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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9.

PROGRESS OF DOUGLAS'S DOCTRINES.

In our comments upon the position of Senator DOUGLAS we have argued that the Democrats of the North would rejoice at the opportunity of accepting a doctrine which, while it apparently binds them to the Constitution, does not conflict with their reluctance to offer open support to the South on the slavery question. The conservatives of the free States—even those who profess to agree with and sustain the Administration—can never be brought to the extreme Southern view which maintains the right and duty of Congress to enact a slave code for the Territories. The *ultima thule* of their tenets in reference to this vexed topic is "non-intervention." They are willing to go thus far, but not beyond it. They consider that the vital principle was embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and in the bill organizing the Territory of Kansas in 1854. They will stand up to the South so long as it refrains from forcing upon them new and more stringent issues; but they will sternly recalcitrate if fresh attempts are made to bind them to the will of the fire-eaters.

These opinions have been recently confirmed by the action of the Maine Democratic State Convention which, as befits the extreme North, leads off in response to the Douglas letter. It is known that in that Convention the Administration wing of the Democracy succeeded in carrying the nomination for Governor, and likewise in selecting two out of the four delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The anti-Douglas men were, therefore, in full force in the Convention, numbering a majority of that body. It is consequently worth while looking at the resolutions adopted on the occasion—especially as they were accepted by a unanimous vote. The very first has an "awful squinting" towards DOUGLAS in the very last line. Here it is:

Resolved, That all political power is inherent in the people; that all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; that the right of self-government is the fundamental idea of all republican institutions, and the doctrine of the capacity of the people to govern themselves the corner stone of our political faith, applicable alike to the States and Territories of our Union.

But the second, third and fourth leave no room to hang a doubt on. They expressly and emphatically, and almost in the language of Senator DOUGLAS, reaffirm the position assumed by him in his letter. Read them, ye anti-Douglas Democrats, and tell us if they are the sentiments of the Administration wing of the Democracy?

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine assert the great principle of self-government and popular sovereignty as the basis of their policy in reference to the organized Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That, acting upon the principle of absolute non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, we recognize as eminently just and wise, we are opposed to any legislation by Congress to establish, abolish, regulate, or protect slavery in the Territories.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of the Democratic party steadfastly to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, which is founded upon principles as old as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within its limits; and we approved and endorse the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and we resist all attempts to add to the creed of the party such new issues, and pledge ourselves to resist any attempt to reopen the African slave trade or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, as the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it.

Remember that these resolutions were unanimously concurred in by a Convention in which a direct struggle between the friends of the Administration and of Douglas exhibited some twenty majority in favor of the former. We take it that, according to the Charleston *Mercury*, the Mississippian and other journals of that ilk, the principles enunciated by the Maine Democrats are in complete identity with those cherished in the South, and hence that the faction in Maine styles itself Democratic, has nothing whatever to affiliate with the genuine Democracy—i. e., with Southern Rights. Democracy. If, however, we exclude from the Democratic house all who endorse the Douglas doctrine of squatter sovereignty and non-intervention, we shall have to begin the work of cleansing the Augean stable by a gigantic lustration. Nothing else, in short, than the exclusion and excommunication of the entire Democratic party in the North—for we may rest quite certain that if an Administration Convention endorses the Douglas creed in the State of Maine, the commonwealths of New England, the Middle States, and the West will not be slow to follow. The work of denunciation and repudiation will have to be applied to all those powerful bodies of Democracy. Nay, it will extend to the formidable body of Democrats who, in the slave States themselves, are in favor of Douglas; and the upshot will be that the party, pure and undefiled, will flourish only in the hallowed precincts of South Carolina, sending out a few shoots into Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, branching into one or two other States. This process will tend no doubt to the complete purification of the party, but how much of it will be left after the operation is a problem which we leave the interested to solve.

The truth is that the tests by which the fire-eaters try to gauge the Democratic faith are entirely unacceptable to the North, and will be rejected just as coolly and completely by the National Convention in 1860 as they have virtually been by the Democratic Sanhedrim. At least such is our opinion, though we may be mistaken.

[illegible] TON.—Messrs. BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, [illegible] street, have our thanks for the [illegible] number of this valuable magazine. It [contains], as usual, full and accurate descriptions of the latest styles of dress, and is embellished with two superb colored engravings of the fashions. A special feature of *Le Bon Ton* is that each number has [illegible] of patterns cut in tissue paper [illegible] mantilla, robe or other article pertaining to the toilet, with full directions for [illegible]. Of course no milliner, and [illegible] lady who follows the fashions, can [do] without *Le Bon Ton*.

[CAB]ADAVANT.—It will be seen by his card in another column that this gentleman, so long and favorably known in this community as an admirable dentist, has been for some time located in New Orleans, at 182 [Royal] street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets, where he has been "winning golden opinions from all sorts of people"—as much by his gentlemanly demeanor as from the skill with which he performs his operations. Having discovered that [illegible] human desideratum, a method of [extracting] teeth which makes the performance painless to the patient, one of such a [illegible] to make sensation, as scarcely [illegible] him to leaving the whole batch. The Doctor may rest assured [illegible] here will not forget him.—*Gazette and Sentinel*.

[STEWART]'S SUGAR PROCESS.—Mr. Wm. R. [Stuart], No. 42 Canal street, gives notice in [another] column that he continues acting as [agent of A.] STEWART's agent in selling rights [to] his process for making sugar.

[illegible] sells at auction To-DAY, at 10½ [o'clock] A. M., [illegible] at the corner of Frenchmen [and] Royal streets.

[illegible] MORPHY, auctioneer, will sell THIS [illegible] at the [illegible] Warehouse, on [illegible] between [illegible] and Julia streets, [illegible].

[The] attention of buyers is called to the [sale] on THURSDAY at auction, by Vincent [illegible], at auction rooms No. 25 [illegible] street.

[The] New York papers narrate a curious [circumstance] recently brought to light. A man named Edward Griffith was [tried] and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for shooting a private watchman, according to the evidence on his [trial], [who] detected him and a confederate in the [commission] of a burglary. The watchman was dangerously wounded, but recovered, and swore positively that Edward Griffith, the prisoner, was the man who shot him. There were, besides, several circumstances which involved him in suspicion, and the jury found him guilty. It now transpires that Griffith was entirely innocent. He was at home and in bed when the crime was committed. The history is deeply interesting as an illustration of the uncertainty of circumstantial and even positive evidence.

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

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP HUNGARIAN.

The Great Battle on the Mincio.

VICTORY OF ALLIES CONFIRMED.

Thirty Guns Taken by the Allies.

FRENCH ARMY CROSSED THE MINCIO.

RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Commercial Intelligence.

