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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such large or fine letter as we use. $1 per square for first insertion; 50 cts. per square for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in such language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 for every TEN lines for language for each insertion.
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No. 2,070 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7,205.

THE DAILY BEE

Friday Morning, August 25, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES SEE FRENCH SIDE

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates

THE ADMINISTRATION.

It may have been remarked that the opposition of the administration deal with it rather mildly—that in fact President Pierce has been more heartily abused by those who present themselves democrats, than by those who are constantly combatted democratic doctrines. The phenomenon is curious enough, but is nevertheless susceptible of easy explanation. The original antagonists of the administration were for wanting in common humanity were they to persecute it in the day of its affliction and sorrow, when it is forsaken by those who helped to build it up—when its quondam friends and supporters, not only desert, but vilify and revile it, when in short it can scarcely be said to have a body or a soul. The Whigs may safely leave the work of vituperation to the democrats themselves. The latter, discontented, turbulent and rebellious, have not a kindly word for the President, for not a year or two ago was proclaimed by them the incarnation of all that is noble, sound and manly in democracy. In nearly every State in the Union they used Mr Pierce with obloquy, or treat him with unmeaning contempt. Not even the power and patronage of the Executive can suffice to keep them in check. Even they who hold office find it hard to maintain an outwardly friendly bearing amper of thriving adulation, while those who are not bound by official subordination thunder the praises of the President, are loud and emphatic in their denunciation.

The mighty and irresistible party which bore to the first the fortunes of Franklin Pierce to power, has divided into a thousand streams—its cohesion is lost; its strength is gone; its individuality has departed; its fascination has ceased. It were bootless to inquire into the causes of a remarkable and speedy dissolution of a great party, for they so clearly arise out of the very nature of things, as to readily traced to the heterogeneous elements of which that party was composed, and been so signally promoted by its feebleness, the impolicy and the follies of the Administration, that the most casual observer can hardly fail to understand them. A man will leisure notion of reconciling political principles, a system of weak palliatives; an absence of energy and strength of volition; a hopeless submission to the intrigues of an unscrupulous and divided cabinet; a spasmodic exhibition of vigor and weakness in its every form. They should rather cling to its enemies than turn, viper like, and sting the hand which had warmed them into existence from its prostration.

Neither at times what will be the opinion of the marvellous administration of Mr Pierce in months it has control ed to historic party so completely, that there is no duty to chronicle out of the ordinary course of events which have occurred, what will be the verdict of history upon it, at the end of the term of office of the Executive I have not even the semblance of a party which will not rather, while innocent of the crime treachery, share his fate, and bring to trust conferred upon it, sink in the vortex of obscurity. No fear of a party for its destiny, and we feel as a party at the thought. Our opinion of the course expressed, has been that Mr was disposed to act well, but that bred and political school, of which he had imbibed the narrow tenets, he had not the depth of mind to rise above his prejudices or manliness of character to repudiate the worthless pillers and intriguers who have been imposed upon him. Even now, there would be a reaction in his favor, if he would crack Cabinet out of the Cabinet, give a final kick to Wm. L. Marcy, and strive to save the affairs of the nation without the assistance of an unprincipled politician and useless rene ade. We think it was in that said a day or two ago, that and Cushing were enough to kill any strong. The remark is absolutely true, for the one forcible and significant, that party has a sheet anchor entirely friendly to it. So long as such men are the counsellors of the Cabinet—so long as their advice is such ineffable blunders as the appointment of Greytown, and the temporary and hesitating controversy with Spain, so the Administration be held responsible by the people for its fatal errors, and be exposed to the scorn and derision of universally executions.

☞ Our thanks are due the proprietors of the Picayune, through whose courtesy we received yesterday to get out our paper comparatively early hour—an accident to the machine of our press having rendered it impossible.

☞ The Legislature of Louisiana—Law Department.—We are indebted to the Hon. Crain Bell for a catalogued professors and officers of the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, for the academical year of 1854-5. The Faculty is composed of Judge Eustis, professor of Admiralty and International Law, Randell Hunt, professor of Civil Law, and the Law of Evidence; C. Roselius, professor of Common Law, and E. L. Tinker, professor of Common and Constitutional Law and Equity Jurisprudence. The last term there were twenty-five states in this department.

