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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ All communications should be addressed to the Editors of the Bee, post paid, or they will not be attended to.
☞ The publication office of the Bee is in Baronne street, and is connected by telegraph with every other city.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, August 3, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail filled yesterday from beyond Mobile. That tops the day previous came through.

☞ Important and highly beneficial discoveries touching the employment of Chloroform in spasmodic diseases have recently been made. In the Medical Examiner for July, an account is given of several obstinate cases of Tetanus, or Lock jaw, which, after resisting all the usual remedies, yielded to Chloroform. It appears that in these cases the action of the anæsthetic agent was kept up for many days. Whenever it was suffered to subside, the muscular contractions and other symptoms of the disease returned. It is well known that Lock jaw has been regarded, like Hydrophobia, as an *opprobrium medicorum*. Few and far between are the recoveries from this dreadful disorder. If it can be cured by Chloroform, incalculable is the boon thus conferred upon suffering humanity. Heretofore, says a Philadelphia paper, the general impression has been, that the great advantages of Chloroform were applicable only to severe cases of surgery, and seldom if ever, had been used in other branches of the medical profession. But here we see it comes in as a successful remedy in the numerous cases of *spasmodic* diseases. Recently it has been found very beneficial in that troublesome disease, Delirium Tremens. Indeed, we hardly know to what a vast reach this noble remedy will yet extend in the hands of our skilful doctors. It is truly gratifying to witness the rapid advances of the medical profession in its curative applications by means of new remedies. Occasionally a patient, greatly reduced before an operation, loses life of chloroform. So, too, the lightning that purifies our atmosphere, sometimes kills. Yet we have no doubt that camphine has killed more in one month than chloroform ever since it has been used in surgical operations. But as a remedy in *the hands of the physician*, it is less dangerous, if not entirely safe.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers of the *Courier* for a pamphlet containing Mr. Avegno's Analysis of the Alabama Vichy Springs, belonging to Mr. Charles Callum, of Mobile. It contains an interesting and elaborate publication. Mr. Avegno shows that the waters of these Springs contain many alkaline and saline ingredients, that must exert an eminently curative action in various diseases.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to announce the demise of Mr. CRENSHAW, one of the editors of the *Courier*, who died yesterday of the prevailing epidemic. The deceased was a young man, only twenty five years of age, and had been connected with the *Courier* for about a year. He was a gentleman of fine attainments, and his untimely loss is regretted by a large circle of friends.

FROM TEXAS.—By the steamer *Matico*, Capt. Compain, arrived last evening, we have received Galveston papers to the 30th July.

Two steamboats, the *Star State* and *Neptune*, came in collision on the night of the 27th ult., when two or three miles from Galveston on their way from Houston. The Star State is stated to have been injured while the Neptune received no damage to her for a considerable distance. It is stated that it was the object of the Neptune to pass the Star State, and that in attempting to do so the bows of the former ran into the latter just aft of her wheel house crippling one wheel and doing some damage. The Captain of the Star State claims the owners of the Star State have emboldened suit against the Neptune for damages!

A destructive fire occurred a few days ago at Indianola, which consumed four houses and their contents. The loss is estimated by the *Bulletin* as follows:

Stubblefield, Sparks & Co., four large houses, lumber and goods, $27,000
Lewis & Hughes and Dr. F. E. Hughes, one house, drugs and furniture, 6,000
Thomas Rooke, one house, drugs and supposed loss of goods on storage, 10,000
Total, $45,000.

Stubblefield, Sparks & Co., are insured to the amount of $14,000. The other sufferers have no insurance.

It is said to be the work of an incendiary.

Authentic information has been received from Austin, that J. W. Henderson has retired from the contest for Governor.

The number of German emigrants who arrived at Galveston during the quarter ending June 30 was 429.

Professor Forshey returned to Galveston by the Matico, and is immediately to resume the survey and location of the railroad from this city to Houston, and thence to Henderson — Mr. Lacy and his coadjutors in this work profess to be sanguine of success, and state that they have made all their arrangements for the immediate prosecution.

RED TEXAS RANGER AND LONE STAR is now the title of the paper published at Washington. It has been enlarged and improved, and is one of the best papers in the State.

