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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1856.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language in the DAILY BEE, and Fifty Cents for every TEN lines in each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted at less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to not more than one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

NEW MORNING, JULY 11, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

Agents in the City are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents per week.

Mail subscribers can remit through receipts of postmasters.

THE STAMPEDE.

We think some what of the Democratic party. It is natural to feel sympathy for the misfortunes and disgrace of the Bon. Mr. Pierce, a hard one. For the gentlemanly gentleman had fondled presidential honors, almost precedents every member of the Cabinet, nearly all the Senate, he had a right to the Democratic nomination. Comparatively new men Yet the party, with a [illegible] refused to re-[illegible] and waited [illegible] the grand [illegible] committed per-[illegible] Buchanan, [illegible] before Mr. Buchanan as their [illegible] nominee. He was reelected Slavery, and backed in Northern man, also [illegible] the Kansas dodge [illegible] and [illegible] he [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] twenty-[illegible] which of the [illegible] seemed [illegible] Democracy [illegible] ready for the next mail.

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Commercial Letter.

HAVANA, July 8, 1856.

A matter of satisfaction for the writer is the declaration of our to-day's official market gazetteer, who says: "There is a demand for Whites springing up for Russia, and very high prices have been paid." I wrote you so in my last private market report, eight days ago, you will remember, and I add now which my firm unalterable opinion, that prices take not the least chance of going down—on the contrary they have, as you will see by statement at foot, risen again. Two large vessels in our port are loading white sugars for the Russian quarter of St. Petersburg, and the Russian Consulate has some very large orders on hand. One contract already has been made at $21 75 per box for the crop of and estate of next year of about 3000 to 3500 boxes, with an advance of $30,000, and several other attempts at contracting for favorite estates at $21 00 per box have been made, but parties are asking firmly $22 00. Even the chance of an interruption of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain has not a good deal of its panic, as experience has fully taught us to believe that war will in the end be least influence upon our traffic with Europe.

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We remark a trifling more alimation in barters some last week, a number of small vessels have been chartered for Falmouth and Havana at 27 6d and 30 s, and the last charter of a ship of 2000 boxes for Cork and Leith, all united to no higher rates than £1 10s. Exchange has been a little better during the last three days. London has sold a few at par, and New York has been taken at ¼ per cent. discount.

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	No 16	14 ½

Prices of Molasses, nominal.

Freights Lower

Stock Boston and Philadelphia	£2 a £2 5s 0d
Stock Baltimore, dispatch	£2 a £2 2s 6d
Stock Boston, dispatch	£2 a £2 5s 0d
Molasses to Boston	£2 5s a £2 10s 0d
Sugar	50 to 70 c. nominal
Molasses	30 to 35 c.
Sugar	30 to 35 per hogshead sugar
Molasses	25 to 30 per hogshead
Sugar	$2 00 a $2 50 per box sugar
Molasses	$2 00 a $2 50 per hogshead molasses

Exchange London, 9 to 6 per cent, premium. 54 to 55 Antwerp, 74 to 75 Hamburg, 74 to 75 Bremen, 74 to 75 Amsterdam, 60 days sight—New York, 5 to 6 Boston and Philadelphia, ¼ to ½ New Orleans, short sight, 4 to 4½ per cent discount.

RAVENOUS BALLOON ASCENSION IN HAVANA.—Last Sunday, the 29th June, at six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Mathias Perez made his second ascension from the Campo de Marte. It is evident that he intended to accomplish something extraordinary, for he had provided himself with a small barrel of water and some food. He rose with a very strong South wind, and was immediately disappeared, going up to an enormous height, and soon disappearing in the direction of the North. A great deal of anxiety was felt about him by his numerous friends during the last hour of his flight. Today, the 6th July, when an Aire from Pensacola arrived here, bringing the news that Mr. Perez, after a flight of two hours, descended near the shores of Florida, in the United States. We have no reason to doubt this report, and hope very soon to see Mr. Perez here again, who has probably first ventured to cross the Atlantic, and certainly will be spoken of in all the newspapers of Europe. We are anxiously waiting for his highly interesting report of his voyage, which will be a new contribution to the science of aerial navigation. Yesterday, the first performance of Count Rivas show proved place in the Teatro Tacon, which exhibited "Se Godard y un Guajiro, ó el Globo Peligroso," en la que se verá representar por la Vista de Paya.

