THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines or less for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for every TEN lines for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1854.

No. 9437 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7470.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTTRES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Stockton.

A DEMOCRATIC KNOW NOTHING.

The Democratic press in most parts of the country assails the mysterious order of Know Nothings with merciless severity, charging them with bitter hatred towards foreigners, and with a rooted aversion to the Catholic religion. Whether this secret association really entertains such principles is more than we can say, indeed, we not only do not know, but really do not care. Certain as fate is it, that if the creed of the Know Nothings embraces sectarian fanaticism as one of its fundamental articles, the order is destined to a very brief existence. No society can prosper long in this free country, if it ventures to interfere with liberty and conscience. In all the excesses which party madness has committed, it has hitherto not ventured to assail this great pillar of Constitutional freedom. If it ever does, the sober, second thought of the people will assuredly be arrayed in steadfast hostility to its designs.

But whatever may be the views of the Know Nothings—whether excellent or execrable—the Democratic press is down upon them—to use a vulgar saying, like a thousand of bricks. Perhaps the secret of this opposition lies in the fact that in nine cases out of ten it is the Democracy which has suffered from the effective organization of the order. This was notably the case in Washington and Philadelphia. The Know Nothings seem to direct their attacks against all who encourage a foreign nationality in our midst—who seek to marshal the foreign vote as such, to use particular side—who flatter, and fawn upon, and wheedle foreigners, and who habitually, by their language and actions, appear to regard the adopted citizens as superior in virtue and capacity to those of native origin. Now, as it is notorious that the Locofoco party have pretty much monopolized the humiliating business of cracking up the foreign vote, it is they who in Philadelphia, New York, Massachusetts and other places, have been so miserably drubbed by the Know Nothings. We hope that other and more signal defeats are in store for Locofoceism—at least until it learns to consider an adopted citizen as no better and no worse than one born on this soil, and ceases to pander to the foreign element, alternately the most inflammatory appeals and the most disgusting adulation.

We think that an important reformation in this respect will ultimately be effected, and we here hail evident symptoms of its approach. The remarkable illustration of the military influence over the Democracy of recent events, is a sample in the tactics and policy of the leading Democratic journal of the city of New York—the *True N. Y. Democrat*, the organ of the administration. Here is an extract from that paper of the 12th inst., which we particularly commend to the attention of the Democratic editors all over the Union:

As for the Irish vote, we care nothing for it, it cannot be given to us conscientiously. We will not want it if it has to be bought. We spurn it. That is the sentiment. We are perfectly willing to let it go, horse, foot and dragoons to the devil, regardless from the bottom of our souls to the interests of the Democratic party of this State, and see them quartered in the arms of those who have forgotten their appetites and habits, so completely adapted for such embraces. We are willing that the Irish should be allowed to see through the low pretensions of those aliens who always think themselves better citizens than native-born citizens. We are willing to let the Irish see that we think them, as a mass worthy only of being paying a they have enjoy, or that we can then fit and capable to exercise the greatest and sublimest of all the rights belonging to a countryman. It we could be so complaisant, so willing of such men as Sydney Fisher, Hall, Rev. Mr. Hatch, and their fellow-creatures of science and their half-hidden hostility to religious authority and republican institutions, would be sufficient to satisfy the most exacting of our critics, and compel us into a keen sense of our inferiority. Honestly speaking, we believe that the Democratic party will never be worth a rotten cent as a public party, until it shall cease to cater to foreign prejudices, until it shall make Americans all its views, and totally eradicate itself from all foreign influence. There are, of course, exceptions to all rules, and we are here and there acquainted with Irishmen, whose hearts are as sound and whose sentiments are as patriotic as any native born citizen's, and whose hearts are as ungrateful, hoisted, and deeply sensible of the debt of gratitude they owe to this country for freedom, and their consequent duty to repay it by a generous patriotism, an intense selfishness, and their own exclusive interest, that which pays most for the most profits. We have such Irishmen in our ranks, and we love them for their good sense and good friends sake. A man may say, "My Missus," a woman, "My Master."

IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—According to the last census there were in—

	Irish.	Germans.
Ohio	51,562	115,661
Indiana	17,142	50,091
Illinois	27,769	40,301
Missouri	14,731	46,922
Wisconsin	22,031	40,365
Iowa	4,963	9,336
	132,797	281,337

In these six States, there are upwards of twice as many Germans as Irish, and the proportion is growing, every year, more favorable to the former, not only, says the New York *Mirror*, in the West, but also in the East. In 1850, there landed here 118,126 Germans to 115,254 Irish, in 1853, 119,634 Germans to 113,164 Irish, and during the last month, there were about 20,000 Germans to 9,000 Irish.

A NEW IMPLEMENT OF WAR.—A letter from Paris, dated May 10, in the Cincinnati Gazette, says:

A curious experiment was made a few days ago in the basin of the fountain in the Palais Royal, in the presence of a crowd of promenaders, who soon collected. A glass globe, containing a certain liquid, was thrown into the water and then broken with a pole. The liquid immediately spread itself over the surface of the water, and taking fire spontaneously, continued to burn with an intense flame for a period of fifty six seconds, throwing out a dense smoke. The basin had the appearance of being all on fire. The experiment, which is thought to science in Paris, have invented this fluid, after long and patient study, with the design of making it available in the present war, in burning ships, and in protecting or attacking fortified places where there may be a ditch. Thrown by means of a forcing pump on the head of a assailant entrenchment, or a ditch full of water, or on the breach at a moment of assault, or in instance the fluid continues to burn under the most terrible ravages. An experiment has since been tried on the river Seine, in which instance the fluid continued to burn, with a flame sufficiently intense to set fire to the sides of a ship, for more than a minute. Supposed that a boat laden with this liquid should be fired into the midst of a enemy's fleet, and should be so managed that it would take fire at the moment of arriving near or in the midst of the fleet, the liquid thus fired should then be distributed on the surface of the water, the whole fleet would take fire in spite of all the efforts that might be made to prevent it, and they would take fire exactly in the most dangerous place. It is not necessary to enlarge on the nature and importance of the services which this formidable application of chemical science may render in the continental and naval war which has just commenced."

☞ The country-village system of a *pound for stray cattle*, or an enclosure into which vagrant nuisances can be driven and kept from farther mischief elsewhere, is being applied, now, by science, to the diseases of the human system. *The keg* is selected as the medical pound, and into it, by an exhaustive air-brush Dr. Junot, of Paris, has found that disease may be drawn, from the brain, more particularly. Whether a *heart-ache* can be thus cured, as well as a *head-ache*, we are sorry we cannot definitely assure our young lady readers—though we fear that a disabled walking member might be considered by many ladies of sense well of the two. But then operator Dr. Junot:

Places a large metallic tube upon the leg, which is exactly in the shape of a boot, and to an aparatus connected with it, he gradually exhausts the air, the consequence of which is, the limb swells enormously, becoming three times the ordinary size. There is an immense quantity of blood thus determined to the lower extremity, whose capillary vessels become much distended, and relief is thus given to the overloaded sanguineous system elsewhere, which is often permanent, as the limb only slowly unloads itself from the humors driven into it. There is no reaction to be feared: the objection that is first presents itself is the probability of its giving rise to varicose veins, but from the numerous experiments that have been made, it is said it appears that this effect had not been produced. It would appear to offer a resource where there was great determination of arterial blood to the head, or where there is venous retardation."

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Steamboats Passing.

MEMPHIS, June 20th.—The following steamboats passed here yesterday, bound for New Orleans:—The Duke at 4 P. M., the Magnolia at 7 P. M.; and the *Grand Tower* at 8 P. M.

VICKSBURG, June 20th.—The steamboat Michigan passed here at 3 P. M. yesterday, and the McRae and Frank Lyon at 12 M. to-day. All bound for New Orleans.

[By the Southern Line.]

Alabama Lottery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20.—The drawing of the Alabama Lottery took place to-day in this city. The following numbers drew the highest nine prizes:

No. 4949	$7,500	No. 4115	$5,000
No. 198	$3,000	No. 4961	$1,500
No. 7946	$ 500	No. 5195	$ 500
No. 7417	$ 500	No. 4712	$ 500
No. 4991	$ 500		

Mobile Markets.

