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The New Orleans Bee.

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC
FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Regan & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street: flannels, satinets, and other dry goods; also, black cloths, woolen shirts, boots, shoes, &c.

By C. E. Fortkil, at 11 o'clock, at the race ground, near the Barracks, cows, mules, horses, cart, &c.

How to Win a Triumph.

Oliver Cromwell, when about to engage in battle, used to tell his "ironsides" to trust in Providence, but to keep their powder dry. They did both, and were never beaten. Providence helps those who deserve its aid by endeavoring to help themselves. The noblest cause that ever existed cannot prevail unless its exponents ardently and sustained energetically. If our forefathers had trusted implicitly to the goodness of their cause, and had not sought to achieve success by strong arms, stout hearts and resolute exertion, we, their descendants, might even now be subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Talking of Oliver Cromwell, the wonderful man was wont to be guided and governed by another pithy and practical axiom, viz: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might." This was the secret of his triumphs, civil and military. Decision of character, indomitable strength of will, and invincible perseverance raised the humble brewer of Huntingdon to more than imperial dignity and power. It may be true that even the best directed and continued efforts sometimes fail, but it is absolutely certain that without them success is next to impossible.

We should like to see the friends of the Constitutional Union ticket in Louisiana take to heart these apophthegms—trite and common place though they be. If they expect to defeat John C. Breckinridge in the Louisiana State and purely by confidence in the goodness of their cause, and the badness of his, or even by relying on the indirect aid they may receive through Democratic divisions, they may perchance discover, when too late, that they have pursued an erroneous and fatal policy. It is the mildest, fully conceivable to disparage an enemy. The supporters of Breckinridge will contest every inch of ground, and will avail themselves with their accustomed sagacity and skill of every vantage point. Let it not be imagined that because thus far they have beaten able to make a decided demonstration in New Orleans, they are one whit discouraged or disorganized elsewhere. On the contrary, we know that out of the city they are working the machinery of party with the utmost zeal. In almost every parish they have held ratification meetings, in many of them they have established Breckinridge clubs, have brought out their orators, have engaged the services of the local press, and are prosecuting the canvass vigorously as if the result of the Presidential election depended exclusively on the vote in Louisiana. This is the spirit that merits success, and albeit we are uncompromisingly opposed to the doctrines and tendencies of that wing of the Democratic party, it is impossible to deny that they conduct the contest with marked courage, ability and tact.

Meanwhile the Constitutional Union men appear to commute that their large majority in New Orleans will neutralize the adverse vote of the remainder of the State. If they have not yet adopted any decided, comprehensive and effective plan of organization outside of our city, we are not aware of the fact. We cherish the belief that dispersing gatherings in New Orleans, and an indefinite amount of localized enthusiasm are sufficient to give Bell and Everett the electoral votes of Louisiana, in the absence of well directed, zealous and persevering exertion, is to yield to a preposterous delusion. We tell our friends that they must be up and doing; that while to eyeing to Providence, they must keep their powder dry; that they must provide especially for the enlightenment of the public mind in the country. Here we are flooded with political intelligence from every part of the Union. Here every man may, if he pleases, acquire the fullest possible information regarding the progress of the canvass, the character and qualifications of the various candidates, and the probable result. It is quite otherwise in the interior. The channels of political knowledge there are limited and scanty. Communications are slow and often difficult, and unless means are adopted expressly to disseminate truth among the people, thousands of them will remain in the darkness of ignorance, and will be liable to be misled by the insidious sophistries and fallacies of demagogues and tricksters. We have seen something of this already. We have seen the Breckinridge presses published in eight of the way districts, where contradiction was an idiot, boldly repeating such stale and thrice refuted inventions as the assertion that Chief Justice Taney had come out for Breckinridge, that John Bell was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, that there was no Douglas ticket in half the Southern States, and that Breckinridge and Lane were certain to be elected by the people. There is but one effectual method of counteracting falsehood. It is by the systematic and continued diffusion of truth.

The Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party are charged with a weighty responsibility. Upon them devolves the arduous but honorable task of providing for the thorough organization of the party throughout the State. To accomplish this paramount duty, much labor and determination and no small amount of political sagacity are required. A regular correspondence should be maintained with every parish in the State. The establishment of numerous clubs should be strongly urged upon the friends of Bell and Everett. Public meetings in every quarter and public discussion should be particularly recommended. Every thing is to be gained by an open investigation of the claims of the various aspirants. The Constitutional Union press in the country should be fostered and patronized; above all, public documents setting forth the opinions of our candidates and the errors and heresies of our opponents should be freely circulated. Our gifted orators should be induced to make occasional trips into the country, and to address the people. Moreover, correct information must be obtained touching the state of parties, so that the Committee will understand exactly where effort may be rendered most available, and in what manner the plans of the opposition may be most readily foiled. Such is a faint outline of the duties which should be performed by the men clothed with the proper authority in the premises. Rely upon it that if we want to beat Breckinridge in Louisiana, there is work to be done. We cannot do it by boasting or betting.

FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to Capt. Gammon, of the schooner Star, for the following report.

It was rumored at Vera Cruz that a contribution of $50,000,000 was on the way to Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico.

The rainy season had set in.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that Gen Miramon was encamped at Lagos with the main body of his army, and that the Liberalist army were in the same neighborhood, but no engagement was expected before next October.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by a salute of 21 guns by the American, French and English vessels in port, and also by the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

The flag officer's secretary, W. E. Dunzinger, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th ult. He succeeds Mr. W. F. Shippy, who came passenger on the Star, and leaves to day for Washington City with dispatches to the Government.

We publish an interesting letter from a gentleman of observation and intelligence at present sojourning in Tennessee.

"Twas Age? We are indebted to the Abbé Adrien Rouquette for a copy of a volume of poems chiefly religious, bearing the foregoing title. They are characterized by a delicate and chastened imagination great felicity of expression and high poetical ability.

The steamship Habana, Capt. J. B. McConnell, sailed at ten o'clock yesterday morning, for Havana, with the following passengers: E Pavia, F Gonzales, Cadt Trelit, N Pulsh, J Velbert, M Smith, W Bastian, O Hartigan, Mr. Peasat and servant, Rev Apollion & Son, Mrs Lavrentin and two children, J Herrera.

What Do You Think of It?—There is an avowed disunion paper in Louisiana—the *Louisiana Courier*. Of course it supports Breckinridge and Lane.

Pennsylvania, 1860.—Says the Philadelphia *Press*: The reports of the Deputy Marshals, who are busily engaged in taking the census, are being slowly forwarded to the Marshals' offices, and considerable time must necessarily elapse before full and accurate statistical information in regard to the progress of the country during the last ten years, can be obtained. The partial returns already received have indicated that the population of Philadelphia is more than 850,000, and the population of Pennsylvania about 3,100,000.

Arrest of an Actor in the Mountain Meadow Massacre.—A villainous looking fellow had committed a larceny near Elwood, Nebraska Territory, recently, was caught by the Vigilance Committee of that place, who, to alarm and punish the criminal, hung him by the neck until he was nearly strangled, when they lowered him. Fancying that his end was near, the terrified rogue, upon recovering his powers of speech, confessed that several murders had been committed by him, and that he was engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre above two years ago. He was handed over to the authorities.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Latest from Europe by the Steamer Canadian—Anglo-French War with China—Liverpool Commercial Intelligence.

Quebec, August 8.—The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool July 26th, via Queenstown the 27th, before reported as passing Father Point on her way up to this city, reached her wharf this morning.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, July 27.—Of the 48,000 bales of Cotton sold during the week ending Friday, July 27, 1600 were taken by speculators and 11,000 by exporters, leaving 35,000 to the trade. The market on Friday closed generally dull at the following authorized quotations of the Broker's Circular:

Fair Orleans, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7¼d.; Middling Uplands, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Uplands, 5¾d.

The quantity of Cotton now lying in the port of Liverpool adds up 1,282,000 bales, of which 1,014,000 have been received from American ports.

Manchester Trade.—Liverpool, July 27.—The advices received from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continue to be discouraging.

The demand for manufactured goods and yarns was less active, and prices were weak.

The War with China.—Advices by the overland mail bring intelligence that Hien Fong, the most hostile of the Chinese ministers, was in a dying condition, and it is supposed peace may be concluded between China and the western powers on his decease.

Breckinridge Electoral Ticket in Ohio.—Columbus, August 8.—At a Convention held in this city yesterday a full Breckinridge and Lane Electoral ticket was nominated.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The *Jeffersonian*, the organ of the Democracy in Bienville parish, Louisiana, has hoisted the flag of Douglas and Johnson.