FARTHER POINT, (Canada) July 8.—The new steamship Hungarian, Captain Jones, passed this point this morning.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 29th ult., and her advices are four days later than those received by the Adelaide at St. Johns.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Adelaide amount to 18,000 bales.

Cotton closed dull. The market is generally unchanged, the quotations by the Vigo and Adelaide being generally maintained.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, June 29.—The funds have maintained more steadiness, and closed firm at a slight advance.

Consols for money closed at 92⅝ to 92⅞.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed with a declining tendency.

The Provision market closed dull, without material change in prices.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, June 29.—No important movement has taken place at the seat of war since the great battle of the 24th on the Mincio, in which the Austrians were defeated.

The full details of the battle have not yet been received.

No estimate of the losses on either side have been reported.

The Austrians admit that their losses were extraordinarily heavy.

The Sardinians also admit very heavy losses.

Napoleon reports that the allied army took six thousand prisoners, three flags and thirty pieces of cannon.

The Austrians have recrossed the Mincio. Field Marshal Baron Hess has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army.

The latest advices from the seat of war state that the French had crossed the Mincio in pursuit of the Austrians.

Further by the Hungarian.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF MINCIO.

The Two Emperors in the Field.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF BOTH ARMIES.

35,000 Austrians and 12,000 French Fallen.

75 Guns and 16 Standards Taken.

GENERAL NEILL CREATED MARSHAL.

Preparations for Another Battle

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Of the 18,000 bales sold during the three days since the sailing of the Adelaide, 3000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

The market closed dull. Holders are offering their stock freely, but show no disposition to press sales. The quotations of last Friday are barely maintained.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable.

The market closed quiet and dull, but prices were well maintained.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—The Breadstuffs market closed very dull, and prices have a declining tendency.

Beef closed dull, generally at previous prices.

Pork closed dull and prices are unchanged.

Bacon closed dull. Lard closed heavy, and all qualities have slightly declined.

Naval Stores closed steady at previous quotations.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, June 29.—The London Money market is slightly more stringent, but exhibits considerable activity.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

LONDON, June 29.—The latest reliable dispatches from the seat of war left the Austrian headquarters at Villafranca, between the fortresses of Verona and Mantua, with the entire Austrian army concentrating on the left bank of the Mincio, and the allied army advancing towards the right bank from Castiglione.

Before the allied army had reached the Mincio in force, the Austrians, with the entire force of their army, crossed to the right bank, and took the initiative in the battle.

A dispatch of the 25th from Napoleon to the Empress Regent says:

"The enemy withdrew last night.

"I slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria.

"Gen. Neill greatly distinguished himself at the battle, and has been created a Marshal of France.

"The Austrians crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole force, but were obliged to abandon their positions, and withdrew to the left bank of the river, blowing up the bridge at Goito after them.

"We took thirty pieces of cannon and 7000 prisoners."

Private dispatches from the camp, via Turin and Paris, state that Austria had 35,000 men placed *hors de combat*, and lost sixteen flags and seventy-five pieces of artillery.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Paris upon the announcement of the victory. The Boulevards were immediately thronged with people eager to read the bulletins which were posted up by the Government.

The full official details of the battle have not yet been received, and great anxiety was felt at Paris for a more circumstantial account of the battle.

Private telegrams from the seat of war intimate that the French army have suffered so severely as to be unable to resume the offensive.

Vague rumors were in circulation at Paris that the loss of the French army was 12,000 killed and wounded.

The battle was fought at Lalferino, a small town a few miles from Goito.

According to the latest accounts the Austrians were preparing for another great battle, under the command of Field Marshal Hess.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 8.—The steamer Grand Duke passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

UNITED STATES TREASURY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The receipts of the Treasury for the last week in June were $2,633,000.

The amount of drafts paid was nearly $3,000,000.

The drafts issued amounted to over $2,000,000.

The balance remaining in the Treasury is $4,435,000.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

MONTREAL, July 7.—The great cricket match between the New York and Montreal Cricket Clubs resulted in favor of the Montreal Club, with seven wickets to go down.

TWENTY THOUSAND WIDOWS.—Sir Walter Scott admits that the battle of Waterloo created in the British empire *fifteen thousand* widows. It is probable that the recent battle of Magenta has created at least *twenty thousand* widows and *sixty thousand* orphans.

The Florence correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes that many of the Americans who wintered at Rome are now there, generally on the way for home.—Among them are a part of General Scott's family, Mrs. Bishop Doane and her son, Mr. Charles C. Perkins, and Mr. Wm. Beach Lawrence and family, of Newport, R. I.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE—*A New Trial Granted*.—The defendant's motion for a new trial in the cause of Effie C. Carstang vs. Henry Shaw, in which a verdict of $100,000 damages was given to the plaintiff, a short time ago, at St. Louis, was argued on Tuesday last in the Court of Common Pleas of that city by Mr. Shepley for the defendant and Mr. Wright for the plaintiff. After Mr. W. had concluded his argument, Judge Bates rose to reply, when the Court stopped him, and said that if the plaintiff's case were perfectly free from all exceptions, the amount of the verdict would not, under the circumstances of the case, be a sufficient reason to induce the Court to set it aside. But the Court did not regard the plaintiff's case in that light, and it was only necessary to say that the Court could not allow any verdict to stand where the Court had excluded testimony and the parties had got it before the jury, or got it where they were likely to see it, by publishing it in the newspapers, as was done in this case. The motion was therefore sustained and a new trial was granted. The case cannot again come up for trial before the next term of the Court, which will commence in November.

ZOUAVES.—The latest edition, (just published) of Webster's quarto dictionary gives it the following definition: "The name of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress." It is "derived from the Arabic word Zouaoua, a confederacy of the Arabic tribes who live on the mountains back of Algiers."

Magyars is the name of a people who in the ninth century invaded and overran Hungary, previously settled by the Huns. The Magyars are still the dominant race in Hungary.

Coolie, or Cooyl, or Kuli, is a Hindostan word, and means day laborer. The Europeans in China have adopted it to designate Chinese day laborers. The term is therefore applied to the day laborers both of India and China.

Sepoy (Hindoo *Sepahi*) means a native of India employed in the military service of a European power.

THE WAR—FOREIGN ITEMS.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an order of the day, published by the King at Milan, recapitulating all Garibaldi's exploits in Upper Lombardy, and expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and bravery displayed by that bold leader and the officers and men under him. The King awards to General Garibaldi the gold medal of military valor, and confers various other decorations on officers and men. Twenty-two officers and men are besides honorably mentioned.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PAPAL AUTHORITY.—The *Times'* correspondent remarks that, as Lombardy and Tuscany are occupied by the French, the summoning of the Italians to arms by the Emperor's proclamation doubtless applied to the Pontifical States and the Neapolitans. We may, therefore, expect to see, before long, the Papal authority circumscribed to the city of Rome and its immediate suburbs. Parma has demanded French troops. The reserves of the Imperial Guard leave on Friday for Italy. Two divisions of the army of Lyons are also preparing to leave.