MOBILE, June 20.—Sales of Cotton yesterday 1500 bales, at steady prices. Freights are active, and five ships were taken for Liverpool.

California Steamer.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, June 20, 7 P. M.—The Steamer United States has arrived here at 4 this and 12 hours from Aspinwall, with two weeks later dates from California.

The steamer Illinois sailed from Aspinwall for New York on the 10th instant, with 400 passengers and nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of gold.

Life in the Australian Mines.

An intelligent American who is seeking, and we trust finding, his fortune in the Australian Gold Mines, is writing to the Williamsburg Times a series of letters, in which labor and society at the Mines are described with a good deal of tact and skill. From his last letter, dated at Forrest Creek, Australia, we extract the following:

The only amusement in our vicinity is a Circus, and singularly enough the only amusement that coarse minds enjoy, of course the programme is the same over and over again, but many diggers miss not a single night, and laugh as heartily at a witticism the thousandth time, as when they first heard it. The negro melodies are just imported, and are creating a sensation. *Apropos* of negroes, the colored people almost without exception are doing well here; they are lucky as diggers, and always find employment as cooks, at good wages. Close by us, two black men took out eighteen thousand dollars from their claim. Mrs. Stowe's work having reached the colony, a good deal of sympathy is manifested for the colored people who come from America, while those from the East *Indies perish* like animals. The first step of a colored man when he arrives, is to get married to a white woman, and it is rarely not that.—Sundays, no black man is seen without a white lady hanging on his arm. If the Englishmen were only one half as democratic as the Indian women, Victoria would soon be a Republic. I asked a very respectable looking woman why she married a colored man, and she replied, "because he was a good deal better than an Englishman; *all the Americans do.*" Do what? "Why treat women well. What makes you think so? "Learn it. Here are a good many Americans about here married and they do not strike or kick their wives." I said, in England the laboring men always give their money to their wives; in America they seldom do. I thought that a great compliment to the women. She replied "May be that is what makes the laboring classes so poor in England; and at say rate I would sooner be the *wife* of a black man than the *slave* of a white one; besides my husband is just as much of an American as you are, he was born in the State of Massachusetts. I suppose you thought to shame me; but you I feel (so I understand) that my position is very evident: you probably have the same idea of shame that a blind man has of colors. "Well, you are a *gentleman*, and a *lady*, I think you presume you are a *lady*, from the exquisite delicacy of you taste. "Yes—have you read *Uncle Tom's Cabin?* There now! I'M SHAMED. "Well, what do you think of it—Ol Mrs. Stowe?" Why I think Mrs. Stowe has made more money out of the niggers than any slave dealer that ever lived.

This slavery question meets a native of the Republic at every turn, and an opportunity is never let slip to throw it in our teeth. We think they have no cause for it, and I think it is rather a compliment to us, seeing it is the *only* thing they can bring *against* us, if I can say such a thing, but whatever a man may do or say at home, here he is a slavery man. Not one American in a thousand but advocates slavery when talking to a John Bull. I always put it strongly, and having seen the rule of the English in a number of their remote possessions, I can generally retort with interest, particularly when I tell them of the exemplary lives of those who have been and are slain like wild beasts. One squatter wise was annoyed very much by their bigotry, determined to try and mend his ways, and invited all his and near to come to a feast; they came, all ages and both sexes, and were plentifully supplied with *pickered* bread—*tea Hawaiian* fowl, and *roast* pig, and when asked calling it "too good damper ground." Society here is at its lowest ebb—few are married; the diggers preferring mistresses to wives; they go to Melbourne and to Sydney for from three to ten dollars per week—live with them until they wish to change, and then get another. The women are treated much more politely, fawned and kicked about worse than slaves. I speak now of the best: but there are females who drink to excess—disgusting enough to see that lie down here nightly overtaken them. Sometimes a woman takes a notion to leave, and then her lord gives her a terrible beating, which usually ends in a reconciliation, and good friends after. A man may say, "My Missus," a woman, "My Master."

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LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Vermilionville *Echo* says: The wealth of this section has been most injurious to the writers in this section of the country. They are complaining enough that the daily show of wealth in the shape of gold and silver is expensive compelled to abandon a portion of the Legislature. Altogether the prospect for the country is rather poor.

