THE DAILY BEE,
G. F. WHITNEY & CO.,
C. F. WHITNEY, S. LANGLEY,
F. HOVENDEN, JR. EDITOR.
DAILY BEE, (one year in advance) $12 00
SEMI-WEEKLY BEE, same weekly, (one year) 6 00
All advertisements, or changes in advertisements, must be in before 12 o'clock, M., to insure insertion.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 63 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO. 10,429.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar for every line of nonpareil type, in each insertion, in the daily edition, and one dollar and a half for each insertion in the semi-weekly edition.
Advertisements on the first page $1 per line each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to nine square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1857.

THE NORTHERN MAILS have again yesterday brought no news of Arlington.

BANDITS OUTCEVERED.

The Washington *Union*, in its labored and lame attempt to defend the policy of Governor WALKER, assumes as facts two assertions which are wholly destitute of truth.—The first is, that the opposition in the South to WALKER's insidious free-soil game in Kansas proceeds exclusively from disunion or anti-Southern Rights sheets; the second is, that Buchanan's plans encounter the investigation and hostility of every Northern anti-slavery print. To oppose the utter groundlessness of these assertions is an easy task. With regard to the South, every Democratic paper is arrayed against WALKER, with the exception of the unchanged *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, the Memphis *Appeal*, the Louisville *Democrat*, and perhaps a few others of limited circulation and influence. Even those Democratic sheets in the South, which are the recognized organs of the party, and are naturally reluctant to take a position which will throw them out of office, and place them in a quasi opposition to the President, do not scruple to denounce WALKER, while giving to separate him from the administration by which he is sustained and eulogized. These journals comprise national conservatives, as well as State Rights Democrats. In some States, as in Mississippi and, as future events can judge, in Alabama, the course pursued by WALKER does not find a solitary champion in the press. We will venture the remark that *we have before us a list of 100 Democratic papers issued in the South, at least seven-eighths of which are found battling against the treacherous counsels of WALKER.* The disorganization of the party have been less successful than we imagined in reducing Southern chiefs to unqualified obedience.

As respects the North, it is proper to discriminate. Northern sentiment on the subject of slavery is divided into two sets of opinions. The one is violent and extreme, looking to the abolition of slavery and the utter destruction of the South; prepared to combat our institutions by every possible engine, and striving to overthrow them by compelling the government in all its departments, against the South. This class is represented by the New-York *Tribune*, Boston *Traveller*, &c. These journals oppose WALKER simply because he does not go far enough for them. They demand the Topeka Constitution, and the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State, and will accept no compromise save this. The other set of opinions is seemingly more temperate; it professes a certain amount of moderation. It claims to respect slavery within the States, but to oppose the extension of the institution. It rejoices at the prospect of no more slave States; it bewails the Fugitive Slave law and the Dred Scott decision. It professes to be honest, sincere and constitutional in its assaults upon slavery. This class is represented by a majority of the Northern press. Its more prominent organs are the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Evening Post*, the *Times*, the Philadelphia *American*, besides a host of minor exponents. This numerous and influential array of newspapers support WALKER and his administration for the plain reason that they perceive the impossibility of making Kansas a slave State under the system inaugurated by them.

If proof of this is needed, we have it at hand. The *Courier and Enquirer* says that the policy of WALKER "goes very far towards realizing the very ends the Republican party was seeking"—that, "if faithfully adhered to, is certain to bring Kansas in as a free State;" and foresees the day when the sectional Democratic party will be transformed, as to health, to be united with the Republican party. The New York *Post*, the former organ of the VAN BUREN Freesoil Democracy of New York, and latterly a professed Abolitionist, recognizes in the position taken by the administration in reference to Kansas "the first tribute of respect to the anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern States which has come from the federal Executive for the last twenty years"—that "Mr. BUCHANAN and his advisers have deliberately sounded a retreat from the ground which was occupied by the late administration—that the President "has discovered that the government of the country cannot be changed any longer under a slavery extension policy." The Philadelphia *American and Gazette* supports WALKER in his course of official conduct, though it thinks the stand taken against the Topeka rebels a little too decided. The St. Louis *Democrat*, the organ of the Emancipationist party in Missouri, is of opinion that the policy of WALKER is entirely in accordance with the spirit of that party, and the Kansas *Squatter Sovereign*, while fought over to the interest of the Free State party, says that "the only contest is whether Kansas is which shall have the credit of making Kansas a "free" State, WALKER or JIM LANE; and is of the opinion that WALKER will beat him, as he proves by far the most practical method of getting the question.

