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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1857.

Mr. A. L. Pujol, commission merchant at Vera Cruz, is our authorized agent in the Republic of Mexico for collecting moneys due for subscription to, or advertising in the Daily or Semi-weekly *Bee*.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. The papers due on Thursday came through.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW.

The decision of the Court of Appeals of New York sustaining the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law, was received in that city on the 2d inst., and created, as was natural enough, a profound sensation. The opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Denio, and concurred in by five of his associates. Two of the judges, viz.: Geo. C. Comstock and John W. Brown, offered dissenting opinions. A brief abstract of the views of the Court is given by the *Mercury* as follows:

Judge Denio examined the question as to the direct constitutionality of the District and of the method of the appointments adopted in the bill, and declares that there is nothing adverse to the letter of the Constitution in either. The true remedy for unwise legislation is provided for in the Constitution by the frequent recessal of legislators. There is nothing in the Constitution prohibiting the abolition of the local police arrangements of the city by the Legislature, or the remodeling of the force in any manner that the Legislature see fit. The judgment of the Supreme Court is therefore affirmed. The opinion also says that other points have been urged, but as the judgment confirms the constitutionality of the law, it is not necessary to consider them.

Judge Shankland also delivered an opinion. He sustains the constitutionality of the bill on all points, and also goes into a discussion to show that there was a necessity of some reform in the police arrangements of the city, prior to the enactment of the law, thus justifying the passage of the bill from motives of public good.

Judge Brown delivered the dissenting opinion. He dissents from the view which declares the bill constitutional, and recognizes the division of cities and counties as existing. He says: "Although their limits can be altered or modified by agreement, and cities can be consolidated, yet the Legislature have no power to join cities and counties into one district for purposes of police or any other local government." He derives that by article 10, section 2, of the Constitution, the method of electing or appointing city and county officers is distinctly set forth, and he maintains that as regards the police and city officers the Court must either construe the Constitution so that local rights and privileges expressly mentioned, and never till now questioned, shall remain to be exercised and enjoyed by the local communities, or else sanction a construction which may, and indirectly can, hardly fail to exclude them altogether. The judgment of the Supreme Court should therefore be reversed.

We notice this important decision for the purpose of directing attention to the manner in which it is treated, as well by Mayor Wood, whose authority it annihilates, as by the leading journals in New York, which have steadfastly and resolutely opposed it as an act of usurpation and tyranny. No sooner had Mayor Wood been officially apprised of the verdict of the Court, than he issued a proclamation to the Captains of Police of the several municipal districts, requiring them to yield to the decision, and acknowledge the law as binding; and instructing them, further, to assemble their men and withdraw them from all partisan or other official service. The Mayor has been roughly handled for his forcible attempt to resist the authority of the Metropolitan Commissioners pending the decision of the Court of Appeals; but he has, in a great measure, atoned for this display of insubordination, by promptly setting an example of obedience and submission to the exposition of the tribunal of last resort.

While the Mayor thus performs his duty—no doubt at the cost of infinite personal mortification—the press goes with him *par nobile* in exhorting the citizens to stand by the law. The *Mirror*, the *Express*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Journal of Commerce*, and the *Daily News*, which had fought against the act with the utmost energy, and had denounced it in unsparing terms, now that it is proclaimed constitutional, unite in counseling implicit obedience. One specimen will illustrate the tone of them all. The *Express* says:

The highest Court, and the Court of last resort, have decided that the new police law is constitutional; and hence—without any "Republican" journals, in their adulation of allegiance to the Supreme Court of the United States—we say, implicit obedience to this decision is the duty of every good citizen. It is a high, an august power, which Courts have, of adjudging upon the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of laws; but it is necessary for the public peace that there be some place where that final power can be exercised, when the acts of Legislative majorities come into conflict with the Constitution—the fundamental law, and when that final power has decided, obedience becomes a duty. The decision of our elective judiciary has unusual moral weight, because it comes from judges—who are not Republicans, but who, as Democrats, can have no sympathy with the extraordinary Legislature in Albany, that have our city low, and at the feet of an oligarchy there noted only for its miracle.

