OFFICE, 68 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,412.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21.

A FLIMSY INVENTION.

[illegible] rumor that prominent Democrats of [illegible], Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama, [illegible] and South Carolina contemplated [illegible] the policy of letting the Charleston [Con]vention go by default, has been put in [circul]ation by more than one public journal. [It was] published a day or two ago the version [of th]e report as given by a Tennessee paper, [abstain]ing from all comment, and suffering [the st]ory to pass for what it is worth. Since [then, h]owever, we have seen it repeated in [other] sheets, some of which appear to attach [cre]dence to it. For instance, the Petersburg *Intelligencer* says that a Democratic editor in Mississippi recently informed the [writer] that the Southern Democracy do not [inten]d to appoint delegates to the Charleston [Conv]ention, as they believe that the South have no chance of obtaining any thing [of ju]stice from that body, and should [th]erefore refuse to participate in its proceedings. The *Intelligencer* considers the [stat]ement not at all improbable, and hopes [it] may result in strengthening the great [Conservati]ve party of the country. [It is] perfectly natural and reasonable that [the Opp]osition should hail with delight any [split] in the Democratic ranks; what [[illegible]] to ensure to their benefit; but unfortunately such schisms, though frequently [talked of], exist, very seldom accomplish any [thing] more serious than a lover's quarrel. [The] Democracy have an inveterate habit [of w]ith their antagonists would do well to [imitat]e. It is to do all their disputing in [advan]ce of the national nomination, and to postpone further feuds until after the [electio]n of the Democratic candidates. We [have i]n our day heard much and often [of th]ese dissensions, and seen opponents [specul]ate largely upon them, but with the [single] exception of the Van Buren schism of [1848], by which Gen. Cass's defeat was rendered certain, they have invariably been [settled] in ample time to ensure the success [of the] party.

[To] apply this view to the case in point [we m]ust say frankly, that if the Opposition [coun]t to any material extent upon Southern [di]ssatisfaction with Democracy, they count [with]out their host. We are perfectly well [aw]are that the doctrines propounded by [STEP]HEN A. DOUGLAS are unsatisfactory to [the] extreme State Rights wing of the party, [but] we are not disposed to deny that there [are] there throughout the South may be [c]ertain politicians of the Democratic [party] who, if they could, would undoubtedly [sever] all connection with the Democracy of [the] North. It is evident, however, that the [latter] class is in a meagre minority. As for [the] more numerous wing of the party, [whic]h in the South rejects and repudiates [the p]rinciples advocated by Senator DOUGLAS, [it is c]omposed chiefly of men who all their [lives] have battled in the Democratic ranks, [and] who do not entertain the most remote [idea of] surrendering party organization. It [contai]ns likewise a considerable proportion [of the] office holders, who are entirely averse [to a p]rocess of political disintegration which [would] convert their cake into the verie[st] [[illegible]]. Now, these two classes combined [form] that respectable body of Democrats [who] are disposed to look with favor upon [the Do]uglas theory, and at all events to support the distinguished Senator himself, comprising about four-fifths of the Democracy of [the] South. Having this vast preponderance [on th]eir side, we may readily understand that [they] can afford to treat with lofty contempt [a sm]all squad of rebellious brethren. It [matters] very little indeed whether a few [f]anatics decide that the Democracy of [the S]outh should not be represented in the [Charle]ston Convention, when the bone and [sinew] of the party have already determined to [adhere] to time-honored usage. That this [will be] done we no more doubt than we do [the] [illegible] willingness of the party to accept [the no]mination of that body provided it be [fairly] made. And this, too, with the almost [absolut]e certainty, despite the frowns and [[illegible]] of hot-headed zealots in the [South], that either DOUGLAS will be selected [as the] standard-bearer of the National Democracy, or some one who virtually endorses his creed.

[The] Opposition can muster strength [enou]gh to combat their old enemies, it is [well,] but let them not be misled by the de[lusive] idea that the Democrats are about to [give] up the party for the express purpose of putting the Opposition into power. [Such an i]dea is preposterous.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—We understand [that] Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE has effected two more [impor]tant engagements for the New Orleans [Opera] House—to wit: M'lle ST. URBAIN and [M'lle] FANNY FETLINGER. The first of these [ladies] is a leading star of the Italian opera [at] Paris, and has achieved immense success [in th]e role of *Martha*, in Flotow's fine opera [of th]at name. M'lle ST. URBAIN is young, [pr]etty and *distinguée*. She will perform in [the] various translations from the Italian [rep]ertory, and in such operas as the Star [of] the North, the Daughter of the Regiment, [the] Pardon of Ploermel, &c., &c. M'lle FETLINGER is an artiste of considerable [me]rit, a light soprano, who will undoubtedly prove a favorite. There is likewise a fair [chan]ce of engaging a celebrated tenor from [the G]rand Opera of Paris. This, however, is [still] uncertain.

