New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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—OF—
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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

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Five	18 "	33 "	42 "	65 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	250 "
Twenty	50 "	100 "	125 "	230 "	300 "

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1866.

OUR JOB OFFICE is now the most complete and extensive establishment of this kind in the city. The type, presses, material and entire fixtures are new, having just been received from the foundries and machine shops of Connor & Sons, G. P. Gordon and R. Hoe & Co., of New York, and in variety and beauty cannot be excelled in the South. We have connected with this department an of the best ruling machines ever brought South, and can turn out all descriptions of job work, ruled, lettered and bound, at the shortest notice, in the most workman-like manner and upon most reasonable terms.

In addition to a corps of experienced printers, we have secured the services in this department of Mr. W. W. Brishin and Mr. Charles W. Clark, so favorably known as job printers previous to the war, under the firm of Clark & Brishin. Their friends and ours will bear this in mind and send in their orders.

From Havana.

We have files of the Havana Prensa and Diario de la Marina to the 3d inst.

Sugars for Spain stood at nominal quotations. For foreign countries, the figures are from 6 to 7½ for the various qualities. Coffee is quoted at from $16½ to $17 per quintal.

The Prensa, giving a doleful picture of the condition of the neighboring so-called republic of Santo Domingo, says that it is the lowest style of ingratefal and licentious people, and appears to have been placed by Divine Providence so near to Cuba, solely to illustrate the contrast between its sunken condition, and the progress which "the ever faithful island" enjoys, as a consequence of its fidelity and prudence.

There had been a destructive fire at Mayaguez, in Porto Rico, for the sufferers by which, subscriptions were being collected.

Considerable batches of news from Mexico are given; but they comprise nothing of interest; and nothing later than has been already received here through other channels.

Is may interest some of our readers to know what disposition has been made of the records of Hugh Madden and D. J. Ricaide, notaries, (deceased.) They may be found in the office of John Bendernagel and C. O. Dugué, notaries and commissioners, 26 Carondelet street, who will with pleasure make copies therefrom for those who may wish them.

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this company, which appears in the CRESCENT this morning, in which the public is informed that it has through connections with the cities of the West, North and East, and will ship all varieties of goods, and insure them without charge.

DRESS MAKES THE MAN. The chances of success are greatly in the favor of any man who dresses well. People naturally have more respect for a person who wears genteel clothes than for one who wears a shabby coat and dirty shirt. A few men may, by the force of their genius, gain a respectable position in society in spite of slovenly habits and unfashionable costume; but we would not advise any of our readers to try the experiment. They had better go to Messrs. Garbwaite, Lewis & Stuart, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, and rig themselves out fashionably and well. As a soldier in ancient times put on his harness of proof before going into battle, so should the aspirant for fortune don a clean shirt and presentable clothing.

DOUGLAS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—There are few institutions in the South which have done more for the improvement of youth than has the celebrated college above mentioned. Founded nearly thirty years ago, it has flourished and been patronized by people at home and abroad, and its faculty has always maintained a high and well deserved reputation for faithfulness and competency. It is now open for the reception of students for the same ter term.

THEY HAVE COME TO HAND.—The large additions to his stock, which Moody was expecting last week, have come to hand, and now await the selection of the public. Unlike the chap who asked in astonishment whether a fellow was expected to have a thousand shirts upon being remonstrated with by a friend for wearing rumpled linen, Moody has more than a thousand, and has never been known to get excited over it either. The prices at which he is selling his goods now excite the astonishment and admiration of all who give him a call. See advertisement for particulars.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—We hear it confidently stated, (and we request our readers to keep "mum" on the subject,) that nine out of every ten young men who have fitted themselves out at the gentlemen's furnishing goods establishment of Messrs. Gelig & Acker, have found such favor in the eyes of the fair, that they have settled down and become respectable members of society. We beg our readers to "keep cool" and to read the advertisement of the enterprising firm.

In the Hartford police court, a short time since, a man was arraigned under a charge that, on the 15th day of Jun, 1866, etc., the said Morgan did with force of arms feloniously take one fan, three skeins of yarn, one palpitating bosom, one pair of scissors, etc.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

NEW YORK, July 9, 1866.