Maj. Scott has made a decided improvement in the mail connections with Eastern Texas.—The papers from that region come to hand in half the time that was formerly consumed by the way.

Capt. O. K. Lewis, one of the candidates for Congress, was lying dangerously sick, at Washington, by the last accounts.

The Advertiser says, there is probably not a cotton planter in Rusk County, who will be able to gather his entire crop, provided nothing interferes to prevent it from fully maturing.

The Leon Pioneer says the corn crop in that vicinity will be a good one. Cotton looks unusually well.

San Jefferson, Texas, Herald, learns that a company is now organizing there in anticipation of speedy difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

A new brick Court house is going up at Bastrop.

The candidates for the Legislature made speeches, at the City Hall, of Galveston on the night of the 27th of July. Gen. Hunt, James P. Cole, Esq., A. C. Crawford, Judge Franklin, Col. S. Yerger, Capt. Hoyt, and Capt. Payne made speeches of greater or less length, and as apparently to the satisfaction of their friends. The best feeling appeared to prevail between the candidates, and the audience was in a very good humor, bordering on merriment at times.

The following is, we believe, a correct list of the candidates voted for throughout Texas last Monday:

For Governor.—E. M. Pease; John W. Darnell; Geo. T. Wood; James W. Henderson; T. J. Chambers; L. D. Evans; W. B. Ochiltree.

For Congress.—W. R. Scurry; P. H. Bell; Thomas W. Blake; G. K. Lewis; B. F. Caruthers.

For Lieut. Governor.—J. B. Robertson; David C. Dickson; J. K. Kirby; W. C. Henry.

For Commissioner General Land Office.—S. Crosby.

The Advocate contradicts a report that Victoria was sickly. The health of that city is stated to be very good, though there are some few cases of measles and dysentery.

The Odd Fellows were to celebrate their fourth anniversary in Victoria, on the 23d inst.

The Brazos river is reported to have risen five feet last week.

FROM VENEZUELA.—Letters from Venezuela state that it is probable the Cumana insurrection will be suppressed in that quarter. The movement has also been successful in Valentia and in the Interior.

They have also a strong force under Jose Tadeo, to march against Comana.

Maracaibo has not thus far felt any inconvenience from the difficulties.

RICH MAN OF ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* compiles a list of the wealthy men of St. Louis, from the books of the City Assessor. The richest man in the list is J. H. LUCAS, whose possessions are estimated at $650,000. Messrs. Mullanphy and Page have each $300,000; and there are a dozen, whose wealth ranges from $100,000 to $450,000. The list embraces nearly 900 names, and the smallest amount returned is $70,000.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—The following table shows the number of visitors and the cash receipts of the New York Crystal Palace exhibition for the past week.

Season Tickets.	Transient Visitors.	Receipts.
Monday 2,035	3,781	$5,316 50
Tuesday 1,600	2,666	4,265 00
Wednesday 1,700	3,260	4,479 00
Thursday 1,000	2,616	3,289 50
Friday 1,100	2,289	3,389 00
Saturday 900	2,484	3,484 00
Total 9,335	16,096	$24,167 00

This gives the gross receipts from sales during the week as $4,114, and the daily average as 4,305. The cash receipts, from transient visitors, are over and above the amount received from the sale of season tickets.

A silver shovel was recently used in the ceremony of breaking ground for the Mountain Lake Water Company, at San Francisco. It was handed with gold, and cost a thousand dollars. The same shovel was also employed at the dinner table in shovelling into the plates of the ladies present generous quantities of large ripe strawberries from a half-bushel measure, which was filled with this rich fruit, gathered in the vicinity.

The Baltic sailed from New York on the 20th inst. with $7,00,000 in specie, among her passengers was Mr. Mare, British Consul at New Orleans.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

We do not know that we can offer, for the time being, anything more interesting to our readers, than a review of the views of the leading European journals on the great question of the Turco-Russian quarrel. After a diligent and deliberate perusal of them, the impression left on our mind is, that substantially, Russia will triumph in this controversy, if peace is established—in either words, the Emperor's aggressive act in crossing the Pruth and invading the Danubian principalities, does not provoke immediate collision, because England and France—and especially the former—being determined to prevent war by anything short of a dishonorable sacrifice, will persuade Turkey into such concessions as may temporarily arrest the march of the Russian troops, and satisfy the demands of the Czar. But for this expectation England would have undoubtedly commanded her fleet to enter the Dardanelles, upon learning that Russia was occupying the principalities. Had England not cherished a well founded hope of averting hostilities, she would not now maintain an attitude of armed neutrality, while Russia, in despite of pretexts and plausible explanations, is throwing her Cossacks into Moldavia.