The Opelousas Courier has the following:—Since our last publication, the weather has changed and worse. We have had repeated showers of rain every day during the week. The farmers are complaining of the wet weather, and the destruction of the crops. The cane *sufferers*, the corn and cotton are most a total loss. Grass grows awfully.

Among all our exchanges from the interior complaint of the injurious effects on the crops of the present rains.

We take the following from the Bayou Sara *Prairie*:

Negro Shot.—We understand that Mr. Wm. Smith shot a very valuable negro of Mr. Hawkins, Esq., on Monday last, the shooting effect in the negro's legs, and will likely render him a cripple for life. It seems the negroes were in a boat in the swamp getting out timber, when some trivial conversation arose between Mr. Cobb and Elijah, which put out-sided in a sudden the part of the negro, and he in quick thought, also on the part of Mr. Cobb, Mr. Cobb asked the negro for a repeat of the same with a smile, the negro repeated it, when Cobb drew his gun and discharged a load of buckshot into the 'pile, fortunately, however, injuring no one but Elijah.

A man a stranger to us, was robbed on board the steamer Antelope on Tuesday last, of between eight hundred and a thousand dollars. We have not got off the boat at this place, we are sorry to say, but we have offered our services which to recover the money. The man was a Western boatman, and the stolen money was supposed to be his all.

MR. MARSHALL IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows of a gentleman well known to many of our citizens, and who formerly represented in the Parish of Ascension in our State Legislature.

Mr. Gottman, of Louisiana, a gentleman who is about my two months in Paris, has been in Russia, has, it seems, by his services which have been of great value to the Russian Government, been received from St. Petersburg, been made a knight in power by the Emperor. He has received a surgical rank in the army which varies from the title and position of military counsellor to the Emperor, and on the occasion of a review, I am assured that he rode at his Majesty's side. Dr. Gottman is about forty-five years of age, is rich, speaks French fluently, is a warm partisan of Russia in her present war. His promotion is no doubt due in part to the latter circumstance. His family, with the exception of a daughter only, awaited his return in Paris.

MOVING HOUSES.—We invite attention to the advertisement of A. GRAVES, Felicity near Magazine street. Mr. GRAVES, it will be seen, undertakes to raise, level, repair and move houses in the best manner, and without injury. Orders left at 90 Camp street will be attended to.

CHOLERA AT BARBADOES.—Capt. Lewis, of the brig *Adwit*, at Philadelphia, since days from Port Barts, reports that a few days before he left the place, the news came by way of St. Kitts that a sickness similar to the Asiatic cholera had made its appearance of Barbadoes, and that the day previous there were thirteen deaths among the passengers of the Dawn steamer, (the 5th May.) Much alarm prevailed among the inhabitants. The cholera had actually reached at St. Nevis, and communications were about to be opened with St. Kitts and our islands. The other island were healthy. The crops in general were plentiful with American lumber, and generally lower than they are in the United States. Tonnage was in great demand, freight ruling high both for Europe and the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the New Orleans Bee.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1854.

The financial and trading business has still a healthy action attended to this hour, at steady prices.

EXCHANGE, CHANGE, GOLD—COUPONS AND MONEY ARE.

Sterling	9@10%	Gold Eagles	3@3
Paris	5@5%	Gold Doubloons	16@16
New York	1@1%	Gold Dollars	1@1
Mobile	1@1%	Gold Bullion	1@1
Boston	1@1%		

A sale of 200 bbls. Tobacco was made at the City of Dublin, 150 bbls. at Mr. Hall's, and 150 bbls. at Mr. Stone's.

About 800 Molasses casks sold, including 100 bbls. sold at Place de Commerce, 100 bbls. at the Mechanics' Exchange, and 600 bbls. at Mr. Zittle's Exchange.

Of Corn, 2000 sacks were sold at 60 cents, and 1000 sacks at 60 cents. Of Bacon, 1000 sides sold at 10 cents, and 1000 sides at 9½ cents.

Sales of Bacon Sides, at 8c. The market is quiet.

Nothing of importance to report in Cotton. Weather is cooler and quiet, and no quotations, at the time of publication, to report.