The great fire at Portland absorbs the attention of the public generally and relief is being forwarded to the sufferers very rapidly. This country has never seen a fire so destructive in proportion to the inhabitants as this one. Ten millions of dollars has been swept away in twenty-four hours, a great portion of it the accumulations of many years of hard-working men. The closing hours of the Fourth of July, 1866, will never be forgotten by the residents of Portland, and it seems as though there was neglect on the part of somebody, to allow a conflagration, kindled by a fire cracker, to get such headway as to be uncontrolable, destroying buildings which were considered fire proof; but so it is—and the residents are reported to be in good spirits and commencing already to rebuild the burnt district, some having made their contracts to be executed in sixty and ninety days. Fires are getting now to be serious thing all through the country; every day we have reports of fires from different sections, some—in fact, most of them—very destructive. Last year was the most unfortunate one for destruction of property on record at its close, the losses having reached the sum of over $43,000,000, but this year will run far ahead of it, as the losses from January 1 to July 4 foot up over $44,000,000, or $1,000,000 more for the expired portion of the year than the whole of last year. The insurance companies came out pretty well "blistered" last year, owing in a measure to the great competition between the companies, causing the rates to fall so low as to hardly provide a living, even if the year had been a successful one; but the losses setting in so "lively" at the opening of the present year, the companies forming the board of fire insurance companies of New York, fixed a tariff of rates which, in some cases, are nearly double what they previously had been, and in consequence they have stood the losses very much better, although if the fires keep "going," it is quite certain that some companies must go under. The insurance department in this State is probably better managed than that of any other, rendering it next to impossible for any company to be in unsound condition so as to be unable to meet losses which may occur ordinarily, unless there should be fraud, which of course cannot be guarded against; for the moment a company impairs its capital the controller has the power to call upon its stockholders to make the capital good—in default of which he can make them wind up and reinsure their risks; but if we are going to have a succession of such disastrous fires as the one at Portland, it will be hard work to tell who is good and who is not.

The weather for the last three days has been the warmest we have had in July for ten years, as taken from Delatour's record. The mercury got up to 94 yesterday, although at other places it was much higher, and the city was almost empty of people. Walking up Broadway towards evening, I would meet, here and there, a person or two, where, in winter season, we are obliged to pass up and down in columns. Nearly everybody went to the country, the sea shore, if they were fortunate enough to get there, and those that staid in town went to the park to enjoy a Saturday afternoon open air concert. Really, New York streets reminded one of Sunday, as regards quietude, nearly all the stores having closed at 3 P. M., under a late regulation and agreement between the merchants, which gives the poor overtaxed clerks an opportunity to breathe a little fresh air by daylight.

The cholera is as it has been, that is, a single case about once in two weeks. Every death that occurs here now with ordinary summer complaint is harped about as due to cholera. We have no epidemic of any kind, the city has not been so healthy as it is now for many years. The quarantine commissioners have had an injunction served to prohibit them from using Seguine's Point for hospital purposes, and it would be a matter of no surprise if we had epidemics and everything else that is bad, for every time we attempt to do anything for the public good, a handfull of men who think of nothing but their own extreme importance, apply for injunctions to some of our political judges, who do not know what law and justice mean, and of course they are granted at once. This infernal system of electing the judiciary is the whole trouble with the execution of good laws, which become almost obsolete, because the very men who ought to protect their execution, lend their official aid in opposition to them, so that they may not lose an election. It may happen in one of the days to come that we shall see our city governed by men who have as regard for people's rights. EYES AND EARS.

Congressional.

SENATE—SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Ramsey called up the bill to extend for three years the benefits of the bill granting lands to the Southern States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, which was passed.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. Clark called up the bill to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress.

Mr. Fessenden objected to the provision that the vote shall be viva voce. He said it was the custom to vote by ballot in nearly all the New England States, and there might be some objection to the proposed change.

Mr. Trumbull replied to Mr. Fessenden that the committee on the judiciary had carefully considered the matter, and had concluded that, as members of the legislature act in a representative capacity, their constituents have a right to know how they vote. A viva voce vote prevents deception.

Mr. Howe moved an amendment that, if no person shall receive a majority on the first day, the two houses shall meet in joint convention at 12 o'clock M., on each succeeding day, and take at least one vote each day until a senator shall be elected. The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then passed by the following vote: Yeas 25; nays 11.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Harris introduced the following, which was referred to the committee on commerce:—

Resolved, That the American Atlantic Telegraph company or corporation, organized under the laws of New York for the purpose and with the intent to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and other nations, and to construct, submerge and operate a cable or cables, to be submerged in the Atlantic ocean between the United States, Bermudas, Azores Islands and Portugal; and to receive, transmit and deliver any telegraphic message or written communication, between Europe and America, be and are hereby vested with the right and privilege to the exclusive use of the Atlantic coast of the United States for the laying of their cable or cables for a period of fifty years from the passage of this act.

GRANT OF LAND TO MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a bill to revive and continue in force an act making grants of public lands to the State of Mississippi for the building of certain railroads, approved August 15, 1856. Referred to the committee on public lands.

THE RETROCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA.

The bill pending yesterday, to repeal the act of July 9, 1846, retroceding the city and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, was taken up. It reannexes the territory named to the District of Columbia, and enforces the jurisdiction of Congress over it as it is now exercised over what at present constitutes the District.