AUCTION SALE AT THE ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE [[illegible]]—J. B. WALTON, City [Auctioneer], will sell TO-DAY, at the St. Charles Exchange, for account of the City of New Orleans, [valu]able and very desirable Lots of Ground—one on [[illegible]] street, and one on Franklin street. The sale [will be] without reserve, and terms liberal.

[This is] the first sale at the St. Charles Exchange, [which] will hereafter be the auction mart for real [estate] in the First District. The situation is doubtless highly eligible, and suitable to the purpose.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, [sail]ed yesterday morning for New York, via [Hava]na, with $228,000 for New York, and [[illegible]] for Havana, the California mails and [the] following passengers:

[For] New York—W R Pach, W E Pendleton, lady [[illegible]]

[For] Havana—A Perez, Dr Lavenant and lady, [[illegible]]

[For] California—A J Arrington, Dr J Hecneley, and [[illegible]] in the steerage.

THE MARSHAL OF FRANCE.—General Niel, [cre]ated Marshal of France for his brilliant services on the Mincio, is, according to a writer in one of the Paris papers, not more than fifty-seven years old, and looks much younger. He was a student of the Polytechnic School, which he quitted to study engineering at Metz. His early promotion was extremely rapid. We find him a lieutenant of engineers in 1827, he became a captain in 1835, and gained his *chef de bataillon's* epaulette on the field of battle of Constantine. (1837.) He was made a colonel in 1846, and with that rank he took part in the expedition to Rome in 1849 as head of the engineers' staff. While at Rome he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and shortly afterwards was charged with the mission of carrying the keys of the city to the Pope at Gaeta. On his return to France he became a member of the Superior Committee of Engineering and Fortifications, and was appointed director of the engineering department in the Ministry of War, and Councillor of State on extraordinary mission. As a general of division he commanded the engineers in the Baltic, and took part in the siege of Bomarsund. Subsequently he commanded the engineers in the Crimea. His reputation as a scientific officer has always stood remarkably high. He is a tall, handsome man, and very distingué in his appearance and manners. It will be remembered that he was selected in January last to go to Turin to make the official demand of the Princess Clotilde's hand for Prince Napoleon.

When Louis Napoleon left France for Italy, he said: "In a month's time I will date my proclamations at Milan." The promise was fulfilled, and he had a day or two to spare.

MADAME BONAPARTE OF BALTIMORE.—The Cleveland Herald makes the following extract from a private letter written by a lady in Baltimore some time since:

Among the sights to be seen from my window is Mme. Bonaparte, who still retains the marks of beauty in her fair skin and arched eyebrows. [[illegible]]

GREAT BRITAIN.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

On the evening of June 20, in the House of Lords, Earl Granville made the following statement on behalf of the new Ministry:

Lord Palmerston had, as their lordships were aware, succeeded in forming an administration which he might say, I think, it would be egotistical for some of his friends to make the same declaration—contained many whose past political services and high character gave them a considerable claim to the confidence of the country. At the same time, they felt it was not on past services they must rely for the support of Parliament, but upon the manner in which they conducted home and foreign affairs. The arrangement of the finances of the country would afford no considerable difficulty, and would demand the co-operation of the House of Commons. Another question which also demanded attention was the improvement of the representation of the people in the House of Commons.

No doubt it would be advantageous if the Government were in a condition to be able to deal with that question at once, as public opinion had been very much formed and brought to a point by the debates and discussions which had recently taken place, and as there existed a disposition on all sides to make concessions; but he believed that no attempt would be made to pass a bill in the present state of the session, which would be to trifle with the question. No bill, therefore, would be introduced this session; but as soon as Parliament assembled, after the ordinary prorogation, a measure would be laid upon the table. In the meantime it would be the duty of Government to do all in their power to place the defences of the country upon a proper footing—not from the fear of invasion, for he believed there was not the slightest ground for apprehension, but with the anxious desire of preparing the country for any emergency that might arise, as well as of placing her in a favorable position to step in at any moment to make the diplomatic arrangements which might be necessary for restoring peace.

