washington, June 6.—An election was held in this city yesterday for Mayor and other municipal officers.

The returns so far are so mixed that it is impossible to give the exact result.

Death.—New York, June 6.—Col. Wm. R. Hallett, for many years President of the Bank of Mobile, died in this city yesterday.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, June 6.—The steamer John A. Quitman passed down at 9 o'clock yesterday morning; the William Morrison passed down at 4, the Henry Chouteau at 5, and the Ladybird at 6 o'clock last night.

Congressional Proceedings—Texas Volunteer Regiment.—Washington, June 6.—In the Senate yesterday, the amendment to the Army bill making the necessary appropriations for a regiment of Texas Volunteers was concurred in.

Committee of Conference.—The Committee of Conference appointed to consider the disagreement of both Houses respecting the mail service is composed of the following gentlemen:

Those appointed by the Senate are Messrs. Pearce, Yulee and Cameron.

The House appointed on the same committee Messrs. Colfax, Washburn, of Maine, and Crawford.

Pacific Railway Bill.—The select committee on Pacific Railway held a meeting, at which an amendment was carried providing for the insertion of a route through Southern Texas via El Paso and San Antonio.

A question arose whether the friends of the extreme Northern route could have the amendment in the House.

The chairman said he would call for the previous question, shutting off all amendments and debate.

This settled the question for the Southern route.

A vote on reporting the amended bill to the House was then rejected.

Salary of Naval Officers.—The President has given his signature to the bill recently passed by both Houses of Congress for increasing the pay of navy officers about 25 per cent. in addition to the salary now received by them.

Accounts of Fowler, the Defaulter.—Washington, June 6.—The New York Postmaster has given his answer respecting Mr. Fowler's defalcation.

In his statement he shows that Mr. Fowler's accounts had never been legally settled during Mr. Buchanan's administration.

Death of an Eminent Dentist.—Mobile, Ala., June 6.—Dr. R. E. Shaw, an eminent surgeon dentist of New Orleans, formerly of this city, died at four o'clock this afternoon.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—*The Seizure of the Mexican Steamers.*—Late Madrid journals mention a report that a cabinet council, presided over by the Queen, had resolved that an energetic note should be addressed to the Government of the United States on the subject of the seizure by an American ship of war, in the waters of Mexico, of the Spanish steamer the Marques de la Habana—a seizure effected though the latter was carrying the Spanish flag.

Senor Collantes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared in his journal, the *Epoca*, that Spain is prepared to enforce her claims should America refuse her redress, indemnification and guarantees that no such "outrages" shall be perpetrated for the future. "We do not desire a war," says the *Epoca*, "with America, but, should it be unavoidable, we are not apprehensive as to the result. A nation which has just shed its blood and treasure in Africa in defense of its honor in the name of this nation, which has thus rendered itself great and powerful, we demand that the Government shall display its true wisdom in this matter." We hope that the affair may be settled by diplomacy, but should diplomacy fail, we will write on America with the points of our swords the concluding pages of the magnificent epoch which we have so gloriously commenced on the burning sands of Africa."

The Liverpool *Mercury* considers this a specimen of "pluck" and "tall talk" which the Americans will find it difficult to beat.

CROPS IN MADISON.—The Madison (La.) *Journal* has the following:

On Wednesday morning last we had a severe storm, accompanied by an abundance of rain. We learn from a gentleman in the neighborhood of Dallas that the cotton and corn suffered severely from hail and wind. From other portions of the parish we hear nothing of the falling of hail, and it is the opinion that the storm was confined to the western portion of our parish.

After two successive overflows and almost total destruction of our crops, we are again blessed with a prospect of a bountiful harvest. The river has risen bank full and receded the past spring, but did not make out to inundate our country as the two previous years, and the planters are highly elated at what appears to be a better crop year than for several years previous. Corn never looked better than at this time, and there is no danger of a short yield. Cotton is growing finely, and when the crop is gathered the amount will prove that Madison is one of the largest cotton-growing parishes in the State. So we may confidently say that instead of our planters sending thousands of dollars west for corn, they will have at least enough to supply their own demands; and instead of a short yield of cotton, more will be shipped to market than ever known before.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—West Chester, Pa., June 2.—A collision occurred on the Baltimore Central Railroad, at twenty minutes past six o'clock this evening, near Fairville Station.