We experience unalloyed gratification in recording this signal evidence of a law abiding law-respecting spirit. When we hear in mind that the city of New York numbers a majority of at least forty thousand electors, who are invincibly hostile to Black Republican doctrines and domination, and that the Metropolitan Police bill was expressly framed to place in power the representatives of a hostile minority, and to arm them with the extended authority over the police previously wielded by the Mayor and Common Council; that by this act a tremendous amount of political patronage is confided to a handful of Black Republicans, in the secret hope and expectation that they will use it to promote the desperate fortunes of that ill-omen faction, the Mayor and the conservative, honest press of New York are entitled to the highest encomium for their patriotic conduct. They have shown that we live in a country of laws—that the first duty of the citizen is obedience to statutes pronounced valid and constitutional, how repugnant soever they may be to the feelings and wishes of the great mass, which they are intended to affect. This is the fundamental principle of all free government. Violate it, and representative republicanism yields to disorder, anarchy, confusion and lawlessness. Legislatures, instead of error by submitted by vile and factious motives, sometimes pass laws that are oppressive, unjust and tyrannical. Wherein lies the remedy? First in an appeal to the judicial tribunals, which are the recognized expounders of the law. Should they sanction the action of the Legislature, an appeal still lies with the people. By the peaceful agency of the ballot box popular sovereignty can always rebuke injustice and ensure reform. Suppose this remedy proves inadequate—suppose the people confirm the decisions of the Courts and the enactments of the Legislature, what further redress may be had? We know of none. The will of the majority, clearly ascertained and recorded, is the supreme law. No other arbitrament is left save a resort to revolution; and resistance, under such circumstances, is revolution. But we contend that lawful means will invariably suffice to overthrow palpably iniquitous legislation. We have no doubt whatever that the very act by which the Black Republicans of New York sought to consolidate their strength, will dash it into fragments. The people will obey the law because its constitutionality has been decided, but they will so stir up public sentiment against this flagitious measure, that at the next election those who assisted in passing it will be defeated, and a Legislature will be elected that will strike it from the statute book. But if this were impracticable—if the people of New York are unable to obtain redress, better a thousand times submit to injustice clothed in the majesty of law, than overturn the whole system and theory of our government by a recourse to resistance. The affliction may be painful and distressing, but the remedy is death itself.

Rejected Hotchkiss Benevolent Society.—We have received a courteous invitation from this society to attend the ceremony of the benediction of a new banner recently presented to it, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 4 P. M., at the Orleans Saloon. We shall endeavor to be present.

Sale of a Cottage Residence.—The attention of the public is invited to the announcement of a sale to be made to-day, by L. A. Levy, Jr., at Banks's Arcade, of a beautiful cottage residence, on Hospital street, between Johnson and Galvez. The lot is spacious and deep, and the grounds are handsomely laid out in flower gardens and ornamental fruit trees. The dwelling-house contains five rooms, a cabinet, gallery, kitchen, servant's room, &c. The sale will be made on liberal terms. For a small family a more desirable residence can hardly be imagined.

Joseph Ables Back Again.—Information reached us late last night that the outlaw was still lurking in the vicinity of Memphis, and that he comes regularly to his home every night.

If there is one spark of truth, honor or virtue in this city, not a stone will be left upon another to the house where he hides—unless the time sac city authorities were unwilling to let the whole clan out of the Navy Yard.—*Memphis Eagle, 4th.*

Accidental Drowning.—On Thursday, last week, a laborer on the railroad, apparently an Irishman by birth, attempted to swim across the bayou, opposite Fred's restaurant, while under the influence of liquor. He had not got many yards from the shore before he sank, and ere a skiff could reach him, the man had gone down for the last time. His body was recovered and an inquest held, the verdict of which was in accordance with the above facts.—*Bayou Sara Constitutionalist.*

While the Legislative Committee reported adversely on the petition of twenty colored citizens, of Torrington, for a change in the Constitution, so as to allow negroes to vote, and the report was accepted, the Legislature voted that the decision of Judge Taney was wrong, when he said that negroes were not citizens of the United States. The New Haven *Register*, on this, remarks:

They had better let Judge Taney alone, until they have got the beams out of their own eyes. The colored population must have a very elevated notion of their Black Republican "federal relations."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, Thursday, July 2.