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Fifty dollars that Fillmore beats Buchanan in the county where Fillmore resides; fifty that he beats him in the county where he resides; fifty that he beats him in the county where Buchanan resides; fifty that he beats him in the State where Buchanan resides; fifty that he beats him in the county where Andrew Jno. Donelson, of Tulip Grove, resides; fifty that he beats him in the State where Donelson resides; fifty that he beats him in the county where Breckinridge resides; fifty that he beats him in the State where Breckinridge resides; fifty that Fillmore is elected; and fifty that Buchanan is not elected—the whole to be taken together, and the money to be deposited in the Planters' Bank.

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Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, June 30, 1856.

The celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist was one of the finest we ever witnessed on the Island, and every thing went off as we communicated in our last letter. Allow me to dwell a few moments on the evening entertainments at Guanabacoa, where a splendid ball at the theatre united all that is fair and lovely in Havana, and for three miles around. Imagine a saloon quite as large as the one at Odd Fellows' Hall; the walls crowned not by one, but by four lines of chairs one behind the other, and at least the first three lines occupied by ladies between twelve and twenty years, at least seven to eight hundred young, smiling, charming heads, an immense garland of the most different flowers, dark and light, a spectacle that once seen will never be forgotten. And there are people saying, Spanish society is cold and stiff; it may be so in Spain, but not in Cuba, for the first families, nobles and burghers mingle here together, all the ladies in simple white muslin dresses with flowers, and the gentlemen in white linen or alpaca. The national dances, polkas and waltzes lost till 4 o'clock in the morning, when the cotillons start to and fro over the hall, carrying people home.

An incident that took place the same day is worthy of being mentioned. A lottery ticket seller was stabbed by a man, with a knife, in the throat in the evening and carried by a policeman immediately after to a drug store, where medical assistance was procured. The wounded man before dying gave the police officer the sketch of a letter written by himself, in which he asked another man for a certain amount of money, threatening him in case of refusal to denounce him to the government as one of the Filibusters of Havana, whereof he said he had sufficient proofs at hands. Having designated the man mentioned in said letter as the perpetrator of the foul deed, he died. The police handed the letter to the Captain General, who ordered the man to be arrested, in whose vest pocket the original of the letter was found when he had been taken into prison. Nothing further is known as yet, but we hope to have more particulars ready for the next mail.

Another accident that took place on St. John's Day was at the ascension of Mr. Bouvier, whose balloon burst at 2500 feet height in the air. The gas escaped and he came down with tremendous celerity. Luckily, he had clung to the cords, and although his little ship was tattered into pieces, neither he nor his passenger received any hurt. The balloon fell near Havana on one of the public roads, a few steps from the carriage of the Captain-General, who was taking a ride with his family, accompanied by some of his horse guards, whom he ordered to assist the shipwrecked, and under whose guard the balloon was carried to town again. The Count of Reus has announced a new comedy (*Catacaldos*) in one act, composed by himself, which will be produced in a few days, in which Mr. Godard will be the principal character, and perform an ascension on the stage. There is no doubt that the piece will succeed, at least as to the theatrical department of the theatre. The vomito is here increasing now—not in the country, but in the city, especially in the port, and many foreigners, recently arrived, have fallen victim of nursing seems to be the principal cure. A Spanish vessel that arrived here with emigrants from Spain on the 24th ult., had lost in the first two days eight passengers by the vomito. But once more this disease is out of place in Havana here, for the hospitals are excellent ones, the first of which I name the hospital of Dr. Belloso, on the other side of the port, near Guanabacoa. An individual who makes a great noise here calls himself Dr. Von Humboldt, and got, by this European name, a great deal of practice. He pretends he have discovered a remedy against yellow fever and vomito, by inoculating the person, and found many simpletons of people who believed in his universal remedy. He made a first trate job, by inoculating a large number of persons at $50 each. After a certain interval, he pretended to have discovered with Alexander Von Humboldt, who lived on the Island formerly, were in the latter, asking him if he had a telescope, or any other physician. The answer was, "No;" and so Dr. Von Humboldt has proved to be Mr. Von Humbug.