The following short and admirable article, from the Savannah *Republican*, is so exactly to the point, that we cannot resist the temptation to spread it before our readers. It is perfectly and absolutely conclusive, and we trust it may produce conviction in the minds of our Democratic friends, and cause them all to rally to the support of Bell and Everett. The *Republican* says:

"A man is considered *sound* by the Democracy whenever he consents to stand on a sound platform, no matter what may have been his former principles and course of action.

"He may be considered *sounder*, when he both stands on a sound platform and shows a regard for conformity to truth, justice and the Constitution.

"The *soundest* man is he who stands on a sound platform, exhibits a sound record, and whose *interests* are a guarantee that he will support both for the future and to the end.

"These principles are liberal, and we apprehend no one will dispute them.

"Tested by this standard, let us see how stands Mr Bell in his relations to the South, when compared with the other candidates for the Presidency.

"Of the four candidates, he is *the only one who has no share*, and whose *personal interests* are identified with the institution. The others have no direct connection with slavery through the medium of ownership, while Mr Bell is a large Southern planter and the owner of two hundred slaves.

"Talk to honest, sensible men about such a man being untrue to the South, when, besides a lifetime spent in her service, his very institutions bind him to her hooks of steel! The base statement of the case is sufficient answer to all the parti-colored slanders that may be heaped up from now till the day of election.

"Let the people of the South then sustain one of their ancient sons who is with them in principle, conduct, interest—every thing, and is one of themselves. Common sense teaches, he is far safer than the men who are made on friends through the creative power of a party platform.

"In view of the foregoing considerations, should not every patriotic Southern Democrat just his vote for John Bell. Is he not the very Grandison and Hamilton combined before the people? Cannot all men safely trust him?

North Carolina.—A dispatch from Petersburg of the 4th says:

Returns still come in slowly. Ellis's majority in Granville county is 150, and the Democratic legislative ticket is elected. Hartford county is reported a gain for Ellis of 185. Warren county gives an increased majority for Ellis, and the Democratic legislative ticket is elected. Halifax county gives a gain for Ellis. In Carroll and New Hanover counties Pool gains slightly. In Orange county Pool gains 200. Rowan county gives large gains for Pool, and Mr. Fisher is defeated for the Senate—a Democratic loss. Wake county gives Pool a gain of 884. Forsyth county, large gains for Pool. Randolph county gives small gains for Pool.

Orange county, Pool 1238, Ellis 1019. The whole Opposition legislative ticket is elected, which is a gain of 12 members.

Alamance county, Ellis 1374, Pool 320.

Hertford county, Ellis 1349, Pool 713.

Sampson county, Ellis 103, Pool 380.

Guilford county, Ellis 1300, Pool 197.

Columbus county, Ellis's majority 165, a Democratic loss.

Edgecomb county, Ellis gains 180.

Cartret county, the Opposition elect a Senator and member of the Commissioners, both of which are gains.

Ellis gains in Mecklenburg, Wilson and Nash counties.

Davidson county, Ellis 887, Pool 1210.

Forsyth county, Ellis 1015, Pool 1928.

Mecklenburg county, Ellis 1662, Pool 650.

Caswell county, Pool's majority about 350.

Guilford county, Ellis 300, Pool 212.

Alamance county, Ellis 371, Pool 720.

Wake county, Ellis 1400, Pool 1500 a heavy Democratic loss.

Johnson county, Ellis 1141, Pool 860.

The losses and gains are estimated by the name of loss between Ellis and McRae, which the latter was elected by 16 [illegible]. The gains for Pool are heavy but insufficient to affect the result.

The Constitutional Union men of Thorville give a grand barbecue at Plaquemine, on Saturday, the 11th instant. We have been requested to call the attention of Bell and Everett men to the meeting, and to invite the presence of as many as can make it convenient to attend, with the assurance that they will be welcomed with hospitality and kindness.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Gibson County, Tenn., Aug 3, 1860.