We are indebted to the Charleston *Courier* for these quotations. That journal, by the way, has been foremost among the national, conservative, Union-loving papers of the South, yet, in common with nearly every reasonable print in this country, it is composed by a sense of dignity and justice, protest against the vile machinations of WALKER. The *Courier* shows conclusively that the Richmond *Enquirer*, Washington *Union*, Memphis *Appeal*, and other panegyrists of WALKER, are associating themselves with the most dangerous of the Northern foes of the South—with presses that opposed the Nebraska-Kansas Bill from the beginning, and up to the very hour when WALKER's inaugural was promulgated, and have now turned to its support only for the reason—and they acknowledge it—that of this reason—that it has announced itself ready to do service in the cause of the Free State party. It is of Freemen to the South when the Richmond *Enquirer* and the New York *Evening Post* are earnestly engaged in commending the policy of WALKER on questions involving our dearest rights.

HARPER FOR AUGUST.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the August number of Harper. It is remarkably rich in illustrations, and contains articles fraught with instruction and entertainment. The popularity of this unrivalled magazine seems to be continually on the increase.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, HARPER & Brothers, through J. B. RIVES, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new works:

Leonora D'Orco, by G. P. R. James. This is an historical romance, and is full of interest. People may laugh at James, but his works are more read than those of almost any other novelist, and he has the talent invariably to weave an ingenious story, and to sustain the reader's interest unflagging. Besides, his books are pure and healthy.

Virginia Illustrated, by Porte-crayon. This beautiful volume contains those lively and graphic sketches of life and scenery in the Old Dominion which in Harper's monthly won such decided favor. They are reproduced in book form, on splendid paper, with large and handsome type, and enriched with superb illustrations.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The Maryland Gubernatorial Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on the 22d inst., nominated the Hon. Thos. Holliday Hicks, of Dorchester county, as the candidate of the party for the office of Governor of Maryland. The nomination was made on the second ballot. Messrs. James H. Rieard and William H. Purnell were the competing candidates.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Hollis Gates, of Gilsum, was instantly killed, at Walpole, N. H., on Tuesday, by lightning, and his brother was at the same time seriously paralyzed. A young lady was also struck down by it temporarily. The thunder and lightning were terrific.

The house of Ezra Taft, in Uxbridge, R. I., was also struck by lightning, and his daughter, nineteen years old, killed. Mr. Taft was seriously injured, but it was thought he would recover.

The Louisville *Journal* says there is no Democratic State Rights paper in the whole South that does not denounce the position of Buchanan, Walker, the Louisville Democrat, &c., as utterly untenable. We have marked for reference the following papers from the Jackson Mississippian, the Memphis Democrat, the Montgomery Advertiser, Mobile Register, the Richmond Enquirer, Washington Union, Memphis Appeal, and other panegyrists of WALKER, are associating themselves with the most dangerous of the Northern foes of the South—with presses that opposed the Nebraska-Kansas Bill from the beginning, and up to the very hour when WALKER's inaugural was promulgated, and have now turned to its support only for the reason—and they acknowledge it—that of this reason—that it has announced itself ready to do service in the cause of the Free State party. It is of Freemen to the South when the Richmond *Enquirer* and the New York *Evening Post* are earnestly engaged in commending the policy of WALKER on questions involving our dearest rights.

HARPER FOR AUGUST.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the August number of Harper. It is remarkably rich in illustrations, and contains articles fraught with instruction and entertainment. The popularity of this unrivalled magazine seems to be continually on the increase.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, HARPER & Brothers, through J. B. RIVES, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new works:

Leonora D'Orco, by G. P. R. James. This is an historical romance, and is full of interest. People may laugh at James, but his works are more read than those of almost any other novelist, and he has the talent invariably to weave an ingenious story, and to sustain the reader's interest unflagging. Besides, his books are pure and healthy.