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[From the Augusta Sentinel.]

From East to West.

If we are unable to secure the Democratic nominee for the Presidency on any political question, the reason is very obvious. Like a very active and indefatigable little gymnast of vexatious notoriety, he never remains long enough in one spot for you to put your finger on him. Last week we published his letter to Mr. Tansey, of Alabama, written in the spring of 1848, in which he maintained the squatter sovereignty doctrine unequivocally—so clearly that Mr. Tansey (then, as now, a leading Democrat) denounced him in a published pamphlet; and we also copied his recent letter of acceptance, in which he took the ground that "the people of a Territory, *like those of a State*, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." This seemed to locate him from 1848 to 1856 at least. But we have been rather surprised by the publication of *another* letter, written in August, 1848, to Mr. Sanford, of Mobile, in which Mr. Buchanan repudiates squatter sovereignty, and says that until a Territory forms a State Constitution *Congress* has the exclusive power to legislate slavery out of it; but that in forming a State Constitution the people of the Territory may admit or exclude it at pleasure; and he goes on to tell us that he is *in favor* of Congress so excluding it from some Territories by extending the Missouri Compromise line. Here is the pertinent part of the letter, dated Washington, August 21, 1848:

"In my letter to Berks county, of 25th August, 1847, I had said, "under the Missouri Compromise slavery was forever prohibited north of that parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people." What people? Undoubtedly the people of the Territory, assembled in convention to form a State Constitution and seek admission into the Union; and not the first adventurers, or "first comers," who might happen to arrive in the Territory, assembled in public meeting. It doubts on the subject could possibly exist, it is removed by the text succeeding sentence of my letter. I proceeded to state "Congress, in the admission of Texas, adopted the same rule." Are and what was this rule? The Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1st, 1845, answers the question in the following words. "And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said Territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as *the people of each State asking admission may desire.*" Such was the description of the people to whom I referred in my Berks county letter.

Any other construction of the letter would render it entirely inconsistent with itself. Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible that Congress, in my opinion, *possesses the power* to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. What an absurdity would it then be, if, whilst asserting this SOVEREIGN POWER in CONGRESS, *which power from its nature must be EXCLUSIVE*, I should in the very same letter contend that the territorial power of the population of a Territory is an concurrent capacity!"

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate and reaffirm every sentiment contained in my Berks county letter, I refer to the Missouri Compromise with *greater intensity than ever*, and yet firmly believe that it will be adopted by Congress.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The doctrine of the South on this subject is, that Congress has no power to legislate on slavery in the Territories, nor to refuse admission to any new State because it tolerates slavery; and that while a Territory is in its territorial state, Congress can only keep it open for settlement to the people of every part of the Union alike, with whatever property they may choose to carrying in—leaving the Convention which forms a *State* Constitution to exercise the sovereign power of admitting or excluding slavery in the future. To this doctrine Buchanan *seem has* subscribed, both by profession and by act; but, on the contrary, he has stumbled on from *practical* Congressional restriction to squatter sovereignty in the absence of Congressional action, as shown above by his letters. He *complicates* the game of thimblerig, by sometimes getting under *two* of the thimbles at the same time!

[From the Philadelphia Ledger of the 3d inst.]

IMPORTANT ARREST.—*Large Haul of Counterfeit Money.*—Yesterday afternoon special officers Caldwell and Smith arrested a man named Michael Finnegan, at the Washington House, having in his charge, as is alleged, $4,000 counterfeit notes and coin. They examined his baggage, and in a trunk, they say, found $750 in counterfeit half dollars, two up in fifteen packages of $50 each; a lot of old clothing, and 172 counterfeit two and a half dollar gold pieces, two one dollar gold pieces, and 174 half dollar pieces. In another trunk, it is said, were $2220 in counterfeit notes of the following banks: $1560 in 20's of the Louisiana State Bank; $320 in 20's of the Bank of the State of Missouri; $440 in 5's of the Phœnix Bank of Charleston; $200 in the old notes of the Westerly Bank of Rhode Island; $220 in 5's of the Southern Bank of Kentucky; $100 in 10's of the Union Bank of Louisiana; $25 in 5's of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia; $90 in 10's of the Agricultural Bank of Massachusetts; $65 in 5's of the Westminster Bank of Rhode Island; $60 in 10's of the Rochester Bank of New York, and a large amount of the Commercial Bank of Canada; $50 in 10's of the Peoria Bank, Indiana; $50 in 10's of the Iron Bank, Ohio; $54 in 1's of the State Stock Bank in Jamestown, Indiana; $20 in 5's of the Bank of Geauga, Ohio; and $300 in 20's and 10's of the State Bank of Ohio. In the same trunk, it is charged, were $75 in bogus half dollar pieces, besides a genuine $1 note of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, a gold hunting watch and $1800 in genuine silver coin. The latter amount was in pieces of 50, 25, 12½, 10, 6¼, 5 and 3 cents, and it is thought was received in change for small purchases of tobacco and candies, as large quantities of these articles were found among the defendant's effects.

