The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By F. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans.

By Vincent & Co., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 Customhouse street, damaged matting; also, at 10 o'clock, for ... and American dry goods.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, hardware, dry goods, sundries, clothing, &c.

By Chas. E. Forstall, at the St. Louis Exchange, a lot of ground, with a frame house, on Victory street, Third District.

By F. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, shoemakers' articles.

By Chas. E. Forstall, at 12½ o'clock, M., opposite the St. Louis Hotel, two Jersey wagons, one buggy and one ... for the country.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Magazine street, champagne.

N. Vignie, auctioneer, sells this day, at the St. Louis Exchange, for account and risk of Mrs. Marie Celeste Chretien, wife of Mr. Eugene H. Augustin: A valuable and talented family of slaves.

An elegant dwelling-house and large lot on Goodchildren street, near Washington avenue.

For account of the estate of the late Amelie Bertel. Two lots and buildings at Lewisburg.

Also, several slaves.

See advertisements.

THE USE OF THE ROD.

The decision of Judge EGGLESTON and the verdict of the jury in the trial for damages for the severe whipping of a lad over fourteen years old, by one of the teachers in the public schools, appears to have created some sensation beyond the pale of our city. Among the journals which have commented upon the opinion of the Court in decidedly favorable terms is that sensible print, the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The views expressed in the annexed brief article are so consonant to our own, that we willingly give them a place in our columns.

Ever since the days of Solomon, those who are incapable of governing children by reason, example and good teaching, have quoted with admiration the remark of that sage, to "spare the rod spoils the child." Parents who cannot properly govern themselves find this a convenient pretext, when angered, for using the only force which they possess, in the absence of intellectual and moral power. Teachers, too, have found it less taxing to their brain to stimulate the mental faculties with a rod than to rouse the dormant nature of the child by proper appeals to its ambition. Even courts of law, following precedent rather than common sense, have universally almost, upheld the practice of corporeal punishment, forgetting that the best way to preserve self-respect, the foundation of all character, is not to outrage it by degrading punishment. Solomon's precept has always been a favorite maxim with the bench, and it has decided that teachers are in the position of parents, and have a right to punish a pupil corporeally. As long established as this principle has been, there are many who dispute its justice and its propriety, and at last we have a Judge in New Orleans who openly and totally oppugns it. In a suit brought against a teacher for damages for inflicting corporeal punishment on a child, the Judge held that the teacher is not in the position of a parent in respect to a pupil, and cannot inflict corporeal punishment without rendering himself liable. He has his remedy, if a pupil is disobedient and cannot be brought to submission by other means, and may expel him from the school. Even the parent himself is restricted in the power to be exercised over a child, and can not cruelly use it. The jury took the Judge's dictum as good law, and gave a verdict of damages, though it was proven that the punishment was not excessive in its character. If this comes to be law, teachers and parents will have to learn first how to control their own tempers, and therefore be better able to exercise proper control over those whose moral and intellectual government is under their charge.

With respect to the necessity of corporeal punishment, either by parents themselves or by teachers, we fancy that whatever difference of sentiment may prevail on the question in a general point of view, there will be little difficulty in deciding its inexpediency after a certain age. We are not prepared to deny that the father of a disobedient and intractable child is justified in chastising him with a rod. But there are two special limitations to the infliction of castigation by means of physical pain. Firstly, it should be the final resort, to be employed when the gentler corrections of admonition, exhortation, advice and loving kindness have totally failed. The loftier attributes of a boy's nature should, as far as possible, be appealed to and awakened, ere the comparatively weak and temporary argument of fear is invoked. If a parent rear his son properly, he will teach him from early youth the law of simple obedience, a virtue to which he must needs render homage. This can be accomplished at least in a majority of cases, by first and yet gentle rule. As the boy's faculties develop themselves, the law of unquestioning obedience may be strengthened and expanded by being confined to the law of love, and illustrated to reason and reflection. A perseverance in this course, especially if the parent or the teacher understands and practices self-control—for without this important quality it is vain to expect to govern others wisely—will, in ninety-nine of every hundred examples, effect the desired purpose. We have seen children brought up from infancy to manhood adoring their parents and obeying them with delight, who had never known the shame and anguish of a blow. There may be, and probably there are, natures so debased and ignoble that their vicious propensities can be checked only by the terror of punishment, but, for obvious reasons, these must be exceptional cases.

Again we are clearly of opinion that corporeal chastisement is wrong in principle and effects little or no benefit, when inflicted on children who have attained the age of puberty. Blows will not bend the stubborn temper, or teach willing obedience. They may produce a sullen and enforced submission, accompanied perhaps by a sense of deep injustice, and a hidden feeling of implacable hatred. The instances in which at that age has not been tamed by a wise discipline may be unfrequently subdued by the torture of the lash, but we question greatly whether it will not be invariably rendered far more violent and more unmanageable. The boy who must be beaten into external good conduct at an age when his intellect and reason are both capable of comprehending clear and cogent appeals to them, is either incurably vicious, in which event the rod is wholly useless, or has been wretchedly trained, in which event his parents must themselves bear fully as much as himself. We never yet saw a lad above the age of fourteen whom whipping rendered any better. We have seen scores who have waxed intractable, vindictive and violent from misapplied punishment.

After all, obedience can be obtained as well by the teacher as the parent, if a system of steady discipline and inflexible firmness be pursued. Teach a boy that he must conform to certain rules, study his lessons, listen respectfully to his elders and superiors, and teach him at the same time why he must do so, and the chances are fifty to one that he becomes as pliant as a willow. But it too frequently happens that fathers and teachers unable to govern themselves, resort to the rod as a ready and available instrument wherewith they can wreak their anger on a heedless boy, or as a convenient substitute for the longer and more tedious process of inculcating goodness and truth by kindly admonition and the inexorable logic of example.

"POEMS BY WM. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D."—Under this modest title the author, who is a practicing physician in the interior of Louisiana, has published a volume of poetical compositions of more than ordinary merit. In his preface, Dr. Holcombe declares that this work is his first, and probably his last contribution to the stock of American poetry. His first it may be, but we trust he will hardly be so unjust to his own genius as to make it his last. These poems are on varied themes, and of unequal length—some being brief and fugitive, while others are more sustained and elaborate. As an almost invariable rule, they evince marked fertility of fancy, and felicity of expression. They are imbued with lofty religious aspirations, and are pervaded with a solemn and impressive yet tender and touching recognition of the infinite love and wisdom which govern the universe and human ity. Several of the pieces are based upon the beautiful psychological doctrines of Swedenborg, which are beginning to attract the attention of philosophers and thinkers, and for the purpose of elucidating the subject matter of the poems, Dr. Holcombe has appended some interesting passages from his works. But whether the reader accept or reject the teachings of the Swedish Seer, he will not fail to be charmed with the sweetness, the piety, the genuine human sympathy, and the love of all that is beautiful and good displayed in this pleasant and attractive volume.

MRS. FRANK REA'S BENEFIT.—The performances this evening at the Amphitheatre are for the benefit of Mrs. Frank Rea. They consist of the comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," the comic dashing of the "Conjugal Lesson," and the farce of "In and Out of Place." Mrs. Rea will be assisted by several excellent artists, as well as by the members of the Crescent Dramatic Association.

"THE COUNTESS AND HER PAGE" is the title of one of Reynolds's new romances, published by Peterson & Brothers, for sale by T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of 300 packages and lots of foreign and domestic dry goods, this day, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 28 Customhouse street.

CREDIT SALE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of lands, slaves and houses, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms of F. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—Over $300, ninety days' credit.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Circulars by the Steamship Prince Albert—Liverpool Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Messrs. James Hewitt & Co., in their circular by the steamship Prince Albert, say that the Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular; also, that prices were in favor of the buyer, without a general decline.

The quantity of Cotton known to be at sea is 270,000 bales, against 290,000 at corresponding period last year.

The circular of Messrs. Geo. Holt & Co. says that the week's business in the Liverpool Cotton market closed dull and unsettled at a decline of ⅛d. It quotes Middling Orleans at 6⅝d.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, June 8.—The steamer Eastport passed down at 6, and the I. M. Kennett at 11 o'clock last night.

The United States mail steamship Habana, Capt. J. H. McConnell, left her wharf at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, for Havana direct, having on board the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Mr. John Angeers, Mr. V. Gutierrez, Mr. James Reynolds, Mr. D. Yesera, Mr. M. de la Vega, Mrs. Freeman and three daughters, Mrs. M. Morison and three daughters, Mr. R. Domingues and two sons.

Pictures of certain popular artists bring most preposterous prices. Messrs. Goupil & Co. sold, the other day, a small painting by Plassan, and by way of showing how great its value was, tried the experiment of covering it with gold, and found that its price in half eagles more than covered its entire surface. Yet Plassan's pictures do not bring nearly so large prices as those of Meissonier, Gerome, and others. The pictures of English artists bring higher prices even than those of the French. At an auction sale of pictures in London, a few weeks since, four small drawings by David Roberts brought $960; a small water color landscape by the same artist sold for $1305. Frith's "Vicar of Wakefield" sold for $1825; and three small landscapes by Stanfield brought $8000. At the same sale, a small picture by Edouard Frere, of a boy shelling peas—a copy of which has been exhibited in New York—brought $600. These large prices, however, are but the high prizes in the lottery of art. Multitudes of other artists toil increasingly, and are scarcely able to keep the wolf from the door.

A late Havana paper says: Gottschalk gave another of his delightful concerts to Habaneros last Saturday. The Louvre, which is admirably adapted to concerts, was filled to overflowing by a most fashionable and appreciative audience. Every seat was occupied, and upwards of two hundred were obliged to stand up throughout the performance. A fantasia, composed and executed by Gottschalk, created great enthusiasm, and a duet from "La Favorita," by the Testas, was warmly applauded. The sisters Natali, who seem to be great favorites in Havana, after singing a duet from "The Blue Domino," were greeted with a prolonged murmur, which showed approbation more than the clapping of hands, which also sainted them. Signora Villar de Volpini was received with enthusiasm, and her performance of an aria from "Linda di Chamounix," which she sang to perfection, was rapturously applauded.

Further Particulars of the Tornado.

CHICAGO, June 5.—From a telegram received last night and this morning, we learn the following further particulars of the tornado of Sunday evening:

When first heard of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Linn county, going northwest to southwest, in three different veins, crossing the track of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad several times.

At Lisbon station, the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted bodily from the track and dashed to pieces. We learn that sixteen persons were killed at this point.

One vein of the storm passed north of Mechanicsville, demolishing every thing in its course, killing sixteen persons. Next took in its course Union Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons. It passed south of the rail road near Dewitt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of them belonging to the family of Thomas Heafield; then passed south of Ronden and Lowmore, destroying the house of David Millard, killing him and a portion of his family. It then struck the town of Camanche, Mississippi river, at which point the loss of life is much greater than first stated; from all accounts one not be less than fifty-five killed. Some reports make it a still larger number, but the bodies cannot be found. There are also 125 wounded, some fatally, and ten missing. A large lumber raft from Chippewa river, manned during the entire day by the crew of men ... was torn to atoms on board, and opposite Camanche—completely scattered. Two men and both women were lost.

The names of the dead at Camanche, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are as follows: Elizabeth Westphall and child, Hannah Curran, A. Hofle, Mary Greenleaf, Elizabeth Rathbone, D. Wingester, D. Kelsey, Philip Pepper, Margaret Fritz, Mary Fraas, Eli Wilbur, Mrs. George Burnham, Mrs. James Steinbrook, George Arp, H. McKenrick, T. D. Bigelow, Jacob Meyle, Augusta Meyle and child, Mary Crapp, a child of W. Chase, child, Mary Crapp, Herman Whiteman, and others not yet identified. Six persons of the family of the proprietor of the Millard House badly injured. The tornado is known to have traversed a distance of ninety miles in Iowa and seventy miles in Illinois, doing an incalculable amount of damage.