Two passenger trains met on a curve where the grade was heavy, and rushing into each other, both engines and four cars became a total wreck. The firemen and engineers escaped by jumping from the trains. Conductor Willis Taylor and a newsboy were severely injured. Lee Mechner, a farmer of Chester county, who was standing on the platform, was instantly killed. Mr. Finney, an employé, was injured. Conductor A. B. Burten was riding on one of the engines, but jumped off, and escaped with but slight bruises. Every assistance was rendered the passengers, a number of whom were more or less injured. They were taken to Mr. Mendenhall's farm-house.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—A relic, in the shape of an infant's shoe, that is now two hundred years old, is in the possession of a lady residing in our city. The lady is about 60 years of age, and the shoe was worn by the grand-father of her great-grandfather, in crossing the ocean when an infant, in the year 1660. There is a piece of parchment attached to the shoe, giving its complete history, which is very explicit and authentic. The wearer of this shoe was the progenitor of some of the most daring as well as most noted patriots of the Revolution, of whom Daniel Morgan, the hero of the Cowpens, stands foremost. This relic should be put in some public receptacle for preservation.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

OLNEY, ILL., June 2d.—James Thread, mail contractor between this place and Grayville, was this day arrested at the instance of W. D. Gillmore, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, for robbing the mail. The extent of the robbery is not known, but is thought to be large.

The Cattle Disease.

The following in relation to the cattle epidemic in Massachusetts is from the Baltimore *American*. We learn from a paper of Worcester, Mass., that one thousand cattle have been already slaughtered in North Brookfield and its vicinity on account of the distemper:

The extraordinary disease prevailing among the neat cattle in Massachusetts has reached a magnitude, and is threatening serious consequences in the spread of the epidemic to other States, that may inflict a serious blow upon the agricultural interests of the whole country. The spread of the contagion in Massachusetts, and the failure of the first effort made for its extirpation, have occasioned so much alarm there that a special session of the Legislature has been called in order to clothe the commissioners with additional powers, and to make large appropriations to meet the expense occasioned by the slaughter of infected herds. The danger is increased by the fact that the alarm it has occasioned has induced many cattle owners to sell their stock at reduced rates, and the cattle thus disposed of find their way into adjoining States, where the contagion may possibly be carried and whole districts ravaged by the disease, until it becomes, as has been the case in Europe, a general cattle plague. From some facts collated in reference to the subject, we learn that the contagion was first introduced into England by the importation of a lot of calves from Holland. Starting from this point, slowly at first, but more rapidly as more means for its propagation were offered, it spread over the length and breadth of the lands, destroying hundreds of thousands of cattle, and continuing its devastating effects with almost unmitigated severity down to 1854-'5. Notwithstanding the deep and painful interest which this disease excited, and the efforts made by the Government to stay its ravages, it was ascertained by one of the commissioners appointed to investigate the matter, that in Nottinghamshire alone forty thousand head of cattle perished in six months, and in Cheshire upwards of thirty thousand in the same space of time. In one year, the third of the existence of the disease, one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds sterling were paid out of the public treasury as a recompense for the cattle killed according to the prescribed orders. During the year eighty thousand head of cattle were killed because more or less infected, and nearly double that number died of the disease. The prompt action of the Government, although it did not eradicate the disease, yet much diminished its ravages, and undoubtedly shortened the period of its sojourn in England. In 1857 over fourteen thousand head of cattle were slaughtered or died in only forty three villages in Holland, causing a distress among the peasantry of a lamentable nature.

Recaptured Africans.