With regard to foreign affairs, the interest was entirely centered in the war now raging in Italy. It would be out of place for him to allude to the circumstances which had given rise to that war, but he might say that a great deal depended on the wisdom of the policy which the Government of this country might pursue, as the most fatal consequences might ensue to all Europe from a false step. In the opinion of all statesmen and the country generally, it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to preserve a strict, *bona fide* neutrality, but, while using every endeavor to keep the country out of war, to neglect no means by which it might be possible to restore peace. [Cheers.] He thought their lordships would agree with him that the proper way to accomplish that object was not by early intermeddling, and making propositions which would be rejected with contempt, but by watching carefully that no favorable opportunity for diplomacy should escape. [Hear, hear.] He believed that in adopting that course the Government would receive that support from their lordships which would be necessary to enable them to conduct the affairs of the country. [Cheers.]

And in the House of Commons on the same evening, Lord Palmerston made the following explanation:

I will avail myself of this opportunity to offer a short statement to the House, not so much with respect to matters of which every one is fully informed, but as regards the course of business which we purpose to follow. It is well known to all that on the failure of the endeavors of my noble friend the Earl of Granville to form a Government I was honored with the commands of Her Majesty to endeavor to construct an administration. The first step which I took under these circumstances was to address myself to my noble friend the member for the city of London, between whom and myself already existed an agreement that, whichever of us should happen to receive the commands of the sovereign to form an administration, we should both of us co-operate for the purpose of forming an efficient and strong Government.

My noble friend, with the utmost promptitude and generosity, consented to join with me for that purpose, and undertook that office which, at all times the most important department of the State, is, under the present circumstances, beyond all others, of unusual importance and difficulty—I mean the Department of Foreign Affairs. My noble friend and myself were enabled to surround ourselves with colleagues eminent for their public position, and remarkable for ability and knowledge of administrative affairs, and I trust that we have succeeded in presenting to Parliament and the country an administration which, from the distinguished elements of which it is composed, will command and secure the confidence of Parliament and the country at large. [Cheers.] I need not say that in some respects the duty which I have had to perform has been a painful one, because I was unable to ask and obtain the assistance of the personal friends with whom it has been my pleasure and pride, on a former occasion, to co-operate in public life, whose talent and ability in the discharge of their duties entitled them not only to my esteem and confidence, but also to that of their fellow-countrymen. [Hear, hear.]

The Administration having been formed, it now becomes its duty to consider, at this late period of the year, and in the present state of the business before Parliament, what course of proceeding it will be best to pursue. There are two great questions which pre-eminently occupy public attention—first, the state of our foreign relations as connected with the important events now passing in the south of Europe; and, secondly, with respect to the amendment of the laws regulating the representation of the people in Parliament. The course which we intend to pursue with regard to the first great question is the one chalked out for us by our predecessors, and what has been recommended by my noble friend, (Lord Derby)—that is, a course of strict neutrality. [Loud cheers.] I trust that nothing will involve the country in hostilities which, as far as human foresight can discern, are not likely to have any direct interest for the people of this country. So remote is the present course of hostilities from the direct interests of this country that it would be unpardonable in any Government to involve it in them.

It will be our duty, as it would no doubt have been the duty of the late Government, to avail ourselves of any favorable opportunity that may occur to tender the good offices of the blessings of peace; but I can assure the House that a step of this kind ought not to be lightly taken by a country of the power and authority of England, unless it is likely to be accepted, and not liable to involve any loss of dignity or influence on our own part. With regard to the other great question, the amendment of the law regulating the representation of the people in Parliament, I think it needless for me to say that, considering the time of the year, considering how short is the period which will elapse before the session must be brought to a close, and the inevitable business which has to be gone through, I think the House will see that it would be trifling with so great and so important a question to attempt to bring in a bill during the present session.

It will be our endeavor, as it is our determination, to avail ourselves of the earliest moment of the next session of Parliament to prepare and produce a bill. For this I will give the assurance of myself and colleagues. When that session will be must depend upon the course of events and the course of business. I therefore withhold giving any opinion on this point at the present moment. There may be events which will render a session indispensable earlier than the usual period. There may be events of precisely an opposite tendency. I therefore reserve to myself and colleagues to state, at a subsequent period, our intentions with respect to the necessary business before us. There will be the estimates, these will be the budget of my right honorable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and probably some measures rendered necessary by it.