The lectures commence on the second Monday in November, and continue till the first Monday in April, in the succeeding year. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on such students who shall have attended two full courses, or one full course, after a preliminary course of twelve months under the direction of a competent Counsellor at Law, and who shall pass a satisfactory examination by the various professors, determining of the honor. We need not say that a diploma from the Law Department of Louisiana, is a high certificate of science and industry.

☞ Bank.—Our thanks are due the publication through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Office, the following new works:

Dickens' Complete Works, vol. 5. This number contains the admirable edition of the great Essayist. The publisher, Mr. Putnam has rendered inestimable service to literature by this edition.

English Novel of the Court of Nicholas I. This is not a political work, as its title would seem to imply, but a very clever and interesting one, which is well worth reading.

Life of Robert Burns, with Specimens of his Correspondence and Bits from his Poems, with numerous illustrations. The first numbers abounding in excellent contributions.

☞ The Election for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court was pretty certainly resulted in favor of Henry M. Spofford. The Ouachita parish is the chief competitor of Spofford, and is now voting.

A letter from Washington says that the receipts at the Sub-Treasury are still very large. On the 7th instant the amount of coin was $26 303 899—within a small fraction of twenty-seven millions of dollars. This is an increase since the return of July of $1 744 000. But the balances will soon be greatly reduced. The payments under the recently appropriation acts begun to-day, and will be continued until nearly fifteen millions more have been drawn out of the Treasury. The receipts from customs for month at the principal ports, are considerably below those of 1853. The collections at New York are $4 045 000, against $4,800,000 the previous year; at Boston, $765 000, showing an increase of $135 000; at Philadelphia there was a decrease of $65,000.

☞ The bark Nacouche, which arrived at New York yesterday, reports that on the 10th inst. when in lat. 29, long. 91, she was struck by a water spout, which carried away a part of sails, sprung the main top-gallant yard, broke two masts, and filled the cabin and hold with water.

On the 30th of July, the ship India was struck by lightning while in the port of Lagos, shivering the main mast and injuring the spars and deck.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

COTTON DEPRESSED.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

Death of the King of Saxony.

New York, August 24.—The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th instant, three days later than the accounts by the Baltic. The following is a brief summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, August 12.—The demand for Cotton here has been moderate since the departure of the Baltic, and the sales reached the sum of 6 000 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and 4,000 for export. Prices have been depressed ¼d for some description, the subsequent decline being on the middling and lower qualities. Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Co., quote the closing rates as follows:—Fair Orleans 6¾d, Middling Orleans 5¾, Fair Uplands 6¼, Middling Uplands 5¾ ₱ lb.

Flour has been in fair request at 30s ₱ bbl for Western, and 32s for Ohio brands. Corn has been active and closes at 34s per quarter for White and Yellow sold. Lard has been rather heavy and closes at 34s ₱ cwt.

Money Market.

The money market at London has been easy, and consols close at 93¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

Evacuation of the Principalities.

The Emperor of Russia has consented to evacuate Moldavia, and the Austrians are advancing to take possession of that Principality.

The Crimean Expedition.

The expedition to the Crimea has not yet sailed at the date of the latest advices.

King of Saxony Dead.

The King of Saxony has been killed by a fall from his carriage.

[By the National Line.]

A Death.

Memphis, Aug. 22.—Captain Wm. B. Prior, died here yesterday, of the Typhoid fever.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, Aug. 23.—The powerful Belfast passed here at 9 last night; the Southern Belle, at 1 this morning, and the Sonora, at 9 this morning—all bound for New Orleans.

DISPATCHES.

As this noted leader is once more at the head of the Spanish Government, our readers may feel interested in learning something of his previous career. We, therefore, take the following brief biographical sketch from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*:

Don Baldamero Espartero is of low extraction: was born in La Mancha in 1792, and from his weak constitution was first destined for the church. He left the profession when he was of age, and in 1808, and entered the army, then organizing against the French. In 1810 he became a Lieutenant, and in 1812, receiving all his ability to pass his examination, was transferred to the infantry at Valladolid, where he resigned his commission.