AUSTRIAN COUNCIL OF WAR — *Censure of Marshal Giulay*.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 10th inst., says: A few days ago—probably on the 5th instant—a council of war was held at Verona, and almost all its members expressed their disapproval of the dispositions made by Count Giulay on the 4th and 5th instant. The sitting is said to have been a stormy one; and it probably was so, as it is now the question of the immediate removal of the Commander of the second army. The Austrian Generals are disconsolate, as they one and all firmly believe that the allies would have been defeated on the 5th, had an attack been made on them by the ten fresh brigades (two complete corps d'armée and one division) which Count Giulay, on his own confession, had at his disposal. It is rumored that Baron Hess is to be Commander in Chief, General Benedek his Adjutant, and General Ramming his Quartermaster General; but the only reliable news received from Verona is that Hess, as Commander-in-Chief, is now engaged in reorganizing that part of the second army which was opposed to the allies on the 4th and 5th. It appears that Giulay's dispositions were so execrably bad that the Sardo-French army would have been able to march to Milan with little molestation, had not the vanguard of Clam's corps chanced to arrive at the Lombard capital on the 2d instant. As only 7000 men of Clam's corps took part in the action, not more than 75,000 or 80,000 Austrians could have been engaged on the 4th instant. The feeling against the blundering commander is so strong, and people so loudly assert that his conduct ought to be inquired into, that the police have considered it advisable to arrest some of the coffee house declaimers. This step, however, is a very imprudent one, as it only serves to increase the exasperation of the public. The loudest railers against General Giulay are military men.

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.—A letter from Buffalora, dated the 6th inst., and published in the *Journal des Debats*, says: "I went yesterday to see the battlefield. A person who understood German spoke to some prisoners whom we met on the road; they were all Hungarians. 'We should not have been taken unless with our own will,' they said; 'we gave up because we hate the Austrians as much as the French themselves do. Do not, therefore, believe we should have been otherwise taken. We were engaged in the war of 1848.' It was impossible to discover the slightest trace of braggadocio in this language. It was said simply with the accent of truth. I will now give you some idea of the manner in which a convoy of prisoners is managed on the march. A platoon of soldiers heads the band, and another closes it. Here and there, at intervals, are soldiers on the flanks. All have their muskets loaded. If a prisoner attempts to escape he is killed on the spot, without any notice; and the same fate awaits them if they refuse to advance, unless they are exhausted and unable to proceed. If an enemy's force is fallen in with, and an attack is apprehended, the prisoners are ordered to lie down on the ground, and if one of them attempts to rejoin his comrades he is knocked on the head. The slightest attempt at rebellion also brings a volley. From these regulations it may be easily understood how readily a small party of soldiers can conduct a large body of prisoners. The convoy which I met was not less than 2500 in number and the escort not more than 60. On their arrival at Novara, where a large crowd awaited them, the Lombards at the head of the column waved their caps with delight, and looking up at the windows, cried out, 'Viva l'Italia! Viva la Francia!' The Hungarians say nothing. The Germans are silent."

OPINION IN FRANCE.—H. J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, writing from Paris on the 16th June, says:

There is some excitement here just now concerning the course of Prussia. She has taken steps to put some 250,000 troops in readiness for immediate service, and the natural inference is that she intends to take an active part in the war. But this is by no means a necessary deduction, and the general disposition is to accord credence to the explanation of the official *Gazette*, and to regard the announcement as merely a precautionary measure on the part of Prussia, and as a means of protecting herself in case she should be compelled to depart from her position of neutrality. Until this action was announced, the feeling generally prevailed here that the Emperor would succeed in localizing the war. His proclamation to the Italians has been well received everywhere, and has strengthened the confidence, which the coolest minds have felt from the commencement, in the moderation as well as the justice of his views concerning Italy. He will have a question of delicacy and difficulty to solve in regard to the Papal States; but, with this exception, his way seems clear. All declare that independence is what the Italians need first of all, and that so far as Austria is concerned, her domination in the Peninsula is certain to be terminated by this war.

But how is it possible—say the obstinate croakers—that a man who is despotic at home should give freedom abroad? What can Liberalism anywhere hope from the author of the *coup d'etat*? This is literally the only argument (if it can be so called) which is urged against the war; and after the full discussion which the subject has already received in the *Times*, it is not necessary for me to say anything here of its weakness. It has ceased indeed to have any special weight even with those who urge it most. The French people themselves have long since forgiven the author of the *coup d'etat*, and I verily believe that France never enjoyed a more thoroughly popular government, that she never had one which more steadily consulted the interests of the great mass of the people, or which was more warmly and strenuously supported by them. It is quite common in the United States, I am aware, to account for the almost unanimous support which the Emperor has received at every popular election, by saying that the votes were given under constraint, and that the suffrage was not free. To a certain extent this is probably true; but in spite of all deductions to be made on this account, I believe three-fourths of all the people of France would vote to-morrow, if left perfectly free, in favor of Napoleon III and his Government, as against any other that could be offered them.

GARIBALDI.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that Garibaldi's corps, which daily becomes more formidable, now threatens the Southern Tyrol. The German population of that district is seriously alarmed. The writer describes the Southern Tyrol as extremely impatient of Austrian rule.

HONORS FOR THE ARMY IN ITALY.—The *Moniteur* will soon publish a decree conferring promotions, honors, and crosses on nearly a thousand persons, for the late military actions in Italy.

THE FRENCH NAVAL EXPEDITION.—The first detachment of the siege flotilla which is intended to reinforce the naval squadron in the Adriatic has sailed from Toulon. A landing on the coast between Venice and Trieste has been contemplated.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported in certain high quarters that the Prince Regent of Prussia has caused it to be intimated that if the French army cross the Mincio, the act will be considered as menacing to the Germanic Confederation. It is further stated that the Generals under the command of Marshal Pelissier are forthwith to repair to their respective stations. It is considered not improbable that the army now called the army of the East may soon be denominated the army of the Rhine.

MORE ITALIAN PRONOUNCEMENTS. — Turin, June 17.—The official bulletin, published to-day, announces from Tuscany that Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops. Ten thousand Tuscan troops, with eight hundred horses, are ready to depart with him. Ravenna has pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to a central government, established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia. The manifesto also expresses the unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form part of a monarchy worthy of the gratitude of the Italians.

The *Journal des Debats* has an article on the Island of Perim. The writer says that in the name of the liberty of the seas, and of the universal rights of nations, England should be asked what the fortification of the Island of Perim means.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg says that if Prussia allows herself to be goaded into menacing steps, Russia will concentrate corps of troops on the Prussian frontiers and in Gallicia, and detachments of the Russian fleet will be sent to the Prussian ports in the Baltic.