Finnegan is said to be from St. Louis, Mo., and a man of property in that city. Yesterday morning Mayor Vaux was advised that he had come on to Philadelphia and had counterfeit notes in his possession, and the officers were immediately put on the track. Their investigation developed a much heavier amount of counterfeit money than was anticipated. The defendant was taken before Alderman Ogle and committed for a further hearing. Some of the half dollar pieces are so well executed that a Third street broker could not discover the fraud in them until told of it.

From the St. Louis Republican of the 2d inst.

Steamboat Conflagration.

Six Steamers Burned—Loss, from $75,000 to $100,000.—Yesterday morning, at about ½ o'clock, a fire broke out on board the steamer *St. Clair*, lying at the upper end of the landing, which caused the destruction of six steamers, all of which were burned to the water's edge in less than three quarters of an hour. From a man who was sleeping in the "texas" of the *St. Clair*, we learn that the fire originated in the cabin, and was, in all probability, the work of an incendiary, the boat was laid up, in company with several others, in the comparative solitude of what is termed the "lower yard." The boats in the vicinity had occasion for fire for cooking or other purposes, which makes it highly probable that the supposition of an incendiarism is correct.

The old *Paul Anderson*, which had been divested of her machinery and some of her upper works, was lying next below the *St. Clair*. The flames, which were very rapid in their progress, immediately communicated to her, and also to the large New Orleans steamer *Grand Turk*, next above. They then extended to the *J. M. Sherwood*, which was at the extreme upper end of the landing. All these boats being in a few minutes wrapped in flames. Their fastenings were burned; they became detached from the shore and commenced floating down the river. Before they left, however, the flames communicated to some old frame buildings in the vicinity, which were speedily extinguished.

A large number of valuable steamers lying below were now in imminent danger from the floating wrecks. Among them were the *Monongahela, Pennsylvania, Mattie Wayne* and *Sodaemer*, all laid up; and, also, the old steamer *Saranak*. The *Sodaemer* and *Saranak* were in the nearest proximity to the fire. They were cut loose for greater safety, but the burning mass floated down against them, and they were both added to the list of victims. The *Pennsylvania, Monongahela* and *Mattie Wayne* were more fortunate; and, being sent adrift, floated down and lodged on the bar on the other side of the river unharmed. Captain Wiggins's ferry boat rendered some assistance in saving these boats, by making fast to a portion of the wrecks, and directing their course.

The *Sodaemer, Saranak* and *St. Clair* floated down in company past the city, in full blaze, making a very imposing though somewhat melancholy spectacle. The *Saranak's* chimneys fell when about opposite the St. Louis Company's Ice House, and immediately after her hull gave a final tap and went overboard. The wrecks all lodged on the bar below the city, and were consumed to the water's edge.

Most of the burned steamers were old boats and of comparatively little value. The *Sodaemer* valued in Mobile, was the most valuable of the lot. She was worth $35,000, was nearly new—having made but four trips between St. Louis and New Orleans. She was in process of receiving a full-length cabin, after which improvement she was to have gone into the New Orleans and Mobile trade. She was probably fully insured in N. Orleans and Mobile, but we have no information relative to the amount.

So far as we can learn, none of the other boats were insured. The value of the hull of the *Paul Anderson* may be set down at $2000. Her machinery had been taken off. The *St. Clair*, Capt. Barter, was worth $10,000. She was about four years old, owned in Cincinnati, and insured there, if at all.