The final solution of the problem will depend greatly upon the firmness of Turkey. If the Porte adheres to his determination, and refuses to concede a single point involving his authority over those of his subjects who profess the Greek faith, Russia will advance, for she has already declared "that if Turkey perseveres in refusing what the Russian government still argues as its fixed demand, the Emperor will think himself compelled to extend his measures beyond the limited circle to which he means at present to confine them." It is positive than that peace can only be secured by a compliance with the exactions of Russia. The latter may yield a trifle or a form—but its "fixed demands" must be accorded, or, woe to the Turkish Empire. England and France are pledged to protect Turkey; but France has the most cordial understanding with England, and will not stir a step without her, while England will exert all her influence to induce the Sultan to surrender much for the sake of avoiding war. Should she fail, or should Russia claim more than Turkey can possibly grant, war will be inevitable.

THE PREPARATIONS AND THE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

STETTIN, (The Baltic,) July 9, 1853.

Voluntary illuminations took place at St. Petersburg when the order to cross the Pruth was published. Public excitement was at its height. The streets were thronged. The Emperor was received with acclamations, and saluted on bended knee. Several men danced before the Emperor's carriage.

(From the National Quentin, Prussian paper, July 5.)

The corps of the Guards and the Russian Grenadiers have entered the camp of Krasnoselo. The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas was read to them, in which the war against Turkey is represented as the holy mission of the Greek religion. The cadets have entered the camp of Peterhoff.

The Russian Baltic fleet is composed of three divisions—one, under the white flag, is in the Baltic; another, with the red flag, is near Cronstadt; and the third, under the blue flag, is in that port, where all the war steamers are also at anchor.

Are such demonstrations and such preparations made when a desire is felt not to disturb the peace of the world for the benefit of personal ambition? This is a question which we willingly submit to the judgment of our readers, calling their attention, at the same time, to the attitude of England and the language of her journals.

An army of eighty thousand Russians is to occupy the principalities. Contracts for rations have been concluded for a period of nine months.

The Russian officers at Warsaw are flocking to Czenstochow, to make their vows before a miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin, as they did before the Hungarian war.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of July 1, says: "From all I can gather I should say that either the late manifesto has succeeded in awakening the religious fanaticism of the lower and middle classes, or else it is itself a true reflex of a spirit already existing there previously; be this which way it will, the spirit at present at work in the Russian Empire is unmistakable in that of a new crusade against the Crescent. Men well acquainted with the Emperor assure me that no man in his dominions feels so well as himself the value of his religious institutions; that whatever the Court or the *corps diplomatique* may say or think, the Emperor himself is the instrumenter of Russian feeling.

THE QUESTION IN TURKEY.—It is said that the Porte will publish a manifesto in reply to the Russian proclamation. *In this manifesto the Sultan will state the statement of all the acts of injustice which Turkey has for above a century suffered at the hands of the Russian Empire.* The price of Turkish arms in the Stamboul has risen enormously of late, in consequence of the demand which exists. It is pretty certain, too, that considerable supplies of arms, ammunition, and shot had been secretly sent into Circassia and Daghestan. The representatives of the four great powers have opened their negociation with Reschid Pacha concerning the difference with Russia.

THE QUESTION IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondence of the London *Globe*, dated July 4th, says:—"The second circular note of Count Nesselrode, which appears in the *Independance* of Brussels of yesterday, has been the subject of much conversation. At the Bourse it was not generally known, but many of our leading capitalists were in possession of it, and the opinion that they express on it is, that it has rather a pacific than a warlike tendency. It manifests, they think, a desire on the part of the Emperor to find some means of escaping honorably from a dilemma in which he had placed himself, but which evidently he did not expect would be the result of his measures to Turkey. The attempt made by Count Nesselrode to throw the blame of the present position of things upon the English and French cabinets, and to accuse the occupation of the principalities of the Danube on the pretext that France and England had first sent their fleets into the waters of Turkey, is regarded here as one of the weakest efforts of modern diplomacy."