Virginia Illustrated, by Porte-crayon. This beautiful volume contains those lively and graphic sketches of life and scenery in the Old Dominion which in Harper's monthly won such decided favor. They are reproduced in book form, on splendid paper, with large and handsome type, and enriched with superb illustrations.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The Maryland Gubernatorial Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on the 22d inst., nominated the Hon. Thos. Holliday Hicks, of Dorchester county, as the candidate of the party for the office of Governor of Maryland. The nomination was made on the second ballot. Messrs. James H. Rieard and William H. Purnell were the competing candidates.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Hollis Gates, of Gilsum, was instantly killed, at Walpole, N. H., on Tuesday, by lightning, and his brother was at the same time seriously paralyzed. A young lady was also struck down by it temporarily. The thunder and lightning were terrific.

The house of Ezra Taft, in Uxbridge, R. I., was also struck by lightning, and his daughter, nineteen years old, killed. Mr. Taft was seriously injured, but it was thought he would recover.

The Louisville *Journal* says there is no Democratic State Rights paper in the whole South that does not denounce the position of Buchanan, Walker, the Louisville Democrat, &c., as utterly untenable. We have marked for reference the following papers from the Jackson Mississippian, the Memphis Democrat, the Montgomery Advertiser, Mobile Register, the New Orleans Bee, the Louisiana Advocate, the Opelousas Patriot, the Natchitoches Spectator, the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, the Columbia (S. C.) Times, the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, and many other Southern Democratic papers, affording evidence of the unanimity with which the Democracy is to be led away between the Buchanan Northern Democracy.

By Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.)

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

HALIFAX, July 29.—The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th inst., has passed Cape Race *enroute* for Boston.

ARRIVALS OUT.

The U. S. mail steamship *Persia* and the U. S. mail steamship *Ericsson*, from New York, arrived out at Liverpool on the 17th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton closed with advance of 1 16d., mostly in Middling qualities.

Makers offer of the week amount to 79,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 3,000 bales.

MONEY MARKET.

Money is slightly easier. The bank has advanced its rates to 5½ per cent. Consols for money closed at 91¾.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Secretary of War has received dispatches from Fort Snelling, dated the 25th, stating that the Sioux had become quiet.

The Judge, District Attorney and Marshal of Utah contradict the newspaper charges of fraud against Burr, late Surveyor-General of Utah.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamship *Washington* has arrived from Southampton on the 15th inst. Her news is anticipated.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour, $4 50. Grain unchanged. Whisky, 24½c. Bacon, 10½ to 13c.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

ENGLAND.

Roebuck's resolutions condemnatory of the Persian war were lost by a vote of 352 to 88.

In the House of Lords, Brougham moved to adopt the address of the Queen praying to discontinuance any measure tending to promote the slave trade, and supported his motion by a powerful speech. Clarendon opposed Brougham's opinion, saying that if the slave trade was revived, the government would use its power to stop it. The address was agreed to.

The House of Commons voted £500,000 on account of the Persian war.

Russell unsuccessfully attempted to get a day appointed for the consideration of the bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament.

Continued trials of the Atlantic telegraph cable have resulted very satisfactorily.

The government intends to send a steam squadron, with a considerable force of artillery and other troops, originally designed to China, to India forthwith.

The London *Times* regrets the government's acceptance of Secretary Marcy's proposal.

FRANCE.

About thirty Italians engaged in the late conspiracy have been arrested in Marseilles.

The whole number of opposition members elected to the Assembly is 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that a meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria will shortly take place in Bavaria.

It is said that the King of Prussia lately visited Bavaria to effect a reconciliation between the Emperors of Austria and Russia.

The St. Petersburg journals indignantly deny the alleged complicity of Russia in the India mutiny.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Convention called to take into consideration the establishment of a line of steamers from some point in the South to Europe, on the plan proposed by A. Dudley Mann, Esq., met yesterday. Ex-President Tyler presided over the Convention, which was largely attended.

Letters expressing the plan were received from each of the members of the Cabinet, Lieut. Maury, and many others.

The Democracy of Mobile are greatly divided by the Walker treachery. Some days ago they nominated Mr. F. B. Shepard for the House of Representatives. He was extremely unwilling to run, but was finally persuaded to accept the nomination, and did so in a card in which he assumed strong Southern Rights ground, denouncing BUCHANAN and WALKER in most severe terms. The wire-pullers became alarmed, and after forcing Mr. SHEPARD into the position of a candidate, withdrew his name without asking his consent. Mr. SHEPARD in consequence published the following statement, which is so manly and vigorous that we cannot refrain from reproducing it:

To the Pro-slavery Voters of Mobile.—I now promptly announce myself a candidate to represent you in the lower house of the next Legislature. The position I occupy must speak for itself. I am for the independence and patriotism of all who love the South, and who love honest, wholesome men and measures without regard to party.