Editors of the Bee: I have been—absent from New Orleans about three weeks, but so nearly cut off from the avenues of information, here in this country where I have been remaining with my family, some distance from town or railroad, that I have gathered nothing of interest for the columns of your paper, unless I give you a few notes touching the Presidential canvass in this State, in which Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas have respectively a strong electoral ticket. I am not aware how the Breckinridge journals hereabouts regard the Douglas interest, but I am certain that the Douglas men are very confident, and manifest considerable strength in this county, while I notice that the *Independent American*, a Bell paper published in the adjoining county of Brownsville, is already pitching into the Douglas electors as if apprehensive that the Little Giant's interests were about to assume too great importance. The Editor—a very reliable and intelligent gentleman—told me he thought Douglas stronger than Breckinridge in his county, and from what I have heard and seen for myself in rubbing against the plain out-spoken people of this section, I am not much disposed to doubt that Douglas is the stronger throughout West Tennessee, in which the Memphis *Appeal* is exerting a powerful influence in sparing no pains or expense in advocating Douglas's claims to national confidence.

I recently attended a Breckinridge ratification meeting at Trenton, some ten miles from where I am staying. The first speaker, Gen. Travis, I do not hesitate to call a most egregious and scandalously ingenuous specimen of direct illusions, but indirect inferences and sophistical reasoning touching "protection." But, of course, he talked to show what a conservative man Mr. Pierce's or Mr. Fillmore's Cuban policy had to do with what Mr Bell or Mr. Breckinridge would have done under similar circumstances. His whole speech of two hours was mainly confined to this subject of protection—protection abroad and on the high seas, as well as in the Territories. He denounced Mr. Bell, who doubtless has said and done more on this subject of slavery than Mr. Breckinridge ever thought of, as "Mum" candidate. Col Hiram S. Bradford, Elector for the Memphis district, followed in an elaborate and eloquent effort, much of it that eternal talk about "principle," serving about as well for the other candidates as for Breckinridge, as all (not excepting Lincoln) claim to be actuated by that God like attribute. He had too much of the manner imputed to court contradiction from the crowd for the amount of matter in his reasoning, and consequently assertion predominated over argument.

Gen. Adkins, the chief attraction to me, and evidently the idol of the Democracy in this district, on account of the hardihood with which he conducted the last Congressional canvass, in which he was barely beaten by Etheridge, was the last speaker, and last for his duty the task of defending his course at Charleston and Baltimore—a rather hard task, too, as he had been chosen elector for his district before the woman question came upon the tapis, and had declared that he would "swim the deepest rivers and climb the highest mountains for Douglas." I was disappointed in him as a speaker, though the drynesse of the subject on which he spoke doubtless had something to do with the impression he made upon my mind. He is tall and commanding, and though very dumb in delivery, he has a rather harsh voice, and forms too much at the mouth when speaking, as he talk with great rapidity. He, however, displayed an earnestness, and tact, and courtesy the is remarkably polished in his language and manners, with which he succeeded in impressing the majority of his audience with the belief that he was speaking the truth, and thus relieving himself of the necessity of proving much that he asserted. Etheridge has, I understand, made himself heard in the canvass already, and intends, I learn, to take an active part. From all said about him here the accounts we have had of him in Louisiana have not been exaggerated. He is doubtless one of the most popular men in the country, being full of anecdote, wit, humor, satire and eloquence, and all to an astonishing degree. Full as he is of these endowments, and almost overflowing with the exuberance of fun, he is never "too full for utterance," and sometimes his speeches almost before he has ascended the stand, so ready is he always for debate. I shall regret exceedingly if I do not get to hear him.

Now that the Douglas men have organized and gotten out an electoral ticket in the State, they are greatly encouraged by the accession of Mr Douglas's very enthusiastic reception in New England, and are beginning to talk of his chances, and to work for him with some sanguince that after all he may succeed better before the people than Mr Breckinridge, and thus come in ahead before the House. The Southern States be south, where Mr Breckinridge has no chance, and it will take but two or three of these to put Mr. Douglas ahead of the vote which it is likely Mr Breckinridge can obtain with Bell in the field and a divided Democracy South. Some Democrats taking this view are more inclined toward policy for success to support Douglas rather than Breckinridge, though preferring the latter. The preferr to vote for a Democrat who has some chance of success before the people, rather than out of compliment support one who cannot succeed except possibly in the House, merely because he is defeated. The latter may be more South in his principles, but to say nothing as to which is the more patriotic. For my part I think Democrats do wrong as many do who acknowledge that Mr Bell has the best chances to defeat Lincoln before the people, and yet persist in supporting Breckinridge or Douglas or Houston, and run the risk of Lincoln's succeeding merely because they think their favorite might succeed or because they wish him to have a chance before the House. It is no time now to thus trifle with the chances of the most available candidate against Lincoln before the people be he Bell, Douglas or Breckinridge. A member of the Legislature of Tennessee has informed me that Mr Bennett, ardently expects now to be elected by the people, and if is generally conceded that he would be the most available compromise candidate before the House. What excuse then can there be for any one desirous to perpetuate the Union for not supporting Bell and Everett.

