THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

If we refer somewhat frequently to this colossal enterprise, it is because, in common with most of our cotemporaries, we regard it not only as one of the grandest projects of the age, but especially because New Orleans is inevitably destined to be the principal beneficiary from its construction. This will be evident at a moment's reflection. The great railroad system which links the West with the North has diverted from our city an immense amount of business, which in the ordinary course of travel would have been ours. It is true that we have endeavored to repair this loss by creating new channels of trade, such as the Jackson railroad and the Opelousas railroad present. It must be remembered, however, that both these modes of communication accomplish little more than the draining of the country through which they pass. The one opens to our market a considerable part of central Mississippi; the other renders the Lafourche and Attakapas regions with their products accessible at all seasons of the year. But though in this way they are important adjuncts to commerce, they cannot possibly be of material benefit in restoring to us the vast and valuable trade which is now carried on by railway between the Western States and leading commercial cities of the North. This is in a great measure forfeited forever. The wonderful growth of the West prevents us from perceiving an absolute decrease in the products received thence, but the only difference is that were no railways binding the North to the West, the quantity sent to New Orleans would be decupled.

Instead, then, of vainly endeavoring to regain what is irrecoverable, our wisest policy is manifestly to create and foster new avenues of trade. This has been already to such extent effected by the construction of the Jackson railroad, which, piercing the heart of Mississippi, has brought the Crescent City into close conjunction with a fertile and extensive section, rich in agricultural wealth, and only needing an easy and expeditious conveyance to market. The reasoning which sustained and demonstrated the expediency of building that road applies with tenfold power to the Southern Pacific railroad. Texas is our near neighbor, united to us by ties of homogeneous institutions and population, largely recruited from among the sons of Louisiana, and disposed to maintain with us close reciprocal relations of friendship and business. Texas, with equal facilities, would infinitely rather trade with New Orleans than with distant New York. Give her but half a chance, and she will assuredly do so. Now Texas is increasing with startling rapidity. No State in the Union—none certainly in the South—approaches her in strong, swift and steady growth. In the course of a very few years her inhabitants will exceed a million, and her agricultural products, already extensive and valuable, will be enormous. All she needs is the means of constant and ready communication with Louisiana, so that her cotton and sugar, and live stock, and hides, and other articles, may be transported hither. From her sea ports this is an easy matter, but in the interior the difficulties of transportation are formidable, so much so, indeed, that not many years ago the finest cotton lands in the State were left totally uncultivated, avowedly because their owners declared that the cost of getting the cotton to market would not repay the expense of production. One of the direct and immediate effects of the Pacific railway will be to afford this much needed conveyance. Every mile of its progress will diminish the inconveniences and embarrassments of the Texan planter, and enable him to send his crop to a profitable market without incurring a ruinous cost in transportation. That market will of course be New Orleans. Thus the building of the road will be of the greatest possible advantages to Texas on the one hand and our city on the other: to the one by furnishing a market for her productions; to the other by adding the value of those productions to her commerce.

These considerations, very rapidly and imperfectly presented as they must needs be in a newspaper article, should suffice to awaken public attention to the subject, and to engage the sympathy and support of every man who has at heart the interest and prosperity of New Orleans, and the universal benefit derived from public improvements. That the Southern Pacific railroad is no Utopian or chimerical enterprise is now generally conceded. The difficulties and troubles in which it was once involved have disappeared; the financial impediments which threatened its existence have been removed, and the legal disputes which hampered its progress have been entirely settled. All that now remains to be done in order to place the project beyond any contingency whatever, is the payment of a small sum, agreed upon in the late compromise. It has been proposed to raise the amount—$25,000—by loan, with such security as would satisfy the most cautious. We understand that a part has been already subscribed, and we know that should our citizens prove so insensible to their interests as to decline advancing the rest, it will be promptly raised by the personal exertions of one or two influential gentlemen. When the road is totally free from incumbrances, which will be the case the moment $25,000 are paid over to the former company, Mr. J. Edgar Thompson stands pledged to accept the Presidency. He is the very prince of railroad Presidents, and enjoys a paramount reputation for sagacity, calm, cool and unerring judgment, and the ability to conduct to a successful issue every railroad scheme with which he is connected. As the originator, instigator and chief promoter of the grand railway system of Georgia, Mr. Thompson has acquired his present exalted standing. We have every reason to believe that he entertains the highest opinion of the prospects of the road, and that he conceives the stock even now to be worth more than par; and we know that unless he were thoroughly convinced of the value and transcendent magnitude of the enterprise, he would not, under any condition, accept the Presidency of the company.

We have only to add that the road is now paying its expenses by carrying freight and passengers as far as the present terminus; that the grading of another section is going on, and the iron commanded for laying twenty-five miles more of track. No doubt whatever exists of its regular and speedy progress, as the company will soon be in possession of the Texas loan of six thousand dollars per mile, and of vast quantities of public lands donated to them by their charter.

New Music.—Our thanks are due P. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

The Celebrated Cavatina from Roberto Devereux, varied by Hunten. A charming composition, and admirably adapted as an exercise for advanced pupils.

Home Memories, a medley for the piano, by Chas. Grobe. This pretty collection comprises about a dozen of the most popular melodies relating to home and its delights. It is very well put together.

La Morena, a brilliant caprice, by Gustave Collignon. This beautiful and spirited composition is from the pen of the gifted leader of the Classic Music Society, and is in every respect worthy of his high musical reputation.

La Clochette du Pâtre, a nocturne full of delicate beauty and expression, by Wely.

Mr. Werlein has likewise sent us one of Ives's patent spring Binders for music, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. It is a most capital and convenient invention, which only needs to be seen to be fully appreciated.

An opposition journal, after summing up results, congratulates all parties that none of them will have a clear working majority in the next House of Representatives.

Majorities are certain to fall out, while minorities hold together. Plurality is not always an advantage. The Presidential election of 1824, which was made by the House of Representatives, was decided against the candidate who obtained a plurality in the electoral college.

Gen. Shields for Douglas.—Ex-Senator Shields, in a speech at the Democratic Convention at Faribault, Minnesota, on the 30th ult., said:

The people of these United States have made up their minds to make Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, the next President; and what is more, two-thirds of the people of Minnesota will vote for him; and when they do they will vote for a Green Mountain boy with a heart nearly as big as Jackson's.

Texas.—We have Texas papers to the 19th, but they are almost barren of news. The Galveston *News* says:

The pilot boat Dart was struck by lightning during the storm on Tuesday last, while lying at Hendley's Wharf, splitting her foremast, with slight damage to the rigging. We also hear of one or two buildings, besides Mr. League's, being struck, but have not heard particulars.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, J. W. Smith, commander, arrived up at the levee last evening. She left New York at 3 P. M. on the 12th, and anchored off the Moro at Havana on the afternoon of the 16th, sent her mails and passengers into port by a tug-boat, and left again the same evening.