Yesterday two trains ran every hour from Clinton to the scene of desolation. Through the aid of an efficient committee much relief was rendered.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The storm on Saturday evening was very severe in Alton, Illinois. The total loss probably exceeds $100,000. The Gaslight Catholic Church was almost completely wrecked. The Episcopal Church lost its steeple, and is said to be almost a total loss on account of the walls being cracked. Its organ is ruined. The steeple of the Methodist Church fell through the roof, damaging the building to the amount of $3000. About the heaviest loss is on Fitch, Democrat office, which is $6000. Damage by hail is considerable in all parts of the city. Many narrow escapes, but no lives lost. Northern Missouri also suffered extensively.

How a Man's Boots Saved His Life.

Now that the name of Varnhagen von Ense is brought so prominently forward, through the Humboldt correspondence, it may not be amiss to quote from one of his works a story about a pair of boots, which, by their opportune dampness, did their owner better service than such ever boots before by the promptest attendance. It occurs in the author's account of Crab Schlabrendorf, a writer of no little power, who lived in a Paris garret, was miserly in trifles, and lavishly generous in great things; who was alternately a hearty friend of liberty, and secondarily a persevering, disinterested patriot. A friend of the Girondists, he speedily found his way to prison under the sway of Robespierre.

One morning the death cart came for its usual number of daily victims, and Schlabrendorf's name was called out. He immediately, with the greatest coolness and good humor, prepared for departure. Presence of mind in some shape, a grand stoicism or mere indifference, were common in those terrible times. And Schlabrendorf was not the man to make an ungraceful departure when the unavoidable Must of fate stood sternly before him. He was soon dressed; only his boots were missing. He sought, and sought, and sought, and the jailor sought with him in this corner and that, but they were not to be found. "Well," said Schlabrendorf, sharply, "this is too bad, to be guillotined without my boots on, and lying without my good friend," continued he, with Hark ye, my good fellow, you see I'm ... the simple good humor, to the jailor, "take me tomorrow; one day makes no difference; it is the man they want, not Tuesday or Wednesday." The jailor agreed. The wagon, full enough without that one head, went off to its destination. Schlabrendorf remained in the prison. Next morning, at the usual hour, the vehicle returned; and the victim who had so strangely escaped on the previous day was ready, boots and all, waiting the word of command. But, behold! his name was not heard that day, nor the third day, nor the fourth, and not at all. There was no mystery in the matter. It was naturally supposed he had fallen with the other victims named for the original day. In the multitude of sufferers no one could curiously inquire for an individual. For the days that followed there were enough of victims without him, and so he remained in prison till the fall of Robespierre, when, with so many others, he recovered his liberty. He owed this miraculous escape—not the least strange in the strange history of the Revolution—partly to the kindness of the jailor—partly and mainly to his good temper. He was a universal favorite in the jail.

A PLOT AGAINST VICTOR EMANUEL.—The Sardinian Government is about to take an unusually severe step, but not, it seems, without good reasons. A few days before King Victor Emanuel went to Piacenza, one of the priests, who acts as a director of the college, said to one of the pupils, known to be of an enthusiastic turn of mind: "If you were a good Christian you would shoot the King, who is excommunicated." Of course the students obtained a holiday during the King's visit, and the youth who had received the ghostly counsel above mentioned, was candid enough to mention it at home. His father became furious, and refused to send his son back to college, but he imprudently gave the priests both time and opportunity for preparing some sort of justification. In the meantime the affair got wind, and as it was not an isolated case the citizens looked upon it in a very grave light; the Government reflected upon the best means for turning these hatchers of treason out of their nests, and the people threatened to make short work of it. At a Cabinet Council, held on the 11th inst., it was decided that the college should be closed forthwith, and the priests who inculcate regicide are to be placed under the surveillance of the police.

A NEW BRANCH OF BUSINESS.—Three men have started for Pike's Peak with a party of fifteen girls to supply in part the destitution of wives in that quarter. This announcement is very suggestive. In the first place, it illustrates finely this principle: assurance of all kinds results from the efforts of one part of the world to supply the wants of another. In the next place, it indicates that gold alone don't pay. Again: it satisfies us better than a three hundred page novel that women will always be found ready to do any thing which will enable her to discharge her duties in life. Fifteen girls undertake a long journey with but three men to engineer them through, and all to become the wives of diggers; but the idea cannot be amplified or embellished; we leave it to notice the crowning suggestion, namely: the most unselfish benevolence of the three men, who, for the sake of supplying, "in part" the destitution of their suffering fellows, undertake to transport each five girls. O, the labor and vexation, the confusion of bandboxes, traveling baskets, fans, gloves, magazines, bonnets, oranges, and—but we pause. This is truly a "*labor of love*," and if we mistake not, there will be others ready to rush into the field, excited by such daring precedents. But all goods and wares are subject to loss by transportation, and who knows but that the fifteen girls will hold out coast when delivered. There may be but twelve at least.

[From the New York Leader.]

Three Per Cent. Per Month—Anecdote of James G. King.

I have said that James G. King was a great friend to Daniel Webster. So he was to Nicholas Biddle. At one time such was the influence of Mr. King that he held Wall street in his hand, and some profane persons named him "the Almighty of Wall street." He was fond of a little fun occasionally, and liked a good joke or a good story. He held a share in the celebrated "Tontine Stock." (By the way, I mean to give you a list of all the original members of the Tontine, and of such as are now living. I think all the Gracie family and King family had stock in the Tontine.)

Mr. King had a horror of the three and four per cent. a month operations. On one occasion a merchant who was doing a very extensive business, and for whom Mr. King felt a sincere friendship, came to him and said:

"Mr. King, I keep four large bank accounts and I have offered heavily the best paper for discount. It is flung out so fast as I offer it. I shall have to go on the street and do as the others do—get heavily shaved. Money is worth now three per cent. a month. I have got to pay it. I do not see why I should not pay that to your house as well as on the street. I know you object to such transactions, but I cannot help such myself. I will bring down my 'portfolio.' It contains in 'Bills Receivable' over $200,000 of A No. 1 business paper. You can take your selection. I must have $100,000 in cash before another week."

"No business can stand such a premium for money any length of time. It will use up a million capital very speedily," said Mr. King.

"Oh, not at all! My business will justify my paying any rate of interest, however exorbitant."

"Why discount for a short time? Why not make it for two or three years? I will not discount your good business paper. Pay your debts with it. I will discount your note for $100,000, if you will make it three."

"Thank you, Mr. King. I will draw it at once. It is very kind in you, but don't you want collateral?"

"No, sir. Mr. Miller, (turning to his accountant,) take off the discount at 3 per cent. a month on $100,000 for three years, and draw a check for the balance for Mr. D. Wait a moment, D., or give me your note for $100,000."

The conversation became general, both were seated, when Mr. Miller, the accountant, handed the following memorandum to Mr. King:

Note of Mr. D. for	$100,000
Payable three years after date.	
Discount at three per cent. a month is thirty-six per cent. a year, and for three years 108 per cent., or	$108,000
Balance due to Prime, Ward & King	$8,000

"D., have you a blank check with you?" pleasantly asked Mr. King.

"A check! What for?"

"Why, Miller has handed me a statement, and I find that if we discount or shave your note for three years for $100,000, at 3 per cent. a month, you will have to pay us $8,000."

"Why, that is absurd. I give you my note for $100,000, and get no cash in return, but have to give you $8,000 cash! Bah!"

"Be cool, D., and listen. I have done this purposely to give you a lesson, to show you where your untenable career will end if you submit to such extortion. Now, if you will pledge me your word of honor that you will curtail your business and never pay more than seven per cent. interest for money to carry on your trade, I will tell you what I will do. You want $100,000. Draw your note for that sum at ninety days, leave with me $100,000 of your best notes receivable, and I will give you the money, less the ordinary discount of seven per cent."

Mr. D. was grateful. He appreciated the lesson taught by Mr. King, and he is at the present moment one of the wealthiest men in the city of New York.

A Strange Story "From the French."

An extraordinary tale, gravely told by Peuchet in his "Memoires des Tirés des Archives de la Police," has just been made the subject of a drama at one of the Boulevard theatres, under the title of "Syrene de Paris." At the time when M. de la Reynie was Lieutenant General of Police under Louis XIV., a great sensation was caused at Paris by the mysterious disappearance of not fewer than twenty six young men, aged from seventeen to twenty five, belonging to noble or wealthy families. Among the common people the report was spread that the young men had been murdered by a foreign princess, in order that she might take baths of their blood to cure herself of a liver complaint! The matter at last became so serious that Louis XIV. complained of it to M. de la Reynie, and the latter consulted one of his ablest agents, named Lecoq. This person suspected that the young men must have fallen into some snare or other laid by female charms, and he employed a natural son of his own, a handsome and intelligent young man, to try and discover the mystery. This young man, whose name was Exupere, was sent, splendidly dressed, every day to the Tuileries, the Palace Royal and the Luxembourg, which were then the places of fashionable resort.

At length he saw in the Tuileries a young woman of marvelous beauty, attended by an aged female, and his looks expressed his admiration. She seemed far from displeased, and at length her attendant, accosting him, said that she was a Polish princess of the house of Jablonowska, immensely rich, and that she was so much struck by him, she would perhaps allow him to visit her. The young man declared that he had conceived a violent passion for the lady, and after some conversation the attendant told him that if at nine o'clock at night he would present himself in front of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, she would meet him and take him to her mistress. The young man of course told Lecoq of this, and in the evening the latter caused several of his men to be placed in such a way as not to lose sight of Exupere, and in the event of his meeting danger to be able to render him assistance. At the appointed hour the young man was at the rendezvous, and the woman joined him there. She wanted to handage his eyes, but he refused to let her do so. She then led him by various obscure streets to the Rue des Orfevres, and there introduced him into a small house near the Chapel St. Eloi. After walking along a dark corridor the young man was introduced into a sumptuously furnished room, in which he found the foreigner. She received him so kindly that he entirely forgot to give Lecoq outside the signal which had been agreed on.

After a while the lady retired, and the young man, proceeding to examine the room, found behind a screen a glass case in which were twenty six men's heads ... in a silver dish, and each so skillfully embalmed that it retained the appearance of life! He started back with horror; but at the same moment a whistle outside was heard, being the signal of Lecoq, and in a few seconds after the windows were dashed open, and that officer and his men, who had ascended by ladders, jumped into the room. The so disant princess, hearing the noise, rushed into the apartment, followed by four herculean looking bandits, but the police were strong enough to arrest all five. The bandits were in due time condemned to death and executed. As to the female, she turned out to be not a Pole, but an English woman, who enticed to Paris; and who, ... out of ... to have entrapped the young men to her house to satisfy her passions, and had them murdered in order to rob them. She also was condemned to death, but escaped in a strange way. The King spoke of the affair to his brother Monsieur, to the Chevalier de Lorraine, and some other high personages. The Chevalier suggested to the prince that it would be amusing to pay visit to so singular a criminal. Monsieur at first objected, but at last consented. By means of a blank *lettre de cachet*, the prince caused the woman to be given up to some persons sent by him, on the pretext that she was to be conveyed to another prison. He had her, however, carried to a country house some miles across the country, where he, the Chevalier de Lorraine, and M. d'Effiat, were waiting to receive her. The whole four supped together. At length Monsieur, having seen enough of her, suggested that she ought to be sent back to the Bastile, but his companions proposed instead that she should be conveyed either to London or Brussels and set at liberty. The good-natured prince consented and went away. The two nobles passed the night in an orgie with the woman, telling her that the next day they would convey her out of the country; but, instead of trusting to them, she thought best to save herself; so, plying them well with drink until they were overcome, she locked them in, and escaping, was seen no more. The Governor of the Bastile, on learning that the woman had been got out of his custody by a trick of the King's brother, thought the best thing he could do was to pretend that she was dead, and he accordingly had a *proces verbal* drawn up to that effect.—*Galignani.*

A Romance for Playwrights.