The Breckinridge men try to make light of the Douglas list as a matter of little fact that at all their meetings there is not from a single attendance as during the Buchanan campaign. Tonight meetings about your city fairly sadly wanting in this respect, and enthusiasm. While at Trenton, the other day, I heard the particulars of a conversation in which an Old Line Whig remarked to the crowd that he had voted for Buchanan to defeat Fremont, and appealed to know where was there a Democrat who would now have the magnanimity to vote for Bell to defeat Lincoln. The whole name I have very promptly answered that he believed Bell was the strongest ticket, and he would support the Bell ticket. There are thousands of Democrats all over the country who will only be allowed to do the same thing because their party has been cloistered with the prestige of success, but who must cast party to the demands of patriotism, now that the hope of success of Buchanan before, and the spirit in their party, this made it their duty to support some such national candidates as Bell and Everett. The mention of these names reminds me that a gentleman of my acquaintance, Mr Buck Green, has claimed the little sister, Bell, everyett, is very pretty name it must be admitted.

I have met here with a son of Gen Haskell, the distinguished lawyer and one of the first men of Tennessee ever produced. He is but a youth yet but I understand is largely gifted with such versatility of talents as distinguished his father. There are two other brothers, both of whom are alike talented, and one of whom is preparing for the ministry. The mother lives in Memphis, where I think her daughters live with her. I may write you again soon.

Stidax

San Accident on the Railroads.—A sad accident occurred near the city on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on Saturday evening. Shortly after the Citronelle train had passed the depot switch and had gotten under full headway, the passengers were startled by the alarm whistle, sounded more vigorously and rapidly than usual, an instant after the signal for applying the brakes was given (the cars were actually stopped, but not soon) they had run over and horribly mangled a human being. Of course the excitement was great, and so soon as the rumor spread numbers hastened to the scene of destruction, and as soon as practicable the unfortunate victim to his own impudence was taken still gasping, but with no possibility of recovery, into a car and borne to Toulmanville, where he was taken out and carried to his residence of his family, a short distance off. He was barely alive when taken from the cars, and could not have survived many minutes.

It was understood on the cars that the whistle was sounded so soon as the man was discovered, and the brakes applied so soon as it was seen that he was not moving out of the way. He was sitting within the rule, evidently in a condition of intoxication. As the engine approached he could not, or was unable to move, or he could not be stopped in time to save him, an employee of the railroad company, who happened to be riding on the locomotive, sprang off to snatch the deceased away, but unfortunately was too late to save, were wound himself, without being of any service.

The name of the deceased was Thomas He was well known on the line of the road. [*Mobile Advertiser.*]

A Singular Murder.—A most mysterious murder has lately occupied public attention in England. A factory inspector, living near Frome, in Somersetshire, one morning missed his youngest child, a boy of about four years of age, from the cot in the nurse's room, where he usually slept, and after a tedious search, found his body thrust down the spout of an out house, with the throat cut from ear to ear, and a large stab in the region of the heart, evidently inflicted after death. The mystery enveloping the whole affair baffles even the famous detectives of London. This may be better appreciated when it is known that in one of the bed rooms slept the unfortunate, and in the same room the deceased in a little cot, and in another part of the room another child in a second cot. At five o'clock the next morning the nurse awoke, and missed the deceased. The impression of the child's body still remained on the bed and pillow, but the under blanket was gone, and the coverlid carefully folded down. The father and mother were applied to by the nurse, to know if they had removed the child into their bed, but they had seen nothing of it since the previous night. Further search was made, and the drawing room door, window and shutter, all of which had been fastened on the inside the previous night, were found a little opened. After a time the body of the poor child was discovered in his night clothes, as above stated. Every inmate of the house was searched, but not a spot of blood, or the slightest clue tending to criminate any one in the commission of the crime, could be found. How an individual could have taken the child from his cot, placed the bolsterbes tidily, carried him through the drawing room, across the lawn, through a shrubbery and stable yard, where a watch-dog was loose, roaming about, thence into the water closet, deposited the child of life, and decamped without leaving behind them the smallest clue to their guilt, or disturbing the inmates, or awakening the child, or coming into collision with the dog, is a mystery which time alone can unravel. Afterward his body was found by the Government, and a free pardon to any accessory, not being the actual murderer, who may give such information as may lead to the detection of the murderer.