The news from Havana is not important, except a reported "tight money market."

Two cargoes of Coolies had arrived at Havana in a French and a Spanish ship, numbering 760 souls.

The sugar market was dull for want of money. Nos. 11 and 12 7½ to 7¾ per arobe—transactions limited. Molasses was heavy at 3 to 3½ reals. Lard, $17 to $18 per 100 lbs. Freights dull, with a slight decline. Exchange on London, 14 to 15 per cent. premium; on New York, 3 to 5 do. do.; New Orleans, 6 to 7 do. do.; United States gold coins, 6 to 7 do. do.; Mexican dollars, 7 do do.

The health of Havana continues the same as at last advices, but better than it has been for several years.

The Cahawba has on board a large cargo of merchandise. The new steamship De Soto, Captain Bulloch, leaves New York for Havana and New Orleans on the 27th inst. She takes the place of the "Black Warrior" in this line.

These ships will in future leave New York for the abovenamed ports, and also hence for Havana and New York, on the 12th and 27th of each month.

The following is a list of passengers by the steamship Cahawba, from New York:

G Ferrell and wife, A S B [illegible], A Janis, J N Talbot, E Peck, Miss F [illegible], D [illegible], G Dupuy, Mrs M Moore, J E Eagleman, Ant. Costa.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hungarian.

Father Point, St. Lawrence, August 20.—The Royal mail steamship Hungarian, Capt. Jones, of the Liverpool and Quebec line, passed this point this morning, and is on her way up the river.

The Hungarian left Liverpool Wednesday, the 10th instant, and consequently brings four days later European intelligence than we had by the Asia at New York.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Liverpool Cotton market discovered no new feature.

The sales for the three business days since the departure of the Asia amounted to 20,000 bales.

The market generally closed steady, with a fair demand at the closing quotations of the last week, with the exception of Middling Uplands, which was quoted at 6⅜d. instead of 6 15-16d., as reported by the Asia. We quote now: Fair Orleans 8¼d.; Middling Orleans 7 3-16d.; Fair Mobile 7⅞d.; Middling Mobile 7⅛d.; Fair Uplands 7⅝d.; Middling Uplands 6⅜d.

A general decline, indeed, of 1-16d. in the lower grades is reported.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs generally closed very dull, as they had ruled during the week.

The closing quotations of the previous week were barely maintained.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Provisions also closed the three days business with a dull market.

The received quotations discover no material change.

London Money Market.—The English funds had steadily advanced during the week, and the Money market generally continues firm. Consols had advanced one-eighth during the three days business. The closing quotations were 95⅛ for money and 95⅛ for account.

Zurich Peace Conference.—The Zurich Peace Conference for the settlement of the details of the treaty of Villafranca met at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 8th.

Representatives from France, Austria and Sardinia were present.

The representative of France is the Marquis de Bourqueney.

The representative from Austria is the Count Colloredo.

The representative from Sardinia is the Chevalier Desambrois.

After the usual formalities the members of the conference entered at once upon their deliberations.

FURTHER BY THE HUNGARIAN.

Father Point, August 20.—The general news brought by the Hungarian is very full and possesses considerable interest, though no political event of any marked character had transpired.

The "Great Eastern" steamship was completed on the 8th, and the event celebrated by a grand banquet on board. A large number of distinguished guests were present on the occasion, which passed off in the happiest manner.

The ship was nearly ready for sea, and was expected to sail in a few days. Her destination is Portland.

The Peace Ambassadors at Zurich.—The members of the Zurich Peace Conference were everywhere received with the highest honor and distinction, both in Switzerland and on the journey thither. Their arrival at Zurich created much excitement among the people. The official authorities, also, with the burgomaster and commissioner of the Federal Government at their head, gave them a warm and brilliant reception.

There seemed to be no distinction of person or Government. Whether French, Austrian or Sardinian, all were welcomed in the same hearty manner.

A grand public dinner was to be given the ambassadors by the city authorities on the 11th.

As to the proceedings of the conference itself, now in session four days when the Hungarian left, nothing of moment had transpired.

Red Republican Manifesto.—Mazzini, the chief of the Red Republicans, had issued a manifesto which had created considerable excitement in London, and is published by a large number of the journals of that city.

The article is headed "European Coup d'Etat," and reviews at length the late events in Italy. The writer is very severe on the Emperor Napoleon, and the article had created considerable excitement in political circles.

Napoleon's Movements.—The Emperor Napoleon had left Paris for the Camp of Chalons, for a grand cavalry review. He would return to Paris so soon as the manœuvres were over, to direct the preparations for the celebration of the Fete Napoleon, on the 15th. The triumphal entrance of the army of Italy would take place on the 14th.

British Parliament.—The proceedings in Parliament, since the departure of the Asia, have been principally confined to the discussion of the Italian question; and on this question the debates had assumed a much milder tone.

The provisions of the bill organizing a strong military "reserve" force, and presented by the Ministry, had been published, and the whole subject had led to exciting debates in the Commons.

Russian Prince in England.—The Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral of the Russian Navy, and uncle of the Emperor Alexander, had arrived at Spithead in his new and splendid ship General Admiral.

The Grand Duke would remain but a short time in England. He would pay a brief visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne House, and then return direct to Russia.

The sailing qualities of the General Admiral are very highly praised, and she was generally the object of much admiration.

Mexican Affairs in England.—The London *Times* publishes the provisions of the reported treaty, said to have been made by Mr. McLane, between the Juarez Mexican Government and the United States, and accompanies it with extended comments.

The *Times* thinks the alleged treaty might prove beneficial to Mexico, the United States, and the political interests of the world at large, but it fears the interests of the foreign, especially the British bondholders in Mexico, would be prejudiced thereby.

Duel Between Editors.—Washington, August 20.—There was a hostile meeting to-day, in the State of Maryland, between O. Jennings Wise, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and Mr. Ould, of the *Examiner*. Two shots were exchanged, when the difficulty was satisfactorily settled. Neither of the parties received injury.

Later from Tehuantepec.—Arrival of the Steamship Habana—Robbery of the United States Mails—Daring Outrages on the Isthmus.—Southwest Pass, Aug. 20.—The U. S. mail steamship Habana, Capt. McConnell, crossed the bar at half-past 5 o'clock this (Saturday evening) and has passed up the river. She will be at her wharf at an early hour in the morning.

The Habana left Minatitlan on the 17th instant, and brings California advices to the 5th instant, from San Francisco, two weeks later.

The news from the Isthmus and the Transit route is of the highest importance.