In 1815 he joined, as captain, the expedition of General Morillo against the revolted colonies of South America, and fought with success and courage in Peru, where he was promoted to the rank of colonel. After the capitulation of Ayacucho, in 1824, he returned to Spain, where he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

In 1829 he declared for the succession of the daughter of Ferdinand VII., the present Queen of Spain, and in the civil war which subsequently ensued, joined the army of the North, Viceroy of Navarre, and Captain-General of the Bask Provinces. In 1837 he again served the cause from the army of Don Carlos, whom he threw back across the Ebro, occupied the hills of Luchana, and relieved Bilbao, which had been besieged by the Carlists. For this feat of arms he was made Count of Luchana. In 1838 he annihilated the expedition of the Carlist General Negri.

His fortunes were at the zenith of 1839 won him the titles of Grandee of the first class, Duke of Victoria and Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor. His negotiations with Maroto at last caused Don Carlos to quit the soil of Spain.

In 1840, he defeated the Carlist expedition under Cabrera, having previously caused the resignation of Narvaez as a mercenary of Don Carlos's Cabinet. In that year, the Queen Regent having a large majority in the Cortes resolved to create a Camarilla, the municipalists (Assuntamiento) of Spain Espartero's adherent in Barcelona not to sign the law, and when in insurrection they moved the troops, retreated to Madrid, where he was called Prime Minister of the ministerial council. On the 10th of October, 1840, the Queen Regent abdicated and went to France. The Cortes on the 8th of May, 1841, declared Espartero Sole Regent of Spain.

As Regent, Espartero opposed both the pretensions of the Carlists and of the *Republicans*, crushed the rising of O'Donnel in which he had declared for the Queen Regent, and prevented the elopement from Madrid of the present Queen. In October, 1842, he put down by force barding the city. After this act, Progressistas, Moderados and Republicans united against him. He was forced to declare a general amnesty, but when asked to dismiss Generals Zurbano and Linage, both known to be in the British interest, he dismissed instead both his ministers and the Cortes.

Catalonia, Andalucia, Aragon and Jalicia soon arose, and on the 1st of July, 1843, the revolutionary Junta of Barcelona declared the Queen of age and Espartero a traitor to the country. At the head of the insurrection stood Serrano, who entered Madrid on the 23d July. On the 30th of July, Espartero embarked at L'Adia, and landed at Falmouth, England, on the 19th of August following. Though by the Spanish decree of August 16th, deprived by all his titles and honors, he was received in Great Britain with all the distinction due his rank as Regent; and it is therefore reasonable therefore to suppose that he has preserved some gratitude for his hospitable entertainment.

The constitution of 1837—the same which Espartero maintained as Regent with so much vigor against both the Catholic hierarchy and the Republicans—is the one now proclaimed in Madrid, and received with acclamations by the people. It yet remains for me to state that Espartero enjoys the reputation of being a free trader, and that his financial errors, and his having made a treaty with England, derogatory to the manufacturing interests of Catalonia, was the chief cause of the uprising of Barcelona in 1843. If, as some assert, the revolution in Spain is the work of Russian intrigue, the return of Espartero was certainly not in the programme.

☞ Gen. Garibaldi, who, after the fall of the Roman Republic in 1849, fled to the United States, and was for some time engaged there in some useful and honorable occupation for his support, has returned to Italy, and is now roaming about in Piedmont, in as close proximity as he can get to the theatre of his military exploits. As a result of the opinion of Marini, that the moment has arrived to make another attempt for the independence of Italy? And so he, with that arch conspirator, fomenting the troubles of which we every week have an account as breaking out in Parma, Modena, and various other parts of Northern Italy? However this may be, a letter from Turin, informs us that an attempt is being made at Argoi, a watering place in Piedmont, to hold him to personal account for some of the misdemeanors of his short and brilliant military career under the Republic. Two brothers, the Counts Mirelli, are suing him for damages for having frightened their aged father and mother to death in one of his military excursions. This reminds me that justice of another sort has at last overtaken the assassins of Count Rossi, whose murder ushered in the Masaini and Garibaldi republic. The latest intelligence from Rome is, that a Mr. Cullen and J. H. Head, and for the State by C. Dufour. At the close of the argument the Judge charged the jury under advisement. He will probably render his decision to-day.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Examination in the Audubon College.—We are attentive witnesses of the examination in this institution, and take this occasion of pronouncing our entire satisfaction at the result. Although recently in many Academies public recitations have been substituted for the serious study of classic and modern languages, we are very glad to perceive that this is not the case in the Audubon College. Far from prostituting themselves to the public as actors on the stage, or from parodying our great statesmen by repeating their speeches without understanding them, the students of Audubon College devote their time to more useful studies. The examination in Mathematics consisting of a solution of the most difficult trigonometrical calculations; some very fine experiments in American book-keeping; explanations of the most important rules in logic and rhetoric; well analyzed translations of Homer and Anacreon in Greek, and of Virgil and Cæsar in Latin; exercises in speaking Spanish and German, with which latter language the students are very well acquainted, gave to the audience the greatest satisfaction. The examinations were terminated by recitations of well selected pieces in English, French, German and Spanish classic literature, in which the students Lalebert, Rivet, Meunier, Bilton and O'Duhigg excelled. G.