The Democracy, knowing my published sentiments, drew me from my home, and virtually made me a candidate against my expectations, into the arena of an election.

After the act to harmonize their party, disorganized it as to party factions, as they say, it became necessary to make a sacrifice of some one for his political sentiments. They chose myself as one for the altar, and I, who never uttered a sentiment, or committed an act disloyal to the honor of the South or State of Alabama, am to be trodden into the dust, as a propitiation to the offended dignity of a Freesoil President.

The apologists of Buchanan stultify the people of Mobile, and insult the Southern Rights flag, when they separate the traitorous acts of Walker from the wishes of his principal—and the wishes of the South forever by looking over the delinquencies of those in high places, in the pursuit of an apology for their idol. Mr. Buchanan cannot be so blind as to mistake intelligence, honesty and justice in our community of Mobile to see through and resist the demoralizing policy of our leaders.

I again call on the pro-slavery men of this country, and especially on the young men who, in the manhood of life, will have to fight the battles of slavery, when compromises and party men are laid in the dust. If the South longer lies in the chains, it is by a hood-winked by the men about Washington, and their abettors, and threatened by the abolitionists of the North, they are nearer than the negroes they drive, and deserve their fate.

F. B. SHEPARD.

We hope every Southern Rights Democrat, and every opposition voter in Mobile, will sustain Mr. SHEPARD.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT RIO DE JANEIRO.—The following communication has been received by the United States Department of State from the United States Consul at Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande, Brazil:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Rio de Janeiro, June 12, 1857.

SIR: Hastily do me sincere pleasure to communicate to the Department of State that the yellow fever, so fatal to many persons in this city during the last summer, has nearly disappeared, and can no longer be considered epidemic. For the last month or six weeks but two persons on board of American vessels have died of it. The city is at this time healthy.

I am, sir, with high respect,
your obedient servant,
ROBT. G. SCOTT.
Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

A dispatch from Louisville, of the 23d, states that Mr. Prentice, of the *Journal*, and Mr. Durrett, of the *Courier*, have been arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $3000 each to keep the peace.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *J. E. Woodruff* for late st. Louis papers.

The Big Sioux river forms the boundary between the unorganized Territory of Dacotah, the State of Iowa, and the new State of Minnesota. At its junction with the Missouri river is located, on the Iowa side, the flourishing town of Sioux city. The course of the Big Sioux is 330 miles in length, through a region of unsurpassed richness. On the 20th ult., the first steamer ever tried in the stream ascended it from Sioux city a distance of thirty miles, and found the water deep, navigable, and free from obstructions of any kind. In the Dacotah side, the level prairie was found extending as far as the eye could reach, and possessing a soil equal to any in the Northwest.

MEN DRESSMAKERS.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Frankfort, Germany, says men mantua-makers and milliners in Germany are as common as mantua-makers, and if a man-tailor is the ninth part of a man, we have wondered what part of a man must be a man-milliner. One day, where we were sitting, a man came in with a dress basted ready to try on. Well, we confess we looked with all our eyes, wondering what would be done. But there was no hesitation—the lady took the robe to her room and put it on, returning in full dress sans sleeves. The man examined it to see where it needed altering, took it in on the shoulders, pinched up the biasses and laid the plaits, evidently used to his business, and evidently, as the lady said he was, an excellent dressmaker, and said that dresses made by men kept their place better and lasted longer than dresses made by women. How would it do to reverse the system and let women measure men for coats and—hem-pages?

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—A desperate shooting affair occurred to day at Goddesburgh, North Carolina. Dr. John W. Davis, a prominent citizen, was shot down by two Germans, father and son, named Odenhammer, both of whom shot at the same time. The Germans escaped to the woods. During the affray the doctor's gun, the contents of which had all fractured, fired in great excitement here in the act of dismounting, and took her in the side.

The steamship *Cleopatra* arrived at St. John's, N. F., on the 22d inst., with advices from Liverpool to the 11th. Her accounts have been already forwarded by the telegraph, but we obtain an additional item or two:

Thackeray has been nominated for Parliament from Oxford.

Lord Palmerston has promised government wellness in regard to the supply of free negroes to the French West India Islands.

The transatlantic submarine cable is expected to be all aboard the *Niagara* by the 20th of July.