There will also be measures of minor importance which we may feel it to be our duty to propose, but I think that the amount of business will probably occupy so much of the remaining period of the summer as we can expect to obtain the attendance of honorable members. In conclusion, the noble lord made an appeal to private members, in consideration of the state of the case, to give up Thursdays to the business of the Government, as it was called, but which was in reality the business of the country, and accordingly he gave notice that he should move that on Thursday fortnight, and all succeeding Thursdays, orders of the day should have precedence.

A MAN PERFORMS SOME WONDERFUL FEATS AT LEXINGTON.—The Lexington (Kentucky) Observer has the following extraordinary item:

An exhibition of a very remarkable and unnatural character attracted a small but highly respectable audience at the Melodeon on Thursday evening last. A young man by the name of James Seaman has advertised that he would do many wonderful things in the way of cutting himself up with knives, nailing his feet, arms and legs to chairs, to the wall, &c., which astounding exploits he proceeded to exhibit at the appointed hour in the presence of a number of physicians of celebrity, including members of the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University, and other learned professors, who were invited to the stage, that they might detect any fraud or deception if practiced. [[illegible]]

[[illegible]] Attempt at Assassination. The Villain's Flight.

The Hopkinsville (Kentucky) *Free Press* says:

A most remarkable incident occurred in one of the most public streets of Elkton, the other day, and the details are, as we have been informed, about as follows: Some eighteen months or two years ago, Mr. J. Parrish, of Todd county, a gentleman of good family, who has heretofore borne the character of a peaceable, orderly citizen, paid his addresses to Miss Alice Roberts, a young lady of beauty, intelligence, fine family, and most unexceptionable standing in society in that, her native place. He doubtless received encouraging smiles from his fair enslaver, for, after the usual delays, billings, and preparations not inappropriately considered necessary on such occasions, he was accepted and they became affianced. [[illegible]]

These matters stood, on the 2d instant, when the parties casually met late in the evening, on Russellville street, in Elkton. Miss Roberts was walking down the street, accompanied by an acquaintance of that place, Mr. Sherwood. Mr. Parrish, accompanied by a friend, whose name we could not learn, accosted Miss Roberts, and began a conversation, in which he asked if it was her purpose to persist in the determination or intent of discarding him. She unhesitatingly responded: "Certainly it is." At this avowal he drew a pistol, remarking as he did so: "Well, by God, Madam, you shall never have the pleasure of marrying any body else." With this he leveled the deadly weapon at her, and when its muzzle was within a few inches of her breast, pulled the trigger. Providentially, however, the cap exploded without discharging the pistol.

The unutterable astonishment—the heart-sickening terror—that must have seized her, upon divining his real purpose, when indicated by acts too unmistakably clear, can be better conceived than expressed. She sprang from him with the most desperate effort to escape. In the act of doing so, the pistol was fired, the ball glanced over her head, cutting away part of her head-dress, and entering the door casement in Mrs. Wells's, in front of which they had arrived. As may be expected, she fell fainting to the earth; she was doubtless in the act of falling when the shot was discharged; her fall was in all probability the casualty which saved her life.

Parrish, doubtless impressed with the belief that he consummated his damnable purpose, precipitately fled, leaving his saddled horse at the hotel door in town.

THE SELF PROPELLING STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—This novel machine had a trial in Philadelphia a few days ago, to test her power in throwing water. The *Ledger* says:

After some time spent in getting her ready, she commenced to play, with the following result: Through 1½ inch nozzle, 246 feet; 1½ inch nozzle, 244 feet; 2½ inch nozzle, equal to the body of water thrown from a pipe, 166 feet; perpendicular, through a 1½ inch nozzle, over the flag staff, which is 126 feet high. The engine afterwards travelled to Lombard street wharf, on the Delaware, where she drew water by suction from the river. She played through a 1½ inch nozzle, 172 feet; 1½ inch nozzle, 184 feet; [[illegible]] Late in the afternoon she was again taken to Lombard street wharf, and performed with about the same results as at the first trial. These trials show the apparatus to be capable of discharging a large volume of water to a great distance. [[illegible]]

FEMALES IN LARGE CITIES.—According to the official census of the United States, taken in 1850, there were in the city of New York 254,106 males and 261,441 females, making an excess of the latter of 7335. In Boston, there were 66,774 males and 71,107 females, making an excess of the latter of 5336. In the city and county of Philadelphia, there were 196,491 males and 212,371 females, making an excess of the latter of 15,880.

Making a total excess of females in the above named cities of 28,551.