PRUSSIA.—The number of men in the six corps d'armée about to be mobilized in Prussia amounts to 309,000 men. The Prussian army altogether amounts to eight corps, including the regiments of the guard.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, June 16.—By an Imperial decree the public will receive for interest on the national loan, now due, either bank notes at 125 florins for every 100 florins, or Government bonds, to be redeemed with compound interest after five years from issue.

VIENNA, June 16.—The official *Reichsgesetzblatt* publishes an imperial decree ordering the payment of interest on the national loan during the continuance of the war, to be made in bank notes, with premium (*agio*), instead of in specie. For the period until the end of September the *agio* is fixed at 25 per cent. The payment of duties and taxes by coupons of the loan remain valid and unaltered. It is, however, left to the option of the public to request payment of the interest on the said national loan in Government bonds (*Staats Schuldverschreibungen*) which, after five years from the date the interest on the national loan becomes due, will be paid with compound interest at the rate of 125 florins for every one hundred florins in specie. In other words, the public will receive for interest now due, at their option, either bank notes at 125 florins for every 100 florins, or Government bonds, to be redeemed with compound interest, after five years from the date of their issue.

(From the Liverpool Journal, June 18.)

The Very Latest News.

The Austrians have, for strategic purposes, perhaps, retired to the Mincio, and the allies, we are told, are in pursuit of them; but their whereabouts is not exactly indicated. The Emperor and the King have certainly removed their headquarters from Milan; but obvious delay is considered necessary by both armies. Francis Joseph has ordered the dispatch of all available troops from Austria to Lombardy, and Louis Napoleon has already received a portion of 100,000, to be immediately sent from France to Genoa, and across the Alps. According to a Vienna account, a great battle is to be immediately risked; and, as Gen. Giulay has hitherto been a total failure, the command has been taken from him and given to Gen. eral Count Schlick. Garibaldi maintains his ground, according to one account, and has been repulsed according to another; but circumstances were not very urgent with him, for he had time to pay a visit to the King at Milan. It does not appear that he had an interview with the Emperor, and it is now pretty well known that he is no favorite with Louis Napoleon. On his part, the feeling is very amply responded to.

The accounts during the week from Prussia have been very contradictory. It is stated that the mobilization of the Prussian army indicates an intention of operating in favor of Austria, and that the allies, on crossing the Mincio, will precipitate the German and Prussian armies into the field against them. This, however, is denied; but there can be no doubt that there is a terrible excitement in all the German provinces against the French Emperor. Whether it will manifest itself in action remains to be seen. The change of ministry in England will not be without influence, for, although France rejoices in the triumph of her arms, the universal wish is for peace, and that object, it is thought, will now be obtained by the interference of the British cabinet. A knowledge of the same fact will not be without its influence in Prussia; and possibly the belligerent powers may not be altogether indisposed to admit the mediation of England. Austria certainly will have very little confidence in Lord Palmerston, but it may be otherwise disposed in regard to Lord John Russell.

Senator Douglas.

The Boston *Courier*, the organ of the Conservatives, contains the subjoined notice of Senator Douglas. It is liberal and truthful—as our readers will confess, when they remember it is from an opposition paper:

Mr. Douglas, it cannot be denied, is endowed in a large measure with those qualities which awaken a certain measure of admiration, irrespective of the particular end towards which they are directed. He is a man of courage, energy, self reliance and indomitable will. These are attractive traits of character, and will always command the applause of mankind, and win for their possessor some share of influence, if not of confidence. The relation in which he has lately stood towards the Democratic party is one which has commanded the sympathies of outsiders and spectators; and the spirit with which he has defended and sustained himself has caused the rigor of many to relent who had determined never to forgive him.

The letter of Mr. Douglas, which we published in our paper of yesterday, is marked by his best qualities. No one can deny that it is a manly and straightforward document. It has the great and peculiar merit of being short, and yet it says all that the occasion calls upon him to say. It seems to be an unpremeditated effusion; and yet we have no doubt that it has been the result of careful deliberation and much consultation. And we have no doubt, too, that the Democratic party, or a decisive majority of them, will be found walking in the path which he has indicated. The future course and policy of the Democratic party are matters of much interest, not merely to the members of the party themselves, but to all persons who wish to see the country at internal peace; because the march of political events has devolved upon the Democratic party the duty and responsibility of governing the country, and how that trust is to be discharged is matter of grave concern to all who are on board the ship, whether passengers or crew.

We do not deem it worth while to speculate upon what would be the consequences if the Democratic party should be insane enough, under the lead of some of its factious and abstractionists, to incorporate into its creed a declaration in favor of the slave trade, or a resolution that it is the duty of Congress, by positive legislation, to uphold slavery in the Territories; because we do not believe that they will do either the one or the other. Certainly, if they should, it would subject not merely the party, but the Union, to a severer strain than either has yet sustained. Just at this moment Mr. Douglas seems likely to be the coming man, politically speaking.

The Matches Disease.

Many of our readers will smile when we say that there is a disease called in common parlance "the matches disease." Very few, among the thousands or millions who light their lamp, their pipe, or their cigar with a lucifer match, are aware of the fact that those who manufacture, and those who use these matches are liable to contract one of the most dreadful of diseases. We quote from the *Sun*:

Quite recently a young woman who worked in a match manufactory was sent to the Bellevue Hospital to have an under jaw removed, which had become diseased by inhaling the phosphoric acid used in the factory. The operation was skillfully performed, and the young woman, after some time, went from the hospital perfectly cured. She had, however, a diseased tooth in one of her upper jaws, and returning to her old business of match making, she soon contracted anew the disease, and finally died of it.

Another instance of this "match disease" came under our observation yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital. A young girl who has worked in a match factory had her left upper jaw, which had become diseased, removed by the surgeons of the establishment, in presence of some of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Mott, Jr., and Dr. Church performed the operation, in presence of a large number of the faculty—Dr. Mott, Sr., and Dr. Francis being present and assisting with their advice.

The young woman was brought into the operating room or "theatre," and placed under the influence of ether. When she had become perfectly insensible, the cheek was cut open from the chin to the ear, and the diseased jaw cut out. The roots of the disease were followed and cut out, and the blood vessels carefully tied up. Before the operation was completed, she returned to consciousness, and her cries, while the cheek was being sewed up, were agonizing. Several left the room, but the doctors continued their work with the utmost impassiveness. The portion of the jaw removed was, as one of the spectators remarked, "perfectly rotten."