After a discussion, it was defeated by the following vote: yeas 13; nays 19.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Stevens, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, some of which were concurred in, with an amendment abolishing the office of minister resident at Portugal.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. Payne introduced a joint resolution recommending the organization and instruction of the militia by the several States, and providing for the distribution of ordnance and ordnance stores; which was read twice and passed.

TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Alley, from the postoffice committee, reported back the Senate bill which passed that body June 29th, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. He said that all the telegraph companies of the country, or nearly all, were recently consolidated into one, which now represented a capital of $41,000,000. It was certainly the most gigantic monopoly in this country, if not in the world. It held in its hands nearly the whole telegraphic powers of the nation. The American people were substantially subject to the diction of that company, and every one knew how much power the telegraph had for good or evil. This bill was not to oppress that company, but to protect the rights of the nation. Congress had, a few years since, granted privileges to the Pacific Telegraph Company, but that company had not acted in good faith toward the government.

It was to charge it $3 a message from the Missouri river to the State line of California, and it was understood that a message of ten words was to be sent from Washington to San Francisco for $4; but the company exacted $8 for a message of ten words, and refused to receive payment in the currency of the country. As to the Western Union Company, its capital stock in 1861 was $11,000,000, and was worth in the market 200 per cent; but it had since been watered up to $32,000,000, and now its stock was selling at 53. Immense fortunes had been made by individuals connected with the telegraph companies. This bill was designed to enable all telegraph companies that are or may be organized to build their lines over military and postal roads of the United States, and over the public domain.

Mr. Finck, a member of the postoffice committee, argued against the constitutionality of the bill, inasmuch as it allows private property to be used for public purposes without making compensation to the owners.

Mr. Kasson declared that he had no difficulty about the constitutional question. The difficulty with him was a practical one. The bill did not reserve to the United States, as it should, the control of the telegraph rates; and there was nothing to prevent a perfect accord between the existing companies and those to be organized under this act, in regard to establishing rates of fare. He argues that the telegraph should be put in connection as soon as possible with the post-office department. His object was to fix the maximum rates which should be charged under the bill.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) expressed his willingness to do anything tending to break up or interfere with the present stupendous telegraph monopoly, which had become so oppressive to the people. These telegraph companies had been combining, consolidating and consolidating almost every telegraph line in the country, and the people were now being taxed enormously for telegraph facilities. He desired to have the bill so amended that no company organized under it could dispose of its privileges to any other company.

Mr. Alley declines to admit the amendment, and insisted on the previous question, which was seconded.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORTS.

Mr. LeBlond called attention, as a question of privilege, to the fact that although the House had ordered the minority and majority reports of the Reconstruction Committee to be printed together, the volume containing the majority report did not contain the minority report.

The Speaker mentioned, perhaps as an explanatory circumstance, that the minority report had not been made until eleven days after the majority report, and suggested that the proper way to ascertain the facts was to refer the subject to a committee.

Pending the discussion, the House adjourned.

The German Troops in the Field.

A correspondent of the London Daily News thus describes the appearance of some of the troops who have taken the field in Germany:

We should take a hint from the Austrians as to the manner they diminish the weight of the cartouche box with sixty rounds of ammunition. This is a very great improvement, with little or no expense, by a small round belt, which passes through two rings. This belt is attached to the pouch, and also to about the middle of the pouch-belt, so that when the men run the cartouche box remains steady, prevents the destruction of the cartridges in striking against the soldiers' hips, and prevents the painful abrasion of the skin of the hip on a long day's march in hot weather. A British soldier in action, is obliged to use one hand to hold the pouch steady if he do not wear a waist belt, a capital contrivance either to rupture him or to deprive him of breath.

The Austrian soldiers are in general strong, healthy fellows, and look if they would stand "a lot of killing." Their white uniform, which always looks clean, (I suppose by hot pipeclay,) has a very good effect, with their neat little light blue "kepi," always worn except on *fete* days, when they have the old British cap at top, with a little stripe of common lace of yellow color. This cap is made of common pasteboard, and costs the soldiers, when all ready, about one shilling and three pence. They are well shod, and in wet weather wear black cloth gaiters, turned in at the ankles, buttoned over their Kentish gray trousers.

The uniform of the Bavarians is of a dark Kentish gray color, with a high and apparently heavy helmet, tipped with black fur. They are a stout body of men, requiring a little brushing up, not seeming to pay much attention to "military elegancies."