The Battle at Oszarghetti.

Russian account of the action.—Kars, July 6—By this time you must have received all the details of the battle fought at Oszarghetti on the 4th (16th) of last month, ending with the defeat of Selim Pasha and his subsequent retreat to Cheruksu. The following is the Russian version of the affair, as it appeared in the Georgian Gazette on the 5th (17th) inst. The newspapers in Persia have copied it, and the Russian partisans in that country had made the best of it, and are looking up once more:

From the Gazette du Caucase, July 5, (17.)

"God has again crowned our arms with success. May His enemies always fly before Him as chaff before the wind!

"Without loss of time we publish the news of another victory which our brave troops have gained over the Mussulman, whom the Almighty has once more visited with His wrath.

While Lieutenant Colonel Prince Eristoff was defending, on the 27th of May, (8th of June) a Turkish corps at Nigotikli, and entirely annihilating it, General Prince Andronikoff was making his dispositions to advance on Oszarghetti with a large force. On the 29th of May, (10th of June) he concentrated at Tchekotarow eight battalions of infantry with ten pieces of artillery, and near it on the main road leading to Oszarghetti, while Colonel Lazareff with six battalions of infantry and eight guns marched in the direction of Aziy. In two days a bridge was thrown across the river Soupas, and on the 2d (14th) of June the several detachments were concentrated in good order at a village eight miles distant from Oszarghetti, where they passed the night. Our forces were as follows: 14 battalions of infantry, 18 pieces of cannon, 400 Cossacks, 500 mounted Georgians, 600 Imeritian militiamen, 600 Armenian militiamen, and 4 compan es of sappers. The Mushir Selim Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, having learned that we were throwing a bridge across the Soupas, issued orders to the generals under his command to concentrate their forces at Oszarghetti, and he himself hastily abandoned Gurriel. Next day he abandoned Oszarghetti also; and with so much precipitation, that several hundred sick were left in the hospitals. He then took up an excellent position on the other side of the Theokhi, between Kokoothi and Djihandjour; his forces consisted of 12 battalions of regular infantry, eight battalions of redifs, 14,000 militiamen, and 12 pieces of artillery.

"On the morning of the 4th (16th) of June, General Prince Andronikoff stormed the enemy's position. Eight battalions of infantry, with six pieces of cannon and militiamen, attacked their left wing; two battalions, with two pieces of cannon, attacked the centre, while 600 militiamen and some Georgian cavalry, which had been sent round by the Cartais, fell on their right wing. All the rest of our troops, commanded by Colonel Korganoff formed the reserve. The movements were all executed with the greatest coolness and precision. Our movements were effectually concealed from the Turkish troops by the nature of the ground; and it seems that they were not aware of our approach until the attack would be directed against their right wing and centre.

"Our valiant troops, full of confidence in the justice of their cause, and sure that the Almighty was with them, rushed on with such impetuosity against the enemy's left wing, headed by Generals Meydel and Brunea. Confusion spread immediately in the ranks of the musculpatis (Assuntamenti of Spain Espartero) adopter in Barcelona not to sign the law, and when in insurrection moved the troops, retreated to Madrid, where he was called Prime Minister and President of the ministerial council. On the 10th of October, 1840, the Queen Regent abdicated and went to France. The Cortes on the 8th of May, 1841, declared Espartero Sole Regent of Spain.