The California mails and passengers had been robbed of every thing of value, and other most daring outrages had been committed.

This took place on the 15th, on the great Transit route, half way between Ventosa and the city of Tehuantepec. The facts, so far as ascertained, are the following:

The steamship Oregon, with the California mails and passengers, arrived at Ventosa on the evening of the 14th. All were safely landed, and on the following morning they set out at an early hour for Suchil.

They had not proceeded far, however, but about six miles from Ventosa, when they were set upon by a large band of armed Patriclos; the mail party was overpowered, and the mail and passengers robbed of every thing of value, as before stated. The mails were ripped open in the rudest manner, and the contents scattered on the ground, while the bandits searched for the valuables.

No cause is known or assigned for these outrages, except the desire for plunder. The party was very large, well armed and quickly overpowered the passengers and their attendants.

The Habana brings, with the remnants of the mails, seven passengers from California and the Isthmus.

Later from Mexico.—Whole Liberal Party Excommunicated—Dissolution of Miramon's Cabinet—Progress of the Civil War.—The Habana brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst., by the overland route to Minatitlan.

The Juarez Government had issued a decree, declaring marriages, births, adoptions and deaths, matters of civil record, and doing away with the exclusive ecclesiastical jurisdiction heretofore claimed.

The Archbishop of Mexico has formally excommunicated the whole Liberal party, individually and collectively.

Affairs at the capital are in a dreadful state of disorganization. Miramon's Cabinet had been dissolved, and it was doubted if he would be able to form another. He was ruling as Dictator.

There had been no settlement of the difficulty between Miramon and Marquez; on the contrary, the disaffection not only between the two men, but their adherents, threatened to break out into open warfare. Marquez was, however, at last accounts, shut up in Guadalajara, where he was besieged by the Liberal forces.

Gen. Cobos had set out on a second expedition against Oajaca and the Isthmus, but had not made much progress. It was not believed the expedition would result in much.

Gen. Woll has met with a defeat in one of the frontier towns of the State of Tamaulipas.

Gen. Degollado was reorganizing the Liberal forces for an advance on the capital, where he promised to be by the first of October next. He had, however, demanded 40,000 men and $300,000 to enable him successfully to carry on the struggle against Miramon.

The State of Zacatecas was in great excitement on account of the machinations of the Jesuits.

The decree of Juarez, "nationalizing" the church property, is being vigorously executed wherever the Liberal party have jurisdiction.

The bonds of the national debt of Mexico have risen 10 per cent since the decree.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Habana brings advices from San Francisco to the 5th instant.

The California mails and passengers were brought down on the other side by the steamships J. L. Stephens and Orizaba, of the opposition line.

They took over to Panama $2,144,909 in treasure and about 1000 passengers for New York.

Business at San Francisco was very dull and prices had declined.

The money market, however, was easier. Choice New Orleans sugars were quoted at 10 to 10½c.

Provisions of all kinds had generally declined.

Cumberland coal had likewise declined. It is quoted at $20 per ton.

Flour, Gallego, is quoted at $9 per barrel. Candles were firm, and the sales on speculation were large.

Horace Greeley had arrived out and was lionized wherever he went. He estimates that there are now on the way to California, by the overland route, 30,000 emigrants.

Shipping Intelligence.—The following are the American vessels at the port of San Francisco up to the 5th instant:

Ships Northern Eagle, Amos Lawrence, Flying Eagle, Orpheus, Ocean Express, Charter of Fame, from New York.

Ships Mayflower, Dashing Wave, from Boston.

Ship Achilles, from Sidney.

Ship Tear, from New Orleans.

Ship Princess Royal, from Melbourne.

Sailed, ship Gauntlet, for New York; ship Wizard, for Hong Kong, and ship Storm Bird for Valparaiso.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE HUNGARIAN.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Of the 20,000 bales sold during the three business days since the sailing of the Asia, 1400 were taken on speculation and 3000 for exportation.

The market generally closed dull. Some authorities report that prices are easier, but quotations are unchanged.

Holders are offering their stock freely, but do not seem disposed to press sales.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continue to be favorable.

There was a good demand for goods and yarns, and the market closed firm.

THE GROWING CROPS.

The weather in England had been generally quite favorable for the growing crops, and the prospects for the harvest were good.

The Flour market closed steady at previous quotations.

Further by the Hungarian.

England Repudiates the Peace of Villafranca—The Italian National Assembly—Expected Rupture between Austria and Prussia—Cotton from Africa.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—The steamship Hungarian arrived here early this morning, and the following items in addition to the telegraph summary from Father Point are selected from her mails.

BANK RATES.

London, Aug. 10.—The London *Times* in its city article of this morning states that it was the general impression on 'Change yesterday that the Bank of England would raise the rates of discount on the 11th instant.

PARLIAMENTARY.

During the debate in Parliament upon the Italian imbroglio, the Ministers announced that the Government had no intention of taking part in the settlement of the details of peace upon the basis concluded between the two Emperors at Villafranca.

It was urged that England should play her traditional part in the settlement of great questions of European policy.

ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

The elections for members of the National Assembly in Tuscany had passed off without serious disturbances.

The election resulted in the choice of members entertaining moderately liberal views, but most firmly opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin state that the relations between Austria and Prussia were beginning to assume an alarming character, and that the ill feeling existing between the two Governments had become so great that a regular rupture was anticipated.

The threatening attitude of the two Courts was considered as dangerous to the smaller States of Germany, and some of the petty sovereigns, it is reported, were already looking to France for protection.

AFRICAN COTTON.

Advices from Africa report that a considerable quantity of Cotton had been raised in the eastern districts of the African gold coast, and that probably most of it would soon be shipped to England.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Washington, August 20th.—Major Edmond French, pay clerk of the Bureau of Construction in the Treasury Department, has been arrested for extensive forgeries of certificates, &c., on the Department.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, August 20.—The extensive sewing-machine manufactory of George B. Sloats & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning.

The property was insured for $30,000.

Nearly seven hundred hands are thus thrown out of employment.

INDIAN BATTLE DISCREDITED.

St. Louis, August 20.—Advices from Leavenworth state that the report of a serious battle having been fought between the Indian tribes at the South is discredited, it not having been confirmed by later advices.

A TREATY WITH THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT.

Washington, August 21.—Information has just transpired in this city which leaves little, if any, doubt that Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, has concluded a treaty with the Constitutional Government of Mexico, and that it will be forwarded to Washington early in September.

The treaty has reference mainly to the right of transit over Mexican territory, and certain privileges in regard to exemption from Customhouse duties, for which our Government will grant equal privileges.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, August 20.—The Cotton market closed steady. The sales to-day were 600 bales.

The Flour market closed firm, with sales limited to 600 barrels.