The wealthy Marquis de Aligre, of France, who died some weeks ago, was so parsimonious that, seeing his servant one day with a smart looking hat, he reprimanded him for his extravagance, "But it is the old hat you gave me; I had it ironed for a fance." "Ah," said the Marquis, "this hat not know it could be restored. Here is the hand you paid—I will take the hat," and forthwith transferred the repossessed hat from his own head.

Severe Storm at Springfield.—Springfield, Ill., August 4.—A very heavy storm of wind and rain passed over this city last evening. It reached its greatest force about 7½ o'clock. Its fury was increased by a terrific accompaniment of thunder and lightning. The most serious injury inflicted was the complete demolition of Wilsey's carriage manufactory and depot on Washington street, near the square. The principal building, a large three-story brick, was thrown almost bodily to the ground with a terrible crash, burying in the ruins a large number of valuable carriages and wagons. The loss is estimated at $12,000 or $15,000.

The lightning set fire to a stable belonging to Mr. Wm. Crowder, which was totally destroyed with a portion of its contents. His loss is not severe. A chimney on Cornean & Diller's drug store building was blown down, and fell through the roof, doing damage to the amount of several hundred dollars.

The new Republican Wigwam was slightly damaged, the awning which covered the peak of the roof being torn to ribbons. A great deal of injury to unfinished buildings, chimneys, trees and shrubbery was suffered in other portions of the city, the amount of which it is impossible now to estimate.

Stabbing Affair in a Restaurant.—About half past nine o'clock on Wednesday night, in a restaurant at the corner of Bienville and Tremé streets, kept by one Mariano Vila y Touro, a woman of ill-fame named Theresa Levy, who lived with him as his wife, was dangerously stabbed in the left side of her abdomen. Mariano swore to an affidavit yesterday before Assistant Recorder Fremeaux, in which he alleges "that last evening, between nine and ten o'clock, a certain woman named Theresa Levy, who resides at his house, was talking and skylarking with one Pierre Loiselle, when Victor Geraldus entered the barroom where the said Theresa and Loiselle were, and caught the said Theresa Levy by the shoulder. She turned around to face Geraldus and they clinched together. Geraldus drew a dagger from under his coat and stabbed the said Theresa Levy in the left side of the abdomen. Deponent therefore charges the said Victor Geraldus with stabbing with intent to commit murder."

Officer Plume, who ran up to the restaurant on hearing the disturbance, was pursuing Geraldus by Marigny, when he drew his cutting, and he took Geraldus to the Tremé police office, where he was locked up for the night. Yesterday morning he was brought before Acting Recorder Fremeaux, who sent him to the Parish Prison to await the result of his wounds. Geraldus is a Deputy Sheriff of the Fifth District Court. Pierrot Loiselle was arrested yesterday morning by Lieutenant Crémin, but on Mariano denying that he stabbed or started the cutting, the examining magistrate was obliged to discharge the prisoner, and to order the following named officers, viz.

PRESIDENT—WILLIAM FRERET.
Vice-Presidents—A W Bosworth, John Livingston, C T Buddecke, C B Pitcher, Jacob Staub.
Secretaries—A B Peters, J F Hecker.
Treasurer—Theodore A James.
Committee on Finance—H F Buckner, H T Lonsdale, E Parmele, S Simmons, A Levy, D Adams.
Chief Marshal—Hon. Lurney Adams.
Assistant Marshals—H A Wilson, J S Berthelot, Wm Worsley.

Regular meetings of the Club were ordered to be held every TUESDAY EVENING, until after the November election.

A committee was appointed to organize, if possible, a more spacious room in which the future meetings of the Club may be held, and due notice thereof by publication in the papers.

Spirited addresses were delivered before the Club by Messrs. Jones, Day and Wilson.