According to the New York State census of 1855, there were in the city of New York 303,950 males and 326,160 females, making an excess of females of 22,212. In the city of Brooklyn, there were 97,176 males and 108,121 females, making an excess of females of 10,945. Making a total excess of females in the cities of New York and Brooklyn of 33,157.

From the above official statements it appears that the female portion of the population is rapidly increasing in the cities of New York and its vicinity. [[illegible]] that the male population largely exceeds the females in the agricultural counties.

PARISIAN SERVANTS.—An American lady, long resident in Paris, and perfectly acquainted with its customs, gives the following item in relation to Parisian servants:

You are aware of the petty taxes which our domestics are in the habit of imposing upon every thing purchased by them for the use of the household. First in order is the "sou per pound" paid them by grocers, butchers, bakers, &c., for their custom. This, however, is but a trifle in comparison. On a rabbit, bought at two francs and fifteen sous, the cook pockets the fifteen sous. For each dish ordered from a restaurant, the servant gets a premium of five sous. So with butter, and every other article of food. I have calculated that over and above her wages, my cook's profits amount to at least fifty cents a day. [[illegible]]

A GRAND WEDDING.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

Of all the weddings that New York has seen this century, the one that comes off on the 14th of July excites the greatest interest. The bridegroom is a Spanish gentleman of the ripe age of 60 years, [[illegible]]

By Telegraph.

[[illegible]]

STEAMSHIP PASSING.

[[illegible]]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION AT THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—Thursday, [[illegible]] there was quite a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the Boys' High School examination which closed at Baronne street school yesterday.

The examination of the first and second divisions in English and mathematics, by A. V. Romain, Principal, was gone through with, and was, indeed, a most brilliant affair. [[illegible]]

The Second District have every reason to be proud of their Boys' High School, and the Board of Directors have reason in congratulating themselves upon the selection of [[illegible]]

After some excellent recitations by some of the young men, whose names we were unable to obtain, the examination closed by the distribution of prizes, as follows:

The prize for application was awarded to Master Michel Mathieu, by a vote of all the scholars.

First Division, English and Mathematics—A. V. Romain, professor. Prizes were awarded to Charles Horner, [[illegible]]

Second Division, English and Mathematics—A. V. Romain, professor. Prizes were awarded to Edmond Mandis, Leonce Fassande. [[illegible]]

Third Division, English and Mathematics—Eugene Duret, professor. Prizes were awarded to Charles Burkhardt, [[illegible]]

CRESCENT CITY [[illegible]] OF LOUISIANA—Competition for the Touro Prize in Ancient History.—There was quite a good attendance at the University yesterday to listen to the examination in ancient history of those scholars who were competing for the Touro prize in ancient history. [[illegible]]

The examination yesterday was by far the most rigid we have ever known, each pupil competing being thoroughly questioned for an hour's time, and at the close we were unable to decide scarcely which was the best historian. All present were extremely gratified with the manner in which the students acquitted themselves, and most of them were unable to decide which was the most proficient. The prize will not be awarded until Friday night.

To-day the very interesting competition for the prize in elocution takes place, and all who can attend should do so.

THE PENALTY OF A JOKE.—Some colored shoemakers in the Second District have been getting themselves into trouble, by playing off a joke upon one of their fraternity.

It appears that some enterprising knight of the needle originated a rather foolish joke in itself, that of employing some urchin to call at another shoemaker's shop and ask for some *huile de mecha*, which is interpreted oil for the wick, and which is considered as a kind of sell by the party applied to, who usually use their leather strap to the urchin who bear the message. We should have supposed that the extreme nonsensical character of the joke would have caused it to have died a natural death, but it appears that a shoemaker practiced it with the following result:

He sent a little son of Madame C. Pluiming, in the Second District, who happened to be playing around the door of the shop, upon the errand referred to, to a shoemaker's shop on Ursulines street, where the shoemaker, upon learning the object of the boy messenger, took his leather strap and administered upon the back of the urchin several severe blows. The mother of the child had the shoemaker arrested, and taken before Recorder Wiltz, charging him with assault and battery. A few days afterwards she asked to withdraw the charge, and the Recorder, supposing that she had seen through the joke, consented.

A few days subsequently, however, the Recorder found out that the mother had made the colored shoemakers give to the colored and white orphan asylums in the Third District one hundred dollars for the assault, the receipts of the treasurers of both institutions showing that such was the case. If all such jokes could be turned to so good an account, we should certainly be in favor of their universal introduction, [[illegible]]

GOLD.—A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, welded into one mass, could be contained in a cube of twenty-three feet.