Corn closed firm. Yellow Corn closed at 83c.

Eastern Mess Pork closed buoyant at $14 25 to $14 37½c.

Whisky closed steady at 26c.

Coffee closed firm. Sales to-day 4600 bags, mostly at 11c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, August 20.—The Flour market closed firm; superfine $4 60.

Whisky has advanced ½c., and closed at 23½c.

Pork closed dull. Western Mess $14 to $14 25.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, August 20.—The Mississippi at this point is still falling slowly. The upper streams are also falling, and have become difficult to navigate.

Alexander Dimitry.—The Washington *States* of the 15th, speaking of Mr. Dimitry, says:

To-day he was appointed by Mr. Buchanan Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and we believe the President has done wisely in selecting this gentleman for that important post. If the President has any other appointments to confer of a corresponding character, he will find men as capable of filling them among the officials in the different departments at Washington as he can find among ex-members of Congress or ex-Cabinet Ministers. As to ex-members of Congress, he will no doubt soon have several regularly defeated ones applying to him for temporary employment.

Mr. Dimitry will leave Washington at a very early day, perhaps next Saturday, for Central America. He will be instructed not to present his credentials to the Nicaraguan Government, until that Government expunges the obnoxious articles in the Lamar-Zeledon treaty, which no doubt will be done long before Mr. Dimitry reaches Nicaragua. We are satisfied, in fact, that it has already been accomplished.

Our friend Dimitry we must congratulate. He will have few difficulties to contend with but what, with his good judgment and pleasing manners, he will soon overcome. The most serious difficulty we apprehend will be to make the Nicaraguans believe he is a bona fide American. He looks so much like one of their countrymen, and speaks their language so correctly, that they will surely think our Government has palmed off a Nicaraguan on them, in passing him off upon them as an American citizen. But we will arrange this matter to the satisfaction of all. They will soon be satisfied that Alexander Dimitry is not only a native-born American citizen, but one of the most patriotic among all the brethren of the mystic tie.

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CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to Freeman's Express for San Francisco papers to the 5th inst. They enable us to add something to the telegraphic summary, though the amount of news is quite scanty. Politics are getting red-hot in California.

WEDNESDAY, August 3.

Particulars of the Express Robbery.—At half-past eleven o'clock on Monday evening Freeman & Co. reported at the police office that a bag, containing $6000, all consigned to Henry Hentsch, except a package of $1300, belonging to Sather & Church, had been stolen. The treasure had come down on the Sacramento boat, in charge of their special messenger, Mr. Tompkins. The treasure bags were brought to the office of the Express Company, and on being opened, to the great surprise and consternation of the company, instead of the yellow metal, they found five or six packages of shot and old iron done up in brown paper, and contained in a leather bag which was a perfect fac simile of Freeman & Co.'s Express bags. There was not the slightest trace or clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

Murder of Californians on the Plains by Indians.—Mr. George Davis, of New York city, who has just arrived in this place, overland, via the South Pass, informs us that when the train with which he was passing up the valley of the Sweetwater, about half way between Independence Rock and the South Pass, on the 17th ult., they found a wounded man lying in the road. They took him up, placed him in a wagon and carried him to their camp, which they made not far off. They found that he was wounded in the hip and shoulder, so that he must die.

He said his name was O. M. Hall, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and late a resident of California. He started from Sacramento to cross the Plains on the 26th April, in company with George Stevenson, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., David Moore, formerly from Lancaster county, Pa., and Capt. Henry Florence, from Carlisle, Pa. When they arrived in the Sweetwater valley Moore fell sick, and they camped for a few days about half a mile from the road. While there, they noticed some Indians lurking about, but anticipated no danger. On the night of the 15th ult. they were all asleep in their camp, when a party of Indians, having first stolen their arms, attacked them. Hall was awakened by receiving two bullets in his body. He attempted to rise, but found himself unable to do so. He saw Florence spring up, apparently unhurt, and had attacked the largest Indian. Hall then fainted, and remained unconscious for some time. When he came to his senses, he found that he was stripped of his clothing, and Florence was in sight, tied hand and foot, and the Indians were apparently holding a council. Soon after that he heard the tramp of horses, and the Indians and Florence disappeared. He remained where he was until morning, part of the time in a swoon, and part of the time conscious. He saw that every thing that might have been of value to him had been taken from the camp—so he managed in the course of the day to get to the road, and there he fell down and lay for two days without food or cover, till the train in which Mr. Davis was came along.

He died on the 19th ult., two days after being found. Mr. Davis's train spent several days looking for the Indians and for Florence, but found nothing save a trail leading towards the Crow nation, to which the Indians were supposed to belong. Capt. Florence was a Mason.

[From the Daily Alta, July 29th.]

Later from China.

The ship Aurora arrived in port last evening, at eight o'clock, with news from Hong Kong to the 21st May, after a voyage of forty-eight days.

The Ministers.—Mr. Ward, American Minister, left Hong Kong, for Pekin, about the 15th May. Mr. Bruce, English Minister, started on the 2d June. Mr. Bourbalon, French Minister, started on the same day.

The Russian Minister was supposed to have been at Pekin some time, but doubts were expressed whether he had been presented to the Emperor.

Mr. Bond, British Consul-General to Japan, was at Shanghae on his way to his post, with the British ratification of the British-Japan treaty.

American Ships Lost.—The American ship Vancouver was lost at the mouth of the Yang tye ki ang, about the middle of May. We have no particulars.

The American ship John Wade struck on a rock in the Gulf of Siam, on the 26th March, and was totally lost. She was from Bangkok, and bound to Hong Kong.

The Rebellion.—The rebels have gained some great successes in the north lately, but there are no precise accounts of what has been done. They have at least been beating the Manchoo soldiers.

A letter says of the rebels: "They are publishing the Bible, or a version of certain parts of it, demolishing idols, or certain Bhoodhistic images, opening schools, establishing public competition examinations, and doing other things, all good in themselves."

An American Ship Captain in Trouble.—Captain Manton, of the American ship Messenger, was tried in Hong Kong, for cruel treatment of his sailors, and convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of $200. The affair created much feeling on the part of the American shipmasters, and the acting Governor remitted the fine, and set aside the order of imprisonment. The papers differ: one says the captain was cruel; another says the sailors were mutinous and insolent. All the American and some of the English merchants of Hong Kong petitioned for the pardon.

From Japan.—A British vessel arrived in Hong Kong on the 14th, with four Japanese ponies, several gold and silver pheasants, and a great lot of lacquered goods, which were to be sold at auction.

Dutch Survey in Japan.—The Dutch war ship Bali was at Nagasaki, about to sail for Yeddo, intending to survey the harbor there.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.