There is a very curious case to be tried at the next session of the Paris Tribunal. The circumstances, which seem more like the fanciful creation of a novelist than real facts, are as follows:

Nearly thirty years ago a widow lady, of a noble and powerful Huguenot family in the south of France, placed her child with a gardener's wife, who was to act as foster mother and nurse to the heir to the vast family estate. One day, as the young heir was sporting before the door and the gardener's child was lying on a bed in the cottage, the nurse heard the wheels of a carriage, and immediately suspected that the mother of her young charge was coming to see her son. In her flurry she snatched up the heir, but slipping, let him fall upon a heap of stones, breaking his right arm and collar-bone. In her terror she rushed to her husband, who advised her to stow away the screaming victim under the bed clothes, and taking his garments, be placed them on his own child and boldly stood at the door to wait the lady's coming. Contrary to the usual casual glance given by her on her previous visits, the lady mother was so struck at the change in her darling, to the lean, brown, hungry-looking babe which she beheld in the place of her own plump baby, that, vexed and exasperated beyond measure, she seized the child in her arms and bade the postillion drive away. The gardener and his wife were terribly frightened, but decided to go the next day to the chateau and make an explanation. To their further consternation, they found on the next morning that the lady was gone, and had taken away the child. Years sped on and the family did not return, while ignorant cottagers, influenced by terror, never dared to stir in the matter, until the gardener's wife on her death-bed recently made a full confession.

In the meantime the cottager's child had passed his life as a member of one of the noblest families of France, had been attached to an embassy, and now holds a desirable official position, while the real heir has spent his youth in discipline and privation as a soldier in Algeria. The latter now brings suit to recover his property and title, and the trial now promises to be one of the most extraordinary of modern times. Berryer, now probably the most celebrated lawyer in France, has been retained for the defence.

IRISH AND YANKEE WIT.—There are not many men in New England who can equal Mr. John C. Wyman in ready wit; but it seems he was put to the test during his recent excursion to Chicago. At one of the stations at which the train stopped for wood and water, the crowd demanded a speech. Mr. Wyman, who had been elected to speak at this place should a speech be demanded, went forth and mounted a cart attached to an ass. The moment that Mr. Wyman shouted "Fellow-citizens!" the donkey responded in one of his loudest brays. Mr. Wyman retorted, "Fellow-citizens, I am interrupted by a Democrat!" This was ready, and occasioned great merriment, and so did the retort of the owner of the donkey, an Irishman, who exclaimed—"No, you ar'n't interrupted by a Dimicrat! 'Tis yer brother that's spakin to yez! and askin' yez to whist." Mr. Wyman bowed to Pat and retired.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Man Arrested for a Murder Committed Seven Years Ago—History of the Crime, Escape, Betrayal, Detection and Arrest.—Yesterday morning we announced the brief fact that officers Philippe Lenfant and Andrew G. Bechet, of the Second District police, had arrived from Brookhaven, Mississippi, having in their custody Valleor Vallot, arrested on a capias issued by Judge Martel, of Lafayette parish, charging him with the crime of murder. We did not succeed in getting any particulars at the time, but yesterday we made an opportunity of investigating the circumstances, and the affair, in its full details, makes up one of the most singular and interesting histories of real life that have ever been publicly recorded.

In Lafayette parish, district of the Attakapas, many of the leading and most influential families are engaged in the rearing of and dealing in cattle and horses—in which occupation, as large fortunes have been accumulated, almost, as are made from the production of sugar and cotton in other parts of Louisiana. Much jealousy is often engendered, too, by the conflicting interests of competition; and in this way, aided by other matters, a coolness, almost arising to the nature of a feud, sprang up between the Vallot and Ditrez families. Under these circumstances, when Southene Ditrez, a young man of twenty years, found in a member of the Vallot family (a youth sixteen years of age) a rival to the hand of a beautiful young lady of the parish, there very naturally became engendered between them a bitter animosity. On the 17th of July, 1853, in the town of Lafayette, Southene Ditrez met young Vallot in the street, and some angry words passed between them, when the former slapped Vallot's face. In a few hours Valleor Vallot, twenty-one years of age, heard of the indignity which had been placed upon his younger brother, and determined to obtain satisfaction for it. For this purpose he went at once to a coffee-house in the town, where Ditrez was conversing with a large crowd of his friends. The two met face to face, and bitter expressions were exchanged, when Valleor uplifted his cane, which was loaded at the end, and struck at Ditrez. The blow, which he who gave it little thought perhaps was to make him a murderer, struck Ditrez upon the temple, just over the left eye. He fell senseless to the floor, and never spoke or regained his consciousness. Valleor turned in dismay to his younger brother, who had followed him, and exclaimed, "My God! I have killed him!" "Oh, no," answered his brother, "he is only stunned, not dead." Valleor kneeled down and felt the heart of his late enemy. He had ceased to breathe. "I have killed him," he said. "Then you must fly at once," returned his brother. They went home, unmolested by the crowd, and Valleor got several thousand dollars in cash from his father, who is a very wealthy man. The same night he left the parish and came to New Orleans, from whence he went to Havana by the first opportunity.

Valleor was married at the early age of eighteen, early marriages being customary in the Attakapas district, and his young wife was devotedly attached to him. Her relatives, who are of the best blood in Louisiana, in vain attempted to dissuade her from following her husband in his outlawry. They represented to her that in a few years, after the excitement had subsided, they would arrange matters in some way to enable Valleor to return home safely, after which he could rejoin her; but the faithful wife, like Ruth of old, determined to leave home, parents, everything, to comfort her husband in his banishment. She followed him to Havana, where they lived together quietly and happily for six years. Valleor had a high office under government in the Moro, and so easily did he adopt himself to the language and customs of the place he soon was generally looked upon, by those who did not know to the contrary, as a Cuban. With his wife, a lady of refinement and high culture, he moved in the highest circles of society in Havana, and was as generally popular as a gentleman as his wife was esteemed for her virtues and social accomplishments. There was a young Castilian nobleman in Havana with whom Valleor formed a warm friendship. This nobleman presented him with a magnificent cane, ... of pure ivory, the head of delicately worked gold with a diamond in the center. We particularize this fact as this rather singular walking stick was the ultimate cause of the murderer's betrayal to the authorities by one whom he had made a confidant in an unlucky hour.

Vallot was never perfectly resigned to his banishment, but always retained a lurking desire to return to his country. He knew that he could never dare to revisit his home, but he knew that the domain of the United States was extensive enough for him to hide himself in, and he thought that under an assumed name he might be able to live in security all his life. At length he determined to return, and carried his longing into execution in the spring of 1859. Landing in this city, he was afraid to put up at a hotel or to even open the streets in the daytime, lest he might be recognized and arrested. From the moment that he again stepped upon American soil the fear of apprehension seems to have shrouded his soul and kept him in continual uneasiness.

From this reason he sought out an obscure boarding house over the old liquor saloon on Poydras street, opposite the market, for a great many years known as "The Church," on account of the building having been once used for religious services by the Methodist congregation, who afterward built themselves, by the aid of Mr. Samuel J. Peters, the next church on Carondelet street. This place is kept by a Gascon, with a son, Jean Marie, who speaks the French language. A Cuban... whom Vallot thought he might be less apt to gossip about his past ledgers. In this humble retreat Vallot communicated with his parents, and his relatives frequently came from Attakapas to visit him.

Becoming fearful that his retreat might be discovered, Vallot went up to the little town of Brookhaven, Lawrence county, Mississippi, on the Jackson railroad. Here he made the acquaintance of two honest farmer-brothers who came out from Ireland. They had a little capital... in an arrangement to bring his wife and board with them. He had adopted the name of Alexander Vallaux on returning to this city, and such was the name he gave in Mississippi. He and his wife lived at this farm for nearly six months, and although he was extremely shy, and reserved in his manners, Mr. and Mrs. Vallot seemed to be communicative, yet they gradually obtained the good will and favor of the entire community.

Valleor became much pleased with the place and people, and came to this city to make arrangements for a more permanent residence there, and to obtain from his relatives in Attakapas ... necessary funds to establish ... At this time Vallot ... Jean Marie, ... his new friend ... bought a place ... and ...

There were two habits which Vallot had acquired in Havana and which he brought back with him. One was a love of personal display, which was exhibited by the wearing a diamond cluster brooch, worth five or six thousand dollars, on his shirt bosom, with a ponderous gold chain of curious workmanship, and constantly carrying his ivory cane with the golden head and diamond setting. The other habit was a fondness for gambling, and ... this he went ... at monte ... fine saloons ... Jean Marie, ... he lost ... $250.

One day when he was standing in the bar room of the "Church," two police officers entered and commenced questioning Jean Marie very closely about a man who they were looking for. Vallot turned pale, and his old fear came over him. Calling Jean one side, he asked, "are those not police officers?" Jean said they were, and he then asked, "are they not searching for some one?" Jean again replied in the affirmative, and he then took his hat, got out of the barroom, and speaking to an agitated tone, said:

"Jean Marie, I must make a confidant of you. Six years ago I was so unhappy as to kill a man. I believe those officers have got on my track and are hunting me down, but they shall never take me alive. If they arrest me I cannot escape. I will shoot them both."

Jean told him that whatever trouble he might have it was no concern of his, and that the officers should not find Vallaux if he could help it. The officers went after some other person and were soon gone, but Vallaux was induced to ... arrangements and was about to return to Brookhaven, Vallot paid Jean Marie all but a small balance, for which he left the ivory cane as security. Marie gave the balance as $83. In a week or two Vallot returned to New Orleans, and called to get his cane. Jean Marie had always coveted this stick, and during the time he had remained in possession of it, strangely enough he conceived for it an attraction which overmastered him.

"Mr. Vallaux," said he, "the cane is mine. You sold it to me for the balance you owed me."

"It is not so," returned Vallot, "I only left it as security. That cane is a present from a dear friend, and I will never part with it."

"Well," said Jean Marie, "it's my property now, and I am going to keep it."

"We will see about that, sir," retorted Vallot, and went to the office of the Chief of Police, where he got two officers to go with him to the "Church" and demand the stick—whereupon Jean Marie was compelled to give it up.

Although he did not care much for the money due him, it was a hard struggle to be forced into giving up that cherished cane, and as Vallot left the place with a smile of satisfaction, Jean Marie called out to him, "You shall remember this, Alexander Vallaux!" Vallot paid no heed to these words, although they were spoken in bitter earnest.

Jean Marie knew that Vallot's father and uncle had come from Lafayette to see him, and coupling that fact with the confession of Vallot that he had killed a man six years ago, he came to the conclusion the murder must have been committed in Lafayette. He went up to Jefferson City, where the cattle merchants congregate, and asked if there was a drover from Attakapas in the city. He was at once introduced to Mr. Gaudri, who came from Lafayette, and was related to the Ditrez family. On learning this Jean Marie asked if he recollected of a murder committed there six years before by one Alexander Vallaux. Gaudri said no, but a relative of his had been killed about that time by a young man named Valleor Vallot. Jean Marie asked for a description of him, and when he heard it he exclaimed, "That's him! that's him!" "That is who?" said Mr. Gaudri in surprise. "If you can find Valleor Vallot and lodge him in jail I will give you a thousand dollars and pay all your expenses." "I am your man," eagerly exclaimed Jean Marie, "send me a warrant for his arrest to the 'Church' coffee-house, on Poydras street, and I will have him without fail."

Mr. Gaudri returned to Lafayette and conferred with Judge Martel, who is on the bench of the Judicial District Court of that parish. The Grand Jury had brought in a true bill for murder against Vallot on the 29th of January, 1856, and the Judge at once issued a capias for the arrest, which Gaudri sent to Jean Marie. The capias reached this city on Tuesday. Vallot's father heard that it was issued in a couple of days, and posted off to New Orleans on the instant, to endeavor to reach Brookhaven in time to warn his son and effect his second escape. The old man arrived in this city on Wednesday night, and took the first train on the Jackson Railroad Thursday morning.

Jean Marie came down into the Second District with the capias on Tuesday evening and met officer Bechet, who called his partner, officer Lenfant. Marie offered to pay all their expenses and go up with them to point the man out. The three took the morning train, and reached Brookhaven at dinner time. Jean Marie was in a terribly excited state of mind on the cars going up, and after a great deal of preamble he broached to officer Lenfant the idea which seemed to be the real motive of his treachery. He explained to them that the relatives of Vallot and his wife were very wealthy, and that he always carried a thousand dollars about with him in specie, besides his diamond breastpin and chain, and if they could get one or two thousand dollars from him and let him escape, it would pay better than to arrest him, and they three could divide equally.