The number of liberated Africans who have been sent to Liberia by the United States Government is about one thousand two hundred and forty four. "The greatest number ever landed there at one time, as was remarked some time since by a respectable contemporary, "was seven hundred and fifty six, in December, 1845. They were landed from the slave ship Pons, captured on the coast, November 30, by the United States sloop of war Yorktown, Captain Charles H. Bell, and brought direct into Monrovia, December 14. There were more than nine hundred on board the Pons when taken, but during the passage to Monrovia more than one hundred and fifty had died. The agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, had them in his hands, to provide for such emergencies, just one thousand dollars—But these seven hundred and fifty six naked, diseased, starving paupers were not allowed to suffer from this negligence of our Government. The agents of the Colonization Society, the officers of the Colonial Government, for it was previous to the Liberian declaration of independence, the citizens of Monrovia, every body, in short, exerted themselves as the occasion required, none waiting to ask how they should be paid for it, and the recaptives were made comfortable, and soon permanently provided for. For this service the Colonization Society, after a delay of several years, and a most rigid scrutiny into the justice of the claim, received a compensation from the United States Government of fifty dollars for each of the seven hundred and fifty six, amounting to $37,800 in all.

The next and last company were those taken in the "Echo," and conveyed to Monrovia, and landed there in October, 1858, by the United States frigate Niagara. They were distributed among the various settlements in Liberia. The latest intelligence from Mr. Seys, the agent in charge, states they were "all doing well." Thirty two thousand dollars was paid to the Colonization Society for one year's lodging, washing, medical care, medicine, nursing, education and settlement of the party over two hundred persons. This was certainly a moderate price. Any other agency would have cost twice this amount, and its fidelity not have proved half as satisfactory.—*Phil. American.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Great preparations are making in Canada for the reception of the youthful scion of Royalty. A special railway carriage has been made for him to ride in on the Great Western line. In its size and outside appearance it is similar to an ordinary first class car, except in its painting, a part of which is the Prince of Wales's arms, and some beautiful paneling. The principal feature of the inside is the spacious saloon, 26 feet long by 9 feet wide. The ceiling, sides and ends of this room are richly ornamented with pedestal, cornice, pilaster and entablature complete. The windows are surmounted by a silk upholstery panel and hung with drapery. Over the door at each end of the saloon is placed the Prince of Wales's coronet and feathers, carved in wood. With this as its centre runs a fluted silk panel, in shape like an extended fan, while in place of windows two large mirrors will be arranged on each side of the doorway. The furniture will be constructed of bluster or bird-eye maple, the sofas and chairs are of the style of Louis XIV and XV. Next to the saloon, on either side of the car, are the dressing rooms and wash rooms, which will be fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience. At the other end of the car is the sofe chamber, 11 feet long. This room will be plainer than the principal saloon, but yet very elegant.

RELIGION OF THE JAPANESE.—The orthodox religion of Japan is Sintoo—the worship the Sun. Their belief is that the world was regenerated through the instrumentality and appearance on earth of a female, and after performing this great and good work, the female, or Goddess, was ordained, she ascended to Heaven and became embodied in the Sun. There seems to be some confusion in relation to this matter, nevertheless it does the sun to all its piety upon the white field. There are other sects, and among them the most numerous would appear to be the followers of Buddha. Many suppose that Buddhism is the principal creed, from the fact that its followers number three hundred and twenty millions; this and the Mohammedan religion being the principal creed or religion of the nations of the East. The founder of the Buddhist religion was a man called Seyka Sinha, who was born, as was supposed, two thousand four hundred and twenty years before the Christian era. It is not known to a certainty when Buddhism was first introduced into Japan. The statement so often made that Christianity is not at present in any way tolerated, is a mistake, for the government is not of revealed hospitality to the merchants of all nations. The people of Japan attend very little to religious matters. Religion is a matter of business, which is attended to altogether by the Mikado and his priests. Some of the Japanese attached to the Embassy worship Buddha, some Sintoo, some Mohammed, and some worship nothing. The two Ambassadors and one of the interpreters are Buddhists. The Censor has no particular religion. The Vice Governor is partly Sintoo and partly Buddhist.

Gossip is busy in Europe just now with the details of a mesalliance of a German Princess. The illustrious lady in question is Princess Elizabeth Adelheid Caroline Clotilde Ferdinand of Hohenlohe, born January 6, 1831, sister of Prince Clodwig, of Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst, and step-niece of the Duchess of Kent. The Princess, who is of remarkable beauty, was left an orphan at an early age, and received her education in the palace of Schillingfurst, the residence of her brother. Among the professors attending her there was a Herr Laucher, who had the honor of teaching her serene Highness the knowledge of the pencil and the brush, and the skill of mixing water-colors. The upshot of this series of studies was that Princess Elizabeth declared to her friends that she was in love with Herr Laucher, and was determined to marry him or nobody else. Thereupon great outcry of all the members of the House of Hohenlohe, ending with an escape of the enamored fair one to the palace of Duke Ernest II, reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, cousin of the Princess. Ernest II warmly espoused the cause of the fair fugitive, and, thanks to his skillful diplomacy, the phalanx of the Hohenlohes at last gave way, and a few weeks after the Princess exchanged her name for that of Madame Laucher. The "happy couple" are now living in a small town on the banks of the Elbe, where a fine property has been purchased for them by Prince Clodwig.