The *Grand Turk* was ten years old, and still a good boat—was one of the best of her day—had made a great deal of money for her owners, and was valued at $20,000. She was owned by Capt. Bolards and others of this city, and was not insured.

The *J. M. Sherwood* was an old boat, built for the Wabash river, and owned on the Ohio. No insurance, that we could learn. She was valued at $6000.

The *Saranak No. 2* was also an old boat, owned in this city, and valued at $6000. The twenty $75,000 and 100,000—not exceeding the latter amount.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have ascertained that the steamer *Paul Anderson* was insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company, Exch & Nelson, who were wrecking the boat. There were no other risks on the burned boats in offices of this city, and, considering the magnitude of the loss, this fact is somewhat remarkable.

The steamer *Saranak No. 2* was owned by Capt. Willard, of this city.

We have been informed that there was no insurance whatever on the steamer *Sodaemer*, owned by Capt. Kirk and others, of Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

The trial of Herbert for murder and that of Brooks for assault is appointed to take place next week. Henry Wise and Reverdy Johnson are engaged to deliver the eulogies of eloquence on the Banner assault which they have had prepared for nominations. The editorial report of Wednesday's proceedings in the Senate on the Kansas bill will occupy about eighty columns of the *Globe* newspaper.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALABAMA LOTTERY.

The following are the drawn numbers of the capital prizes of the Alabama Lottery, Class E, drawn July 10th:

No. 2,457	$35,000
No. 2,919	10,000
No. 39,053	5,000
No. 16,347	3,000
No. 12,694	1,200
No. 39,670	1,100
No. 8,794	1,000
No. 25,028	900
No. 14,046	800
No. 5,766	670

By the above it will be seen the capital came out odd, therefore, all odd number tickets are entitled to $8 50.

No prizes paid on telegraphic returns.

The English Press on the Settlement of the Enlistment Difficulty.

We have the details of the European news received at Quebec by the steamer *North America*. The London *Times*, referring to the conclusion of the Parliament that Her Majesty's government had concluded not to dismiss Mr. Dallas, remarks:

"Could they with propriety send back the American Minister, when the American government had brought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our government, but only just cause for offense with its agent? Could they with propriety suspend diplomatic intercourse with a government which expressed a strong desire to continue it, notwithstanding alleged provocation to the contrary? At all events, could they not, without loss of honor, accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painful but inevitable act of offense? Undoubtedly the American government has carefully so put the matter, that our dismissal of its minister would be more than a retaliation. It would be returning the blow, and giving a deaf ear to the mild tones that explained it. We were at liberty to interpret the hand by the voice, or the voice by the hand. Government has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, the safer course.

"In saying that the United States government has adopted a half measure, and that our government has met it more than half way; in admitting that both sides has a right to do what they have done—the one without giving offense, the other without loss of honor—we do not for one moment think the fact that the result, so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honor, and we submit with as much grace as we can to have that insult. We have by disposition to slur over that fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future."

The *Daily News* takes it for granted, after the declaration made by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, that all danger of a rupture with the United States is over; and that, under the circumstances, it does not appear that the controversy can ever be resuscitated, or that the friendly relations with our kinsmen across the Atlantic are likely to be "disturbed upon grounds so puerile as the assertion of an incompetent diplomatist or the claim of a shadowy protectorate."

The *Morning Star*, June 17, gives the Minister Crampton's version of the affair, but, on the contrary, he has stumbled on from *practical* Congressional restriction to squatter sovereignty in the absence of Congressional action, as shown above by his letters. He *complicates* the game of thimblerig, by sometimes getting under *two* of the thimbles at the same time!

The Great Russian Remedy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a safe and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, and all eruptions of the skin; Tetters, Ringworms, Fever Blisters, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Wafer and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do any injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the Proprietors have letters from all classes, Clergymen, Physicians, Sea Captains, Nurses, and others who have used it for themselves, and recommended it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which is also printed and engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Corner of Chartres and Conti streets.