Officer Bechet was about to make an indignant retort when Lenfant, who saw through the rascal's character at once, but determined to use him as a tool until he had enabled him to accomplish his duty, gave Bechet a significant look and then humored Jean in the idea that they could only levy black mail on Vallot. Lenfant was afraid Jean would repent of his conduct if he thought he was to make no money by it, and would escape him at some way station.

Arrived at Brookhaven, they had no idea of where Vallot lived, and were afraid to ask for him lest he might obtain some clue to their intention and make his escape. But here fortune favored them in meeting Mr. Jacob Martell, the wholesale butcher of Poydras Market, who was making a collecting tour and got off the down train for dinner. As soon as he saw Lenfant and Bechet he knew "something was up," and determined to stay with them and see what it was. Knowing him to be reliable, and a strong, brave man, who would do for an emergency, they let him into the secret and he introduced them to the landlord, who is a member of the bar and took an interest in the capias for them. Jean Marie was all the time in trepidation, saying that Vallot was a desperate man and would kill some of them before he could be taken. The Justice and the landlord deeply sympathised with Vallot, whom they greatly liked, and deeply regretted having, as was their bounden duty, to lend a hand in his arrest.

It was Vallot's invariable custom to walk down to the coffee-house at five in the evening and sit awhile in an arm chair, with his feet cocked up against the wall-American fashion. Lenfant, Bechet, Mr. Martel and the constable, Mr. Forshee, took seats there and engaged in a rambling conversation, while Jean Marie concealed himself in the Justice's office, out of sight of Vallot.

Precisely at five o'clock, Valleor Vallot walked up to the coffee house slowly and sat down leisurely in his arm chair, placing his feet against the wall as usual. He looked around at the two officers, but paid no attention to them, and then laying the ivory cane across his knees, he cast his eyes up and seemed lost in reflection.

Believing that he was armed, and would fight desperately if he had a chance, to save him from injuring himself or them, the officers had planned to take him by surprise. They got up as if to walk away, but in such a manner that Bechet and Lenfant were at each arm, Mr. Merkel in front, and the constable behind. Forshee then presented the capias, and exclaimed, "Mr. Vallaux, you are my prisoner!" On the instant he was seized and handcuffed. His face turned whiter than marble, his upper lip quivered, and crying in French, "Why do you arrest me? I shall not move until you tell me why!" he made a desperate struggle to release himself, but found himself powerless in their grasp. Lenfant whispered to him in French the cause of his arrest. At this intelligence Vallot's whole frame quivered with emotion, and he was almost too weak to stand. "Apres sept ans!" he faintly murmured, and relapsed into silence.

In the cars Vallot told the officers that although before he would have resisted arrest to the death, he was now equally determined to go back and stand his trial. The officers saw he meant what he said, and took the handcuffs from his wrists. While they were thus coming down to the city Vallot's father, who had posted from Lafayette, passed them in the up train on his way to Brookhaven to warn his son's escape from Brookhaven. His feelings, on reaching there and hearing that his son had been carried off a few hours before, can truly be better imagined than described.

Vallot was very anxious to know how he came to be discovered. "Only my relatives knew where I was," he passionately cried, "and, oh, my God, I know that not one of them would betray me!" "There was one other who knew where you were," said Lenfant, who was thoroughly disgusted with Jean Marie, though himself determined to do his duty, "and here he comes now." Vallot turned and started as he saw Jean Marie. He cast a glance of withering scorn upon him, and contemptuously said, "What! for thirty-four dollars! Well, you shall be paid for this!" The valiant Jean wanted to tantalize the man who was handcuffed, but the officers speedily put him in the vicinity, and showed their real opinion of him now that he had served their purpose.

At his request they sent for his wife, and her grief as she entered the jail and threw her arms around her husband's neck, brought tears to every eye there. She never left his side from that moment until he reached the Parish Prison in this city. The whole community were stunned and surrounded the jail, and they were so loud and vehement in their expression of sympathy for Vallot, and denouncing his arrest, the officers feared a rescue. In a few hours the news had even reached the two Irish farmers, five miles off, and when they rode into town their expressive looks determined the officers to accept the invitation of the landlord and remove the prisoner and his wife to the hotel, where they stood watch all night with Mr. Merkel and the constable ready at any moment to withstand an attack. The people, however, went no further than words, and Lenfant, Bechet and Merkel, with the prisoner, his wife and two slaves, took the train for New Orleans, which passed through at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Reaching this city, the party took a coach and left Mrs. Vallot and her two servants at the residence of her uncle, a leading commission merchant of this city, on St. Louis street. They then lodged Vallot in the Parish Prison. He has engaged the Hon. Pierre Soulé as his counsel, and the trial will probably take place the coming fall. Vallot says if he can have a jury of citizens of any other than Lafayette parish, he is confident he would not be convicted of murder under all the circumstances.

Officers Lenfant and Bechet deserve great praise for performing so satisfactorily what was by no means an agreeable duty. This arrest in confirmation of their previous reputation of being two of the sharpest officers in the city.

Conclusion of the Conrad Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.—Coroner Beach and his jury, consisting of Messrs. C. H. Heuna, J. M. Whistler, J. S. Poindexter, H. Greenwell and J. Marcon, arrived at the conclusion of their labors in the case of Jno. L. Conrad yesterday. Besides the testimony we have before published the following was taken:

Benjamin Peters, sworn—I was engaged for three nights at the Volksfest, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 26th and 27th of May, 1860, to watch the stand of Mr. Hatry, who had a beer saloon. About 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Mr. Hatry closed and went home, and left me in charge. A Dutchman, whose name I don't know, came to the tent and tried to roll away a barrel of beer, which I prevented. About an hour after that, say 12 o'clock, the same crowd of men, or a crowd of several, was ... two by two, and went to the stand of Mr. Forman ... I saw that he was ... After some time he was stopped ... The crowd ... I went to the ... "Come here, Peter!" ... I saw one of the men with ... I saw that he ... one ... the shooting ... Stanmeyer ... I heard a report of firearms from the direction where the crowd was opposite my tent.

Cross-examined—I could not have seen positively Stanmeyer to have fired a pistol while standing up without my knowing it. Before the shooting I saw a man with a pistol in his hand. I saw Stanmeyer at the time of the shooting was my stand. ... I saw boys of ten and twelve years old in that crowd of wandering tents during the entire day. I heard these threatening to knock down the tents.

Henry Zingler, sworn—I was with a company of friends on Sunday evening. I was with a crowd ... that were going round the ground from stand to stand ... knocking drinks and singing. We went to the tent of ... The first thing I saw ... we were ... I asked for the ... I saw ... the person who kept the tent asked us if we wanted to fight ... shortly after ... the ... those were the ... shot at him and Conrad fell ... I went with him to the Charity Hospital.

Cross-examination—There were only two shots fired. We were not together on the left of the tent, either before or after Conrad was shot. We did not go in the tent and break it down. I was not in the crowd, nor did I hear any one say, "knock it down, we'll not go ..." I did not see the man that kept the tent... and I saw ... when the ... it was ... Conrad ... that night; the ... We did not see ... after the shot, ... It was burning dimly. I was with the great crowd that went round with a drum demanding liquor and treats, for which we did not pay. There were a great part of the crowd gone where Conrad was shot. Conrad walked out of the tent and walked a hundred yards, and then sat down. There was no crowd around him, except one or two of his friends. I was with Conrad from half-past ten until he was shot. Did not see any one pull a pistol; did not see any one making a ... the left of the tent, we were not at the ... Neither I nor Conrad was at the tent in charge of officer Scott when Conrad ... Do not know officer Scott, and ... We saw ... and ... Did not see any one shooting a pistol; ... I was in the party with Bob Kennedy from half past ten o'clock P. M. until the shooting. When Conrad was carried out of the tent he had no hat on; I saw the hat as ... picked up in a boy. I am positive there was not a hat inside of Conrad's hat. As the boy picked it up he handed it to a policeman. It was about ten or fifteen feet from where Conrad was lying, where they picked up his hat. I did not see a hat pulled out from Conrad's hat. If there had been I should have seen it.

Geo. S. Blane, sworn—I was at the Volksfest about nine o'clock on Sunday evening. There was a procession formed, and I followed along after it. Conrad and myself were walking together. I saw that he was intoxicated, and I took him out from the procession, as I saw there was likely to be a difficulty. He was a friend of mine, and I did not want him to be in it. After the procession had left the Volksfest, I was walking in company with Conrad and another young man whose name I do not know. This young man asked us to go up to a bar that was kept by a man named George Williams, to get a drink. We took a drink, and then walked out and went under the tent of a man whose name, I think, was John Lynch. Conrad and the young man stopped in the tent, and I walked out. Almost immediately after I got out I heard the report of two shots, and Conrad came out of the tent and said he was shot. I went up to him and opened his shirt, and saw a bullet-hole in his left breast. He was walking from the tent at the time I opened his shirt; and when he got, I suppose, about fifteen yards from the tent, he sat down and fell over on his back. I then called for the police, and two came up. I asked them to come and assist me to arrest the man who had shot Conrad, and they refused. Scott was the name of one of the officers, and he made an excuse that he had no revolver; but I knew he had one, as he had it in his hand. Another then came up, Mr. Ximenes, and we took Conrad to the Charity Hospital.

Cross-examined—I saw the man that shot Conrad. I did not see the first shot, but hearing it I turned round and saw the second shot. The man that shot Conrad was dressed in a grey suit of clothes, soft drab hat black under the rim. He wore a moustache and goatee; could not say what color his beard was. The man that shot Conrad was behind the bar, sitting on a bench side of a table. Conrad was also behind the bar at the time he was shot. It was between half-past 11 o'clock, P. M., and 12 o'clock, M. There was no difficulty in the tent; we were just passing through the tent. There were no glasses broken when I was in the tent. Every thing was in order as far as I could see. I saw officer Scott's hat pulled out from Conrad's hat. I think there were only three of us in the tent, Conrad included. I do not know the man that shot Conrad, but would know him if I should see him again. I heard it was Stanmeyer. Conrad had no firearms—I never knew him to wear arms of any description. The music and dancing were all stopped at the time of the shooting. When we went to the tent after Conrad was shot, we found two boys. I should judge to be between twelve and sixteen years old. Conrad said the man that shot him was the watchman of the tent. I did not hear any one call for drinks when we went in Lynn's tent. Conrad did not drop his hat until he fell down. The reason I thought there was going to be a difficulty was, they were making a great noise and quarreling among themselves. Myself and the young man (Mr. Zingle) that was with us are the only ones that actually saw the shooting.

John Lynn, (recalled) sworn—Mr. Stanmeyer does not wear any beard, nor did I ever see him with a beard. I have known him for nine or ten years. He (Stanmeyer) was dressed that day in, I think, a blue coat and dark pants, with a drab soft hat; not positive as to the hat. There was no difficulty at my stand when I left, which was half-past 11 o'clock, P. M., Sunday evening.

Besides these witnesses, Ben Leggett, Charles Culbertson, Wm. R. Kennedy and Henry Kelly were sworn, but knew nothing about the circumstances. So far there appears to be nothing to indicate that Charles Stanmeyer shot Conrad, except the simple fact of his keeping out of the way while an affidavit was made against him. The jury brought in the following verdict:

"After viewing the body of John L. Conrad, and after a post-mortem examination by Dr. Hart, City Physician, we, the jury, find that the said Conrad came to his death from a gun-shot wound in the left breast, the ball entering between the eighth and ninth ribs, passing through the spleen, then through the left kidney and lodging under the skin near the spine, causing hemorrhage and death; the weapon fired entered the left arm, making a flesh wound. The evidence given before us is of so conflicting a character, that we are unable to arrive at any other verdict than that the said John L. Conrad came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown to this jury."

Committed for Trial for Murder.—Recorder Long yesterday examined the cases of Osborne, who is accused of killing his wife, and McGrath, who stabbed and killed his shipmate Gordon, and committed them both for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of murder.

Bienville Street School.—The examination of this institution yesterday was an interesting affair, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns precludes us from giving a full report of it. The questions propounded were answered with an accuracy seldom equaled by pupils of the same age, and the visitors were well satisfied that the teachers merited their reputation as unsurpassed instructors and disciplinarians. Among the many good recitations, that of "Gamara," by Master Gamar, was honorably conspicuous.