It is asserted that the Minister of War, in the course of a recent conversation with the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes, touched upon the Oriental question, and said: "*We are not for a war of nothing, but for a war to prove, to whom the honor of his government is dearer than all, should think that the national honor cannot be, we will certainly not recoil from the necessity.*"

OPINION OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.—[From the London Times, July 12th.]—The Russian government has followed up its circular despatch of the 11th of May, and its notification to the Russian nation of the 26th of June, by a further communication to its agents at foreign courts, intended to explain the position it has now assumed. The former despatch announced that it was the intention of the Emperor to proceed to coercive measures, if the ultimatum which he had been addressed to the Porte was not accepted; and this document was evidently calculated to prepare Europe for that contingency. The present circular declares that the event then anticipated has taken place; that the acceptation of the principalities is decided upon; that the northern powers had responded to the former declaration, by what Russia is pleased to term "a threatening demonstration;" and that, under these circumstances, it is more than ever impossible for the Russian government to modify the resolution taken by the Emperor. So far the language of this despatch is sufficiently peremptory, and even warlike; but in the course of these transactions we have more than once had occasion to remark that Russian diplomacy had two very distinct faces—the one stern, enthusiastic and invincible, for the gratification of its own loyal subjects; the other flexible, plausible and pacific, for the consolation of the world.

The immediate object of Mr. de Nesselrode's last circular is, therefore, to disarm the suspicions and the resistance which the late measures of Russia have excited. It has labelled all disclaims any idea of conquests, and protests that the occupation of the principalities is a mere temporary measure, which will cease the moment the demands of the Emperor are satisfied, *and that the wavering powers how with dismay the portentous story now current upon Russian.* Meanwhile, the progress of the Russian army in Moldavia and Wallachia is not to be a burden on the inhabitants of those provinces. The expenses of the army are to be paid out of the military chest, and Prince Gortschakoff has published a proclamation to the same effect at Jassy and Bucharest. All this, as far as it goes, is satisfactory enough, but it is but a small and partial view of the real state of affairs; and even in these adroit phrases, there is one passage which cannot pass over without notice. The Russian Government, being just commit ted an act for which it does not allege any justification beyond the satisfaction of its own demands, attempts in this paper to represent the advance of the Scots of France and England to the Dardanelles as an additional cause of complaint against the Porte on the part of western powers. It speaks of "the position taken up by the fleets of the two powers in the ports and waters of the Ottoman empire," while night of the capital, as a species of mysterious companion, which gives Russia the right to measure the balance between her relative armaments, and to bring up a military position." A more studious and unscrupulous misrepresentation we never met with in a State paper. In the first place, the fleets were advanced in their present position after they had been previously summoned by the declaration of Russia herself that she contemplated the occupation of the principalities, and the fleets were sent, not to disturb the balance of power, but to protect, if Russia had already disturbed. Our own embassy, too, was sent after the attempt to confound the military occupation of two provinces against the will of the world, with the invasion and appropriation of countries applied to that sovereign with the protestations of a friend of the count of their empire, at the express desire and encouragement of the Emperor himself. The presence of our fleet in the waters of Turkey, with the consent of his sovereign, and with the express declaration that it was sent to protect the Ottoman empire against foreign foes of war? The sole of such organism is really the most plausible of the many pleas which the Russian Chancellor of the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes, touched upon the Oriental question, and said: "*We are not for a war of nothing, but for a war to prove, to whom the honor of his government is dearer than all, should think that the national honor cannot be, we will certainly not recoil from the necessity.*"

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THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The total number of deaths in New York during the present week, was five hundred and twenty-one, which is a decrease of forty-three on the mortality of the previous week. There were two hundred and seventeen deaths among children under one year, and three hundred and fifty seven among children over ten years—Cholera infantum appears to be exceedingly prevalent at this particular season, there being 73 fatal cases, besides 31 from diarrhœa, during the week. The number of deaths from consumption was forty-nine; from dysentery forty-three; from marasmus, twenty two; and from dropsy in the head, twenty five.