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A Strange Accident.

The Pittsburg *Republican* gives on the particulars of a strange accident that occurred on the Pittsburg and Montreal railroad, about 3 miles from Plattsburg, on Wednesday of last week. The train continued dry weather has increased the fires in the woods to an alarming extent in some sections, and in the forenoon of Wednesday the fire had approached the track near the place in question, where there were some hundred cords of dry wood piled, but the passenger train for this place ran through the dense smoke safely—the wood was not then on fire. Two hours later a locomotive and tender, with an engineer, fireman and brakeman were sent up to bring the train in from the wood. On approaching the place it was noticed that the smoke and heat indicated danger, but the engineer, young Hedding, was told that he could go through—that the passenger train had done so safely; and he pushed on. In a few moments they found themselves enveloped in flames—Maguin, the fireman, jumped off, or was swept off by the wind and smoke—the engine was reversed. Peter Lemaire, brakesman, sprang off to help Maguin, but could not find him—he regained the car in a moment, badly burned, and the locomotive backed out. Had they gone a few rods further, all would have perished—the track was destroyed. Maguin was found in a field shortly after, his clothes entirely burned off, and blind—presenting a horrible spectacle. He had his senses, however, for some hours, recognised acquaintances by their voices, and described his escape from the flames into the field. He died the next day—has no connections in this country except a brother in York—was paid off that morning, and the amount ($40) was burnt up in his pocket. Lemaire was badly burned—saved himself by getting in the water tank—is under the care of a physician. Mr. Hedding, the engineer, though much burned, is doing well. The track has been repaired and trains are running again as usual.

The Missouri Election.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 15th says:

The returns which we publish from Phelps' district make it somewhat doubtful whether Benton has been defeated. The full vote of Gasconade, which is largely against him, has not been received, but after he has cut down Phelps' majority, he has a better chance of dividing the vote with his competitor, Johnson, the Benton candidate.—His may be elected, but of this there is no certainty. All the other districts are fixed. Six Whig members of Congress will serve as a formidable army in all measures which look to the advantage of Missouri, and in the event of the election for President and Vice President going to the House in 1856, there can be no doubt where the vote of the State will be. A pure, undefiled, thorough-going Whig will get it, and nobody else.

As to the Legislature, our intelligence is not complete. Of the thirty-three members of the Senate, the Whigs will have at least thirteen, and the remainder will be divided between the Anti Bentonites and the Benton men—the latter to be in a decided minority.

As to the House of Representatives, we have returns of the election of 41 Whigs, 28 Democrats, and Benton men. The Whig Representatives may go up to 50 by last of 130, and the eighty votes will be divided among the D mocrats and the Benton men—the latter in the minority.

Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This Exhibition, appointed by the Emperor of France to be held at Paris in the year 1855, is to receive the agricultural and manufacturing products as well as the works of art of all nations. It is to be opened on the 1st of May and closed on the 31st of October, 1855. It is under the charge of an "Imperial Commission," of which the cousin of the Emperor, Prince Napoleon, is to be the chief, and thirty-seven members. To the Universal Exhibition of Industry is to be added a Universal Exhibition of the Fine Arts. In his address at the first assemblage, among other things, the President said: "Our duty towards foreigners is to receive them with a liberal and kind hearted hospitality." The Emperor has assembled in this work the leading men in politics, sciences, arts, manufactures and commerce. The arrangements as published seem to be admirable; and, as claimed, this work is calculated to throw a great lustre on France and Europe of the nineteenth century.

Porto Cabello.—Late letters received at Baltimore report a deplorable condition of affairs in this place. A forced loan of a half million has been made upon the merchants. The prospects of the ruins are very bad. Three hundred of them had been slaughtered

Can Ladies Set Type?—In answer to this question, the Philadelphia *Register*, which has been vigorously opposed in its attempt to introduce females as compositors, remarks as follows:

"Several are now employed in the Job Printing department of the Engineer establishment. They have learned in a few weeks as much as boys usually do in as many months, for the reason that they are better governed by industrious and taste. In six months they will earn more than any one of the female teachers in our Public Schools, and with less fatigue both of mind and body."