A VIOLENT RESISTANCE OF THE LAWS.—L. Lambert had a warrant issued last evening in the Second District, by Lieut. Gastinel, charged with resisting the execution of a process issued by the Hon. G. Duplantier, Fourth Justice of the Peace, and also with assaulting with intent to kill the officer who served the process. [[illegible]]

INQUEST.—Deputy Coroner Weysham yesterday held two inquests—one upon the body of Jacob Hutty, aged 30 years, a native of Prussia, found dead in the river, foot of Esplanade street. Verdict—Accidentally drowned. [[illegible]]

AN OUTRAGE UPON A SLAVE.—[[illegible]]

FIRE.—[[illegible]]

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.

Read the following:

HARRISONVILLE, Shelby co., Ky., April 2, 1859.

[[illegible]]

L. CARTER, M. D.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of Fleming Bros.

SHOVEL & MEAD, Wholesale Agents for the South, 111 and 113 Chartres st.

A Word to the Ladies.

[[illegible]]

J. & JOHN H. HOLLAND, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

[[illegible]]

P. Tennessee Reward.

[[illegible]]

For Rent.

[[illegible]]

For Sale.

[[illegible]]

For Rent.

THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, [[illegible]]

Office Chief of Police.

[[illegible]]

THOS. E. ADAMS, Chief of Police.

Notice.

[[illegible]]

$500 Reward.

WILL be paid for the arrest of the negro boy ARTHUR, [[illegible]]

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby invited to call at the office [[illegible]]

Notice.

[[illegible]]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

[[illegible]]

T. L. FAYES.

J. RICHARD. GARDEN SEEDS.

[[illegible]]

PAUL E. THEARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 84 ROYAL STREET.

Notice.

[[illegible]]

E. PRADEL, 68 ST. CHARLES STREET

[[illegible]]

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

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

BE IT KNOWN, That this day, the twenty-second [[illegible]] before me, AMEDEE DUCATEL, Notary Public [[illegible]]

[[illegible]]

AMEDEE DUCATEL, Notary Public.

The Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish and City of New Orleans [[illegible]]

Dissolution.

THE firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [[illegible]]

Copartnership.

[[illegible]]

WM. M. PINCKARD, CLAIBORNE STEELE, FERDINAND PINCKARD.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

NOTICE.

[[illegible]]

Franco-Italian Drug Store.

[[illegible]]

For Sale at a Great Reduction, ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.

THE contents of the TINWARE STORE No. 148 [[illegible]]

J. LASALLE.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. C. F. GUINAND, having returned to New Orleans, has resumed the practice of his profession, [[illegible]]

INDIA RUBBER PATENT. B. ANTOGNINI

B. ANTOGNINI & E. RICHARD, Billiard Table Manufacturers,

No. 14 Conti street,

[[illegible]]

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES.

WROUGHT IRON.

[[illegible]]

CAST IRON.

[[illegible]]

SECOND DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE annual examinations of the Second District Public Schools will take place in the following order:

[[illegible]]

L. CHAUVET, President of the Board.

A. V. ROMAIN, Secretary pro tem.

Second District Public Schools.

NOTICE is hereby given that the examination of all applicants for scholarship will take place on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, [[illegible]]

A. V. ROMAIN, Sec'y pro tem.

French Medicines.

THE undersigned has just received from France, per ship Mary Annah—

[[illegible]]

B. JOURDAN, (Late house of H. Bonnabel)

Just Received and for Sale.

[[illegible]]

EDOUARD GUILLOT.

Notice of Copartnership.

[[illegible]]

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

[[illegible]]

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

[[illegible]]

To Cotton Planters.

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

[[illegible]]

CARPETING.

1000 ROLLS [[illegible]]

Galveston and Matagorda.

[[illegible]]

C. B. PAYNE, 57 Camp street.

New York Direct.

[[illegible]]

For New York via Key West.

[[illegible]]

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and Abita Springs.

[[illegible]]

Mandeville Fancy Groceries.

[[illegible]]

Esplanade Store.

[[illegible]]

MEDICAL CARD.

[[illegible]]

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH! J. A. CARADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

[[illegible]]

GAS FITTING, &c.

[[illegible]]

CHARLES LOEFFLER.

NOTICE.

[[illegible]]

DR. DEMMON'S BITTERS

[[illegible]]

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers,

[[illegible]] BROADWAY, N. Y.