London, Aug. 4.—The Paris *Patrie* of last evening says it is asserted that the ships of the Division Pourichon, the armament of which has just been completed at Brest, are to be placed on a *pied de commission*. It is also reported that the same order applies to four frigates and four vessels of the squadron of Admiral Bust Villeneuve. The squadron of the Adriatic had entered Toulon.

Turin, Wednesday.—Count Arese has left Turin for Paris.

Turin, Aug. 2.—To-day the funeral rites of the French and Sardinian soldiers who have fallen for the cause of Italy were performed.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The army continues its passage through Turin for Paris, and is everywhere received with acclamation.

The note in the *Moniteur* this morning has had considerable influence on the Bourse, which opened at an advance of one per cent.

Bologna, Aug. 2.—The Sardinian Commissioners have committed their authority to the Minister, Col. Cramallo, who has convoked the National Assembly. The Marquis d'Azeglio has issued a proclamation, announcing his recall, recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, to employ every possible means to obtain concurrence of the European Governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes. Perfect order prevails.

Paris, Aug. 3, 4:30 P. M.—The Bourse closed rather firm but inanimate. Rentes 69f. 45c., being a decline of nearly ½ per cent. since yesterday.

The following Australian gold ships have sailed for England since the last mail: The Avon with 34,885 ounces, the Southampton with 34,131 ounces, the Eagle with 31,635 ounces, and the Beechworth with 19,000 ounces.

The *Times* had received a dispatch, dated Melbourne, June 18, which says: "The Chinese are organizing a passive resistance to £4 residence tax. The Bank of Victoria is about to establish a branch in London, and will send the manager home for that purpose. The railway traffic on Government lines, on an average of six weeks, gives 11,363 passengers, or 1325 per week. Exchange is at ½ per cent. premium. Insurance 1⅝."

The Bank rate of discount is 7 per cent. Money on mortgage is 10 per cent. Securities are tending upwards.

The *Times'* city article of last evening says: "The tendency to improvement caused by the rise on the Paris Bourse was not fully maintained. The demand for discount at the Bank has again increased, and out of doors nothing can be done below 2½ per cent. As there have been no gold withdrawals during the last four or five days, this last sudden activity must be attributed mainly to the requirements for harvest, which, owing to the state of the weather, is in early progress. The great prospects of trade in the manufacturing districts are likewise probably exercising a similar influence. About $25,000 in Australian gold was sent to the Bank to-day. The abundance of money in Germany is remarkable. The rate of discount at Frankfort has fallen from 1½ to 1¼ per cent."

The threatened strike in the building trade becomes more serious every hour. The determination of masters to shut their establishments against those who adhere to combination has been followed by a Hyde Park meeting, at which some thousands of workmen were present, and many speeches were made of an uncompromising character.

France.—The projected reduction of the French army and navy to a peace footing continued to occupy the attention of the press, both in France and England, and there was great diversity of opinion as to what a peace footing meant. The *Gazette de France* says that a peace footing must be understood to comprise the ability to have 500,000 men under arms at a month's notice, and, with a view to an extension of colonial interests, the "constant progress of development in the naval force in the world." The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that coals and ammunition were being stored at Cherbourg and Brest to an extent that denotes an intention to be fully prepared against an emergency, and at Cherbourg the forts were being armed with rifled guns.

There are to be two days fêtes in Paris. The troops make their entry on the 14th.

St. Louis, August 21.—The Leavenworth and Denver City Express of the 9th arrived this morning. A nugget weighing fifty-six pennyweights was taken from Nevada Gulch. Rich diggings have been discovered at the head-waters of the Bayou Salado. Extravagant reports continued from Colorado. A newspaper issued at Mountain City states that the Convention sitting at Auraria adjourned, having framed a State Constitution. Its features are not given. The boundaries are latitude 37 to 43, and longitude 102 to 110. There was a division of sentiment as to the propriety of a State organization. The Convention voted to submit the question of a State or Territorial organization to the people.

Telegraphic Items.

Washington, August 18.—The extensive machine, blacksmith and blowing shops of the Capitol Extension Works were destroyed by fire, which commenced about half past three o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The buildings were comparatively of little value, but the machinery contained in them was very expensive, including the lathe for turning the monolithic columns for the public buildings, powerful engines, and tools; and a large quantity of costly marble, finished and unfinished, has been destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $80,000. There was no insurance upon any portion.

New York, August 16.—The *Herald* to-day publishes a list, in detail, of all the messages over the Atlantic cable during the four weeks it was in working order. The list fills eight even columns. That journal foots up as follows: four hundred messages, forty-three hundred and fifty-nine words, and twenty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-one letters.

Troy, N. Y., August 16.—Deputy United States Marshal Shattuck, of Syracuse, arrested this morning, in this city, Amos A. Haight and wife and son on a charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit coin, and Fred. H. Gantz and wife on charges of counterfeiting and forging. They found in the possession of parties at both places large quantities of finished and unfinished coin, together with moulds, acids, plates, presses, and dies for altering bank notes, and $70,000 or $80,000 worth of altered bills on different banks.

They left with the prisoners this morning at 11 o'clock for Auburn, where the United States Court is now in session.

Execution.—Geo. W. Jordon, convicted of the murder of Peter Misclovich, was hung yesterday in the jail yard. The execution took place about a quarter after 12 o'clock, P. M. Up to within two hours of his execution, he did not appear to realize his awful situation. About two hours before he was hung, he began to change in his manner and conversation, and stated that he was ready to die and commended his soul to God. He walked up to the scaffold with a firm step, and watched with interest the adjustment of the rope, &c. When the trap fell he quivered for a minute, and then all was still.

It will be remembered that we announced a respite for Jordon from the Governor some time since. This, in connection with the fact, which he knew, that a petition had been sent to the Governor—numerously signed by citizens generally, and also by ten of the jury who convicted him—for a commutation of his punishment from death to the penitentiary for life, led Jordon to believe that he would not be hung; in fact, it was the belief of the public generally, as it was understood that one of Jordon's principal witnesses was unavoidably absent on the day of trial, and his affidavit being taken, was sent up to the Governor with the recommendation of ten jurymen, who stated, if we are not mistaken, that their verdict would have been different had this witness's testimony been given on trial. But it is now too late to speak of these things. Jordon has suffered the extreme penalty of the law for a deliberate murder. Whether he was guilty or not guilty of that awful crime, God only knows.—*Saturday's Mobile Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Rifle Company—The Zouave Drill.—One of the principal features of the Italian war, and that which has been more interesting to the public than any other, is the great superiority French soldiers have shown in battle, which was the result of a system of military education peculiar to France. While the Russian, Prussian, Austrian and British soldiers are merely trained to march at a certain gait through prescribed evolutions, and are themselves only so many ordinary men in battle, the French troops (and particularly their light infantry) are gymnasts, swimmers, pedestrians, and use their weapons in a scientific manner, that no ordinary antagonist can cope with.