Singular Encounter.—A few days ago a common bear and drake were observed in mortal strife by the side of the Oleh, at Fort Ann, Vermont. By upwards of an hour the combat was maintained, the equal vigor and determination of both appearing to render victory doubtful. Numbers of the town gazed, without suddenly interfering, as they would have done had the combatants been of the human race, whose cowardly fear of the consequences of such a step would have left it to the bear to be victorious over the drake. Two brothers, the Counts Mirelli, are suing him for damages for having frightened their aged father and mother to death in one of his military excursions. This reminds me that justice of another sort has at last overtaken the assassins of Count Rossi, whose murder ushered in the Masaini and Garibaldi republic. The latest intelligence from Rome is, that a Mr. Cullen and J. H. Head, and for the State by C. Dufour. At the close of the argument the Judge charged the jury under advisement. He will probably render his decision to-day.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Patrick Mallins a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, by the parish coroner, Dr. Ferret.—Died of "Disease of apoplexy cause by intemperance."

Office of Chief of Police Abolished.—A meeting was held at Hard Times hall yesterday, and, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the office of Chief of Police was abolished; to take effect on the 1st of September. The duties will now devolve on the Recorder Summer, Assessors and Alcalcas of the Mayor—acting in the negative and Mr. Benson being absent. Mr. Sumner was elected President of the Board, declared his intention of entering a formal protest at the next meeting.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Stoning a Jew.—John Harrington and John O'Malley were examined on the 2nd inst., on a charge of stoning a Jew named Peter Callaghan with intent to kill.

Receiving Stolen Property.—John Gallagher who he ps a junk shop on Julia street, is held for examination on a charge of receiving stolen property. A large quantity of brass and copper has been taken from Kenrick's establishment on St. Joseph street, was found in his possession.

Larceny.—Charles White *alias* Blanc, who, after having been committed by police some weeks ago by Recorder Summers, was discharged on a writ of Habeas Corpus issued out by Judge Canon, and whose subsequent re-arrest let to the commitment of Col. Field by Recorder Summers for contempt of Court, was yesterday called up for examination. The prosecuting witness however failed to appear, and the case was accordingly dismissed. He was accused of having embezzled a gold watch and $15 by pretending that he would procure bail for her husband who was in jail.

Duel Assault on a House.—J. Vebbs is held for examination on a charge of having made a most dastardly assault on the person of a colored woman named Julia Hayes. He, in company with another person, collected filth from the gutters and threw it all over the house. It is to be hoped that the Recorder will put his him severely. These disgraceful disorders are colored women's houses are becoming quite too frequent.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Alleged Misdemeanor.—Peter Lesley, Foreman of Fire Company No. 14, has been arrested on a special charge of having hid on the premises of the late engine attach on Emeline Gibson's house, on Saturday night last, and of having refused to give up to the house. He furnished the required bail.

Breach of Trust.—Miss Clossey, who resides in the house on Dauphine street, overlie Lawring on a charge of having committed a breach of trust, and of Alexander Sanchez. Although it appears that on Saturday night, he gave her a $10 bill to get change to buy for him till morning, and when morning came she refused to return it to him.

Fire.—A fire occurred on Saturday morning last which nearly destroyed an Mazurka street, in the rear of Mr. Lawrence's lot of furniture. He is also charged with having set fire to the premises maliciously and with intent to burn.

Burglary.—Last night a burglary was committed on the premises of Mr. Bannister, on the corner of Bourbon and Conti, in which the thieves entered the house by the back door, and carried off a quantity of silver plate, and other articles of value. The police are on the track of the villains, and we hope will soon succeed in capturing them.

Accidentally Shot.—A man named M. Thomas, on Wednesday evening, while examining a pistol at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Rail road, who shot in his breast by the accidental discharge of the weapon. He is so seriously injured that it is thought that he cannot recover.

Branch of Trust.—William Russell, was arrested on Girod Marigny street, and will be sent, under the Abbreviation or some other treaty, to the parish of Bernard, for trial, on a charge of breach of trust.

Gone Astray.—A young girl named Mary Schaf fer was arrested as the property of her father, who charges her with improper behavior. Mary was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Ill-Treating Horses.—Thomas Anderson was arrested at the request of his w to Catherine, who charges him with being in the constant habit of ill-treating her, and after a scandalous fit was bound in $500 to keep better in future.