We learned from the physicians that the disease is quite common among those who work in match factories, and that it is dangerous for any one who has diseased teeth to be employed in the manufacture of lucifer matches. They also state that the disease may be contracted by those who have diseased teeth by lighting cigars or a pipe with lucifers, and inhaling the phosphoric acid which is liberated by their ignition. It is well for people to understand this fact, and, as the doctors say, if a person has a diseased tooth, he or she should have it removed at once, and thus escape all danger of the "match disease."

SINGULAR CHANGE OF SKIN.—A friend writes us from Franklin county that a negro upon the plantation of T. A. Magee, Esq., of McCall's creek, fourteen miles east of Meadville, presents a very singular appearance worthy the attention of medical men.

The negro is about 34 years old, of large size, and born and raised in Franklin county. About three years ago he was attacked very severely with disease, which rendered him helpless for four months. During that time the entire skin peeled off, leaving nothing but flesh and bone. In a short time the skin gradually commenced growing again, and soon covered the whole body, and now he is perfectly pied all over; the spots being of all shapes and sizes. His hair and nails came off, and his hair is in spots, some white and some perfectly black. The negro is now perfectly healthy, and has been so since recovering from the attack of this disease. Those who would like to examine so singular a change, can do so by visiting Mr. Magee's plantation. He will be glad to show them what he considers a very great curiosity.—*Natchez Courier*.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, who recently died in London, left to the Jews of that city nearly $40,000 for educational and religious purposes. His estate was sworn at $5,000,000. He had a princely residence in St. John's Lodge, the most beautiful part of Regent's Park. His daughters, especially one who married the Viscount Avigdor, (son of the Nice banker) are distinguished for high literary attainment.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—The Ascension *Acadian* has the following:

The Fourth of July festivities at the Island were marred by a most sad and unfortunate occurrence. We regret to state that Mr. Edmon Jolly, a highly esteemed young man, nephew of Madame Gedeon Dupuy, and manager of her plantation, while on his return from the pic-nic, was in the act of taking out his revolver for the purpose of exhibiting it to a friend, when the pistol went off, discharging its contents in his head, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

KALEIDOSCOPE TOY.—Under the above caption the London *Engineer* states that a beautiful philosophical toy has lately been exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts in that city. It is a top with a flat disk of wood, and a spindle in its centre, by which it is set in motion with a string. On the upper surface of the disk cards of various colors and shapes are placed, and held by pins, and the top is set in motion. This produces pleasing effects, as a blue and yellow card exhibit a green color; a red and blue card a purple, and a red and yellow card an orange color. By taking a black card pierced with holes, and held steady above the rotating colored cards, the eye sees through the openings a most beautiful play of colors. They dance and waver in the outline of the perforated black card in a manner that appears magical. These effects are due to the fact that the eye retains for a certain period the impressions of color which it receives, and one impression has not time to be effaced before another succeeds it. The inventor is J. Gorham, who has thus succeeded in making a toy exhibit all the effects of the prismatic wheel which philosophers once employed to represent the prismatic spectrum.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The examination of the Girls' Public School on St. [illegible] street will take place Monday.

THE KILLING IN ALGIERS.—The Coroner concluded yesterday the investigation in the case of Peter Munster, the Irishman, killed the night of the 4th inst., in Algiers. The verdict attributes death to the wound inflicted by one Barney Holley, aided and abetted by one Auguste Valette and one Thomas Goodman, all not over 20 years of age.

Mrs. Munster, the widow of the deceased, testified that the accused came in while she and her husband were at supper, saying they must arrest her, and telling her, when she asked why, to come along and she would find out afterwards. They then tied her hands, but her husband remonstrated, and they were loosened. The accused then went towards the door, cursing Munster, who followed them, till suddenly he was turned upon and stabbed by Holley.

The accused were all arrested, and young Goodman has made a statement to this effect: "Passing by Munster's house the evening of the 4th, I went in to see Mrs. Munster who was drunk, and Munster asked me to call the police. I went out and met Holley and Vallette, who were both on a spree. I told them about Munster's request, and they volunteered to go and arrest Mrs. Munster. They went in, and catching her arms from behind, tied them with a rope, when Munster remonstrated. Holley asked Vallette to hand him his knife to cut the rope, which was done. We then turned to leave, Munster following and Holley cursing him, and as we reached the door, Holley suddenly turned, and calling Munster "a d—d son of a b—h," rushed at him and stabbed him, upon which he fell and we all fled."

Mrs. Munster is said to have been given to habitual intoxication.

MORE MURDEROUS DEEDS—*Two Men Frightfully and Doubtless Mortally Wounded*.—Scarcely have the city papers detailed the accounts of two murderous deeds, incident to the Fourth of July, before they are again called on this morning to record others quite as revolting in their particulars.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Eugene Paul, a youth of some 16 years, who sells papers on the Pontchartrain cars, got provoked with the keeper of a fruitery on Old Levee, near Ursulines street, and began throwing rotten apples at him. A German named John Egert was struck by one of them by accident, and holloed to the youth to take care who he was hitting, or he would suffer for it. He called the German some hard names, when the latter, as he threatened, slapped him. The youth then snatched up a sort of carving knife, such as is used at the small groceries on the levee for slicing meat for retail, and stabbed him deeply, and doubtless fatally, into the heart or some of the vital organs. The youth was arrested, and the German, as we saw him late last evening at the Charity Hospital, was asleep, but apparently sinking into the stupor of death.

The other murderous deed, perpetrated about the same hour, took its origin from near the same place. James Brophey, a deck hand of the steamer Music, was standing near the Crystal Palace coffee-house, corner of Conti and Front Levee streets, when Henry T. Evans, a night watchman of the Second District police, came up, and according to Brophey's account, (told with great exertion while gasping for breath, and therefore having similar force to a dying declaration) asked him how long he had been in the country. Brophey answered him, and Evans remarked bitterly that he had better have remained in New York and made his money by earning it. Upon saying this, Evans drew a frightful bowie-knife upon him, and he ran as hard as he could down Old Levee street, Evans following him all the while with the knife drawn. As they passed along, Mr. Edouard Dussumier, seeing what was likely to be the result, ran after to catch Evans. Brophey, to escape, as he hoped, ran into the store of Mr. Rollins, on Old Levee street, several squares from the scene of the quarrel. But no one could prevent Evans from following, and as he rushed after his victim, Mr. D., almost at his heels. Poor Brophey ran behind a hogshead and threw his hands, begging for mercy, and imploring Evans not to kill him; but the fearful knife, some six inches in the blade by two inches broad, was plunged by Evans into the breast of his victim just as Mr. Dussumier had succeeded in laying hands upon him, but a second too late to prevent the consummation of the frightful tragedy.