Sugar and Molasses are dull, but without any alteration in values. Sugar, fair to prime, 10@10½c. Molasses, in barrels, 25 gals. gauge, fair to prime, 17@18c.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	[illegible]		
Paris	[illegible]		
New York, every day bills	[illegible]		
New York, 10 days sight	[illegible]		
Mobile	[illegible]		
Boston	[illegible]		

Freights are steady. Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d. We hear of no engagements to-day.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first Physicians of the day, and those who have used them guarantee their benefical action.

"A most valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained without charge," from

J. WRIGHT, & CO., Agents,
No. 151 Chartres st. New Orleans.

A resolution to instruct the Street Commissioner for paving and repairing the sidewalks of Magazine, Tchoupitoulas, Laurel, First and Second streets, was adopted.

A resolution to appropriate $1000 for making a digest of the city ordinances up to 1854, was adopted.

A resolution to instruct the Street Commissioner to remove or close up a nuisance created by the bids curing establishment at the corner of Laurel and First streets, was adopted.

Nota Cos. By the same resolution the Street Commissioner was directed to visit and examine each of our nearly hundred establishments in every part of the city, and abate the same without delay.

Mr. Dards moved to appropriate $4000 to defray the expenses incident to the celebration of the Fourth of July. Adopted.

A resolution from the lower Board, instructing the Street Commissioner to have carriages ready at all times, at designated points, to carry the indigent dead to the Hospital or the dead to their graves, was concurred in.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Present the Board, the President in the chair, present. Mr. Place was called to the chair, but Col. Campbell, the Chairman, arrived shortly after.

The following bills were passed for the month of May presented the following exhibit:

Balance on hand as per last report	$909 453 78
Received since	79 643 78
Total	$989,097 16
Disbursed	159,395 71
Balance remaining in the Treasury	$189,701 45

A communication from the Mayor was read, enclosing plans and specifications for the erection of a lock-up on Jackson street, between Broom and Julia. Referred to the Committee on Improvements and Buildings.

A letter from Michael Bowen, offering to bury the indigent dead at a cost of $7 a-cb, was laid on the table.

A communication from a number of citizens, complaining that the "Live Oak" Coffee-house on Poydras street, is a riotous and disorderly den, was referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Stith, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, offered a resolution appropriating $1000 for that purpose. The resolution was rejected. A number of other amounts were proposed and rejected, and the resolution, after amendment, was laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution for the sale of a contract for supplying the city with coal, for one year, which was adopted.

A resolution, from the Finance Committee, to pay to Armstrong, Harris & Co., on condition that they surrender to the city their wharf and warehouse in Magazine street, between Julia and Girod, was rejected.

A resolution from the Upper Board, appropriating $6000 for celebration of the 4th of July, was read and amended by substituting $1500, and was then sent back to the Upper Board.

It being half past nine o'clock, and small prospect for the transaction of any business, we adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BARACHES OF THE TEACHERS.—Margaret Harney, Mrs. Malloy, and Mrs. Riely, were sent to the work house 30 days each for fighting. Ann Ford, Ann Jones, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Richard Mullin, Wm. Swanson, Morris Norris, Peter Smythe, Wm. Roger, and Wm. Ryan, were fined $3 each for throwing dirt on property. $3 50 each, Patrick Kinlan was fined $3, and W. W. Gammagi and Richard Fallon $5 each, for disorderly conduct. Ann Kelly, for fork over $25 or spend 40 days in the parish prison.

DANGEROUS STABBING.—Stephen Brian was arrested for stabbing Joseph Ellis, a boatman, in the arm, near named Edward Hilton (Elliot). He was remanded to await examination.

PRISONERS.—Four men were arrested for parties. The papers, as is frequently the case, were not open to the Reporter.

ANOTHER.—Frank Gaudin swears that the two hundred and one gold which were stolen from his premises, on Conde street, between Dumaine and Madison, were taken by a man named Joseph Cretins and Mary Hughes. Warrants were issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Richardson, accused of assaulting and beating Joseph Reily, was sent to the First District Court.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ARSON.—Francisco Guerrero, a policeman, made oath before the Recorder that he had received information which caused him to suspect that a fire which had taken place in his premises, on Julia street, on the night before last, was set on fire by Mr. Louis Gretins and Mary Hughes. Warrants were issued.