Bad Intent.—Henry Lester is under arrest, on a charge of drawing a knife on Wm. Frederick, with intent to kill.

Consumption is without doubt, the most fearfully fatal of all diseases, (except epidemics) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. Were it possible to avoid it, it would be almost entirely prevented. If timely remedies were used in time. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats and all other similar diseases, STARLEY'S ANODYNE CHERRY PECTORAL is the most sure. It is universally acknowledged as infallible, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it, bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known as a "good medicine," and so much is offered in the public prints, that THE DIAMOND, ORIENTAL, for diseases of the bowels. See descriptive pamphlets. 50 cents, or one bottles for the 50

E. H. STABLER & CO., Proprietors,
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Also by F. Kenyon & Root, McCracken, and by merchants generally throughout the United States. aug16—1t

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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The Graefenberg Family Medicines are widely and justly celebrated for the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first Physicians of the day, and those who have used them guarantee them to be the best medicines for the blood, and they hence follows a state of organism, a pathologic-philosophic condition which supports the minutest. the contagious virus of the small pox whose pruner is destroyed by the use of the Graefenberg Medicines.

I have used a number of substances, which, instead of curing the disease, by some unaccountable medium (as used in vaccination) only increased the morbid septic germ of my constitution. For the period of sixty days, brought on by such a cause, that the professing science of that disease could not relieve me in the slightest degree. I was reduced in this manner, the morbid condition of the bowels, which rendered my life a burden, and which also affected my mind, and finally my whole physical nature.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & PATTEN, No. 74 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky., Graefenberg Agents.

☞ For sale in New Orleans by the Agents, J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, and J. WRIGHT & CO., Fourth street, Louisville.

TO Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Old New Orleans Jockey Club House, Grand Route St. Jail Orleans, parish of Jefferson, for digging or filling up the ground in the Race Course, and for making a ditch around the same, as follows: 1,000 feet in length, 16 feet deep, requiring about 60 000 cubic yards.

Also for making an embankment over the Terrapin Coulevard from Old Basin to the Shell road, requiring a measurement of about 50 cubic yards. Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, where bids will be received until the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. The work will be let by the cubic yard, and must be completed within ninety days from the date of the contract. Payments will be made monthly, as the work progresses. The right is reserved to reject any bid which is not satisfactory. Bonds with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, which will be furnished by the Company.

JAS. H. GRANT,
Chief Engineer.

aug25 3tawtd

Columbus and the Know Nothings.—There is no truth in the report, says an exchange, that the Know Nothings have petitioned for the removal of the statue of Columbus from Washington, on the ground that he was a foreigner. They only ask that it shall not be allowed to vote.

Mr. Benton and President Pierce.—A despatch from Washington of the 17th instant, says:

Mr. Benton, in a conversation with a friend to-day, speaking of the President and Cabinet, said "Pierce will be sustained by every vote that Presidential chair as a nullifier, but unfortunately he is a *nullity*, and is governed by a man who flatters and cajoles him to enable him to pay spots in the exercise of which a real genius in his extraordinary effrontery. Mr. Benton characterized Marcy as a Clinker soap, and of which duplicate will be given by letter of invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Benton are here to-day to state the from the 1st of September next, they will be prepared to receive boarders at their establishment forty boarders and two hundred dollars per month. Parents are invited to call and examine the locality. sept1

Mrs. Parent's Day and Boarding School.

Corner of Bienville and Dauphin streets, Mrs. Parent begs leave to inform the friends of her Pupils and the public in general, that the regular course of Lectures and Exercises will open on the 1st of September. aug28

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hold the power of attorney of Messrs. Hughes & Brownsville, the seventeen people presented themselves, with many loudy and pathetic demonstrations, before the residence of the Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Soule, doubtful at first of the intentions of the crowd, went out to inquire why they were honoring him. Having learned that the demonstration had nothing of a hostile character, but, however, was caused by political sympathy supposed to exist between the visitors, a portion of the numerous friends of Mr. Soule, resuming its violated but inalienable rights, and the representative of the American Republic, the first a triumph of popular Government. Thus assured of the kind intentions and sympathy of his visitors, Mr. Soule, I am told, went to them a speech, *a la Americaine*, quite to the satisfaction of the sovereigns to whom it was addressed.