The French *Assemblée Nationale* has been suspended for two months in consequence of an election article.

The Bank of France returns show a loss of 3,000,000 francs.

Disturbances had occurred at Utera, Spain, but they were suppressed. No further demonstrations were expected.

The Cortes had passed a "gag law" on the press.

No details from Naples show there was considerable loss of life in the revolutionary movement there.

Mazzini had escaped from Italy.

Movements of Governor Walker.

Governor Walker recently published a threatening proclamation against the revolutionists of Lawrence, and a telegraphic dispatch this morning informs us that he is following up his threats, and with two companies of dragoons, and after the manner of the Generals of old, has invested the city round about and summoned it to surrender. We have not space this morning to remark upon these developments. If any credulous reader still hopes that good may come out of evil, and that Kansas may yet, in some way, be a slave State, we would not wish to pain his heart by pressing on his attention the gloomy foreboding that his hope will prove the bitterest of fallacies, but still must confess an inability to perceive in this latest movement of His Excellency any crumb of consolation for the South. The Topeka Legislature was in session and open rebellion against the laws of the United States when he entered the Territory. Why did he not dissolve and disperse it at once? Why did he delay?—nay, why did he go personally before the people of Lawrence and make a speech that was very "conciliatory"—telling them that they would get all that as reasonable abolitionists they could ask for. He did not order the rebellion; he did not tell the rebels to "lay down their arms and disperse." And now that he has thus late nerved himself up to the discharge of a duty which should have been performed at the very outset, shall we fall down on our knees and cry, lo! a god, a god? Mr. Walker may imagine that he is throwing a very fine sop to Cerberus, but we very much mistake the temper and intelligence of the Southern people if they allow themselves to be put to sleep by it. If he should exterminate the whole tribe of scoundrels gathered together in Lawrence, we do not see how this should result in any aid and comfort for the South, or how it would interfere with his original avowed purpose of making Kansas a "free" State, except inasmuch as there would be a less number of "free" voters in September. He is simply putting down resistance to federal authority; and when this is done he may cause the new constitution to be submitted to the ratification of the rabble, together with his isothermal argument against the introduction of slavery into the Territory, by way of letting them know upon which side of the question to deposit their ballots. No! there is altogether too much fuss and feathers in this business to allow it to possess any very deep significance, or to afford any abiding satisfaction to whoever does not prefer the shadow to the substance.

[*Charleston Courier.*

BURNING DOWN HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.—*Women Put to Flight.*—There was an exciting time upwt LaCrosse on the night of the 6th. The *Democrat* of that place says:

For some months our city has been disgraced by fifteen or twenty public prostitutes, associated with twice as many pimps and blacklegs. Our citizens have been much troubled for weeks, and last night the indignation of the people found a vent in open outcry. Some two hundred men visited one of the dens of Dexter Smith's, set fire to the house, and, after removing the women and their effects, which they passed over to the St. Charles, gave two miles distant, and, although the inmates were preparing to leave, and the furniture was out of the house for the purpose, the mob set fire to the house, and then burnt the furniture. Both houses are a heap of ashes. The women fled to Smith's, who had fired him for being dissuaded from it by the Mayor and Marshal, and by pledges that the inmates would leave town. Those of the fourth house had not left. Most incendiary fires the crusts in Kansas as serious, and believes that most of the troops will go to Utah, as originally ordered. The Sioux tribe, in Minnesota, numbered 800 United States troops now with Gov. Walker, and when Lawrence falls, all other bands will be forced to submit to the disputed laws and pay the taxes.

A WHOLE COMMUNITY POISONED.—Cincinnati, July 23.—Twenty children on Buckeye street, a densely populated German neighborhood, were taken sick yesterday, and vomited profusely from both his wrists and from a deep gash in his throat. They asked him if he had murdered Mr. Horton, and if he had wounded himself, and he expressed a sent, but could not speak.

It was learned a short time after that previous to murdering Mr. Horton he had strangled his own wife, residing at No. 623 Vine street, and then set fire to Mr. H.'s house, with the expectation of breaking a revenge upon its proprietor for an imagined wrong. Having accomplished his fell purpose, he had endeavored to destroy himself by opening the principal veins near his wrists and cutting his throat with a razor.