Fires.—At a quarter before four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house at the corner of Marais and Kerlerec streets, Third District, and there being a fresh breeze blowing at the time, it spread rapidly to the adjoining frame residences on both streets. Several engines were at the spot a few minutes after the fire was discovered, but they could do nothing to arrest it on account of the absence of water. No. 24 engine at length found a well, but there was not water enough to keep her supplied for five minutes work. When the steam engine Young America got there, she went to work at the Claiborne street canal, and supplied the engines with water from it, when the conflagration was stopped. Five cottage dwellings, the property of Mr. Masperau and Mr. J. Tardy, were destroyed. The loss will amount to eight or nine thousand dollars, upon which there is insurance of about five thousand dollars in different offices.

At a quarter before five o'clock, and when nearly the whole Fire Department was at the above fire, Mr. Weber's large shoe store, at the corner of Julia and Carondelet streets, took fire and was burned to the ground. As soon as the bells commenced ringing for this conflagration, a portion of the department was dismissed and came up town with all possible speed with Chief Bellanger and Second Assistant O'Keefe, leaving First Assistant Bradbury in charge of the Third District fire, but they were only in time to prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining carpenter shop and stables on Julia street. Mr. Weber had gone down to the French Market with his family at four o'clock, leaving his negro boy asleep in the second story. It was beyond a doubt the work of an incendiary, who selected his time when every fire company was in a remote portion of the city. The negro boy barely escaped with his life, being almost suffocated with smoke before he awoke.

First District Court—Hon. T. G. Hunt.—William Lockwood and William Colson were arraigned on the charge of murder, pleaded not guilty, and were remanded to await examination. John Brandt, who shot and killed Carl Ludwig, and was convicted of murder without capital punishment, was sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for life. The defense set up for him by his counsel was insanity, but it was not made out. After his conviction, Judge Hunt, from motives of humanity, commissioned Dr. Delery to report upon this, and he certified, after examination, that although Brandt was of weak mind, he was perfectly responsible for his actions.

John Coffee, a man sixty years of age, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing Trinidad Garcia, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, his white hairs probably saving him from a severe doom. The motion of his counsel, Hon. M. M. Reynolds, for a new trial, was refused.

The bury in the case of Andrew Wilson, charged with larceny, who had been locked up since Thursday afternoon, were brought in, and reported that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict; whereupon they were discharged. At this was the second mistrial, and there appearing to be no chance for a conviction, the District Attorney discharged Wilson by nol. pros.

John F. Houdayer, who pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, was fined $15.

Mr. J. W. Saunders, a member of the Grand Jury, was brought into court by attachment for not having attended to his duties, and gave as an excuse that he could not leave his business; whereupon he was fined $10 for contempt of Court.

The Grand Jury brought in two true bills. One was for murder against John Madden, who brutally ill-treated his wife in their residence, at the corner of Notre Dame and Magazine streets, while she was enceinte, causing her premature delivery of twins and death.

The other was for manslaughter against Tim Harrigan, who killed his wife in their hovel on Julia street, on the 18th of March, by striking her on the head with a whip handle, while they and some others of both sexes were lying promiscuously together in a state of beastly intoxication and debauchery.

Coroner's Inquests.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of the unknown Irish woman, about thirty-eight years of age, whom we have reported as dying in an express wagon while on her way from Jefferson City to the Charity Hospital. She came to her death from coup de soleil, the third case of sunstroke this summer.

Also an inquest on the body of John Conory, a native of England, fourteen years of age, found in the river at the foot of Spain street. He was accidentally drowned while bathing.

Dr. Hart has made the post-mortem examination on the body of Bernard Connolly, a native of Ireland, twenty-four years of age, who was unprovokedly stabbed by Denis Sullivan on Monday night, while talking to a woman on Perdido street. There were two incised wounds, one entering between the seventh and eighth ribs on the left side, dividing the intercostal artery and penetrating the left lobe of the lung, the other piercing the walls of the abdomen, producing large extravasation of blood, inflammation and death. Connolly died in the Charity Hospital on Thursday evening. Sullivan was arrested soon after the stabbing on Monday night, by Sergeant Williams and Corporal Wilson, and taken to a house in Lafayette street, where he had crawled for concealment.

Recorder Bantz's Court.—Hamilton Bowman and Thomas H. Hawkins gave bail yesterday to appear for examination when called for. William Schoeniger, a German shoemaker living at the corner of Hospital and Gallatin streets living a dangerous beating by Carl ... accused of ... Wednesday ... Hawkins, who struck him in the face ... was ... in an ...

One Ellen was held to answer the charge of being a drunkard. Jean Monroe, in whose care of ... a man on Bienville street between Burgundy and Dauphine streets, was sent for disturbing the peace and creating scandal.

Simon Gilp was remanded on the charge of having in his possession a slave boy named Jim, supposed to have been stolen by him in Mississippi. Gilp is a German, who brought the slave here, and was seen with the boy on the Vegetable Market on Thursday night, when officer Louis Venns arrested them. Gilp said he bought the boy in Mississippi a month ago for $500, and then subsequently... this statement, but Gilp could not properly explain the ...

Michael Cunningham, of 293 Old Levee street was held to answer the charge of being a habitual drunkard, an assaulting and threatening Moses ...

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.—The members of the Common Council and of the press are to make a tour of the whole extent of the police and fire alarm telegraph lines this morning. Professor ... Messrs. Gamewell & Co. to inspect its working and practical advantages, so that considerable bell ringing may be looked for. The telegraph is to go into operation on Monday, at 12 o'clock, M., from which time all the fire alarms will be given by the new system.

Health and Long Life.

Many elderly persons who have seen afflicted their tired constitutions ... undermined ... are afraid to resort to ordinary stimulants because they ... suffered by terrible prostration. Precisely what they require ... supplied in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This great restorative combines the tonic elements they need, and its operation is not momentary but permanent. The strength it imparts remains, and increases day by day if the Bitters is taken regularly in conformity with the directions on the bottle. That health may be restored and life prolonged by its use, there is no manner of doubt. We recommend it to all who suffer from Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, general debility, or the natural decay consequent upon advanced age. je6d

UNIVERSAL BARRED—NO MORE TOOTH-ACHE—NO MORE DECAYED TEETH.—The above ... analysis ... ORIENTAL DENTIFRICE WATER every one can now preserve and keep their teeth from decay ... Beware of counterfeits. Purchase nowhere but from the agents of the inventor. my19 3m

Office of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

A DIVIDEND having been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on or after MONDAY, 11th instant, stockholders are invited to call at the office of the Company and receive the same.
J. V. CHAERY, Secretary. je9

For Sale.

FOUR FRAME HOUSES AND KITCHENS, to be removed within a limited time from the lots upon which they stand, will be sold low, if immediate application is made; and if not sold within ten days from date, will be sold at public sale. Apply at the office of the Lever Steam Cotton Press Company, Third District. je9

NEITHER the captain nor consignees of the Sicilian bark GIULIA will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.
je9 LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ITALIAN PRODUCE.—100 boxes sparkling Asti Wine; 100 demijohns "Desert" White Wine; 1200 boxes Vermicelli; 500 do Macaroni di Napoli; 800 do assorted Pastes; 300 half do Macaroni and Vermicelli; 500 baskets Olive Oil, Genoa; 10 boxes Bologna Sausages; 12 do Parmesan Cheese; 2 cases Bergamot Essential Oil; 2 do Lemon Essential Oil; landing ex bark Giulia, and for sale by LANATA BROS.,
je9 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

CARRARA MARBLE—50 blocks White Marble; 500 slabs of 2 inches; 200 do of 1 inch; landing ex bark Giulia, and for sale by LANATA BROS.,
je9 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

CATALONIA AND MARSEILLES WINES—60 pipes Red Wine, dark color; 200 half do Red Wine, dark color; landing ex bark Giulia, and for sale by
je9 LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—24,500 of the best brands, landing ex brig A. A. Chapman, from Havana, and for sale by R. PLASSAN,
je9 38 and 40 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—177 boxes white, yellow and brown Sugar, landing ex brig A. A. Chapman, and for sale by R. PLASSAN,
je9 38 and 40 Old Levee.

HAVANA RUM—30 tierces White Rum, landing ex brig A. A. Chapman, from Havana, and for sale by R. PLASSAN,
je9 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

Wanted,

IN a drug store, a competent Clerk, speaking English and French.
Apply to Box E, No. 31, Post-Office. je8 3t

For Sale.

TWENTY MULES AND HORSES for sale low. Apply at the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, Third District. je8 1f

Stray Horse.

FOUND, on the 4th inst., at 9 o'clock, P. M., a GREY HORSE, lame, and with one of his ears cropped off. The owner is requested to call and claim the same, and pay costs. Apply to F. Marquez, Jr., on Bassin street, between Marais and Villere streets. je6-5t

Butter! Butter!! Butter!!!

BUTTER—180 firkins choice yellow Goshen, landing from steamship De Soto; for sale by GRIFFY, BYRNES & CO.,
je7-3t 42 and 44 Tchoupitoulas st.

CORAL AND JEWELRY, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

P. N. RIVERA, corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, has just received from Italy a large lot of CORAL ware, to be used against sick headache and other pains resulting from the too great abundance or impurity of the blood.

Received also a fine stock of FINE JEWELRY of every kind, RICH FANCY ARTICLES, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, etc. In order to sell the same rapidly, Mr. Rivera has reduced extraordinarily his scale of prices. He invites the public to visit his store. je7 1y

Extra Yellow Goshen Butter.

LANDING ex steamer De Soto, from New York—25 firkins Extra Yellow Goshen Butter. 35 half do do do. For sale by FREDERIC AVET, 21 and 31 Old Levee st., bet. Bienville and Conti. I will receive by each steamer an invoice of the best Yellow Goshen Butter. je7 1m

SPALDING & ROGERS'S AMPHITHEATRE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 9TH, 1860.

First Benefit in New Orleans

—OF—

MRS. FRANK REA,

When will be presented the elegant comedy of

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY

After which the comic duality of the

CONJUGAL LESSON.

The whole to conclude with the protean farce of

IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

Assisted by MRS. J. SEYMOUR, MRS. ELLIOTT, several members of the Histrionic Association, and MR. FRANK REA.

For full cast and particulars see small bills. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock, precisely. je9 1t

Democratic State Executive Committee.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Democratic State Convention, held this day at Donaldsonville, instructing me, as President of said Convention, to select a committee of Twenty-Four to constitute, with myself as Chairman of the same, the *State Democratic Executive Committee* for Louisiana, and to be clothed with power to form an *electoral ticket* immediately after the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention, if it should become necessary, I have appointed the following persons to compose said committee:

George A. Fosdick,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
A. S. Herron,	W. S. Parham,
Chas. Bienvenu,	James Gardette,
Angus Bowie,	Maurice Cannon,
Louis Dufau,	John Eaton,
Th. Cottman,	Ch. Benoit,
W. G. Mullen,	Denis Cronan,
Dr. Duperier,	E. Jewell,
T. W. Collens,	Dr. Edward Ames,
Dr. E. Chappin,	Gustave Leroy,
T. D. Harper,	Augustus Viavant,
F. H. Clack,	Donation Augustin.

G. W. MUNDAY, President of the Convention.
Donaldsonville, La., June 6, 1860.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Democratic State Convention, held this day at Donaldsonville, instructing me, as President of that Convention, to select twelve sub-delegates to the National Democratic Convention, the said sub-delegates to constitute a consultative body, but without any right to vote, I have appointed the following persons:

J. M. Sandidge,	C. D. Yancey,
F. H. Clack,	W. R. Crane,
Preston Pond, Jr.,	Henry Phillips,
Dr. E. Ames,	John Maginnis,
J. H. Reinhart,	Denis Cronan,
Ernest Copollo,	E. J. McCall.

G. W. MUNDAY, President of the Convention.
Donaldsonville, La., June 6, 1860. je8-4t

NOTICE.