The immense advantage this thorough military preparation gives the soldier on the field of battle has been exemplified in a striking manner at Magenta and Solferino. The French system has been shown to the whole world, and those governments that are wise will at once adopt it. In this the United States has set the example. Lieut. General Scott has prepared a new work on military education, manœuvring and drill, which will shortly be published as the United States Army Regulations. In the meantime the first corps in the world which has carried into practice the French system is the First Company Chasseurs-à-Pied de la Louisiane, in the city of New Orleans.

This company was organized only about three weeks since, and elected the following officers:

Captain—Henry St. Paul.
First Lieutenant—O. Aleix.
Second Lieutenant—M. Leeve.
Third Lieutenant—D. Ralphen.
Senior Captain Adjutant Major of the Battalion—A. Gerard.
Junior Captain Adjutant Major of the Battalion—L. Ahralls.
Senior Instructor—A. Kleber.
Junior Instructor—A. Chol.
Instructor in Gymnastics—Lieutenant Gaillard.
Sergeants—Ed. D'Aquin, E. Gaudron, E. Prieto, Felix DeGray, L. Aleix, G. Pirollo.

They already number eighty active members, all of them young Creole gentlemen of the city, and by next quarterly inspection day, the 4th of November, we expect to see them parade full company strength—one hundred men.

We have not seen their full dress uniform, but understand that it is that prescribed in the U. S. Army Regulations, with two or three ornaments borrowed from the French. One of these is the cap, and the other the pants. There is no army hat in the world so serviceable, light, convenient and graceful as the French cap. They wear it of dark blue cloth, adorned with narrow stripes of gold. Their pants are loose about the hips, which gives room for a free use of the lower limbs in every necessary gymnastic exercise. The undress or fatigue uniform, in which the men drill, consists of the cap, a loose jacket of brown linen and loose pants of the same, with a broad elastic belt, like those used in all gymnasiums.

The weapon of the company is the Minie rifle, with the sword bayonet. The one we were shown at their armory is a gun about the length of the regulation musket, carrying a very large conical ball to the distance, it is said, of one mile with effect. The company have ordered a full stand of these rifles at their own expense, and for the present are drilling with the U. S. regulation muskets.

We have never seen greater *esprit de corps* or so much industry and perseverance displayed by any body of citizen soldiery as by the Chasseurs. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights the officers are drilled by Instructors Kleber and Chol for over three hours, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights the rank and file are drilled from six o'clock until nine by the military instructors, when they are handed over to the instructor in Gymnastics, who exercises them until ten. Officers Kleber, Chol and Gaillard are all of the French army, the first named having served as second lieutenant in one of the Zouave regiments, which distinguished itself in all of the battles of the Crimean war.

Having received a card of admission through the courtesy of Mr. Aug. Davis, one of the members of the Company, we visited their armory last Saturday evening. For the present they are using the St. Philip Ball-room, which is a fine, large hall, though we think the floor is neither level nor firm enough. In the armory there is none of that sort of abandon too frequently marking the meetings of citizen soldiery, and which is destructive of all military discipline. Everything is conducted in strict and dignified manner.

Exhibiting our ticket to the sentinels at the outer and inner portals, we passed at once into the large drill room, just as a platoon of thirty-two men with fixed bayonets came charging upon us in double-quick time. We had not anticipated such a martial reception, [illegible] this threatened to [illegible] illustrate the rear movement executed at Solferino by the Austrians, when an order was given, and instantly the line came to a halt, and the extended muskets were brought up to the shoulder.—Another order, and the men were filing off by two's and marching back to the other end of the room, as rapidly as they had advanced. Whether our appearance was as formidable to them as their retreat on their part, or whether they were merely going through the regular routine of the drill, must ever remain a question for dispute. We then took the former side, and consider ourselves entitled to the cross of the Legion d'Honneur.

We found about fifty members of the company present, while there were over one hundred visitors. Instructor Kleber was in command of the platoon, while his assistant, Chol, was drilling a squad of new recruits in the corner. Throughout all the evolutions the men marched in the English double-quick-time, with steps of three feet. Each of them seemed to find this was but the ninth drill with arms, for they went through all the manœuvres so correctly as most any of the volunteer companies in this country. They are learning with the bugle, and, in about three times the commands, except those relative to the carrying of the arms, will be given by the bugle instead of by word, an improvement of great value on the battle field.

Instructor Kleber is a thorough soldier in bearing and appearance, and is indefatigable in training the men. He has taken the liveliest interest in the Chasseurs, and is determined to spare no efforts on his part to make them the most perfectly drilled body of men in the United States. The Orleans Battalion, Washington Artillery, Continentals, Orleans Rifles, and our other Home Guard corps, must look to themselves sharply, or they may soon be thrown into the shade by the persevering young Creoles of the Chasseurs-à-Pied. We look with much interest to the next quarterly inspection day to see which company parades the largest, and the best drilled men.

When Instructor Gaillard took command of the company, he put them through a number of gymnastic exercises, which tended to develop the different muscles of the body and limbs. He then filed them off by twos and set them around the room on a run. This is one of the most important features of the French system of drill, and the troops to [illegible] all their manœuvres on the run. The French regiments [illegible] for six miles out of Paris [illegible] without stopping, which proves [illegible] a dog trot) is no more tiresome than a walk when the body is accustomed to the motion. On the first night the Chasseurs were run [illegible] only one mile, which tired some of the men considerably. Every night the distance is slightly increased until at length they will be able to run eight, ten, or even fifteen miles with ease. On Saturday night they made seven grand turns around the hall, running about three-quarters of a mile.

Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, they went out the Bayou road for practice in the open field. We learn that they are to practice sharp-shooting, Zouave drill, &c. We wish them a glorious career.

A Singular Case.—One of the most singular and amusing prosecutions that has ever been investigated by any of our Recorders came up in the First District on Saturday afternoon. Susan Chapman, a mulatress between forty and fifty years of age, engaged in the purchase and sale of negroes in this city, appeared as the prosecutor, and Mary Coleman, a very pretty young woman some twenty-four or twenty-five years old, who has been leading an abandoned life in New Orleans for six or eight years past, was the accused.

Mr. Chapman alleged that on the 13th of May Mary sent for him to come and see her at her room in a house on Basin street. That on doing so, as he entered, she closed the door and told him that he should never go out again alive unless he gave her a note for one thousand dollars. He said he became so frightened at this he signed the note at once, but it was in a trembling hand, which, being seen by the forsworn Mary, she crossed out the signature and told him to write his name again and more clearly, which he did.