Loefner and his wife had both been employed as domestics in the house of Mr. Horton. They often quarreled, and Loefner was in the habit of absenting her, which rendered her disagreeable to the family of Mr. H., who often reprimanded him for his conduct.—Loefner had married his wife, formerly Frances Kochler, about three months ago; but recently had not recently lived in Mr. H.'s family, but had been there since the confinement of Mrs. H., in the beginning of last week.—The husband had abused her on Monday, and appeared more than usually malignant. The chief cause of the insane wrath which impelled Loefner to slay his wife and his employer was jealousy. He has by signs confessed this since the tragedy.

Mrs. Loefner was much liked by Mr. Horton's family, and, kindly treated, became a faithful and estimable domestic. This conduct on their part may have been, and probably was, strangely misconstrued by Loefner.

The manner of the murder of Mrs. Loefner by her husband is wrapped in mystery, although it appears she was either strangled or smothered. No one knew of the fatal act until the door of the room occupied by Mrs. L. was forced, and her body half nude and blue discolored and livid, was discovered upon her bed.

The knife used by Loefner is an ordinary butcher-knife, which he appears to have sharpened for the purpose, and the razor, a common instrument, hardly keen-edged enough to make a suicidal purpose sure.—They were both found not far from Mr. Horton's house, where Loefner had thrown them. They were both reeking with blood when picked up from the grass.

Loefner, when we called at the Commercial Hospital, about the mid hour of last night, was sleeping, and his symptoms were decidedly more bad than yesterday. Although it was not supposed he could survive, it was believed he would not die during the night.

Mr. Horton's wife was confined last week, and was lying in a very feeble state, when the shock of her husband's murder drove her almost mad. Last evening she was in a precarious condition.

The following extracts from the correspondence of President Washington and Secretary Jefferson, in relation to the negotiations for the purchase of the present site of Washington City, will probably not be uninteresting to our readers:

From Washington to Jefferson.

MOUNT VERNON, March 31, 1791.

Dear Sir:—Having been so fortunate as to reconcile the contending interests of Georgetown and Carrollsburg, and to unite them in such an agreement as permits the public purposes to be carried into effect on an extensive and proper scale, I have the pleasure to transmit to you the enclosed proclamation, which, after annexing the seal of the United States and your counter-signature, you will cause to be published.

The terms entered into by me, on the part of the United States, with the landholders of Georgetown and Carrollsburg, are, that all the land from Rock Creek along the river to the Eastern Branch, and so upwards to or above the ferry, including a breadth of about a mile and a half, the whole containing from three to five thousand acres, is ceded to the public on condition that there shall be sold by them, or for them, one half of the property, and that the public shall retain every other lot; and for such part of the land as may be taken for public use, for squares, walks, &c., they shall be allowed at the rate of £25 per acre; the public having the right to reserve such parts of the wood on the land as may be thought necessary to be preserved for ornament. The landholders to have the use and profits of the grounds until the city be laid of into lots, and sale is made of those lots, which, by this agreement, become public property. Nothing is to be allowed for the grounds which may be occupied for streets and alleys, &c. Jews.

It was found, on running the lines, that the comprehension of Bladensburg within them must have occasioned the exclusion of more important objects: and of this I am convinced, as well by my own observation as Mr. Elliot's copious.

With regard and esteem, I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Reply.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1791.

The acquisition of ground at Georgetown is really noble, and, supposing that only £25 an acre are to be paid for any grounds taken for the public, the streets not to be counted, which will, in fact, reduce it to about £15 the acre. I think very liberal reserves should be made for public.

THE CONSTANT MURDER.—Cincinnati, July 23.—Rumor, the murderer of Horton, and who, if he over, thought what the act was, true, but there are only faint hopes of his recovery. Rumors as a reason for the murder of his wife, the existence of a series, and connection with the Wife and Children.

THE Sheriff will sell TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, a lot of ground at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Columbus streets. See advertisement.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock, on the Levee, opposite the Mint, by R. S. Ryan, of Olive Oil, Whisky, Cordials, Abaynth, Cheese, Empty Bottles, &c. For further particulars see advertisement under auction head.

Dyspepsia.

There are but few who do not at some time experience the unpleasant effect of temporary indigestion, such as a sense of fullness, weight and uneasiness of the stomach, foul tongue, bitterness in the mouth, nausea, sick headache, &c. &c. All such feelings are evidence of approaching dyspepsia, which should always be checked and cured by the use of HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters, which are known to be an infallible remedy for all such complaints. To the thousands will testify who have tried them and proved the truth. HOSTETTER'S Bitters are for sale by your principal druggists and dealers generally.