Mr. D., wrenching the bloody knife from Evans, held him till he was assisted in securing his arrest. Brophey was taken to the Charity Hospital, where he made out to tell the story as we have given it with such difficulty that he had to pause every few words to catch his breath—the blood gushing frightfully from his wound at every inspiration, and in such a manner as left scarcely the shadow of a hope of his recovery, the heart or some of the other vital organs having, as well as could be ascertained for the blood, been penetrated mortally.

Evans contends that he had a quarrel with Brophey, and that the latter insulted him. But there were scores of witnesses to the pursuit, and some doubtless to the inception of the difficulty, while the sequel would seem to speak for itself, without the aid of the testimony of Mr. Dussumier.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The young man Emile Barbiot, charged before Recorder Wiltz with obtaining goods under false pretenses, was yesterday honorably discharged, it appearing that he took some patterns home to see how his family would like them, and was led to delay returning them on account of having been called over the Lake.

A VIXEN.—Kate Hughes, alias Irish Kate, is under arrest on complaint of having, the noon of the 6th instant, attacked Louanne Hodges, dragged her down by her hair, tore off her bonnet, broke her parasol, and pitched into her with a club. The Fury gave bail for examination the 13th instant before Recorder Summers.

LARCENIES.—A slave named Rachel is under arrest on a charge of having stolen a gold chain and pencil from Mrs. H. L. Fetas, of the Second District. Also two slaves, Simon and Lacy, charged before Recorder Summers with stealing $420 in bank notes from Mary Rondeau's room, last Wednesday night. A white man named Wm. Manty and one not yet arrested are also implicated in the charge. The officers found Simon's room full of valuable articles, supposed to be stolen. The case is fixed for examination on the 13th instant. John W. Parks is to answer, same day, to a charge of stealing a watch from Fred Faber while asleep.

SEVERELY INJURED.—A German carter named Jacob Bait had his right arm and left leg broken yesterday, by the capsizing of his cart at the corner of Rampart and Barracks streets. He was doing about as well as could be expected, but was suffering intensely last evening at the Charity Hospital.

AGUE CURE.—This is something of a science as well as medicine. The supreme difficulty of the science is to accomplish its end without injury to the health: the supreme excellence of the medicine is in accomplishing just that. Fever and ague has long been cured by Quinine, Arsenic, Bismuth, Mercury, but the mischief was, the deep and often painful footprints they have left on the constitutions treated by them. DOCTOR AYER's new remedy cures without a particle of either of these or any other deleterious substance; and he promises not only absolute safety, but perfect certainty of cure; with which we may mention another quality of excellence not to be overlooked in these times, and that is his low price, which puts this crowning glory of his art within the reach of all.—*Herald, Lake Co., Ind.*

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

On SUNDAY, July 10th, 1859, will be issued the first number of a daily newspaper, to be published in the English and French languages, in the city of New Orleans, and to be styled the NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

The proprietors of the TIMES, well aware that there is an ample field in this city for more than one English and French daily; confident of the liberal support which the public will give to a well conducted enterprise of this kind, and already in possession of a large promised patronage, will present at the outset a sheet worthy of the warm support it is expected to receive. At the same time it should be added that on the receipt of presses and material from the North, during the coming fall, it will be in the power of the proprietors considerably to enlarge and improve their paper.

In politics, the TIMES will take an independent stand, keeping its readers posted as to all party movements, without lending its aid to the interests of any clique or faction. As a newspaper, its columns will always contain the latest news by telegraph and mail, while arrangements are now being effected to secure a competent corps of foreign and domestic correspondents. The current record of city intelligence will be found full and prompt. The Sunday edition will contain choice literary reading, original and selected, in addition to the usual amount of news.

Subscriptions:
Daily, one year, payable in advance.....$10 00
Six months.......... 5 00
Three months........ 2 50
One month........... 1 00
One week............ 25
SUNDAY TIMES one year, payable in advance, 2 00
Office of the New Orleans Times, 130 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.
New Orleans, July 8, 1859.

Common sense rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. The matter, have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of these portions of the system. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world. See advertisement.

Worms! Worms!!

There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of Fleming Bros.
SCOVIL & MEAD, Wholesale Agents for the South, 111 and 113 Chartres st.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great liniment. Sold by Barnes & Park, New York.

STEWART'S SUGAR PROCESS.
I AM still acting as General Agent for A. STEWART'S process, and sell rights to use the above process. [illegible] W. R. STUART.

J. HONARD, GARDEN SEEDS.
[illegible] Garden Seeds, Onion Sets, Plants. An extensive assortment of Plants and Shrubs to sell. Apply at the store or at the Horticultural establishment, Gentilly road. [illegible] Old Levee street, No. 213, (old No. 181) between Barracks and Hospital.

For Sale or Rent—A BAKERY.
SITUATED on Rampart street, between Ursulines and Hospital. Apply on the premises.

[Wines and groceries for sale by] JOS. H. MARKS, 45 and 47 New Levee st.: Port Wine, Madeira Wine, Sherry Wine, Champagne, Sperm Candles, Soap, Snuff, Segars, Indigo, Hermetically Sealed Articles, Split Peas, Barley, Pickles, Ketchups, Lemon Syrup, Extracts.

[Goods for sale by] VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.: Flour, Whisky, Lard, Starch, Candles.

[For sale by] T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 30 Old Levee st.: Whisky, Cognac.

[For sale by] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.: Quinine, Sal Soda, Spices, Pouchong Tea, Hostetter's Bitters.

[For sale by] E. LAMBERT: In Bond—Cognac, Holland Gin; Brandy Coloring.

Brandies in Corporation Stores. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 20 Customhouse st.

Received on consignment—Vuelta Abajo Leaf Tobacco. GUMA & BANCH.

Landing ex ship Ariadne, from Bordeaux—Claret, Burgundy. E. LAMBERT, No. 60 Magazine street.

Landing ex ship Ariadne, from Bordeaux. J. DECHAMPS, 28 St. Louis st.

To arrive per ship Marie Barnier, from Bordeaux—Brandy. J. DECHAMPS.

Tobacco—50 bales Vuelta de Abajo, wrappers and fillers. E. TREMOULET, 10 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.

Landing ex ship Uruguay, from Marseilles. E. VALADON, 161 Royal st.

Daily expected per ship Ariadne, from Bordeaux—Frontignan Wine. FAURIE & NORMAN, 34 and 36 Royal st.

To arrive per ship Morning Star, from Bordeaux. FAURIE & NORMAN.

To Amateurs—Choice Champagne Wines. FAURIE & NORMAN, 34 and 36 Royal st.

Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi—French Bazaar. [illegible]

J. J. Rene, [illegible] L. DUFOUR & CO.

Franco-Italian Drug Store.
Vegetable Antiphlogistic Pomade; Vegetable Depurative Syrup; Preserved Goods; Tamarind Syrup. F. REILLE, Druggist, Corner Rampart and Barracks streets, N. O.