A young girl was recently arrested in Paris for selling what was supposed to be smuggled tobacco, but she positively refused to say where she lived, and it was suspected that she was connected with a regular gang, carrying on their fraudulent practices on a large scale. It having been afterward discovered that the parents of the girl resided at Belville, a Commissary of Police went to the spot indicated, which he found to be an isolated house, communicating with a garden, and well calculated for any illicit operations. Having knocked and rung several times without having been able to obtain admission, the Commissary, in a loud voice, ordered the door to be forced. This order produced the desired effect, for the door was opened by a man. On entering the place, a strong smell of tobacco was perceived, and lying about were a quantity of wrappers with labels of different kinds, such as Maryland, Levant, Virginia, &c. In an adjoining room was a woman lying in bed, apparently very ill, and the Commissary did not disturb her, but proceeded with his search through the other parts of the premises, where all kinds of apparatus for the manufacture of spurious cigars, and also a quantity of powdered wood, chippings of burnt leather, and other substances, intended to be used in making a composition sold as snuff, were found. On again entering the room where the woman lay, the Commissary, who had begun to entertain suspicion that her illness was feigned, and that she had thrown herself on the bed to conceal something under her, ordered her to get up. This she at last did, and beneath the mattress he discovered a sack filled with ends of partly burnt cigars, probably picked up in the streets or cafés, and which were to be used in the manufacture of new ones. The man and his wife were arrested.

Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck advertises as follows in her last *Sibyl*:

Wanted.—An intended bride who is willing to begin house keeping in the same style in which her parents began.

Twenty fashionable young ladies who dare to be seen wielding a dusting brush or darning their brothers' stockings, if a gentleman should happen to make an early morning call.

Ten independent young ladies of "good families," who dare to wear their last winter's bonnets to church on a fine Sunday.

Fourteen young ladies, "who are anybody," who dare to be seen in the street wearing shoes with soles thick enough to keep their feet warm.

Fifty young ladies of sufficient age "to go in company," who dare confess they have ever made a loaf of bread or a pudding.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Claiborne Street Boys' School.—This large and well-patronized institution held its annual examination yesterday, and proved itself to be in a prosperous condition. Here there were 315 pupils in charge of six teachers, and considerable time was required for the examination. The principal is Mr. F. De Wint, a gentleman highly esteemed by the Superintendent and Directors, who are best qualified to judge of the capacity of instructors. Mr. De Wint has the immediate care of the first French class, while Miss M. A. Armstrong has the first English class. The other assistant teachers are: second French class, Miss E. Delery; second English class, Miss H. Wood; third French class, Miss L. De Wint; third English class, Miss M. Guez. It was quite an evenly good examination, proving that in no department was there a want of capacity or remissness of duty, although we must say the second English class acquitted themselves in a particular handsome manner, very much to the credit of Miss Wood. Both of the two higher classes passed an excellent examination, eliciting many encomiums from the visitors, who were present to good number.

St. Ann Street Girls' School.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from M'me. Queron, principal of the St. Ann Street Girls' School, to attend the annual examination to-day. The primary departments are to be examined from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M., and the higher departments from 4 to 7.30, P. M.

The Inquest on Conrad.—Coroner Beach took some testimony yesterday in regard to the killing of John L. Conrad, but the jury did not wish to render their verdict until another witness is arrested, which will probably be by Friday.

Sudden Death.—The body of Owen Farley, a native of Ireland, eighty-four years of age, was found on Tuesday night on the Canal street shell road, near the cemeteries, where he had fallen dead. Coroner Beach was notified yesterday and held the inquest, whose verdict of "death by apoplexy" was rendered.