On Friday Mr. James Flynn and his family partook of a hearty dinner of fish and cucumbers. In a few hours subsequent Mr. Flynn was attacked with a severe purging and vomiting, which terminated fatally on the next morning, in spite of the efforts of several medical men. Mrs. Flynn, likewise, is in a dangerous state, and a son and daughter, who partook of the dinner, is also ill. The younger branches of the family were not affected.

Alex. Grant, attached to the ship Samuel Russell, was killed on Saturday by falling from aloft.

Lady Ellesmere paid a visit to the City Hospital a few days ago, and was conducted through the female wards. It is said she expressed herself much pleased with its cleanliness and airy appearance.

Ship Venice, of Philadelphia, 99 days from Callao, arrived at New York on Saturday, with a cargo of 1,000 tons of guano.

Shipping merchants complain greatly of the scarcity of vessels of the larger class, at this port, just now. The reason is said to be, the very large number of American ships just now engaged in carrying lumber from Colonial to English ports, at rates far better than they can obtain here.

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger gives an account of some of the extraordinary hail stories recorded in history. Among them is the account of one which occured in Italy, in 1510, and which destroyed many birds, beasts and fish, some of the stones weighing nearly ten pounds. In 1686, enormous hail stones fell at Lisle, in Flanders, some of which contained in the middle a dark brown matter, which being put on the fire, gave out a loud report. In 1697, a great hail storm occured in England, traversing a distance of six ty miles, with a breadth of two miles, and not only killing fowls, and other small animals, but severely wounding cattle and even knocking down horses and men. Later in the same year, several persons were killed in England by hail stones, and the stones of which frequently measured from ten to thirteen or fourteen inches about. Hail storms of great severity have frequently occurred in this country, but none, we believe, involving such disastrous effects. The hardness and lucidity of hail determine the height from which it has fallen, and the intensity of the cold which it has endured. If spongy, is soft crystals, like snow, it has descended but a short distance. But if solid ice, and perfectly clear, it has come from the higher regions of the atmosphere, and experienced Artic cold.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Thirty years ago Russia was at war with Turkey. As that event may possibly again occur, it is interesting (says the N. Y. Tribune) to recur to the sentiments of two eminent men that existed at that time, of the merits of the question, and of war in general. Jefferson, when he wrote this letter, was 82 years of age, and John Adams 90:

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1823.

. . . . To return to the news of the day; it seems that the Cossacks of Russia are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the bite and snake; —whichever the other, leaves a destroyer less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind occupies by the law of his nature; one of the checks to too great multiplication, provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The ocelot of the bean yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse in his wild state kills all the young mules, until worn down with age and war some youth kills him. . . . .

I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter. And it is some consolation to me, for the moments of ill-will I may have had, to find by these manifest of one part of the earth is the means of improving it to another part. Let the latter be our office; and let us talk the while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail. God bless you and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you would wish to see.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

QUINCY, June 11, 1823.

Dear Sir—Half an hour ago, I received, and this moment have heard read, for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an octogenarian. . . . . .

The globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The Battledore is meager, and the commodities in pepper-mixer and sugar-dredger. Jupiter, I am told, has a Russian Ambassador, and Mars a Turkish one. Princes or Sultans, Emperors or Kings, Presidents and Caciques swarm, while only letter carriers and I have not been bedded, and Heaven itself. We be Mary Maudens, Jews, Christians and Mahometans, Pagans and Idolaters, of every shade of mind and every modification known to man, and all are solely worn thin "Enter with his shine."

JOHN ADAMS.

PATRIOTISM VS. GRAMMAR.—The New York papers are making merry over the grammatical amendment of the manifesto posted in the Dry-dock Police Station, which reads: "Any substitute procuring, &c., and to which he procures the assent of Franklin Tilton, Wilson Hunter, and other gentlemen. The Journal says it is the beginner of laughter to others' misfortune, and quotes:

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest critics differ as to me?"