Notice. I HAVE associated with me since 1st June last, Messrs. THOMAS BLOM and LOUIS [illegible]. KEARNY, BLOM & CO. ALFRED KEARNY.

Ten Dollars Reward. LOST, [illegible] GOLD FRAME SPECTACLES. [illegible]

Wanted. A YOUNG MAN, speaking the English and French languages, as Clerk and Porter. Apply to DEBUTTE & LANCASTER, 148 Old Levee st.

PAUL E. THEARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 42 Royal street.

Notice. FROM this date Mr. OSCAR ARROYO has our full power of attorney. DUPRES & ROUEN. New Orleans, July 5th, 1859.

For Sale. A GROCERY STORE, having a good run of customers. Apply to A. TITUS, 127 Old Levee st.

$100 Reward. WILL be paid for the arrest of the negro boy ARTHUR, belonging to the undersigned, about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black complexion. Apply at No. 226 Bayou road. NOURAS. F. E. CHASSAIGNOL, No. 24 St. Louis street.

For Rent. THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE situated on the northeast corner of Poydras and Magazine streets. Also, the store No. 58 Magazine street. Apply to HON. BOUDREAUX & CO., Nos. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Store and House to Rent.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. STORE No. 107 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti. Apply to Mr. A. HAGGUT.

Notice. NEITHER the captain nor consignees of the Swedish bark ARGO, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew. E. FLASHAN, 20 Old Levee.

New Goods to Hand for the Abadeen Market.
FOR sale by the undersigned, consisting of Flannel, Calicoes, Linens, [illegible]. G. E. GRAHAM & CO., 36 Gravier st.

Linen Goods for City Trade. RECEIVED per late arrivals from Liverpool, a general supply of assorted Linen and Cotton Goods. G. E. GRAHAM & CO.

H. H. NATHAN, SADDLES AND HARNESS MAKER, 55 Baronne street. All work done neatly and with dispatch.

INDIA RUBBER PATENT. B. ANTOGNINI.

B. ANTOGNINI & E. RICHARD, Billiard Table Manufacturers, No. 14 Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee, New Orleans. HAVE the honor to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed an association, and are ready to execute all orders with dispatch and promptitude. Billiard Tables, Cues, Cue Leathers, Pool Baskets and Balls. Also on hand, Keno Boxes and Cards. Prices very moderate.

ECONOMICAL COOKING STOVES.

EXCHANGE, Sight or Time, on — Paris, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, Strasbourg, Rouen, Mulhouse, St. Etienne, Tours, Toulouse, Troyes, Lille, Metz, Nancy, Luxembourg, etc. For sale by C. CAVAROC & SON, 105 Royal st.

Landing ex ship Uruguay, from Marseilles—Olive Oil, Capers, Sardines. Apply to HENRY VALETON, 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

Landing ex ship Ariadne, from Bordeaux—Claret, White Wine, Brandy. HON. BOUDREAUX & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Cognac and Rochelle Brandies. F. P. DOUDONE, 26 Chartres st.

Brandy Cherries and Absinthe. E. FLASHAN, 20 Old Levee st.

Sardines in Oil. E. FLASHAN, 20 Old Levee st.

Claret and White Wines in Casks and Cases. E. FLASHAN, 30 Old Levee st.

Sundries—Landing ex ship Richard Berard, from Bordeaux. S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 20 Customhouse st.

Havana Cigars. CABALLERO & BASCALFO, 36 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Potatoes, Onions, Cow Peas, Flour, Dried Fruit, Barley. A. CHOPARD & CO., 34 Poydras street.

Landing ex ship Sybil, from Bordeaux. V. & E. MAIGNAN, 38 St. Louis street.

In store and for sale by the undersigned. E. LAMBERT, No. 60 Magazine street.

Havana Cigars. E. TREMOULET, 10 Customhouse st.

White Wine. PIERRE & COUSSAIN.

NOTICE. SELTZ WATER ESTABLISHMENT, No. 299 St. Claude street.

Notice. THE firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. PAYNE, C. STEELE, F. PINCKARD. New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Copartnership. CLAIBORNE STEELE & F. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO.) having associated themselves with WM. M. PINCKARD, under the style of PINCKARD, STEELE & CO., will occupy No. 38 Tchoupitoulas street. WM. M. PINCKARD, CLAIBORNE STEELE, FERDINAND PINCKARD. New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

For Sale at a Great Reduction. ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION. THE contents of the TINWARE STORE No. 146 Chartres street. J. LASALLE.

MEDICAL CARD. DR. C. F. GUINAND, having returned to New Orleans, has resumed the practice of his profession, and opened his consultation office on Bourbon street, No. 84, between St. Louis and Conti. Consultations daily, from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and free for the poor.

TO HIRE. AN EXCELLENT SERVANT, trustworthy, a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 283 Bourbon street.

A GOOD COOK wants a permanent situation. Apply to U. LABOUISSE & CO., corner of Baronne and Poydras sts.

For Sale. A LIKELY NEGRO, about 24 years of age, an excellent coachman. Apply at No. 130 Customhouse street. DENIS.

Just Received and for Sale. 500 bottles Larroche's Quinquina; Perry Davis's Pain Killer; Dupuytren's Pomade; Ayer's Pectoral; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Le Roy's Purgatives; Cod Liver Oil; Vichy Lozenges; Laboulbene's Preparations. RICHARD GUILLOT, 145 Royal street.

An Abundant, Prompt and Effectual REMEDY—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SPERMATIC SOLUTION, BY FARMER. THE RENOWNED PHYSICIAN, SIR ASTLEY COOPER. Sold by 28 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Wanted. TWO journeymen, several SLAVES, from 16 to 25 years of age. Apply to A. D. BERRY, 120 Customhouse street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES. WROUGHT IRON. CAST IRON. JOHN T. DE BRANA, 61 Tchoupitoulas st.

Gaming Markets for plantations. S. D. GRATIAA & CO.

Claret. PIERRE & COUSSAIN.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on MONDAY, November 14, 1859, and will terminate in the ensuing March.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. CENAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
GUSTAVUS A. NOTT, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.
The Rooms for Dissecting will be open on the second Monday in October. THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

DISSOLUTION. THE firm of A. B. JAMES & CO. is dissolved this day. A. B. JAMES, ROBERT MOREE, HENRY CLAPP.

NOTICE. A. B. JAMES and ROBERT MOREE will, from this date, continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business under the firm of A. B. JAMES & CO., on their own account.

Notice. THE firm of F. RIHAULDE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LOUIS VALLY retiring from business. F. RIHAULDE, L. VALLY, F. MEYRET. New Orleans, July 1st, 1859.