Gov. Sam. Medary, of Minnesota, arrived here yesterday, having left St. Paul on the 25th of June.

St. Paul papers of the 24th ult. contain full accounts of the recovery of Miss Gardner, ransomed at twelve hundred dollars from the Wapeko tahs, a band of the Sioux, through Gov. Medary's exertions.

Mr. Flandreau, the Indian Agent, had gone up the Minnesota river, to pay the annuities to the Sioux, and difficulty was anticipated. Major Sherman, of the Third Artillery, stationed at Fort Snelling, was called upon to go up with his company.

All the troops are withdrawn from Minnesota, except one company of the Tenth Infantry at Fort Ripley, and Major Sherman's Artillery.

Gov. Medary has had a long interview with the Secretary of War on the defenseless state of the frontier, and made a proposition to raise a regiment of volunteer cavalry—the band of Inkpadutah to be hunted down. Gov. Medary returns to-morrow.

In the Treasury Department, next week, the heads of bureaus will be changed on the rotation principle, and a number of clerks will be discharged. Mr. Streeter, the Solicitor of the Treasury, will be removed.

The Navy Department has received the confirmation of Lieut. Berryman's soundings, by the British war steamer *Cyclops*, arrived at St. John. This is considered a great victory over Lieut. Maury.

The Cincinnati Platform declares that no power shall impede our free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. This is the basis of instructions to Mr. Carey Jones.

Washington, Wednesday, July 1.

Herrera, the Minister from Guatemala, represents Nicaragua here, and he has conferred with the President upon Nicaraguan affairs. The President's policy will be to open the Isthmus of Nicaragua, and to promote the steam navigating interest of the country.

The Sixth Auditor makes a strong fight, backed by Virginia, against rotation in his case.

The New York Indians, the "Senecas," with their counsel, had an interview with the President to-day. Their affairs are in proper train for adjustment.

Washington, Wednesday, July 1.

A letter has been received from the Surveyor General of California, stating that the ranche "Rio de los Americanos" has been confirmed to Joseph L. Folsom. It contains over 35,000 acres, and is said to be worth five millions of dollars.

The "Fernandez" ranche is confirmed to D. L. Fernandez and others. It contains nearly 14,000 acres.

Two San Francisco town lots, of little more than three acres in extent, have been confirmed to Jacob P. Leese and others.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Paulding, in reference to the condition of the Nicaraguan adventurers whom he brought to New York. Commodore Paulding mentions facts already known, and says: "It becomes necessary not only to give protection to our misguided countrymen, but to reconcile the interests of contending parties, neither belonging to the United States and Costa Rica, not always to be comprehended, nor disposed of by an ordinary standard."

The general examination into the election riots will be commenced by the Grand Jury next week. At least one hundred witnesses have been summoned.

One hundred and eight thousand dollars of Treasury notes, issued in 1846 and 1847, are outstanding.

Late from Nassau.—By the brig *Anna Sophia*, from Nassau, N. P., at Charleston, the following intelligence has been received:

The ship *Fanny Forrester*, from New York for New Orleans, which had been ashore on the "Bimini," had been assisted off by the wreckers, who took out a part of her cargo for that purpose, had reached Nassau. She had received no little injury, that she would take in that part of her cargo which had been taken out and proceed on her voyage.

The bark *Exford* 1[illegible], which had also been ashore near Nassau, had released and sailed for her port of destination. She was from New York for Apalachicola.

The bark *Edward*, from New York for Mobile, was lost on the Biminis, about the 15th June.

Disastrous Conflagration in Cincinnati. *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.*

Cincinnati, July 3.—The most destructive fire since the organization of the steam fire department broke out last night in the engine-room of Johnson, Meader & Co.'s extensive furniture manufactory, on the corner of Smith and Columbia streets, and in a short time the whole building was in flames.