ED. FROIDEVAUX begs leave to inform his customers that in a few days the offices of his house will be fitted up on Chartres street, No. 54, and that his wholesale and retail store will open on the next arrivals from Europe, where Mr. FROIDEVAUX will attend to the purchase of a new stock to replace the one damaged by the late fire on Chartres street, and taken by the Insurance Companies.

The ladies are respectfully informed that the services of superior milliners and mantua-makers from Paris will be secured from the first of October next. je6 1m

Cognac.

6 HALF, 15 quarter and 45 eighth pipes champagne Vineyard Co. Proprietors, 1850; 6 quarter pipes champagne, Vineyard Co. Proprietors, 1857; 6 half, 20 quarter and 20 eighth pipes, do do do, 1856; 10 quarter pipes Gold-sheeg, cognac, 1830; 10 qr pipes; 1855; 16 qr pipes; Larrende, pure and fine champagne do, 1825; 20 eighth pipes Otard Dupuy, superior; 20 quarter and 20 eighth pipes Stephen cognac, fourth proof; 20 qr and 10 ... Alex. Seignette, La Rochelle; 4 qr and 4 ... Gautier Freres, 1810; 9 qr pipes L. O. Lanyer ... 20 qr, 2 eighth do do, 1829.

Wines.

Frenz Montferrand claret, ... family Cotes de Bourg; ... superior Haut Sauterne white wine; ... 75 boxes ... 14 bottles each, Chateau Leoville claret; 250 ... glass corks; St. Estephe claret.

Champagne Wine.

50 baskets, 12 bottles each, Creme de Bouzy; 25 ... 24 half ...; 30 ... 12 bottles each, Fleur de Bouzy; 10 ... 24 half; 20 ... 12 bottles each, Ay, E. Lemaitre fils; 20 ... 24 half; 20 ... ; 25 boxes brandy cherries; 150 ... 12 glass jars each, dried prunes; 10 ... truffles. For sale by
jel VOR. MAIGNAN, 17 St. Louis st.

Champagne, Claret, Burgundy and Hock Wines.

WE beg leave to inform our customers and the public in general that we have been appointed sole agents in New Orleans for the sale of the following marks of Wines:
EUGENE CLICQUOT, REIMS.
SCHRODER AND SCHYLER & CO., BORDEAUX;
F. HASENKLEVER, NUITS, COTE-D'OR;
KIRCHNER & BRAUBURGER, RUDESHEIM on the Rhine.
N. R. PEPIN & CO. my16 6m

Mexican Wool.

200 BALES ... for sale by FREAU & COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Decatur st.

For Rent.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE on Urquhart street, between Esplanade and ... Frenchmen streets. For particulars, apply at No. ... Faubourg street. je6-6t

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 19 CHARTRES STREET.

LATELY received per latest arrivals, CHEAP MATTING. Also, 500 pieces do., assorted widths, colors and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth, of all widths; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, and Rugs of all kinds, &c.; Medallions Velvets, Wilton; Brussels Tapestry, Three-Ply Ingrain; Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers; Linen and Drugget, Crumb Cloths, &c.
All of which are offered at REDUCED PRICES.
je9 A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

NOTICE.

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Co.

New Orleans, May 30th, 1860.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th instant, a dividend of six per cent was declared on the capital stock, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th June, at the office of the Company. HENRY WHITEMORE, Secretary.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of V. & E. MAIGNAN is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and the name of the firm will be used by either partner in liquidation only.
VICTOR MAIGNAN.
EDOUARD MAIGNAN.
May 31, 1860.

The business of the firm will be continued by VICTOR MAIGNAN, in his own name and for his own account.
New Orleans, May 31, 1860. my31

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of E. GIRARD & COUTEUX, to carry on the same business of CLOTH and TAILORS GOODS IMPORTATION, as the one carried on by E. GIRARD & Co., at No. ... Chartres street. E. GIRARD. C. COUTEUX.

E. Girard going to France, the new firm is charged with the liquidation of his old business. June 1st, 1860. je1 1m

Notice.

BY virtue of an order from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, Mr. STANISLAS PLASSAN has been appointed liquidator of the firm of P. MARTIN & CO., for the *Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory*.

All persons having claims against said firm, and also those indebted to the same are hereby requested to apply at my office. R. PLASSAN,
my31 1m 38 and 40 Old Levee street.

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 16,606—City of New Orleans Praying for the Opening of Miro street.

THE undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above case, hereby give notice that they have deposited a copy of their estimate and assessment with the Clerk of said Court, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and notice is further given that said estimate and assessment will be presented to the Court for confirmation on SATURDAY, the 23d of June, 1860.
New Orleans, May 23d, 1860.
J. B. LEEFE, A. MOREL, E. LAIZER, Commissioners.
my24 31 je7 8 11 12 13

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 16,385—City of New Orleans Praying for the Opening of Rocheblave Street.

THE undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above case, hereby give notice that they have deposited a copy of their estimate and assessment with the Clerk of said Court, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and notice is further given that said estimate and assessment will be presented to the Court for confirmation on TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1860.
New Orleans, May 24th, 1860.
F. J. LAIZER, A. MOREL, E. V. WILTZ, Commissioners.
my25 31 jew 11 12 13 14 15

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. ... City of New Orleans Praying for the Opening of Claiborne street, from Elysian Fields to Lafayette avenue.

THE undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above case, hereby give notice that they have deposited a copy of their estimate and assessment with the Clerk of said Court, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and notice is further given that said estimate and assessment will be presented to the Court for confirmation on TUESDAY, the 3d of July, 1860.
New Orleans, June 24, 1860.
J. B. LEEFE, F. J. LAIZER, E. V. WILTZ, Commissioners.
je2 9 16 18 19 20 21 22

J. Gregoire's Hotel.

TO CONNOISSEURS.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that his Hotel will open on Sunday next, June 3d, at LEWISBURG, under the management of Mr. C. G. Gu... my25 1m J. GREGOIRE.

Fine Wines.

WINES IN BOXES—Constantly on hand, white wines and claret, quarts and pints: Margaux; Chateau Lafitte; Pontete; Pauillac; Chateau Portets; Haut Sauternes; Chateau Darche; Chateau Guiraud; very old Port wine, etc., etc., for sale by
my18 TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO.

Lefaucheux's Revolvers.

LION & ANDREE,

54 and 56 (late 66 and 68) Royal street, corner Bienville.

RECEIVED per ship Express, from Havre—25 Lefaucheux's pocket Revolvers; ... large ... Lefaucheux's Bullet Caps; Received per steamship Calawba, from New York—12 Colt's Revolvers, new style; 6 Adams's ...

—CONSTANTLY IN STORE—

An assortment of Flobert's Weapons, Drawing-Room or Monte Christo Pistols and Rifles. A large collection of Daggers, Sword and Loaded Canes. my29

Monte Christo Pistols and Rifles.

FOR sale by LION & ANDREE, 54 and 56 Royal street, corner Bienville—
50 Pistols, Flobert's, 6 and 9 mill., $4 and upwards;
25 Rifles, same size;
10 Revolvers, Flobert's.
—ALSO—
2 rich Rifles, choice weapons, with boxes, &c.;
6 Pistols, with boxes;
12 new style Revolvers;
2 Adams's ...
200,000 Bullet Caps, 6 m-1;
20,000 ... 9 m-1;
10,000 Shot ... 9 m-1;
10,000 ... 9 m-1.
The above Caps are Flobert's, and fully warranted. my29

Fishing Apparel.

A NEW assortment of Fishing Apparel, received from New York—
50,000 Limerick Hooks, all sizes and shapes;
15,000 ... hair, copper and silver set;
1000 dozen Artificial Flies;
Yankee Doodle Hooks, Fishing Canes, Corks, Lead, &c., &c.; for sale by
my29 LION & ANDREE, 54 and 56 (late 66 and 68) Royal street, corner Bienville.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

CAMILLE LACOSTE

Has the honor to inform the public and his friends that he has opened this day his store of Wines, Groceries and Liquors at No. 290 Royal street, corner of Dumaine, Second District, where he will always keep on hand, in the line of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, a varied and well selected assortment.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, June 7, 1860.

AT a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 6th inst., the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board issue to the captains of vessels and steamboats, who may call for it, a Certificate, stating whether the city is free, or not, from Yellow Fever.
GEO. W. DIRMEYER, M. D., Secretary Board of Health.
je8 1m

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

Surgeon Dentist

148 ....ROYAL STREET......... 148

Between St. Peter and Toulouse streets,

INSERTS Artificial Teeth from one to a whole set, with or without gums, by the atmospheric pressure, with the latest improvements, and guaranteed to perform all the functions of the natural ones.

His reputation and success being so well known in Louisiana for a number of years, that he needs no other recommendation.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
my18 1y Rsw ...

Creole Rice, Creole Rice.

300 BAGS Creole Rice, of different qualities, in store and for sale by FREDERIC AVET, 29 and 31 Old Levee street, je7 2m between Bienville and Conti sts.

The Arabian Bitters.

THE above Cordial is everywhere spoken of favorably, and no one will be surprised at this when it is known that a better beverage was never offered to the public. The Arabian Bitters are both pleasant to the taste and unquestionably efficacious. They are a certain relief for aged persons deprived of sleep, for children afflicted with worms and for pains in the stomach. Therefore, let each one use it without fear of dangerous consequences, as is so often the case when certain cordials are used. The Arabian Bitters can be safely recommended as a delicious and necessary compound.

GENERAL DEPOT—F. RANCHO, 229 Old Levee, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

BRANCH AGENCIES—W. RAYMOND, 71 Camp street; and P. LLAMBIAS, corner Spain and Casacalvo streets.
je1 1m

Notice.

THE partnership which has heretofore existed between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d April, 1860.
TRELFORD & LANAUX.

The undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the public at large that he will continue the cooperage business on his own account, at No. 2 Old Levee street, opposite the Steam Cotton Press, where he will have always on hand a stock of materials belonging to his line of business. [my25 1m] WM. J. TRELFORD.

Notice.

MESSRS CONRAD SEILER & FERDINAND MOTZ hold my full power of attorney, as per act passed before Adolphus Boudousquie, Esq., notary public.
RICHARD THIELE.
New Orleans, May 21, 1860. my22 1m

Notice.

MR. FERDINAND MOTZ holds our full power of attorney, as per act passed before A. Boudousquie, Esq., notary public. THIELE & SEILER.
New Orleans, May 21, 1860. my22 1m

To the Public.

AYA PANA BITTERS.

MANUFACTURED BY J. CHAUVET.

OUR prolonged experience, and the continual labor we have been engaged in, have enabled us to arrive at the solution of a problem of the utmost importance to the public at large.

In warm and unhealthy climates ailments are watery and destitute of nutritive salts, indispensable to their easy digestion.

No one can be ignorant of the important part played by the stomach, when the general health is good. It is, in fact, the infallible thermometer of the condition of the vital principle which animates us. Thanks to sensible functions, there is no longer anything mysterious in favorable functions. Every one is aware, when food ... ingested ... certain disorders, such as Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Cramps in the stomach, Vomiting, Constipation, &c.

All disorders occasioned by imperfect digestion are combated and relieved by the AYA PANA. It disembarrasses the stomach, imparts it tone, creates appetite, and predisposes the digestive apparatus to the performance of its functions.

Although it is barely a year since the introduction of this remedy, thousands of persons are already indebted to it for the recovery of their health. Let the incredulous and those who are too often deceived by pompous advertisements, test the AYA PANA by experience, and they will be certain to use it continually.

On the approach of summer, when fetid exhalations arise in profusion, the use of these Bitters is indispensable in order to neutralize miasm.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Coffee-houses desirous of meeting public patronage, should be constantly supplied with this infallible compound. It will be found in store at all times, and with equal benefit by both sexes and all ages ... we have established the following agencies:

New Orleans General Depot—J. Caraux, importer, No. 75 Old Levee; Messrs. E. Deschamps & ... Lanaux.

Baton Rouge—M. Gravey.
Avoyelles—Dufoure.
Donaldsonville—T. Gondran.
Plaquemines—H. Le Blanc.
Thibodaux—W. C. Horton.
Napoleonville—J. Roger.
Whitman—J. St. Germain.
Mobile—L. Lannoy. my16 6m

Distillery and Chocolate Manufactory,

25 and 27 Barracks street.