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THIRD DISTRICT.

A resolution to instruct the Street Commissioner to remove the bodies of the dead horses from the Fair Ground, and bury them, was adopted.

A resolution to remove the Upper Board, appropriating $1000 for the purchase of a lot for a market house in the Second District, was rejected.

A resolution to appropriate $1000 for making a digest of the city ordinances up to 1854, was adopted.

A resolution to instruct the Street Commissioner to remove or close up a nuisance created by the bids curing establishment at the corner of Laurel and First streets, was adopted.

Nota Cos. By the same resolution the Street Commissioner was directed to visit and examine each of our nearly hundred establishments in every part of the city, and abate the same without delay.

Mr. Dards moved to appropriate $4000 to defray the expenses incident to the celebration of the Fourth of July. Adopted.

A resolution from the lower Board, instructing the Street Commissioner to have carriages ready at all times, at designated points, to carry the indigent dead to the Hospital or the dead to their graves, was concurred in.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Present the Board, the President in the chair, present. Mr. Place was called to the chair, but Col. Campbell, the Chairman, arrived shortly after.

The following bills were passed for the month of May presented the following exhibit:

Balance on hand as per last report	$909 453 78
Received since	79 643 78
Total	$989,097 16
Disbursed	159,395 71
Balance remaining in the Treasury	$189,701 45

A communication from the Mayor was read, enclosing plans and specifications for the erection of a lock-up on Jackson street, between Broom and Julia. Referred to the Committee on Improvements and Buildings.

A letter from Michael Bowen, offering to bury the indigent dead at a cost of $7 a-cb, was laid on the table.

A communication from a number of citizens, complaining that the "Live Oak" Coffee-house on Poydras street, is a riotous and disorderly den, was referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Stith, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, offered a resolution appropriating $1000 for that purpose. The resolution was rejected. A number of other amounts were proposed and rejected, and the resolution, after amendment, was laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution for the sale of a contract for supplying the city with coal, for one year, which was adopted.

A resolution, from the Finance Committee, to pay to Armstrong, Harris & Co., on condition that they surrender to the city their wharf and warehouse in Magazine street, between Julia and Girod, which was rejected.

A resolution from the Upper Board, appropriating $6000 for celebration of the 4th of July, was read and amended by substituting $1500, and was then sent back to the Upper Board.

It being half past nine o'clock, and small prospect for the transaction of any business, we adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BARACHES OF THE TEACHERS.—Margaret Harney, Mrs. Malloy, and Mrs. Riely, were sent to the work house 30 days each for fighting. Ann Ford, Ann Jones, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Richard Mullin, Wm. Swanson, Morris Norris, Peter Smythe, Wm. Roger, and Wm. Ryan, were fined $3 each for throwing dirt on property. $3 50 each, Patrick Kinlan was fined $3, and W. W. Gammagi and Richard Fallon $5 each, for disorderly conduct. Ann Kelly, for fork over $25 or spend 40 days in the parish prison.

DANGEROUS STABBING.—Stephen Brian was arrested for stabbing Joseph Ellis, a boatman, in the arm, near named Edward Hilton (Elliot). He was remanded to await examination.

PRISONERS.—Four men were arrested for parties. The papers, as is frequently the case, were not open to the Reporter.

ANOTHER.—Frank Gaudin swears that the two hundred and one gold which were stolen from his premises, on Conde street, between Dumaine and Madison, were taken by a man named Joseph Cretins and Mary Hughes. Warrants were issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Richardson, accused of assaulting and beating Joseph Reily, was sent to the First District Court.

LARCENY BY BAY.—Charles Robinson says that a trunk containing a silver watch, a pair of gold pomenti's depot of dead animals nothing less than 6 chins, 2 pairs of pants, and the sum of $40 in cash, he was robbed and held to bail in $ 500 for future appearance.

An Inquiry was holden at the foot of Congress street, in Bayou Bayou, on the body of a male name unknown, aged about 25 years. Verdict "Drowned." Description: 5 feet 8 inches, sandy hair and whiskers, dressed in a blue shirt and undershirt, a gold earring in the right ear, and brogans.