J. WENTZ & CO.,
Sole Agents for New Orleans.
21 and 161 Chartres street.

Great Cure after the Physicians had Failed.

BURKSVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 10, 1855.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir: We would inform you that we are out of Stoffland's German Bitters, which meet with ready sale. One of our neighbors has been doctoring for some time, (we think about two years) *with all the doctors in the country, but all of no avail.* He looked as much like a dead man going about as anything we can compare him to. His disease appeared to be an *overflowing of the gall.* With hard persuasion we prevailed on him to try your Bitters, with the promise to him if it did no good we would charge him nothing for it, provided he took six bottles, according to the direction, which he has done, and is now *entirely cured*, and has become a well man. The case has created a great sale in this neighborhood."

Respectfully,
EDWARDS & BROWN.
See advertisement. jy18 1m 3d&w 4th

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

GRANTSBURG, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1857.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 4 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir*: This spring I hired a man on a farm during the summer, but I soon found he was very afflicted with rheumatism, and it disabled him so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After having confined to my room for some time, I procured of you a bottle of your Balsam, and before I took a bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I send you this to be published, if you think proper, that other similarly afflicted may have the benefit of the same.

Yours, &c. SILAS PFENNIGER.

To Blood.

A SPACIOUS front office on the Second floor, No. 63 Gravier street. Apply to
jy31 tf G. O. GRAHAM, 80 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA.—Drafts at sight, for any amount, drawn by
LABORDE & ZIQUIDE,
jy30 30 New Levee st.

HONEY.—A barrel of superior Cuba honey, in store and for sale by
LABORDE & ZIQUIDE,
jy30 30 New Levee st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—10 boxes, of 500 each, imported from Havana, comprising 126 different brands and kinds, from $21 to $130 per 1,000. Sold low, on Consignment, by
LABORDE & ZIQUIDE,
jy30 30 New Levee.

CHEWING—10 cerones of fine Guatemala indigo. For sale by
LABORDE & ZIQUIDE,
jy30 30 New Levee.

PAPER CIGARS.—10 boxes, of 500 each, Minerva brand. For sale by LABORDE & ZIQUIDE,
jy30 30 New Levee.

RECEIVED per ship Mount Vernon, from Havre—1 case containing 60,280 rich labels, assorted, for Liquors, Bitters, Cordials, Chateau Margaux, St. Julien, Medoc, assortment, &c. &c. Also, 1 case containing 10,000 white and colored caps, assorted, various sizes. For sale by
HENRY VALENTON, 90 St. Louis st.

Chardonne Gilmore's

160 CASES, in store, for sale by
SOTHENE THOMAS & CO.,
jy29 V & E MAIGNAN, 20 St Louis st.

HOGS.—40 boxes, C. F. Berger, landing ex ship Mount Vernon, from Havre, and for sale by
PREAU & COUTURE,
jy29 21 and 151 Chartres street.

HOLLAND GIN.—10 pipes J. Henchey's Schiedam, landing ex ship Mount Vernon, from Havre, and for sale by
PREAU & COUTURE,
jy29 21 and 151 Chartres st.

ALCOHOL.—300 bbls Boyle & Co., 97 per cent proof, for sale by JOS. LANDES & CO.,
jy29 34 Tchoupitoulas street.

WHISKEY.—200 bbls and half bbls old Monongahela, 200 bbls and half bbls old Bourbon, for sale by JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,
jy29 34 Tchoupitoulas street.

CANDLES.—2000 whole, half and quarter boxes, Proctor & Gamble, and Hoadly, Woods & Co., fall weight. For sale by
JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,
jy29 34 Tchoupitoulas street.

LARD OIL.—200 bbls Chance (Boston) for sale by JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,
jy29 34 Tchoupitoulas street.

BRANDY.—250 quarter casks first proof, Amoret Cognac, 1846, for sale by JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,
jy29 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Jane S. Wilmerding, from Havre, 1,100 bottles vermouth, J. Plagnol; 1,000 bottles Cognac, 1846, Dubouchet; 1 case Liqueurs, capsules and cordials de Burgundy, 10 do do Rhone; 20 do Cognac, 10 do Marchand, 20 do Grenoble, 20 do Bordeaux, 20 do Bordeaux, 20 do Bordeaux