The fire communicated to the adjoining eight-story brick warehouse, and two frame structures, owned by the same firm, all of which were destroyed, together with a large quantity of lumber, and the entire stock. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is only $30,000 insurance.

The store and hollow-ware manufactory of Wm. Rees & Co., on the corner of Smith and Water streets, the largest establishment of the kind in the West, was also entirely destroyed. Loss $150,000. Insured for $80,000. A number of other buildings in the vicinity were more or less injured, including Holston & Hanson's saddle factory, R. K. Coolidge's furniture establishment and the Mechanics Hotel.

Three hundred men have been thrown out of employment by this calamity, one hundred and twenty live from the establishment of Johnson, Meader & Co., and one hundred and twenty-five from that of William Rees & Co.

The Mormon Chief Priest and the "Sealed" Wife Ceremony.—The following description of the great Brigham and the "sealed" wife system is from a French paper:

The prophet, Brigham Young, is a man of about forty-five years of age, of ordinary stature, and of a fine countenance, so he—the husband of sixty wives. He enjoys infinite wives without limit, and the Mormons believe in his infallibility, as they did in that of his predecessor, Joe Smith. He is a man of much intelligence. In the intercourse of ordinary life he is amiable, conversable, jovial even, and loves fun, but when he assumes his pontifical infection, he takes another character. Inspired, he becomes infinitely fanatic, and sows in the hearts of those who are his instruments the germs of hatred against the "Gentiles." These germs fructify too much, for nothing seems too bad to be permitted to believers against those who do not partake of their faith. In imitation of the Musulmans, the Latter Day Saints have no right to more than seven wives. The prophet can have more of them.

We quote the following description of the multiplication of the wives from the *Sun*, published by Apostle Orson Pratt:

The man having already one wife, and desirous of taking another, has no right to ask any one in marriage until he has received a "revelation" from God on the subject. If this revelation interdicts the marriage, it cannot take place. If it approves it the man then addresses himself to the parents of the young girl, but never to the girl herself. Before all these events take place it is the duty of the husband to consult his first wife, and obtain her consent to his second, and, in conformity with the twenty-fourth paragraph of the "Revelation," when the day chosen for the ceremony of the marriage has arrived, the husband and his wife, and also the new bride, with all their respective relations, assemble together in the place agreed upon. The president, who is prophet, pastor and traveler over all the church, and who alone holds the Keys of Authority in the solemn ordinance, (so it is write it in the second and fifth paragraphs of the revelation upon marriage) requests the husband, wife and bride to arise, which they do, facing the president, the wife standing to the left of her husband and the wife to his right. The president then addresses himself to the wife: "Do you consent to give this woman to your husband as his legitimate wife for time and eternity? Manifest your intention by placing her right hand in the right hand of your husband." The right hands of the bridegroom and bride being joined, the first wife then draws his left arm under her right arm. The president then addresses himself to the husband: "My brother, will, or do you take sister ——— as your legitimate wife, promising to be faithful to all the laws, ordinances and practices of this holy marriage, in the presence of God and his angels?"

Upon the affirmative response of the bridegroom, the president puts the same question to the bride, after which he declares them united, and recommends them to be fruitful, to grow and multiply, and fill the earth with their posterity.

The Great Centre.—It is well known that Maedler, successor to M. Bruhns in the direction of the observatory of Dorpat, has, after a profound examination, come to the conclusion that Alcyone, the principal star in the group of the Pleiades, now occupies the centre of gravity, and is at present the sun about which the universe of stars composing our astral system are all revolving. Admitting the truth of this theory, it leads to some of the most astonishing results. The known parallax of certain fixed stars gives to an approximate value of the parallax Alcyone, and reveals to us the distance of the grand centre. Such is the enormous interval separating the sun from the central star about which it performs its mighty revolution, that the light from Alcyone requires a period of two hundred and thirty-seven years to traverse the distance. And if we are to rely on the regular motion of the sun and system, as already determined, at the rate of eighteen million two hundred thousand years, this great luminary, with all its planets, satellites and comets, will have completed one revolution around its great centre.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 10.—Cotton closed firm. Flour steady. Wheat and Corn firm. Provisions are quiet. No change in Bacon. Oils quiet. Coffee inactive. Dressed Hemp, $240. Muscovado Sugar, 9½ to 10½c. Molasses unchanged. Freights inactive.