Notice of Copartnership. THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of B. ANTOGNINI & E. RICHARD, for the manufacture and sale of Billiard Tables. B. ANTOGNINI, E. RICHARD. 14 Conti street. New Orleans, June 1, 1859.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. THE Freight as well as Passenger Trains are now running through over this road daily. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. THE undersigned having purchased the St. Louis Hotel and Furniture, will inform his old patrons and the public that it will be closed during the summer, for additions, alterations and repairs, and will be refurnished and reopened on Tuesday, November 1st. O. E. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL. WE have taken a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for five years, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and will inform them that the Hotel will, during the summer, be thoroughly renovated, painted and refurnished. D. H. WILDRIDGE & CO.

To Cotton Planters. I TAKE pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & McILHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of MY INVENTION FOR CLEANSING OF THE SEED COTTON. THE PLANTER'S NET INCOME. GEO. G. HENRY.

Belle Cheney Springs. THIS delightful watering place, situated in the Parish of St. Landry, in a beautiful rolling piney woods, distant about thirty-six miles from Opelousas, will be opened on the 15th of June next, for the reception of visitors. Board and lodging per month, per week, per day. PATIN & DELAHOUSSAYE, Proprietors.

CARPETING, Floor Oil-Cloth and Matting. 1000 ROLLS checked, white and fancy MATTING, lately received. FLOOR OIL-CLOTH. Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrains. A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 18 Chartres street.

Mandeville Fancy Groceries. E. RENAUD.

Esplanade Store. THIS new store, already so much in vogue in the Third District, and which justifies the favor of the public by the CHEAPNESS OF ITS GOODS. DE MONTROND & CO., corner of Esplanade and Victory streets.

MEDICAL CARD. W. BOSENBAHN, M. D., having this day opened his office in New Orleans, will open it at No. 166 Canal street. He will be exclusively for the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases. Office of Dr. Broadway, New York.

ORLEANS ACADEMIC INSTITUTE. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Corner of Ursulines and St. Claude streets, N. O. J. C. HARDEY, A. M., Principal. Successor to B. A. Kernan.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, etc. FLAGGIO & VIGNA, 24 Conti st.

Havana Cigars. CABALLERO & BASCALFO, 36 Old Levee.

Direct Importation from Paris. THE undersigned, druggist of the French Pharmacie, Vichy Water, Cod Liver Oil.

Landing ex ships Mary Annah and Lemuel Dyer. FLAGGIO & VIGNA, Jr., 25 Conti st.

Landing ex ship Sybil, from Bordeaux. J. N. CUNEN, 35 Toulouse st.

Linen Shirtings, White and Brown. G. E. GRAHAM & CO., 36 Gravier st.

Castile Soap. C. GAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

Landing ex ship Minerva, from Bordeaux. V. & E. MAIGNAN, 38 St. Louis street.

Landing ex ship Lemuel Dyer, from Havre. V. & E. MAIGNAN.

Candles—Star Candles. JACOB & DUNSUMBS.

Macaroni and Vermicelli. LANATA BROS.

Gruyère and Dutch Cheese. FLAGGIO & VIGNA.

Sugar. E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Preserved Truffles. HENRY VALETON, 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

Dry Goods. E. VALADON, 161 Royal st.

Sundries in Store. S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 20 Customhouse st.

Vermouth. [illegible]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. THE annual examination of the Second District Public Schools will take place in the following order. L. CHARNET, President of the Board. A. V. [illegible], Secretary pro tem.

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans. NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with Article Fourth of the Charter of this company, that the annual election for Nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, 11th of July. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Office of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans. NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for Nine Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, corner Canal and Chartres streets, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. JULES DOLBONDE, Sec'y. New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

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

For Havana Steamer. To sail on FRIDAY, July 15th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—U. S. MAIL LINE—FOR HAVANA, SANTIAGO, VIA INDIANOLA. The steamship ARIZONA, Robert Smith, Commander, will sail as above. C. B. PAYNE, 87 Camp street.

To sail on THURSDAY, July 14, at 8 o'clock, A. M. U. S. MAIL LINE. FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA PENSACOLA, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay and Manatee. The superior copper-bottomed steamship GALVESTON, Commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mails. C. B. PAYNE, 87 Camp street.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—For Key West and Havana, via Florida Ports. The public are respectfully informed that the steamship GALVESTON and ATLANTIC will hereafter leave as above, carrying the United States Mails. C. B. PAYNE, 87 Camp st.

Galveston and Matagorda. To sail on SUNDAY, July 10th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay. The superior and copper-bottomed steamship MEXICO, Commander, will sail as above. C. B. PAYNE, 87 Camp street.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG AND MADISONVILLE. The steamer RAVENWOOD, E. Miller, master, will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad on SUNDAY MORNING, the 10th inst., on the arrival of the 7 A. M. cars, at the Lake. G. A. FOSDICK, Agent, 43 Natchez st.

Sunday Excursion TO MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG AND MADISONVILLE. The steamer ARROW will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad on SUNDAY MORNING. G. A. FOSDICK, Agent, 43 Natchez st.

Mobile Springs Packet. Leaving Mobile every TUESDAY and SATURDAY for Mobile and Calhoun's Springs. THE superior and fast passenger steamer JEANNETTE and the steamer ADVANCE. JOHN E. HYDE & CO., 94 Gravier st.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and Abita Springs. THE elegant, fast running low-pressure steamer ARROW and the RAVENSWOOD. GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent, 43 Natchez st.

For Mandeville—Passage Only. THE fine, fast-running steamer ANNIE. Apply on board. JOHN & STANDARD, 116 Common street.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH! J. A. CABADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, (Successor to J. T. [illegible]) No. 182 Royal street, bet. St. Peter and Toulouse. CONTINUES, at the above place, to perform all operations in the line of his profession. Communications in French, Spanish and English.

GAS FITTING, &c. THE undersigned beg leave to inform the customers and the public in general that they continue the business of the late firm of OERNICHEN & LOEFFLER. CHARLES LOEFFLER.

NOTICE. All accounts of the late firm of OERNICHEN & LOEFFLER will have to be settled by me. CHARLES LOEFFLER, New No. 150 old No. 104 Chartres st.

To Hotel Keepers, Restaurants, Druggists, Grocers and the Public. DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS. These, from their excellent qualities, have been recommended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS and experienced judges, as the most valuable and efficacious tonic ever offered. DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHEA, HEARTBURN, JAUNDICE, BLOOD DISEASES. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. E. CRUGER, SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES, 749 Broadway, N. Y.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, The Only Remedy in the Whole World SURE TO EXTERMINATE RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, etc. 30,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH. E. CRUGER, 749 Broadway. Wholesale agents, G. W. [illegible] & CO.

PAUL LOCHON, IMPORTER. Keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Wines and Liquors. [illegible]

Candles, Castile Soap. [illegible]