ASSORTED Cordials and Syrups and Chocolate, sold ... Depot of Cordials, Brandy Wines, Syrups, ... Bourbon street, No. 99, near St. Louis street. Assorted Syrups, warranted, at $2.25 per dozen, or $3 in boxes. my1 1m L. C. CRESSON.

To Rent.

THE whole or part of the house on Bienville street, Nos. 27 and 31, for a cooperage office. Apply at No. 2 Bienville street to HENRY VALETON & CO. my7

Florida Dressed Pine.

300,000 feet dressed Florida Yellow Pine Flooring and ... 1 inch; 200,000 ... Ceiling; ... boards; ... inch Cypress, ... Laths and Shingles. ... Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c. For sale by SAML. McCONNELL & CO., corner of Julia and Cedar streets, my19 3m New Basin.

Building Material, Bricks, Fire-Wood

V. DEMORUELLE, DEALER,

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin,

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Lime, Wattle and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Slates, Also, English, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Fire-wood.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

Classic and Religious Bookstore, CHURCH ORNAMENTS AND VARIETIES.

CHARLES GUERINEAU, Agent,

167 Corner of Royal and Orleans sts. 167

CONSTANTLY receiving from France, and other countries, a considerable assortment of Prayer Books, Church Ornaments, &c., which are offered on reasonable terms.

Prayer Books of all descriptions.
Roman Missal, in 4 vols, Mame's new edition, richly bound ... $40
Les Treaties de Corneille à Lapide, 4 vols ... $10
La Somme Théologique, &c., St. Thomas, 6 vols ... $18
Latin Bible, illustrated, 4to, richly bound ... $25
Statues, Gothic, of Virgin, ... and Station of the Cross, framed.
Artificial Flowers and Stationery.
Orders for France promptly attended to at the rate of 10 per cent. ap30

DR. C. W. LAWRENCE, RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

PROMPT attention given to consultative letters from physicians or invalids abroad.

A treatise on the properties of the baths and the use of the waters in preparation.

Refers respectfully to members of the American Medical Association. ap26 3m

One of the Best Locations in the City for the Sale of Dry Goods.

CARROLLTON STORES FOR RENT.

THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING on the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets.

—ALSO—

THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING adjoining, and situated on Poydras street; the whole now occupied by F. Larroutat & Co.

These stores (with dwellings above) will be rented to separate tenants if necessary.

Possession given on the first of November next. For terms, etc., apply to
ap26tf SAMUEL J. PETERS, No. 117 Gravier street.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned, active partners of the late firm, have associated themselves together to continue the Auction, Commission and Brokerage business, under the name and style of C. PITTS & GARDNER SMITH, (successors to J. A. Beard & Co.) Auctioneers and appraisers.

Having possession of all the valuable records of Beard & May, and of the late firm, they are prepared to give information on all matters pertaining to the same.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same favor.
CHARLES PITTS, GARDNER SMITH.
New Orleans, 23d February, 1860. feb23-4m

NOTICE

To Physicians, Planters, and Slave-holders.

CITY HOSPITAL,

BY DR. O. ANFOUX,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX,

On Elysian Fields street,

Between Solidelle and Josephine streets,

feb28 6m IS NOW OPEN.

CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY

NEW ORLEANS,

BETWEEN POYDRAS AND PERDIDO STREETS

DR. MERCIER, 191 Canal street, between Phillippa and Rampart. Dr. STANFORD CHAILLE, 190 Camp street.

A deposit of ten days is required from patients on their admission into the hospital.

Rooms for patients of both sexes, $2 to $5 a day.
Wards ... a day.
Rooms for slaves ... a day.
Wards for slaves ... a day.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS CHARGED EXTRA.

Dr. MERCIER can be consulted at the hospital, from 12 to 1 o'clock, (except on Sundays.)

Dr. CHAILLE's consultations, from 7 to 10 o'clock, A. M. Price of the consultations from $1 to $5 cash, and free of charge for the poor.

Children vaccinated every Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M.—$1 each. Vaccine virus kept on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions will be carefully prepared at the drug store of the hospital. nov5—1y

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL,

(NOW DR. HAYES'S)

IS being duly fitted for all classes of diseases—medical, surgical and midwifery cases. Conducted on the plan of the Houses of Health in Paris, it will unite to the advantages of an hospital the attentions and comforts of a home, and avoid the impure air of crowded hospitals by receiving a limited number only. Its site—on Elysian Fields street—is the most healthy, as exposed to the river and lake air, it has all the advantages of a country retreat, while it is at the same time of easy access to all parts of the city.

Terms of admission, $1 per day. A deposit of ten days required on entering. Extra accommodations to be had if required. Slaves will be accommodated and attended to. Surgical operations performed without extra charge—those for cataract alone excepted. oct11 1y

Dr. J. T. Beauregard,

Who has lately returned to the city, begs leave to inform his clients and the public generally that he has located his dental depot at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets. He performs all sorts of surgical operations, from the setting of one tooth to the preparing of the entire set, with all the best approved improvements of the day. He guarantees all operations. ap25-1y

DR. W. E. JERVEY,

SURGEON DENTIST

Rooms over the Merchants' Bank, CAMP STREET.

PARIS, Nov. 1st, 1849.

This is to certify that Dr. W. E. JERVEY has past the last two years with me as my assistant, and that his skill as a Dentist and his character as a gentleman, fully entitle him to my warmest recommendation to my friends and the public. C. STARR BREWSTER, M. D., Dentist to the late Royal Family of France; Dentist to His Majesty the Emperor and to the Court of Russia; Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas, &c.

DR. JERVEY can be found at his rooms, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. ap6 1y Saw

DR. L. DUPERRON, DENTIST,

Royal street, No. 50, near the corner Bienville,

CAN be profitably consulted, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 P. M., for all dental diseases. He is enabled, by his long experience, to give satisfaction to all those applying to him.

Artificial teeth set, and young persons' teeth straightened according to the latest process.

Board of Public Schools, 2d District.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

THE annual examinations of the Schools of this District will be held in the following order:

1. June 4. Bayou Bridge School.
2. June 5. Bayou Road School, between Claiborne and Derbigny.
3. June 6. Claiborne Street School, corner of St. Peter.
4. June 7. St. Ann Street School, between Marais and Villere.
5. June 8. Bienville Street School, corner of Robertson.
6. June 11. Robertson Street School, corner of Barracks.
7. June 12. Barracks Street School,
8. June 13. Hospital Street School,
9. June 14. Rampart Street School,
10. June 15. Basin Street School,
11. June 14 & 15. Boys' High School,
12. June 13 & 21. Girls' High School.

(7–12: To be examined in the Barracks Street School House, between Burgundy and Dauphine.)

N. B.—These examinations to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., with the exception of the Bayou Bridge School, the examination of which will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the 2d day of July next there will be, at the Opera House, an exhibition, at which diplomas, prizes and medals will be awarded.
my29tj20 AUG. CASSARD, Secretary.

Louisiana State Insurance Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, 26th June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
By order of the Board.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary. my24 td

Bladon and Cullum's Springs.

LEAVING MOBILE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.—For BLADON AND CULLUM'S SPRINGS.—The new, fast running and light draught passenger steamers—RESCUE, H. B. Johnston, master, DEMOPOLIS, E. W. Abels, master, will leave Mobile for the above landings and Demopolis as follows: The Rescue every Tuesday and the Demopolis every Saturday during the season. Returning, the Rescue will leave Bladon every Saturday at 4 o'clock, arriving at Mobile Sunday morning; the Demopolis will leave Bladon every Wednesday at 4 o'clock, arriving at Mobile Thursday morning. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. HYDE & CO., under the St. Charles Hotel.

Staterooms can be secured in advance by application to the agents. my24-5m

FOUNDED 1844........INCORPORATED 1853

NEW ORLEANS

Female Collegiate Institute,

—OR—

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the Supervision of Madame Ed. LOCQUET,

No. 203 Camp Street,

BETWEEN JULIA AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS.

THIS establishment, founded by Dr. and Mrs. McCauley, whose high reputation has never been questioned, will commence its sixteenth session on the 15th of September.

Mme. ED. LOCQUET, assisted by her sister, Mme. FRANCOIS LOCQUET, with whom she has associated herself, will use her best endeavors to continue to merit the confidence reposed, for so many years, in her predecessors.

Professors of the highest talent are employed in all the branches, both useful and ornamental. Piano, Music, and the study of the Solfege, will be taught exclusively by the Mmes. Locquet, whose reputation as professors of the Piano is so well appreciated by the numerous families who have honored them with their confidence.

The French language, the native tongue of these ladies, and the acquirement of which is so indispensable to a good education, is taught with the greatest care, and spoken in the Institution. Young ladies will therefore find in this Institution constant intercourse with those teachers every facility possible for perfecting themselves in this language.

This establishment is commodious and well ventilated, and has recently been entirely renovated, with the utmost regard to the comfort and health of the pupils.

Mme. Locquet respectfully invites parents and families to call and visit her school, where prospectuses, with all other information which may be desired, can be obtained.

Letters of inquiry will be promptly attended to by the Principal. my19 6m

Second District Public Schools.

AN examination of the pupils of the Girls' High School since 1856, and of the Boys' High School since 1856, for the purpose of awarding diplomas, will be held at the Library Hall, commencing on the 28th of June, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

For further particulars apply at the Library Hall.
my24d AUG. CASSARD, Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRD Annual Statement of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1860, to-wit:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$117,661 41	
Premiums on River Risks	...	
Premiums on Marine Risks	...	
Total		$277,300 97
Unearned premiums April 30, 1859		45,712 46
Total premiums		$323,013 43
Less return premiums		1,271 62
Net premiums		$321,742 15
Paid losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$89,719 31	
River Losses	32,089 72	
Marine Losses	39,093 81	
Total losses	$160,902 ...	
Reinsurance	15,065 ...	
Fifteen per cent. return	...	
Expenses and interest on scrip ...	...	
Less discount and insurance ...	...	
Account	25,658 ...	
		$227,992 77
Gross profits		$95,068 ...
Reserving for unterminated risks		...
Net profits		...

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital's stock balance	...
Loans secured by mortgage	...
Loans secured by pledge of bank stock	...
Loans secured by premium of insurance	...
Premiums in course of collection	...
Scrip of other companies	...
Bills receivable	...
Cash on hand	...
Total assets	...

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on the 12th day May, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. Chiapella, President, and J. M. Crawford, Secretary of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, May 12, 1860. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1860, a dividend of ... per cent. be declared on the capital paid in, payable ... the stockholders ... on and after the ... of June next.

Holders of scrip issued will ... interest ... the ... A. CHIAPELLA, President.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

DIRECTORS:
John Dubourdie, firm of Martin, Cobb & Co.
A. H. Charpentier, firm of Lelob & Charpentier.
M. J. Zuria, firm of J. M. Rheret & Co.
S. W. Ogden, firm of F. Ogden, Bro. & Co.
Carl Kohn, firm of C. Kohn & Co.
L. F. Generes, firm of Abat, Generes & Co.
J. Maignan, firm of V. & E. Maignan.
Jos. Dupuydrif.
A. Chiapella.
New Orleans, May 12th, 1860. my14 1m

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans makes the following statement:

Amount of premiums received for the year ending April 30, 1860	$127,774 15	
Amount of unterminated risks, April 30, 1859		14,742 45
Premiums on Fire Risks	86,666 25	
... Marine do	36,007 ...	
... River do	14,772 97	
		142,782 45
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated	...	
Return Premiums	1,701 16	27,561 26
Amount of earned Premiums for the year ending as above	...	
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	14,664 82	
On Marine Risks	13,177 ...	
On River Risks	12,008 ...	41,903 10
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	16,992 21	
Reinsurance	6,070 ...	
Expenses, less interest, ...	11,544 52	36,968 62	77,279 78
Net Profits		$77,341 ...