Ordered, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Picayune, Crescent, Bulletin* and *Bee*.

LUS S. PHELPS, Secretary.

August 8 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CENTRAL CLUB.

For the Parish of Orleans

PRESIDENT—Col. JOSIAH CULE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—James Brown, 1st Ward; John Farrell, 2d Ward; Tom Loughlin, 3d Ward; A. A. Lopez, 4th Ward; Lucien Parvis, 5th Ward; E. Bonneau, 6th Ward; Louis Duvigneaud, 7th Ward; Camille Gallisi, 8th Ward; Duverney Ferrer, 9th Ward; T. W. White, 10th Ward; Julien Dubuclet, 11th Ward; M. Lewis, city of Algiers.

The Vice-Presidents are authorized and requested to organize Subsidiary Clubs in their respective Wards.

The Rooms of the Central Club are on Royal street, second floor, over the Dem, and opposite the Postoffice. They are open every day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Membership can be obtained by being introduced by any officer or member of the Club.

Speeches will be made every night, the transaction of business are held every Tuesday and Friday.

By order of the Central Club:

LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary.

For Sale.

TWENTY head of the KENTICKY [illegible]

MULES, for either city or plantation use [illegible]

For information inquire at No. 60 CONTI street. [illegible]

Real Estate in the Island of Cuba.

A very valuable Tract of Land, consisting of [illegible] situated on the north side of the Island and [illegible] in one of the finest harbors of the Island. These Lands are supplied with abundance of spring water, and their extremely rich soil is capable of producing all the fruits of the tropics. Their position is also particularly adapted to the cultivation of the Tobacco.

The Land is covered with valuable timber such as mahogany, cedar, &c., &c., available for naval construction. Good roads lead to the Harbor.

For further particulars, apply to

J. DE ESSERCA & CO.
[illegible] Magazine street.

Removal.

MRS WIDOW BOUROIS Midwife has removed from St. Louis street, between Dauphin and Bienville, to Peter street No. [illegible] between Rampart and Burgundy.

Notice.

MR. OCTAVE HUNSICKER [illegible]

R. D. ALCOCK.
[illegible]

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, August 6, 1860.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three and Five Tenths per cent was declared, payable on and after Monday, August 13, 1860.

ROBINSON [illegible]

$20 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the premises of the subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst., a mulatto man named GEORGE MANLEY.

Manley is about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs, is very black, and has a small scar on his forehead, and a small lump on the back of his neck, caused by a bruise; he is very quick in his motions, and speaks very fast; he is a good cooper, and will probably try to get to Cincinnati, Ohio, or New Orleans; he was dressed when he left in a dark mixed jeans pantaloons, and a white shirt, but he may change his dress; he is a very valuable boy, and I will give the above reward for his safe delivery to me, or in any jail so that I get him.

JAMES H. TAYLOR.
Near Bayou Sara, Pointe Coupee Parish, La.

New Fish.

LANDING this day from Schooner Lizzie Stowell, from Gulf of Mexico, a fine lot of Red Snapper, Trout, Bass, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, and other fish. For sale by the dealers generally.

FRED. AYRES, No. 5 Commercial Place.

Wanted.

A GENTEEL, white or colored girl, speaking French and English, to assist in the business of a [illegible] office; good wages, and help found the right person. Apply to Mr. CAMMACK, Commercial Place.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!!!

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
148 ..... Royal street
Between St Peter and Toulouse

How many persons lose their teeth the most important and greatest comfort in the world, by neglecting the necessary operations and wanted to the pain thereof. As a consequence of the loss the teeth the jaw falls in the visage becomes tracted and wrinkles and marks of old age invade the very prime of life, when the use of a few trifling sums by applying in time to a skillful operator.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

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Pork.

PORK—1000 barrels Mess, M. O. and Rump, for sale by [illegible] GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

Bacon.

BACON—Prime Shoulders and Sides, for sale by [illegible] GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

Beef.

BEEF—Extra family in barrels and half barrels, for sale by [illegible] GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

Lard.

LARD—50 tierces Prime Leaf, 200 kegs do, for sale by [illegible] GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

Butter.

BUTTER—150 packages Western Reserve, for sale by [illegible] GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

Flour.

FLOUR—900 barrels extra superfine and fine, for sale by [illegible] GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

New Mackerel.