Coup de Soleil.—A German carpenter named Fischer, who was working at Kreitling's new building, corner of St. Mary and Apollo streets, was sun-struck yesterday afternoon and taken to the Charity Hospital. This makes the second case of coup de soleil the present summer.

Purse Snatching.—About one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a Miss Gasquet was walking on Josephine street, Fourth District, when at the corner of Prytania she met a young man whom she describes as about five feet high, with blue eyes and light complexion, wearing black pants, white shirt and straw hat, but no coat or vest. This agreeable young gallant paid his devoirs by snatching Miss Gasquet's purse, containing the sum of $10 50, probably as a memento, and running off so quickly he was out of sight around the next corner before she could give the alarm.

Harboring Slaves.—Camden Mills, f. m. c., pleaded guilty to the charge of harboring the slave girl of General W. H. Miles who ran away with $600 worth of jewelry, and Recorder Summers committed him for trial before the Criminal Court. Albert and Baptiste Strange, f. m. c., were held on the charge made by J. W. Rainford that they had harbored Sally Bell, slave of the estate of Henry Dogat.

Fined.—Assistant Recorder Benit yesterday fined Pat. Walsh ten dollars for beating his wife on Tuesday night at their residence, No. 66 Robertson street.

Found Drowned.—Deputy Coroner Sempuru yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Leeds, a native of Germany, seventeen years of age, which was found in the river, opposite Algiers. Verdict, "accidental drowning."

First District Court. Judge T. G. Hunt.—The three cases against J. A. Rosenthal, for obtaining goods under false pretenses, were postponed. His counsel then prayed for judgment on the ground that the cases were not sufficient in law to maintain a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Cain, who has been in jail since the 23d of March on the charge of malicious mischief, was discharged, as no papers have been sent in the cases from the Recorder's Court.

Health and Long Life.

Many elderly persons of both sexes who feel that they need something to reinforce their debilitated systems, are afraid to resort to ordinary stimulants because they know the temporary excitement they produce is followed by terrible prostration. Precisely what they require is supplied in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This great restorative combines the tonic elements they need, and its operation is not momentary but permanent. The strength it imparts remains, and increases day by day if the Bitters is taken regularly in conformity with the directions on the bottle. That health may be restored and life prolonged by its use, there is no manner of doubt. We commend it to all who suffer from Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, general debility, or the natural decay consequent upon advanced age.

The Latter Times.

None can deny that vast knowledge has been derived in our day and generation, but for greater ratio than was obtained through earlier periods...

DOCTOR BILLINGER'S CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP, which is a perfect cure, without fail, in all cases where the bowels are affected. For sale by all druggists, and by the proprietors, WOODMAN & KEMENT, corner Common and Magazine streets.

UNIVERSAL REMEDY—NO MORE DECAYED TEETH.—THE ORIENTAL DENTIFRICE WATER... For sale by the principal druggists...

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, June 7, 1860. NOTICE has not been a case of Yellow Fever in the city... C. DELERY, President.

CORAL AND JEWELRY, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. P. N. RIVERA, corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, has just received from Italy a large lot of CORAL... also a fine stock of FINE JEWELRY, RICH FANCY ARTICLES, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, &c.

Butter! Butter!! Butter!!! BUTTER—150 firkins choice yellow Goshen, landing from steamship De Soto, for sale by GRIEFF, BYRNES & CO., 42 and 44 Tchoupitoulas st.

Extra Yellow Goshen Butter. LANDING ex steamer De Soto, from New York... For sale by FREDERIC AVET, 11 Old Levee st., bet. Bienville and Conti.

Creole Rice, Creole Rice. 300 BAGS Creole Rice, of different qualities, in store and for sale by FREDERIC AVET, 11 Old Levee street.

Cognac. 6 HALF, 10 quarter and 16 eighth pipes champagne; Vineyard Co. Proprietors, 1857... For sale by VOR MAIGNAN, 17 St. Louis st.

Champagne, Claret, Burgundy and Hock Wines. WE beg leave to inform our customers and the public in general that we have been appointed sole agents in New Orleans for the sale of the following marks of Wines: EUGENE CLICQUOT, REIMS; SCHRODER and SCHYLER & CO., BORDEAUX; P. HAESENKLEVER, NUITS (COTE D'OR); KIRCHNER & BRAUBURGER, RUDESHEIM on the Rhine. N. R. PEPIN & CO.