Cincinnati, July 10.—Flour, $6 25 to $6 50. Wheat and Corn and Oats unchanged—Whisky, 26c. Bacon—9½ to 10c. for Shoulders, and 12 to 12½c. for Sides. Mess Pork, $21 50 to $22. Lipseed Oil, 84c.

St. Louis, July 10.—Flour, $6 50. Red Wheat, $1 30. Corn, 68 to 75c. Oats, 68 to 70c. Hemp, $120 to $125.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Vicksburg, July 10.—The Ben Franklin passed down at 11 this morning, and the Powell at 5 this evening.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Chas. Morgan* we have received Galveston papers to Thursday last inclusive. They are destitute of interest.

Crops.—The Austin *Intelligencer* states that partial showers in that section have somewhat revived vegetation, but a full crop in the West has now become impossible.

District Court.—The criminal docket was taken up on Monday, July 6th. There were thirty-one cases on docket from last term—three for murder, which were continued; fifteen for various minor offenses, assault and battery, larceny, etc., in which *nolle prosequi* were entered.—*Galveston Herald.*

The New York *Herald*, of the 3d, says:

We publish elsewhere a very interesting communication from the Superintendent of Castle Garden to the Commissioners of Emigration, giving a very comprehensive and useful table of the number of vessels and emigrants arriving at this port for each month since the 1st of January, 1855. From this communication it appears that the United States are far behind England in the number of her steam vessels engaged in the emigrant trade, for while England has had thirty-five steamers at this port during that time with emigrants, the United States have had but two. The arrivals at Castle Garden on Wednesday and Thursday were very large, amounting to over 2,000 each day.

A New Way of Opening the Slave Trade.—The Charleston *Mercury*, admitting the slave trade is not advisable on account of its being illegal, thinks the law against the importation of slaves may be avoided. The *Mercury* supposes that—

Emigrants from Africa may just as legitimately be brought into the United States as emigrants from Germany or Ireland. Nor will the circumstance of an agreement being previously made for employment and wages at all affect the legality of the importation. Hundreds, thousands are being imported daily from Europe, under agreements with the manufacturers of New England, to work on their factories. If the government of the United States shall, therefore, determine that the importation of negroes from the African coast, by England and France, as emigrants into the West India Islands, is not the African slave trade, they will be entitled to bringing negroes from Africa is also open to the Southern States.

A Whole Family Poisoned by Eating Wild Parsnips.—While Mr. Henderson, who lives near Pleasant Grove, in Lake county, was out planting some corn with his two sons and a daughter, one day of last week, they found some wild parsnips, or poison hemlock, which they took to the cabin for parsnips, and ate of them. In a few minutes they discovered symptoms of poisoning, and went to the house. The father, daughter, and one of the sons commenced vomiting. The other boy was sent to the field to catch a horse and go after a physician. He did not return in proper time, and one of the neighbors went out to look for him. On looking around the house he found him dead with the bridle in his hands. The rest of the family, so far as we can hear, are in a fair way to recover. This plant has caused the death of more than ten persons in this county in as many years.—*Calpaulsa (Ind.) Repub.*

Washington's Farewell.—The following extract is from a letter written by a lady upwards of eighty years old, residing in Philadelphia, to her grandson in Washington:

When General Washington delivered his Farewell Address, in the room in the Southeast corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, I immediately in front of him. It was in the room the Congress had occupied. The table of the Speaker was between the two windows on Sixth street. The daughter of Dr. C——, of Alexandria, the physician and intimate friend of Washington, Mrs. M——, whose husband was the Auditor, was a very dear friend of mine. My brother, Washington, was one of the Secretaries of General Washington. Young Dandridge, a nephew of Mrs. Washington, was the other. I was intimately acquainted with Washington. In August, the solemn scene. N. C—— declined going with Mrs. H——, who had also been asked to go to hear Nassau, the circuit bench. It was fortunate for N. C—— (afterwards Mrs. L——) that she would not trust herself to be near her grandfather. My dear father stood very near her: she was terribly agitated. There was a narrow passage from the door of entrance to the room, which was on the East, dividing the rows of benches. General Washington stopped at the end of Mr. Adams pass to the chair. The latter always wore a full suit of bright drab, with slash, or rather loose buffs. He had adopted his fashions. He was a short man, with a good head. With his family he attended our church twice a day.

General Washington's dress was a full suit of black. His military hat had the black cockade. There stood the Father of his Country, acknowledged by nations the first in War, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. No marshals, with gold epaulettes, surrounded him, as if that great assembly could not bear him breathe and breathe freely. The homage of the heart Mr. Adams covered his face with both his hands. The sleeve of his coat and his hands were covered with tears. Never, never and then there was a suppressed sob. I cannot describe Washington's appearance as I felt behind Hamilton's statue, self possessed till the close of his address. Then, when strong men's sobs broke loose, when tears covered their faces, then the great man was shaken. I never took my eye off him. Large drops came from his eyes. He looked to the grateful children who were parting with their father, their friend, and the heart was with them and would be to the end.

Homicide.—We learn from the Columbus *Democrat*, of June 27th, that a tragical affair took place at Westport, in that county, on Sunday evening. It seems that there had been an old feud or misunderstanding between Wm. Seats and George K. Harris, both well-borns, and residents of Westport. They had been quarreling in the early part of the day. Harris was intoxicated, and when in that condition he is represented to have been a dangerous man. On his return home, late in the evening, of the day mentioned, just as he was about to alight from his buggy, at the door, he was shot through the body by Seats, and died almost instantly. The case was brought before a magistrate's court in this place, and, after a full examination of all the facts, Seats was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to appear and stand his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court. We saw Harris late on Sunday evening riding fast and furious through our streets, evidently much intoxicated. After he had passed a short distance beyond the Phenix Hotel, on Main street, he suddenly his horse round, pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired it in the air. He then galloped rapidly away, returned home, at supper, and in an hour or two afterwards news was brought to town that he had been shot dead.

Remedy for a Spider Bite.—An old resident of this city, who has lately read in the papers numerous accounts of serious sickness and death from the bites of spiders, desires us to relate his own experience in this matter. Many years ago he was bitten on the back of one of his fingers by a spider. The wound was in a short time exceedingly painful, accompanied by swelling of the entire hand and great inflammation. In twenty minutes the lower part of the arm began to be affected. He then directed his wife to take some rich garden mould, and make a poultice with it and water, in which he enveloped the hand and arm to the elbow. So great, at this time, was the inflammation, that the poultice was almost immediately dried up by the heat evolved, and the pain spread to the shoulder. A second poultice, reaching to the shoulder, was immediately applied, which in a short time effected a complete cure. In a case of this kind, so simple a remedy is worthy of a trial.—*Boston Traveler.*

The Bare Thing for a Baby.—A young man (remarks the Cincinnati *Gazette*) who visited our city last week, was requested by a married lady living in the vicinity, which he came, to procure for her infant child the *everything* he could find for a baby, in Cincinnati. The young man passed a few days here and returned, when the lady was very disgusted to see that he had purchased, whether a dress, a hat or a rocking horse, or being questioned, he put his hand in his pocket and drew forth "the best thing for a baby," a vial labeled "paregoric."

The young man has since been discovered to be a lineal descendant of Herod.

The Marietta Railroad Accident.—Cincinnati, July 3.—Francis Bullard, one of the persons injured by the accident on the Marietta Railroad, died on Wednesday evening, and Henry Bullard, his brother, is not expected to recover, all the other wounded are apparently improving.