The Company have the following assets:

Stock Notes	125,000 00
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	100,925 25
Bills Receivable for Premiums	25,170 ...
Premiums in course of collection for the year	15,216 15
Bank Stock	2,457 50
Due for Premiums in course of collection	28,210 23
Cash on hand	28,218 ...
	351,741 51

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on the ninth day of May, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement is just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of May, 1860. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of thirty per cent. on the capital paid in of this Company, out of the net earnings of the year ending on the 30th April, 1860, payable in accordance with Article Twelfth of the Charter of said Company, to-wit:

Ten per cent. on the amount paid in, payable on demand to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 20th instant, and the balance to be credited as an installment on the unpaid stock notes.
H. PEYCHAUD, President.
R. PLASSAN, Vice-President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

R. Plassan,	A. Laforest,	P. Malochée,
C. H. Kerdlon,	Thos. N. Blake,	B. Nastre,
P. Queyrouze,	F. Marcus,	H. Peychaud.

my19

FRENCH PEAS—2 cases, 10 half boxes each, fine plain; 3 cases, 100 half boxes each, fine, in butter; 1 case, 50 half boxes, plain; 3 cases, 50 half boxes each, plain; landing and for sale by
my29 HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street.

CLARET—150 casks ordinary, various brands; 25 casks superior family; 15 casks St. Emillion, Medoc, Margaux, &c.; in store and for sale by
my29 HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street.

BLACK TRUFFLES—One case containing 36 half boxes black Perigord truffles, landing and for sale by
my29 HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street.

CAROLINA COW PEAS.—200 sacks fresh, just arrived per Uncle Sam, from Charleston, for sale, in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO.,
my30 No. 11 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

CAROLINA COW PEAS—200 bags prime Clay and black Cow Peas, for sale, in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO.,
my30 No. 11 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

OLD BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY—250 barrels very superior extra old, for sale by
my30 J. H. & I. N. MARKS, 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st.

RICE—15 tierces Prime Carolina, for sale by
my30 J. H. & I. N. MARKS, 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st.

TO ARRIVE, per ship Marathon, from Bordeaux—25 casks family Claret, for sale by
my18 TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINE, CHAMPAGNE WINE—300 baskets Heidsieck Piper, pints and quarts; 300 do Moët & Chandon, do do; 200 do Lefaivelier Fils, do do. For sale by LANATA BROS.,
my21 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex-ship Uncle Sam, from Charleston—10 quarter pipes Seguin Cognac, Larronde frères, Bordeaux; 20 eighths do Seguin Cognac, Larronde frères, Bordeaux, for sale by V. & E. MAIGNAN, 17 St. Louis st.
my25

SWEET OIL, SWEET OIL—2000 baskets sweet oil, Bordelaise, 26, 27 and 31 ounces, 500 do do Fossel, of 12 bottles each; 300 do do Beyssac & Gautier Fossel, of 12 bottles each; 200 do do Plagniol, half bottles; for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.
my21

MINT JULEP—10 boxes, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
my21

CAROLINA COW PEAS—200 bags, new crop Clay Peas, to arrive soon, and for sale, in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., 11 Front Levee st., between Customhouse and Bienville sts. mh27

QUININE—300 ounces, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and ... price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the notice of the proprietors.

The Abita Springs.

MRS. F. A. BOSSIERE respectfully announces to her friends and the public generally, that her house is now open for the reception of visitors. The unrivaled electric medicinal baths can now be enjoyed to perfection, as the facilities for bathing have been greatly increased and improved. Her table, as heretofore, will be devoted to the comfort of the boarders. She will receive boarders by the day, the week or the month. Her ... will ... the ... driving distance from the villages of Covington and Mandeville, it renders the drives to those places convenient.

The Abita omnibus will be in attendance at the landing at Covington, to convey passengers to the Springs.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY PROFESSORS J. L. & W. P. RIDDELL.

This very remarkable spring is situated on the Abita river, parish of St. Tammany, near two miles and a half east of Covington. A large volume of water rises from the earth with a strong current. Its temperature was found to be 68 degrees.

It is quite unlike any waters known in the neighborhood. From its mineral composition and the large amount of Silica it contains, we are led to suppose it has its source very deep in the earth—being at least, a natural artesian well.
J. L. & W. P. RIDDELL, Professors Louisiana University.

"In 100 acres of the water, weighing over 100,000 grammes, there are 16.82 grammes of dissolved matters made up of the following ingredients, enumerated in the order of their relative abundance:"

Carbonic acid	5.76
Silica	3.4
Sodium	2.31
Protoxide of iron	2.22
Lime	1.54
Magnesia	0.65
Chlorine	0.46
Sulphuric acid	0.71
Alumina	...
Potassa, sulphuretted hydrogen, organic matter and loss	0.48
	16.82 grammes

In mineral water, where many ingredients are associated in solution, it is conceded to be uncertain, exactly how they are chemically combined with each other. We may, however, in this case, infer that the water contains—

Carbonic acid, silica, chloride of magnesium, bicarbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, sulphate of lime, carbonate of iron, and probably other combinations.

From the 1st of June, a line of Omnibuses will run from the Springs to Mandeville, leaving ... Springs at 6 o'clock A. M. to meet the morning boat, and leaving Mandeville for the Springs by the return of the evening boat. Fare each way, one dollar. my25 1m

Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby specially notified that TWO NOTES belonging to me, drawn by J. R. ... to the order and endorsed by Jules Lestrade, for the sum of $720 16 ... each, dated 24th April, 1860, payable respectively on the 1st day of September, 1860 and 1861, at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, which notes are payable to ... particular by ... A. Boudousquie, notary public, to identify them with an act of mortgage passed in his offices on the 24th April, 1860, having been destroyed by fire at Mandeville, in the ... the ... that the ... made to Jonn Pemberton, Esq., attorney ... CARLO FAROLI.
my24 25 ...

HOLLAND GIN.

15 PIPES J. Meeus's & Sons, ... dam, landing ex ship ... from Havre, and for sale by FREAU & COUTURIE. my26

EXCHANGE,

ON SIGHT OR ON TIME,

On Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Nantes, Rouen, Havre, Nancy, Lyons, Mulhouse, Amiens, Strasbourg, Metz, Nimes, Rheims, St. Etienne, St. Quentin, Valenciennes, Tarbes, Pau, Bayonne, La Rochelle, Angoulême, Agen, Périgueux, Orleans, Rennes, Brest, For sale by J. CAVAROC & CO. my25 ... Conti street.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.,

111..........CANAL STREET..........111

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... $...

DIRECTORS:
A. process Millenberger, J. R. Grubb,
A. ..., P. ... N. Nolan,
H. M. Wright, A. Reynard,
M. Maxereau, O. Sabatier,
O. Leaves, S. M. Darby,
J. M. Saxondo, J. Tuyes.

This company ... insures ... against the losses and damages by fire ... of premiums.
J. TUYES, President.
nov27 J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Louisiana State Insurance Co.

OFFICE, No. 38 CAMP STREET.

Capital $300,000

DIRECTORS:
J. LAFFINE, F. H. HARRIS,
THEODORE FROIS, J. N. ROBERT,
A. D. GRIEFF, J. A. BONNAFON,
JACOB ZOLLY, AMADEO LANDRY,
E. GANUCHEAU.

This Company will be ready to transact business on the 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will insure against fire, perils of the seas, rivers, and inland damage by fire, and all usual risks, at the current rate of premium.

A cash return premium of FIFTEEN PER CENT will be made to those insuring in this office.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 10, 1859.

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Place.

New Orleans, August ..., 1859.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors this day, it was

Resolved, That from and after this date, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be made on all premiums ... HENRY PEYCHAUD, President. R. PLASSAN, Vice-President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
R. Plassan, Thos. N. Blake,
C. H. Kerdlon, B. Nastre,
A. Laforest, P. Queyrouze,
F. Malochée, F. Marcus, Jr.
my24 H. Peychaud.

PIANOS!

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has received a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.

GRAND CONCERT PIANOS,
HALF GRAND PIANOS,
OBLIQUE PIANOS,
PICCOLOS.

The above instruments are guaranteed in every respect and will be sold at unprecedented low prices.

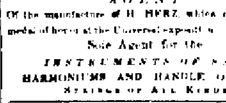
SOUKDES & CHASSAIGNAC, 76 CHARTRES STREET.

Music! Music!! Music!!!

A. ELIE,

... ROYAL STREET ...

Complete assortment of MUSIC. Sole agent for the PIANO VOICE ... &c.



PIANOS. PIANOS.

AGENT

Of the manufacture of H. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exposition.

Sole Agent for the

INSTRUMENTS OF SAX

HARMONIUMS AND HANDLE ORGANS

STRINGS OF ALL KINDS.

MUSIC.

SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC,

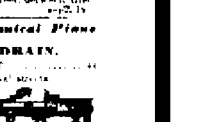
No. 76 CHARTRES STREET, No. 76.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Music and Musical Instruments.

SOLE Agents for the celebrated PIANO FORTES of Henry Herz, to whom the grand Medal was awarded at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. The superior excellence of these Pianos has been acknowledged by the Jury of Exhibition of 1855, to be superior to those of Erard and Pleyel.

French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. 76 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets.



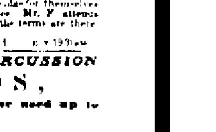
Harmonium and Mechanical Piano

ADOLPHE FLANDRAIN,

46 .... CONTI STREET ....

Between Chartres and Royal streets.

HAS just received an assortment of Harmoniums and Mechanical Pianos, direct from the manufactory of A. Debain, Paris, supplies to all the European ..., superior to all other instruments ... the ... New Orleans ... Paris ... These instruments can be ... depot ... Europe to ...



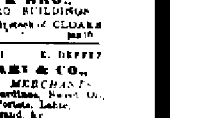
Amateurs are invited to call and judge for themselves of the excellence of the above Pianos. Mr. F. attends personally to repairs and tunings, and the terms are their ... Secondhand Pianos bought and sold. ...

RICH DOUBLE PERCUSSION PIANOS,

Greatly Superior to those used up to This Day.

A. PERIER

HAS opened, on Royal street, No. 95, between Conti and St. Louis streets, his new Piano Store, where amateurs will always find the best Pianos manufactured in Paris, London and New York.



His connection for the last fifteen years with the houses of Pleyel & Co., Erard and Debain, enables him to buy Pianos and offer them on very liberal terms. nov 10 2aw

C. A. HARRISSE & BRO.,

200 CANAL STREET, TOURO BUILDINGS

ARE selling out the balance of their stock of CLOAKS at cost. jan16

A. TAMBOURY. T. OLIVARI. E. DEFFEZ.

TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of Wines, Brandies, Sardines, Sweet Oil, &c. Depot of Chateau de Portets, Lafite, Margaux, d'Arche, Guiraud, &c.

my7 ......ROYAL STREET...... 87 Between Conti and St. Louis streets, New Orleans. mh15

Cream Chocolate and Bonbons!

G. LAVIE,

No. 21 ST. CHARLES STREET.

HAS received an extensive assortment of Cream Chocolate from the house of Masson, Paris, also fine "Fabbo Bergen" Bonbons, Fancy and Rich Boxes. ...

SOLE AGENCY

OF THE CELEBRATED

STACKER IRON-WORKS,

TENNESSEE.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand a full assortment of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths, which he offers at the following rates:

Sugar Kettles, from 34 to 72 inches ... $1.25 an inch.
... 42 ... 1 50 ...
... under 42 ... 75 ...
Grate Bars ... 3 cents per pound.
Furnace Mouths, $25, $30, and $35, according to size and pattern.

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, No. 17 Perdido street.

$20 SAVED

ON TICKET AND EXPENSES

TO

NEW YORK,

And a much greater saving to

EUROPE,

By taking the

POPULAR, COMFORTABLE AND CHEAP ROUTE, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

For through passage tickets, which include meals and staterooms the entire distance, (except from Montgomery to Savannah.) Price $30 75. Apply to J. W. GREGORY, General Ticket and Freight Agent.
apl1 1y St. Charles Hotel, corner Gravier st., N. O.

Comfort to Children.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of Children's Carriages, such as TWIN COACHES, GIGS, PERAMBULATORS, with and without springs and all with tops and finely finished, which will be sold at very low prices to close the consignment, by J. ..., Jr.,
my7 ... Chartres street.