NOTICE. ED. FROIDEVAUX begs leave to inform his customers that in a few days the offices of his house will be fitted up on Chartres street, No. 52, and that his wholesale and retail stores will open on the next arrivals from Europe...

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on Sunday morning last, 3d inst., the mulatto man JIM... J. PEREZ, No. 510 Camp st.

Mexican Wool. 200 BAGS, ex barge O. R. R., in store and for sale by PREAU & COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.

For Rent. A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE on Elysian Fields street...

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 19 CHARTRES STREET. LATELY received, an invoice of CHEAP MATTING... A. BROUSSEAU & Co.

NOTICE. MR. LOUIS SHWARTZ having withdrawn from our business by mutual consent, we have taken into copartnership Messrs. S. BLOCH and M. KAUFMAN... A. SHWARTZ, M. KAUFMAN, S. BLOCH, M. KAUFMAN.

Copartnership. THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of F. GIRARD & COUTEUX... F. GIRARD, F. COUTEUX.

Notice. BY virtue of an order from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, Mr. STANISLAS FLASSAN has been appointed liquidator of the firm of P. MARTIN & CO., for the Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory... S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee street.

Dissolution of Copartnership. NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of V. & E. MAIGNAN is hereby dissolved by mutual consent... VICTOR MAIGNAN, EDOUARD MAIGNAN.

NOTICE. Office Pontchartrain Railroad Co. New Orleans, May 29th, 1860. AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th instant, a dividend of 4½ per cent. was declared... HENRY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!!! J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, 148 Royal street, Between St. Peter and Toulouse.

LANDING ex ship Amanda, from Havre... CAMILLE LACOSTE.

IN STORE—French family Claret... CAMILLE LACOSTE, 28 Royal street.

SUNDRIES IN STORE... J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse street.

HAVANA HONEY... E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street.

HAVANA SUGAR... E. TROISGROS.

ALMONDS—150 boxes shelled... E. TROISGROS.

CAROLINA COW PEAS... F. A. GONZALES & CO., 11 Front Levee.

TOBACCO—Havana, St. Jago de Cuba and Mexican... E. TROISGROS.

HAVANA CIGARS—300,000 assorted sizes... E. TROISGROS.

BIENVILLE COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY... S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

LYONS SAUSAGES... DUNTZE & CO., Corner Royal and Conti.

HAVANA CIGARS—$50,000 of all shapes and sizes... S. DE VISSER & CO., 64 Magazine st.

GUATEMALA INDIGO... S. DE VISSER & CO.

GUAYAQUIL COCOA... S. DE VISSER & CO.

SUGARS... S. DE VISSER & CO.

BAY RUM... S. DE VISSER & CO.

CHOICE NEW YELLOW GOSHEN BUTTER... J. H. & I. N. MARKS.

LOAF, CRUSHED AND POWDERED SUGAR... J. H. & I. N. MARKS, 43, 45 and 47 New Levee street.

PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCHUP, &c... J. H. & I. N. MARKS.

PORTER AND ALE... J. H. & I. N. MARKS.

WHISKY... J. H. & I. N. MARKS.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE... S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee.

TO ARRIVE—325,000 Havana Cigars... GUMA & MASICH, 38 (late 35) Tchoupitoulas st.

IN BOND—400,000 Havana Cigars... GUMA & MASICH.

GRUYERE CHEESE... DUNTZE & CO.

Leathers! Leathers! TO ARRIVE, per ship Marathon, from Bordeaux... TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO.

ASPARAGUS... HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street.

CLARET... BOS. ROCHEREAU & CO., 15 & 18 St. Louis street.

MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINE... LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 16,006—City of New Orleans Praying for the Opening of Mire Street. ... J. B. LEEFE, A. MOREL, F. L. LAIZER, Commissioners.

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 16,383—City of New Orleans Praying for the Opening of Rochebiave Street. ... F. L. LAIZER, A. MOREL, E. V. WILTZ, Commissioners.