The prosecution offered to prove that Mary Coleman was an unusually powerful woman, although not appearing to be so, and that she was quick tempered and violent. The defence admitted her unusual strength, but denied her violence, and the testimony on both sides showed her to be good tempered and amiable.

A number of witnesses were examined by the defence, whose testimony brought out the history of the case. Chapman had been living with Mary about four or five months, when he concluded to break off his relations with her, as he intended getting married. In consequence of this, he promised her a negro, and afterwards gave her a note at three months, promising a good negro servant, or in lieu thereof, one thousand dollars. The form of this note was found to be illegal, and he took it back, giving in its place the note in question. During the latter part of May and in June, he admitted in several persons having given the note, and never spoke of force being used to cause him to sign it until after it fell due. Upon its having been protested, Mary commenced suit on it, and he brought this criminal counter charge. All the principal points of Mr. Chapman's evidence were directly contradicted by every other witness.

Chapman's lawyer made a mistake in his argument in regard to criminal law of other States having weight in Louisiana. Mary's lawyer, R. King Cutler, Esq., made a long and forcible argument, in which he said Mary had now become a respectable married woman, and pictured the harrowing feelings this malicious prosecution must cause to the young man who had taken the repentant fair one to his "bosom." Assistant Recorder Munroe dismissed the case.

Malicious Prosecution.—The sum of $177 75 was stolen from Franck Kern's store, No. [illegible] Front Levee street, on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and he made an affidavit against Theodore Cassatre, his clerk, for having committed the larceny. On the investigation of the case, Saturday, by Acting Recorder Bouit, it was proven that at the very time the money might have been stolen Kern and Cassatre were playing billiards next door to their store. Kern admitted that he never had any grounds for suspicion against Cassatre, but he thought by charging everybody with the larceny he might at length hit upon the right person. This manner of doing was not approved by Recorder Bouit, however, who honorably discharged Cassatre, and then fined Kern $25 for a malicious prosecution.

Suicide from Intemperance.—A sailor was drowned on Friday evening in the New Basin, he having jumped in from the Baltimore, while he was in a state of intoxication. He was a German, 30 years of age, named Henry Claussen. The cook of the barge, who was sitting on deck playing an accordeon at the time, says that the man did not appear to be attacked by delirium tremens. Claussen came up from the cabin smoking a pipe, looked out on the main boom, from which he leaped into the water. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Suicide by drowning."

Suspected Piracy.—Some unknown individuals, of an appropriative turn of mind, entered the store of Mr. Dennis Donovan, No. 66 Thalia street, on Saturday night at an unseasonable hour. Mr. D. might not have ever known of the visit had they not been thoughtless enough to take away with them his gold watch and chain. Whether they took them as a memento of their visit, or as a hint to Mr. Donovan that he ought to keep a better watch, we do not know. These surprise parties are getting to be "quite the thing" now-a-days.

Attempted Murder.—Charles Cavanagh, who is the watchman at the Marine Hospital on Common street, says that about 12 o'clock on Friday night two men attacked him with pistols, snapping three caps and firing four or five shots at him, none of which struck him. He ran into the hospital and the men went away. On Saturday he had a man named Patrick Rourke arrested, whom he charged with being one of the two.

Unnatural Conduct.—A man and wife were quarreling in Carrollton last Friday evening, when the wife, in a frenzy of passion, picked up a hatchet from the floor and swung it over her head. The husband turned to run away, but just as he did so the weapon descended and the blade of the hatchet was buried in his back, beside the spine. It was thought he cannot survive.

Melancholy Case of Poisoning.—Mrs. Reilly took her only child, a little boy two years of age, to an ambrotype saloon at the corner of Esplanade and Levee streets, Friday evening, to get his likeness. As the artist was showing the picture to the mother, her child took up a sponge which was saturated with cyanide of potassium, and sucked enough of the poison to have killed a dozen men. It was instantly seized with convulsions, and died in twenty minutes.

Fatalities.—Mr. T. T. Kearney, a member of the First District police and of Philadelphia Engine Co. No. 14, had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday evening. He went down to the Lake to bathe, and dived into the water, where it was so shallow his head struck the ground and he became insensibly paralyzed. His friends rescued him from the water and carried him home, but he has not recovered from the stroke yet.

Charged with Stabbing.—James McGuire was arrested on half-past twelve on Saturday night by Sergeant Hosek, on Canal street. He is charged with seriously but not fatally stabbing a man named William T. Glenton.

Wielding a Knife.—A Cuban named DeLa Cruz, who did not give his first name, was arrested at midnight of Saturday for assaulting a Mr. McDonald with a knife. He was also charged with carrying concealed weapons, having a butcher knife on his person.

McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG.

Are ranked among the most popular remedies of the day. That they will cure liver complaint, sick head-ache and dyspepsia is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well-known lady and gentleman of our own city:

New York, August 3, 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 261 Eleventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money, and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box, and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of Fleming Bros.

HOVIL & HEAR, Wholesale Agents for the South, 121 and 123 Chartres street.

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

[illegible]

Independent American Club.—A meeting of the club will be held on THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Hall, corner of Rampart and Canal streets. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Secretary.

FALL OF 1859. The undersigned have just received a choice lot of FRENCH CALICOES, for ladies and children's wear. A splendid assortment of BLACK GOODS, BOMBAZINES, TABINES, [illegible] E. RUBEY & CO.

AUDUBON COLLEGE. Corner of Dumaine and Burgundy streets. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF C. LAVENDER.

Mr. LAVENDER, successor to Mr. S. [illegible], has the honor to inform the parents and guardians of the pupils intrusted to his charge that the reopening of the classes in this institution will take place from the 1st to the 5th of September. [illegible]

TERMS. Boarders—Payable in advance every three months. [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse, [illegible] 10 CHARTRES STREET. We have now in store, and are daily receiving, our usual large assortment of new goods, comprising in part, viz: Fine MEDALLIONS; VELVETS; TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; [illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 10 Chartres street.

Partner Wanted. A PERSON, who can dispose of a capital of from $4000 to $5000, can be taken into partnership in a lucrative trade, with a third of all the profits. For further information apply, by letter, to G., at the office of the Bee.

Potatoes.—300 barrels St. Louis whites and mechanics, [illegible] PINE APPLE CHEESE—A few boxes, in store. [illegible] G. SHEPARD & CO., 34 Poydras st.

Notice. THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LLAMBIAS & DOCKTER, for the purpose of conducting the commission business, [illegible] R. A. LLAMBIAS, GEORGE DOCKTER. New Orleans, August 17th, 1859.