☞ Dr. L. Vincent Coland, Surgeon of the French War-steamer Chimere, lying off the port of Norfolk, died on Thursday last, the anniversary of the Emperor's birth day. Dr. C. is the twelfth victim of the malady which has been raging on that unfortunate vessel. The *Bracon* says that on his intercourse with citizens of Norfolk, the Dr. was obtaining opinions for his intelligence, politeness and courtesy. He was buried with military honors. The officers of the Navy on the station, and the President and members of the Norfolk Club, of which the deceased was an honorary guest, attended his remains to their last resting place in the burial ground attached to the Naval Hospital.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sixth District Court—*Habeas Corpus Case.*—Yesterday the *Writ on Corpus* came out in this Court on behalf of the alleged slaves imprisoned by Recorder Fellen, gave rise to an animated discussion which was conducted for the prisoners by T. W. Collens and J. H. Head, and for the State by C. Dufour. At the close of the argument the Judge charged the jury under advisement. He will probably render his decision to-day.

The Abolitionists of Indianapolis privately canvassed to steal away his negro out of jail and send him off by railroad. Hands by the hands of men who returned him to his master, and he was sent Ellington's negro in Canada. In his place jail they substituted Freeman, a free negro, and sent to Georgia on the charge of stealing his freedom. By this adroit but rather rosily measure, he has been tricked out of his negro.

☞ We learn from Washington that negotiations are in progress between the State Department, Mr. Buchanan, our minister to England, and the Government of Central America for the full settlement of all the difficulties pending between the respective governments, which is anticipated, it is believed, will eventually prove successful

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Perfumery! Perfumery! French Perfumery!

JUST received on the North, a fresh assortment of French Perfumery, warranted from the best Paris houses, such as—Lubin's Extracts, Millefleur, Jouvant, Mumpelas, Delabrière Vincent and Guerlain;

Delabrière Vincent—Cologne Water;
Guerlain—Eau de Cologne, toilet vinegar, water for the teeth;
Mumpelas—vegetable rose soap;
Piesse—Cologne soap, gold cream, philocome oil, pomatums, Cologne water, almond paste &c. &c. &c.;
Violet—sonic oil;
Lubin—soaps, philocome, pomatums, oil;
Violet—pomatums, soaps, philocome;
Guerlain—cologne water, rouge for cheeks, lip salve, soaps, assorted extracts, small cream pots, &c. &c.
Also—Tolu nine 10 11 and 12, United States Dispensatory, Jacobs, Hufeland and arranged in system; Fahrenheit's Scales, by George Rose, Esq., Advocate, 1854;
Also—Volumes 10 11 and 12, United States Dispensatory, Jacobs, Hufeland and arranged in system; Fahrenheit's Scales, by George Rose, Esq., Advocate, 1854;
ALEXANDER LEVY & SON,
Law Booksellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street.

To Shoemakers and Whalemen.
THE undersigned have just received per brig Wyoming, Vail, master, from Sag Harbor, a large assortment of Whalemen's Boots and Shoes, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Slippers, &c., &c., all of which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash.
J. & W. SELLERS,
aug25 3t 42 Camp street.

Sugar Granulator and Vacuum Pan.
THE undersigned is manufacturing from the best material, and under the most improved principles, the above articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices. Also, Sugar Mills, Sugar Coolers, Sugar Tanks, Sugar Boilers, Sugar Trucks, Sugar Screens, Sugar Elevators, Sugar Conductors, Sugar Pumps, Sugar Bins, Sugar Scales, Sugar Weighers, Sugar Packers, Sugar Cutters, Sugar Rasps, Sugar Crushers, Sugar Rollers, Sugar Cranes, Sugar Hoisters, Sugar Gearing, Sugar Shafting, Sugar Pulleys, Sugar Hangers, Sugar Boxes, Sugar Bearings, Sugar Journals, Sugar Steam Engines, Sugar Boilers, Sugar Tanks, Sugar Pipes, Sugar Valves, Sugar Cocks, Sugar Gauges, Sugar Whistles, Sugar Safety Valves, Sugar Steam Gauges, Sugar Water Gauges, Sugar Steam Traps, Sugar Steam Separators, Sugar Steam Pum