The officers of the road have instituted a rigid examination into the cause of the accident, and have put the sufferers everything in their power for the comfort of their injured.

Hunnewell's Stomach Bitters.

Dyspepsia, in all its various forms of consistent humanity, resulting from the disorganized blood, depression, producing Constipation, Flatulency, Nausea in the Stomach, and a thousand other ailments tending to generate or debilitate the physical man; only and all of these life giving ills are taught to Dr. Hunnewell's celebrated Stomach Bitters, which has the reputation it bears, of refunding to health thousands who have lived in virtying and strengthening invigorating upon their unpaid debauching and brutal constitutions. All should and them Bitters during this warm weather, as it is the most effective performer of diseases known. For sale everywhere.

Prepared only by J. WRIGHT & CO., 81 and 141 Chartres st.

City Intelligence.

Charity Hospital.—The Hospital report for the week ending last evening is as follows:

Admissions	119
Discharges	102
Died	11
Remaining	879

Taken in and Done Free.—Two up-river men, named John Tyler and Robert Hodges, all the way from Indiana, were robbed, a few nights ago, in a notorious house in Gravier street, by John Doe. In their perambulations in the city, for the purchase of some birds—being on a lark—they had visited the Bee Hive's establishment, which one of them, listening to the voice of a siren in petticoats, learnt to mentally by the name of Kate Jones, concluded to make his purchase for the night. They were shown up stairs and down stairs, and joined in a dance and two or three drinks. As a measure of prevention, Boyd, before retiring for the night, took his companion's money, amounting to $50 or $60, into his keeping, and requested that companion was the drunkard. In the morning, on the loss being discovered, Boyd, by operation of the fishery sure which he (or rather) had taken of his brother boatman's money, in the course of very fast, and our Amphitrite, was left but with $100 in his pocket, which, on the $100 more than he found in them in the morning, in the hall, he concluded to speak, and the consequence was that officer Lentzhat arrested Swan and his fair guest, who had had a little spree on the money, which, and succeeded in recovering the money with forces for safe-keeping, was sent for trial before the First District Court.

First District Court.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt*—Frederick Allen, alias Jacques Oreste, was tried yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, but was found guilty of assault only.

Elias McKnight, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay $5, or pass two days in prison in lieu thereof.

In the great bank embezzlement case, a rule was taken on the District Attorney, requiring him to show cause why the bail of Frederick G. Stringer should not be exonerated.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the following cases: F. Tortorich, accused of assault, with intent to kill; Robert Dabney, accused of larceny; James Morton, of embezzlement; and Theodore Wagner, other Wagner, of assault and battery.

Recorder Brite's Court.—Wm. Knapp underwent an examination yesterday on the charge of having, on the 21st ult., attempted to kill Billy Tripp on Tchoupitoulas street, by means of some sharp-cutting instrument. Knapp, this is a neighbor of Tripp's. Tripp, it would seem, had grudge against Mrs. Tripp, and on the day inquestion he struck her several blows, one of which injured a serious wound on her person. On Tripp's interfering, Knapp turned his fury against him and beat him severely. The above facts having been proved, Knapp was committed for trial (before the First District Court) under bands of $500.

Tripp, who had been drinking at the time of the affray, we trust will not be caught napping a second time; while Knapp, we are sure, in laying out his bail, will not be caught sleeping but a nuisance.

Ann O'Brien, for being drunk on New Levee street, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

Peter Paul Malloy, late treasurer of the Third Francis Democratic Club, accused by J. C. Quinn, the late secretary, of retaining $70 60, belonging to the society, was dismissed from the charge, it appearing that the money was in his possession, and that the ex treasurer had as good a right as any one to the money.

Jim Haag, who keeps an oyster shop at No. 213 Tchoupitoulas street, will have to answer to the charge of selling oysters out of season, and in violation of one of the city ordinances.

Recorder Fabre's Court.—Matthew Kennedy, charged before the Recorder, on the 1st inst., at the corner of St. Louis and Treme streets, was yesterday sent to prison to await his examination.