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. — City of New Orleans Praying for the Opening of Claiborne street, from Elysian Fields to Lafayette avenue. ... J. B. LEEFE, F. L. LAIZER, E. V. WILTZ, Commissioners.

To Whomsoever it May Concern. THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans... JNO. A. WATKINS, P. YEIZER, J. B. WARNER, Commissioners.

Great Sale of Damaged Dry Goods. MESSRS. TURCOTTE & BLANCAND will offer on Sunday next, 3d instant... TURCOTTE & BLANCAND, Red Store, between the two markets.

J. Gregoire's Hotel. TO CONNOISSEURS. THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that his Hotel will open on Sunday next, June 3d, at LEWISBURG... J. GREGOIRE.

Schooner Emilia. NOTICE. All persons having claims against the schooner EMILIA... EUGENE GASPARD.

Fine Wines. WINES IN BOXES... TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO.

Lefaucheux's Revolvers. LION & ANDREE. RECEIVED per ship Express, from Havre...

Monte Christo Pistols and Rifles. FOR sale by LION & ANDREE...

Fishing Apparel. A NEW assortment of Fishing Apparel received from New York... LION & ANDREE.

Recherche. A SMALL and very elegant collection of fine DRESDEN CHINA... at 14 Camp street.

Notice. ALL persons interested are hereby specially notified that TWO NOTES... CARLO PARODI.

HOLLAND GIN. 15 PIPES J. Meeker's Schiedam... PREAU & COUTURIE.

EXCHANGE, ON SIGHT OR ON TIME. On Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Nantes, Rouen, Havre, Nancy, Lyons, Mulhouse, Amiens, Strasbourg, Metz, Nîmes, Rheims, St. Etienne, St. Quentin, Valenciennes, Tarbes, Pau, Bayonne, La Rochelle, Angoulême, Agen, Périgueux, Orleans, Rennes, Brest. For sale by J. TAVAROC & CO.

The Abita Springs. MRS. F. A. BOSSIERE respectfully announces to her friends and the public generally, that her house is now open for the reception of visitors... CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY PROFESSORS J. L. & W. P. RIDDELL.

Carbonic acid	5.58 grammes.
Silica	3.86
Sodium	2.51
Potassium	0.10
Lime	1.86
Magnesia	0.48
Chlorine	0.71
Alumina	0.25
Potassa, sulphuretted hydrogen, organic matter and loss	0.48
	16.82 grammes.

Distillery and Chocolate Manufactory, 25 and 27 Barracks street. ASSORTED Cordials and Syrups... L. C. CRESSON.

To Rent. THE whole or part of the house on Bienville street, Nos. 27 and 31... HENRY VALETON & CO.

Florida Dressed Pine. ... SAM'L McCONNELL & CO., corner of Julia and Cedar streets, New Basin.

PIANOS! The undersigned respectfully invite the public to call and examine their SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS. GRAND CONCERT PIANOS, HALF GRAND PIANOS, OBLIQUE PIANOS, PICOLOS. The above instruments are guaranteed in every respect, and will be sold at unprecedented low prices. SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC, 79 CHARTRES STREET.

Building Material, Bricks, Fire-Wood V. DEMORUELLE, DEALER, At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin...

NEW GROCERY STORE. CAMILLE LACOSTE Has the honor to inform the public and his friends that he has opened this his store of Wines, Groceries and Liquors at No. 28 Royal street...

Slaves Wanted. WANTED TO BUY several slaves from 12 to 25 years of age... Mr. DERBEY.

HAVANA CIGARS... CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee.

Bank Certificate Lost or Mislaid. NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Louisiana State Bank for the issue of the duplicate of a certificate, No. 6604... NORBERT VIGNIE.

Bank Certificate Lost or Mislaid. NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Bank of Louisiana for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates... in the name of Edward Vignie...

Notice. THE partnership which has heretofore existed between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th April, 1860. TRELFORD & LANAUX. ... WM. J. TRELFORD.

Notice. MESSRS. CONRAD SEILER & FERDINAND MOTZ hold my full power of attorney... RICHARD THIELE.

Notice. MR. FERDINAND MOTZ holds our full power of attorney... THIELE & SEILER.