Around the base of it is placed another, and from on that next winter may contribute their mite toward making the National monument erected by the freemen of America to commemorate the virtues and heighten through all coming time the just glory of each who was so good or so great. Is there then a *single individual* who hails this as *their common country* who possesses the ability, will refuse the proffered honor of being permitted to contribute *their mite to so noble, so patriotic an enterprise?* We trust not one."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 2d, 1853.

There has been no change in Cotton to-day worthy of note since our last report.

[Tabular data illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.

[By the Southern Line.]

Abbeville, Louisiana,
SATURDAY EVE., August 2

Further returns show that Abbeville, the Independent county of Vermilion, has a majority for [illegible] of seventy-six, and in Saint Mary's county, the Democratic candidates have a majority of 200 in Morgansville.

The Whig county tickets have been elected in Lafayette, Iberia and Terrebonne counties. Also, in Attakapas, where a clean vote has been polled for Congress, Rostect, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a good vote.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 30th, 1853.

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of this Bank charge their stock of this Bank, of $400 each, to the amount of the Capital Stock thereof, on the books of the Bank, on the 1st day of September next, and that they will receive the same at the Banking House, on and after the first thirty days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., commencing on the 5th day of September next, and ending on the 5th day of October next.

The Bank will remain on the above named days, and receive payments as above stated.

By order of the Board.
H. ROUSSEAU, Cash.
jy30 10t

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1st, 1853.

The Directors have declared a dividend of Four Dollars for the last six months, on the capital stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board,
RICHARD KELLY,
Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1853.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of this Bank are hereby notified that an instalment of Forty Dollars on each share will be payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Board,
G. CHUZAT, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1853.

A DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share is declared on the capital stock of this Institution, on MONDAY, the 1st of August next.

By order of the Board.
B. M. DAVIS,
jy30 1t Cashier.

NOTICE is hereby given that a instalment of Forty Dollars per share (making the amount of 2 Dollars' Bonds of New Orleans, entitled to vote at the election for Directors of the Louisiana Railroad Company, to be held on Monday next, the 1st August, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at the office of the Company, corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets.

By order of the Board.
jy30 3t JAMES H. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Mechanics' Association.

NOTICE.—All Druggists and other persons having claims against the Mechanics' Association, are requested to present the same to the under signed for payment; and for the future on the first and last Saturday every month.
jy3 1t* H. T. RICARD, Sec'ry.
60, Camp street.

☞ The whole press of Philadelphia are out in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters, as they are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. We are glad to record the success of so valuable a medicine. Dyspepsia, as we believe, supplies a desideratum to the medical world long needed. The wrecked intimates and counterfeiters have succeeded in palming off their vile compounds, but the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous substances in lieu of the real "Bitters."—Herald.

Prepared by J. M. JACKSON & CO.,
jy3-12t 151 Chestnut street.

Saint Xavier College, Cincinnati.

REVD. FATHER F. J. FAUTSH, a Professor at the above Institution, has lately arrived in this city and will return to Cincinnati on or about the 21st August instant, taking charge of such pupils as may be confided to his care. Application to be made for information, apply to
aug 3-3w FATHER SUPERIOR.

RAILROAD TAR WANTED! 50 Barrels will be purchased at the highest market price by
EDMUND FAUCHET.
3d Cumberland street.

To Coke Consumers.

FROM and after this date the price of Coke will be fifty cents per barrel.
New Orleans Gas Light Company.
F. E. WARD, Treasurer.
aug 1 1m

Mahogany.

73 Logs of Mahogany, received per schooner Ida, and for sale by
J. V. de ETANA,
67 Bienville street.

SUNDRIES—Landing ex ship Elizabeth Bruce from Havre:
132 casks Claret Peuillac, 1851; 180 do do St Julien, 1851; 50 do do Chateau Margaux, 1851; 50 do do Chateau Larose, 1851; 100 barrels do do do; 250 barrels Claret Ordinaire do; 207 do do Margaux do; 240 do do Julien do; 167 do do Peuillac do; 300 Hogsheads empty bottles; 50 qr. pipes 4th proof Cognac, of the well known brand Cognac, Pere & Fils, for sale by
CHARLES CAVAROC.
13—1w 30, Bienville street.

COAL, Cannel—Ground Slaper, landing from brig Mobile from Mobile river, 50 tons Cannel Coal, for sale by
J. V. de ETANA,
67 Bienville street.