Jim, a slave of M. Reboul, f. m. c., was also investigated, on the charge of stealing a quantity of wood from the premises of his master.

J. Potier, alias B. Omar, f. m. c., was sent to prison, in default of bail, to the amount of $500, to answer to the charge of having sold, for $20, to Josephine Lamide, the Royal slave, a lot of jewelry, which the prisoner had stolen from the mistress of the latter, and which she was obliged to return to the owner, Dr. Charles, Jewelry Store.

John Joseph, for shooting and threatening to kill Mary Hanlay, and breaking the furniture of her house on Tchoupitoulas street, was required to furnish security in $500 to keep the peace.

Mrs. Lule, for abusing and grossly inquiring Mary Cooley, who then took to the cabin for peace, was required to keep the peace.

George Alfred, alias John Frank, was sent before the First District Court for trial, on the charge of stealing several pairs of stockings from the store of J. Gaudet, on Old Levee street.

WANTED—A first-class BOOK BINDER. Such a one can find steady employment by addressing WAGNERS & CO.

New Orleans, June 26, 1857. jy6 1m

Prodigy.

MR. ALFONSES DUBOIS, having authorized me from the firm of BONSHILY, BEZZINA & CO., to counterfeit my signature, I have removed, to, from and after the first July, 1857, by both of the undersigned, under the style of BONSELLY, BEZZINA & CO.

HENRY MURRAY, A. GRIFARD.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1857.

Copartnership.

THE firm hereinbefore existing under the style of Southern Thomas is this day changed to DUPRE THOMAS & CO.

For Pre. SOUTHERN THOMAS.

J. J. DUPRE, J. BERR.

New Orleans, 1st July, 1857. jy2

Office Southern Public Railroad Company,

No. 61 Carp Street.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1857.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Company is now prepared to issue certificates of stock.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Sec'y.

jy2 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned, Louis Dubourcq and J. Cooper, having purchased the interest of Mrs. Widow Cook in the firm of COOK & DUBOURCQ, have this day formed a copartnership with Mr. Charles Pearce, Jr., under the firm of DUBOURCQ, PEARCE & CO. They will carry on, as heretofore, at the same store, No. 28 Chartres street, the Wholesale Dry Goods and Jobbing business.

L. DUBOURCQ, C. PEARCE, Jr., J. COOPER.

New Orleans, June 29th, 1857. jy2 1m

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

A. ELIE & CHARSAIGNAC, (SUCCESSORS TO MR. REMOT)

79 ..... Chartres street..... 79

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has invented an easy and simple method of preventing the Pianos from getting out of tune, by which the instrument will be kept in tune for a long time, and consequently will be found to be much more durable than any other Piano. My patent is applicable to all Pianos, whether they have been or not subjected to the action of the weather, and can be applied to old Pianos, without the slightest injury to the instrument, and at a very small expense. The Piano will be found equally good for the climate of New Orleans as any other article of the kind in the world. With one of these no person can rise in the morning and find his instrument tuned to second against damage by pressing, or other accidents, preventing the price of the instrument, the Revolving Screw or Parallelogram, will be found to be the best invention of the kind. Pianos of all kinds, from 7 octaves, at following prices:

Pianos, Rosewood Case—No. 1, $4; No. 2, $6; No. 3, $7; No. 4, $8; No. 5, $9; No. 6, $10; No. 7, $12; No. 8, $14; No. 9, $16; No. 10, $18; No. 11, $20; No. 12, $22; No. 13, $24; No. 14, $26; No. 15, $28; No. 16, $30.

Pianos, Mahogany Case—No. 1, $4; No. 2, $5; No. 3, $6; No. 4, $8; No. 5, $9; No. 6, $10; No. 7, $12; No. 8, $14; No. 9, $16; No. 10, $18; No. 11, $20; No. 12, $22; No. 13, $24; No. 14, $26; No. 15, $28; No. 16, $30.

Certificates from the following gentlemen can be seen at 207 Broadway:

Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Ogden