CHAMP.—The most efficient remedy for cramps in the stomach, Cholera Morbus, or any other stomach derangement, is the free use of *Dr. J. Hostetter's* Stomach Bitters. The coming season generally brings its periodical diseases, all of which can be avoided by a timely use of these Bitters. Therefore, every family should be supplied with them in time. As a family medicine, they have no equal. These medical virtues have been tested by our most eminent physicians, and adopted in their practice whenever a tonic is required. For sale by Druggists generally.

Sold, wholesale, by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 Tchoupitoulas st

CADY & HOLMES'

Tobacco Factory

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

21 and 161 Chartres st

Notice.

THE undersigned, having this day at 12 o'clock, M., entered upon the duties of his office as Street Commissioner of New Orleans, does hereby earnestly call on all persons of the several wards of the city, to call at his office and make complaints against the neglect of duty, or abuse of power of any of the deputies in his department, and for this purpose "complaint book" will be kept at his office, in the City Hall, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 3 P. M.

P. A. GUYOT,

Street Commissioner.

To Rent at Bay of St. Louis.

TWO very desirable RESIDENCES, with all the necessary out buildings, fully furnished. Furniture sufficient for a family in each house.

For terms, apply to

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

WHITE LEAD—For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

SWEET OIL, quarts and pints—600 cases, for Sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CINNAMON—1000 mats, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

HOCK WINE—Rudesheimer, Hochheimer, Marcobrunner, &c.—200 cases. For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE, the following property

A PROPERTY on Bend street, between Carondelet and Camp streets, containing a fine double brick house.

A PROPERTY on Carondelet street, between Franklin and Treme.

A PROPERTY on Rampart street, corner St. Ann, North side.

A PROPERTY on Rampart street, corner St. Philip and Broadnax.

A PROPERTY on Bayou Road, corner Chartres, with garden.

A PROPERTY on Esplanade street, corner Rampart, fronting the middle of Rampart street.

A PROPERTY on Esplanade street, between Rampart and St. Claude, measuring 84 feet front by 140 in depth.

For terms, which are liberal, apply to

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

From 11 A. M. to 12 M., at the St. Louis Exchange.

July 10 1m

To Rent at a Greatly Reduced Price

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Chartres street, between Jefferson and St. Peter streets, with a store on the ground floor and a due dwelling above.

The house is in good order, and has been kept in repair. Apply to the same for rent and lease, or sale, at a reduction of the house, viz. on the 21st October, 1856.

Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

July 10 79 and 79 st. Louis street.

EXPECTED per ship Victorine, from Bordeaux—

100 cases Claret, Medoc.

50 do do (1854 Estaphe Medoc.

20 do do Queyries.

20 half cases Claret, Queyries.

18 do do White Wine, Sauterne.

125 boxes Claret, C. La Mission, 1848.

27 do do Margaux, 1846.

51 do do Margaux, 1846.

For sale by

LOUIS F. MAXENT,

80 Toulouse st

EXPECTED per ship Manilla, from Bordeaux—

120 casks Claret, Medoc.

50 casks Claret, Medoc.

18 casks Claret, St. Emilion.

20 boxes White Wine, old Mondelaise

For sale by

LOUIS F. MAXENT,

80 Toulouse street.

HAVANA SUGAR—810 boxes brown, yellow and white Havana Sugar. Landing ex brig Wm. Carey, and for sale by

R. CAHUZAC & CO, 20 Old Levee st

SWEETMEATS—SWEETMEATS—20 boxes Havana Guavas, Jelly and Paste, landing ex brig Wm. Carey, and for sale by

R. CAHUZAC & CO, 20 Old Levee st

GROUND GINGER—Kegs and boxes, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORT WINE—50 quarter casks, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SHERRY WINE—Pale, golden and dark, 50 qrs and eighths, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

PEACH BRANDY—20 bbls, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PEACH BRANDY—20 bbls, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

79 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—100 cases Winchester soap, suitable for planters, for sale by

FIDO. DE FUENTES & CO, 20 Old Levee st

WINES—Ex ship Cadmus, from Havre—

25 boxes Claret, de Gorme Margaux, Medoc.

41 do White Wine, Sauterne; Charles de Malle.

10 do Claret, Margaux, Medoc, 1846; 12 do Claret, Cru Lafitte, Medoc, 1846; 278 do Claret, Haut Talence, Medoc, 1846. The