To the Public. AYA PANA BITTERS. MANUFACTURED BY J. CHAUVET. OUR prolonged experience, and the continual labor we have been engaged in, have enabled us to arrive at the solution of a problem of the utmost importance to the public at large...

Classic and Religious Bookstore, CHURCH ORNAMENTS AND VARIETIES. CHARLES GUERINEAU, Agent, 167 Corner of Royal and Orleans sts. 167

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE. RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

One of the Best Locations in the City for the Sale of Dry Goods. CARROLLTON STORES FOR RENT. ... SAMUEL J. PETERS.

Copartnership Notice. ... CHARLES FITTS, GARDNER SMITH.

To Steamboatmen. MRS. SCHMITT, No. 55 Conti Street, Opposite the Bank of Louisiana.

NOTICE To Physicians, Planters, and Slaveholders. CITY HOSPITAL, BY DR. O. ANFOUX. On Elysian Fields street. IS NOW OPEN.

CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY NEW ORLEANS, BETWEEN POYDRAS AND PERDIDO STREETS. DR. MERCIER... Dr. STANFORD CHAILLE...

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL, (NOW DR. HAYES'S)...

Notice. J. R. AVEQUIN, druggist and chemist...

GAS FITTING, &c. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers... CHARLES LOEFFLER.

Dr. J. T. Beauregard, ...

DR. W. E. JERVEY, SURGEON DENTIST Rooms over the Merchants' Bank, CAMP STREET.

DR. L. DUPERRON, DENTIST, Royal street, No. 50, near the corner Bienville.

Board of Public Schools, 2d District. THE annual examinations of the Schools of this District will be held in the following order... AUG. CASSARD, Secretary.

Louisiana State Insurance Company. A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY... F. GANUCHEAU, President.

Bladon and Cullum's Springs. LEAVING MOBILE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY... JOHN E. HYDE & CO.

FOUNDED 1814. INCORPORATED 1835. **NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate Institute,** OR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Under the Supervision of Madame FR. LOQUET, No. 202 Camp Street.

Second District Public Schools. ... AUG. CASSARD, Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. THIRD Annual Statement...

STATE OF LOUISIANA, ... A. CHIAPELLA, President. J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. ... H. PEYCHAUD, President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

FRENCH PEAS... HENRY VALETON & CO.

CLARET... HENRY VALETON & CO.

BLACK TRUFFLES... HENRY VALETON & CO.

CAROLINA COW PEAS... F. A. GONZALES & CO.

OLD BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY... J. H. & I. N. MARKS.

RICE... J. H. & I. N. MARKS.

TO ARRIVE... TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINE... LANATA BROS.

LANDING... X. MAIGNAN, 17 St. Louis st.

SWEET OIL... LANATA BROS.

MINT JULEP... E. J. HART & CO.

CAROLINA COW PEAS... F. A. GONZALES & CO.

$20 SAVED ON TICKET AND EXPENSES TO NEW YORK, And a much greater saving to EUROPE, By taking the POPULAR COMFORTABLE AND CHEAP ROUTE, VIA SAVANNAH, GA. ... J. W. GREGORY, General Ticket and Freight Agent.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co. 111 CANAL STREET 111.

Louisiana State Insurance Co. OFFICE, No. 38 CAMP STREET. Capital $300,000.

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. A. STURZENEGGER & ETERNOD...

MARBLE WORKS, CARVING. E. MARGA, Marble Mantels.

PINEL BISCUITS. New Remedy Against Worms.

ARABIAN NAFE PASTE and SYRUP. ARABIAN RACAHOUT.

Important to Owners of Saw-Mills. ... L. P. GUYDOT.

Valuable Sugar Plantation and Negroes for Sale.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND Boiler Manufactory.

TO FAMILIES. PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP. F. F. HENRIQUEZ.

ARABIAN BITTERS.

CAILLOU ISLAND HOTEL.

Comfort to Children. JUST RECEIVED... TWIN COACHES... PERAMBULATORS... J. DERBES.

IN STORE—100 baskets Champagne... BLANCHIN & GIRAUD.

DAILY EXPECTED... BLANCHIN & GIRAUD.

VANILLA... CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee.

ASPARAGUS... CAMILLE LACOSTE.

LANDING ex ship Amanda... X. LAMBERT.

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