SUNDRIES—Landing ex brig Elizabeth Bruce from Havre:
132 casks Claret Peuillac, 1851; 180 do do St Julien, 1851; 50 do do Chateau Margaux, 1851; 50 do do Chateau Larose, 1851; 100 barrels do do do; 250 barrels Claret Ordinaire do; 207 do do Margaux do; 240 do do Julien do; 167 do do Peuillac do; 300 Hogsheads empty bottles; 50 qr. pipes 4th proof Cognac, of the well known brand Cognac, Pere & Fils, for sale by
CHARLES CAVAROC.
13—1w 30, Bienville street.

COAL, Cannel—Ground Slaper, landing from brig Mobile from Mobile river, 50 tons Cannel Coal, for sale by
J. V. de ETANA,
67 Bienville street.

For shipping brick, slate-walks, pattern &c., on the south side of Poydras street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine street. To S. G. Pierson, at $1.25 per running foot.

For digging a plank road on Annunciation street, from Eighth to Fifteenth streets, to Mr. Eaton, at $0.25 per running foot.

For clearing Galvez Canal—sold at the rish of Martin Dargan—to George Cronan, at $35 per running square, of 576 feet.

For digging a canal in front of the Fifth district, to George Cronan, for $8,500 per contract.

For laying brick side-walks on the north side of Felicity street, from Laurel to Magazine street, to Crockett & Co. do do do Gravier, 30 barrels do do Crockett & Co, do do do Gravier, 30 barrels do do do Crockett & Co, Standard Cast; 60 do do Crockett & Co, 15 do do Gravier, for sale by
H. MEUGNIER,
jy31 3m 31 Commons st.

PORT WINE—25 quarter casks received from Porto Rico via New York, now landing from the Indiana, for sale by
H. MEUGNIER,
jy30 3m 31 Commons st.

RICE—27 casks and half do., fresh, landing ex brig Saranac, from Charleston, for sale by
H. MEUGNIER,
aug3-1t 31 Commons street.

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger gives an account of some of the extraordinary hail stories recorded in history. Among them is the account of one which occured in Italy, in 1510, and which destroyed many birds, beasts and fish, some of the stones weighing nearly ten pounds. In 1686, enormous hail stones fell at Lisle, in Flanders, some of which contained in the middle a dark brown matter, which being put on the fire, gave out a loud report. In 1697, a great hail storm occured in England, traversing a distance of six ty miles, with a breadth of two miles, and not only killing fowls, and other small animals, but severely wounding cattle and even knocking down horses and men. Later in the same year, several persons were killed in England by hail stones, and the stones of which frequently measured from ten to thirteen or fourteen inches about. Hail storms of great severity have frequently occurred in this country, but none, we believe, involving such disastrous effects. The hardness and lucidity of hail determine the height from which it has fallen, and the intensity of the cold which it has endured. If spongy, is soft crystals, like snow, it has descended but a short distance. But if solid ice, and perfectly clear, it has come from the higher regions of the atmosphere, and experienced Artic cold.

A band of counterfeiters have been arrested three miles below Cincinnati. They had $60,000 of counterfeit money in their possession.

Capt. Thomas E. Baker, of Liberty county, (Ga.) was killed on Saturday last, by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the hands of one of a party, who, with him, was engaged in deer hunting. A buck sprang the cock of one of the guns, and Capt. Baker being in the lead, received the discharge in his body, causing his death. Capt. B. was a man of excellent qualities and irreproachable character, and leaves a widow and many friends and relatives to mourn his untimely end.

Samuel Barnes has retired from the editorial department of the Baltimore *Chipper*, and is succeeded by Thomas C. Cassily, Esq., of Washington, well known as a spirited and judicious writer. Mr. Barnes has been connected with the press of Maryland for upwards of forty years, and has always been regarded as an able writer and accomplished gentleman, mainly in the discussion and maintenance of his views. Thus the whole press of Baltimore is now in the hands of men in the vigor of manhood, the veterans having all retired; and it is gratifying to know that they can do so with the easiest their labors with an abundance of worldly wealth to render the balance of life pass off in ease, and