NEW MACKEREL—50 kegs No. 3, large, for sale by [illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO—40 bales, for Fillers and Wrappers, landing from brig Venus, from Havana, for sale by E. TRIGOROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

Sundries.

SUNDRIES—200 cases Wolfe Schnapps, qts and pts; 500 cases Castile Soap; 600 cases Claret, Cantonac, Champagne, C. Heidsieck, Heidsieck & Co., and imperial; 200 cases Mint Julep, Morning Gill and Brandy Sauce for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Rum.

RUM—10 pipes White Rum, landing from brig Venus, from Havana, for sale by E. TRIGOROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

Sugar.

SUGAR—175 boxes White, Yellow and Brown, landing from brig Venus, from Havana, for sale by E. TRIGOROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

Cigars.

CIGARS—35,000, Fine de Trabucos and Intimidad, landing from brig Venus, from Havana, and for sale by E. TRIGOROS, 18 Customhouse, bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

Tea.

TEA ARRIVE per ship Atlantic, from Rotterdam—1000 half boxes plain Green Teas; 1000 half do do in butter; for sale by TAMBOURIN, OLIVARI & CO., 97 Royal st.

New Mackerel.

NEW MACKEREL—40 kegs, new No. 3 large Mackerel, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Charter of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this twenty-seventh day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

Before me, Edward Barnett, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned.

Personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereinafter subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they had covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and adopt themselves and those which they represent, to establish an Insurance Company, for the objects and purposes, and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations following to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.—The said Company shall be established and located in the city of New Orleans, and shall be known and designated by the name and title of the LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. It shall commence its operations on or about the first day of September, 1860, and shall exist for and during the full and term of twenty-five years from the date thereof, unless sooner dissolved as provided in article 12th.

A seal shall be adopted by the officers of the Company, bearing the device the coat of arms of the State of Louisiana, and for an inscription the name of the Company.

The President or Secretary of the Company shall be the proper officer upon whom shall be served all citations, notices or other processes in matters wherein the Company may be interested.

ARTICLE SECOND.—The objects and purposes of the Company are declared to be:

First—To make Insurance on Dwelling houses, Stores and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire.

Second—To make Insurance on Vessels, Steamboats, Keelboats, Quoins, Wharves, Slipways, Marine Railways, Commissions, Profits, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange and other evidences of debt, in money and responsible notes, and generally all and every Insurance appertaining to or connected with Marine or Inland Transportation, Navigation.

The Company may cause itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it shall have made Insurance.

ARTICLE THIRD.—The capital stock and effective interests of the parties to this act are declared to be as follows:

Adams A Co	$1,000
Aver, Fred	3,000
Auzoile, B. D	1,000
Augustin A Thibaut	1,000
Allen & Co. W. H	500
Brown & Lesdon, J. A	2,000
Briggs Thos	500
Bell & Hodgson	1,000
Bullen & Houlton & Co	2,000
Bonnabel, J. A	2,000
Bryne Thos. & Co	2,000
Byrne Vincent & Co	2,000
Bonner, L. E	1,000
Blanch, H. C	1,000
Black & Byrnes	1,000
Bienvenu, F.	1,000
Bienvenu, Jos.	1,000
Brickman, A. Co	1,000
Brown, Jas. Co	1,000
Brabham, C. H	1,000
Berthelot, J.	1,000
Bernard, J.	1,000
Bernard, A.	1,000
Comolli & Co	1,000
Cuvillier, A. Co	1,000
Cavaroc & Co	1,000
Cotton, S.	1,000
Cassard & Bernard	1,000
Cook & Co. A	1,000
Cook, J.	1,000
Cook, J. F	1,000
Clement, Dennis	1,000
Cuvillier, A.	1,000
Cuvillier, A. & Kennett	1,000
Davis & Tremoulet	1,000
Dufour, Jos.	1,000
Dennis, Jas.	1,000
Dennis & Sons, G.	1,000
Dennis, J. S.	1,000
Dennis, Geo.	1,000
Dennis, Geo. Jr.	1,000
Dennis, Geo. Jr. & Co	1,000
Dennis, Geo. Jr. & Co	1,000
Dennis, Geo. Jr. & Co	1,000
Dennis, Geo. Jr. & Co	1,000
Dennis, Geo. Jr. & Co	1,000