LLAMBIAS & DOCKTER, (Successors to Auguste Costa) COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, Nos. 111 and 113 New Levee, near St. Louis street, NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana State Insurance Company, OFFICE, No. 83 CAMP STREET. Capital [illegible]

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

This Company will be ready to transact business on the 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will insure against the perils of the sea, rivers, and loss and damage by fire. [illegible] E. GARDNER, President. A. Fowler, Secretary. New Orleans, August 10, 1859.

Gardner's New Orleans Directory for 1860. THE undersigned announces to the citizens of New Orleans that he will issue the third volume of the CITY DIRECTORY. [illegible] CHARLES GARDNER, No. 1 Commercial Place, corner Camp.

Wanted. TO PURCHASE, a number of NEGROES, men, women, boys and girls, for which, by addressing, with full particulars, [illegible]

For Sale. THE following slave girl PAMELA, 21 years old, excellent washer, good ironer and cook, [illegible] GURYSOUX & LANDREGENT.

Notice. THE copartnership for the manufacture of Brick [illegible] under the style of MARCELIN, ROYLE & CO., being dissolved, and Mr. C. E. Royle having retired from the same, [illegible] MARCELIN, ROYLE & CO.

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Bank of Louisiana for the renewal of CERTIFICATE No. 2920, dated 10th October, 1848, for ten Shares in said Bank, [illegible] BANK OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans, Aug. 13, 1859.

Office of the Board of Assessors, Room No. 14 City Hall, New Orleans, August 16, 1859. NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans having completed their rolls of assessment for the year 1860, [illegible] HENRY HIS, Secretary Board of Assessors.

DUCROS'S PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP. THE virtues of this purely vegetable syrup have been acknowledged for so many years that it is scarcely necessary to praise its efficacy in pulmonary and bronchial complaints. [illegible] For sale at the proprietor's manufactory, No. 18 Chartres street. F. P. DUCROS.

REMOVAL. J. FLEURY & CO., (Successors of J. B. Long,) RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public that they have removed from No. [illegible] to No. 142 Canal street, [illegible] J. FLEURY & CO.

Southern Pacific Railroad. THE UNDERSIGNED is ready to receive at his office, at No. 69 Common street, the LOAN to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, [illegible] T. S. BOLESDORN, Agent.

Veterinary Surgeon and Farrier. [illegible]

CHEESE, OIL—5 casks clarified Cotton Oil, [illegible]

SUGAR BUSINESS. [illegible] CLERK OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. Election on the 7th of November next.

H. M. SCHLUTIUS, CANDIDATE FOR CONSTABLE OF THE THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT. Election, November 7th, 1859.

FOR CONGRESS. We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY as a candidate for Congress from the First Representative District, subject to the nomination of the American party.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Baton Rouge, August 9, 1859. IN accordance with the 15th section of act No. 312, approved March 15th, 1857, [illegible] By the Governor: ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE. A. DUPLANTIER, Assistant Secretary of State.

Partner Wanted. IN a commercial house of many years' standing in this city, a PARTNER, either active or in commandite, is wanted. Apply, by letter, [illegible] at the office of the New Orleans Bee.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of B. NAUTRE & CO. was dissolved on the 30th June last; [illegible] B. NAUTRE, J. CASSEROUX, F. C. CASSEROUX.

Copartnership. The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. B. Nautre in the late firm of B. NAUTRE & CO., have formed themselves, since the 1st July last, into partnership under the style of JUSTIN CASSEROUX & CO., [illegible] J. CASSEROUX, F. C. CASSEROUX.

CHEAP, ONE-PRICE FURNISHING STORE. 25...... CANAL STREET ...... 25. THE undersigned have constantly on hand a full assortment of household articles, [illegible] RANGES, COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES AND GRATES, [illegible] JUSTIN CASSEROUX & CO.

35 ...... CONDE ...... 35. JOSEPH CASSEROUX & CO., MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Tin, Brass, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Lead and Zinc articles, [illegible]

Copartnership. THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of McGEHAN, LANDRY & CO., for the transaction of a general cotton and commission business. [illegible] Office and salesroom, Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets.

Dissolution. THE firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Copartnership. CLAIBORNE STEELE & F. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO.) having associated themselves with WM. M. PINCKARD, [illegible] PINCKARD, STEELE & CO. New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

NOTICE. I HAVE appointed Messrs. AUGUSTIN & TWIGGART the sole agents here for my CARBONATE OF SODA and BI-SULPHITE OF LIME, [illegible] ULGER LAUVE.

Mademoiselle Mead, THE GREAT PHRENOLOGIST, ASTROLOGER and FEMALE DOCTOR, [illegible]

THE WAR IN ITALY. Received by G. DUFFY, [illegible] The largest and best map in relief of the seat of war imported to this city. [illegible]

An Excellent Chance for Speculation. FOR SALE ON PROFITABLE TERMS. THE TIN STORE kept by J. LaSALLE, at No. 148 Chartres street, [illegible]

J. M. & JOHN E. HOLLAND, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. J. M. HOLLAND, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS. Office at No. 70 St. Charles street.

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

CARPETING, Floor Oil-Cloth and Matting. 1000 ROLLS checked, white and fancy MATTING, [illegible]

JAMES M. PUTNAM, LATE OF THE FIRM OF HALL, RODD & PUTNAM, Cotton and Sugar Factor, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 15 Carondelet Street.

[illegible]

NEW COTTON MACHINE. To Cotton Planters, Commission Merchants, Manufacturers of Paper, and the Friends of the Cotton Crop in the Planting States. [illegible]

THE above invention has been fully tested, [illegible]

But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION is—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, [illegible]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.—[illegible] GEO. G. HENRY. New Orleans, March 29, 1859.

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

CUTLERY! CUTLERY! TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE. HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as Two and Three bladed Pocket Knives, English Knives with several blades, [illegible]

B. PRADEL, [illegible] ST. CHARLES STREET. MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Orthopedic Apparatus, [illegible]

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. THE undersigned having purchased the St. Louis Hotel and Furniture, [illegible] C. E. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL. WE have taken a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for five years, [illegible]

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

Mandeville Fancy Groceries. [illegible]

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

ASPARAGUS—[illegible] VALETON.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay. To sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock, A. M. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay, the superior steamship CHARLES MORGAN, [illegible]

For Key West. [illegible] U. S. MAIL LINE FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA PENSACOLA, Apalachicola, St. Marks, and Cedar Keys. [illegible]

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and Abita Springs. [illegible]

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS. Made, from their excellent qualities, been recommended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS as most valuable and never-failing remedy for DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, DIARRHŒA, HEARTBURN, LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c. [illegible]

H. GRUGER, SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES, 749 Broadway, N. Y. For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT 749 BROADWAY, N. Y.

French Medicines. [illegible]

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For Rent. [illegible]

[illegible]