Another was held at the plantation of McCarty, on the body of an unknown white man, about 35 years of age, supposed to be an Englishman. Verdict: "Death from Apoplexy." Blood in the nose, cut and rent, fine linen shirt, cloth shoes, about feet 7 inches high.

Another was holden on the body of Wm. Harney, a native of England, found dead at Post 25, First District. He had taken from the ship Charles Holmes while in a state of intoxication. Verdict: "Accidental drowning."

MARRIED.

On the 17th of June, by the Rev. Morlaot, Mr. MATHEW WEBER, a native of Rouchen, (Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt) to Miss JULIE MARGUERITE DE MOULTEY, of Philadelphia.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I having appeared in the public papers of the city that a warrant had issued for the arrest of A. Herbit, on a charge made against him by me, of having swindled me out of a Lottery Ticket, I deem it as nothing more than an act of simple justice on my part to state, that the whole originated from an error on my part, which has since been fully explained, and I am now satisfied that there was no ground whatever for the charge against Mr. Herbit.

JOHN CHARLES WALDRICK, f. w. c.

New Orleans, June 20, 1854.—jel

Selling Off.

THE undersigned, intending shortly to leave for the North, for a long stay, and country customers, that the balance of his stock will be disposed of at extremely reduced prices.

JULES BOULENGER,
Chartres st., No. 159, up stairs, between St. Louis and Conti. je 21

Wanted,

A WHITE SERVANT GIRL, of good character and industrious habits, to perform the ordinary household duties in a small family. Good recommendations are required. Apply Bourbon street, between Barracks and Esplanade, left side going down from the latter street, next house after the one at the corner of Barracks. je21

A Grocery,

CARPENTER, BURDEN, AND HOUSE MOVER, SHOP on Felicity near Magazine street, Fourth District. Houses moved, raised, levelled and repaired in the best manner, without injury. Work on the coast and in the country attended to on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Orders left at 90 Camp street will be attended to. je20

For Rent.

FOUR large and fine rooms, first story, with kitchen and servants rooms, St. Louis street, No. 20. Apply at the store below, to

je20 tf F. ROUMIEU.

HAVANA CIGARS—*Joss Francisco*, *Habanos*, *&c. &c.*, just received ex brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana—30,000 Cigars of the above celebrated brands, Regalias, Regalias, Milar Francisco, *&c. &c.*, and for sale by

je20 1w MORENO BROTHERS, 24 Old Levee.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS.—Your attention is invited to a remedy for our prevailing malady, known as "Jacob's Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhoea Cordial." This is no quack nostrum, got up to gull the people and fleece them out of their money, but a medicine that will cure the severest forms of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c. We do not pretend to be philanthropists, or that we are unadvanced by considerations of pecuniary profit in putting the "Cordial" before the public, but we do know that while we may be realizing a pecuniary profit, rather serious will realize that which is of more worth of them than the wealth of India. We have not time nor space without, to set forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and will only say, try a bottle, and if you do not find it as we have set it forth its claims, and

FOR BAD HEALTH USE
DR. GRONEGARD'S HYDROPIPER.

THE Great Medical Discovery. Generally, in fallacious unhealthy state of the organs of digestion, such as liver complaint, dyspepsia, costiveness, &c.

To remove this condition of the system, take the Hydropiper three times a day, and should the bowels be constipated, take one of the Grafenberg Pills every morning. Under this treatment the tongue will soon become clean and clear, the skin assumes a healthy appearance, and the breath will become as sweet as an infant's unless decayed teeth prevent.

Female Diseases.

Every woman of sense, who suffers from weakness, derangement, nervousness, tremors, fidgets, pains in the back, or any other disease, whether of a delicate nature or not, should at once give the Hydropiper a trial.

Persons of pale complexion or consumptive habits are restored by the use of it, both pleasant to the taste and vigor, changing the skin from a pale, yellow, sickly color to a beautiful florid complexion.

Piles, Carbuncles, and Blotches.

Take the Hydropiper three times a day, and a Grafenberg Pill occasionally.

☞ RAYMOND & PATTEN, No. 74 Fourth st., Louis