The town of Frankfort has a battalion of the line, which is recruited from discharged soldiers of the different German governments. Their clothing is of a superior description; their pay and rations are very liberal, and after five or seven years' service they become entitled to a gratuity of about five hundred guilders, with the right of citizenship. They have a peculiarly neat appearance, and are decidedly the best nourished men in garrison. Foreigners must be astonished at the well fed appearance of the Frankfort garrison upon what seems to us their small rations. But this is easily accounted for. Out of one hundred soldiers, at least eighty have female friends, the servants of the inhabitants. These all carry baskets on their arms, which contain the choicest morsels from their masters' tables, for the sustenance of their military heroes.

The Frankforters, being old soldiers, have all the female cooks on their staff, while the Austrians pay their attentions to the nursery and chamber maids. The Bavarians solace themselves with beer, while the Prussians are so drilled from morning till night that they are glad to remain in barracks.

Since the 12th of June, troops of different States have been arriving day and night. The first which arrived were from Darmstadt, consisting of dragoons, infantry and artillery; the former on good horses; the men not well set up, but equipments good. The men of the infantry and artillery are not robust, and the uniform can scarcely be distinguished from that of the Prussians. They, too, wear the heavy Prussian Roman helmet. In this German civil war, unless some distinctive marks are used, there will be many mishaps, firing on each other instead of against Prussians.

The Darmstadters were followed by detachments of the Austrians belonging to the force which left Holstein, all passing through to be forwarded toward Saxony by the Hanau railway, while troops of other governments were arriving by the same railway, passing through another part of Frankfort to compose the garrison of Mainz. Those Austrians are splendid fellows. Nothing can be superior to the Windisgratch dragoons, whether as regards horses or men. The last which passed was that famous Jager regiment which had driven the Danes from the heights and out of the town of Schleswig some miles, while the Prussians were attempting to make a scientific attack on those very heights and town.

The Wurtemberg troops are splendid, both in physical appearance and in equipment. As yet I have only had a casual view of them, but in their equipments I have seen a great deal which is new and appears useful. Yesterday, passing through their artillery, I counted sixteen breach-loader brass 24-pounders, with six magnificent horses to each gun or tumbrel. The British cavalry are not better mounted than those of Wurtemberg, and the men sit easily on their horses. I remarked one regiment of riflemen whose rifles were about two and a half feet long; in fact, not seen easily as they were marching past. The fellows are bulky, and their mess tins are the largest I have ever seen in any army. They do not seem to smoke much, nor to drink beer so much as others, and this may account for their having a more lively appearance.

THE WIFE.—Only let a woman be sure that she is precious to her husband—not useful, not valuable, not convenient, simply, but lovely and beloved; let her be the recipient of his polite hearty attentions; let her feel that her care and love are noticed, appreciated and returned; let her opinion be asked, her approval sought, and her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished, in fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, her children and society, a well-spring of pleasure. She will bear pain and toil, and anxiety, for her husband's love is to her a tower and fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow.

A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words, and looks, and deeds, for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out—is to a home without love as a person to a machine; one is life, the other is mechanism. The unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other; but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness, an aggressive and penetrating and pervading brightness, to which the former is a stranger. The deep happiness in her heart shines out in her face. She is a ray of sunlight in the house. She gleams over it. It is airy, and gay, and graceful, and warm, and unbosoming with her presence; she is full of devices and plots, and sweet surprises for husband and family; she has never done with the romance of life; she, herself, is a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes the calling high, and the end sanctifies the means. "Love is heaven, and heaven is love."

At Washington, on the 7th, the weather was the warmest known for some years. The thermometer stood at 100 deg. in the shade. Several cases of sunstroke occurred, one proving fatal.

Late Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 29.—The war news is conflicting, both sides claiming to have obtained the advantage in the encounter on the 27th at Skalica. No engagement is reported as having taken place since.

Earl Derby is endeavoring to form a coalition ministry, including whigs and some of the members of the late government.

The steamship Baltic, from New York, reached Southampton on the evening of the 27th.

The steamship Erie, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The steamship Denmark from New York arrived at Crookhaven on the 28th. The American sloop-of-war Ashuelot left Queenstown on the 28th, on a cruise.

Nothing is known of the ministerial arrangements except that the Queen has authorized Earl Derby to form a ministry, and promised her support.

A meeting of the chief conservatives was to be held on the 28th, after which Earl Derby proceeds to Windsor, to lay before the Queen the result of the consultations.

The Herald (conservative) again says that there will be difficulties in the way of forming a strong ministry.

The Morning Post thinks there is some reason to expect that some Palmerstonians may be induced to co-operate, and thus enable Lord Derby to form a government of some power.

A proclamation of neutrality has been published. There are indications that the strike of the seamen at the port of London is about to cease.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

There was a desperate battle in Bohemia on the 27th. The Prussian telegrams, dated Nalchad, say an imperial battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, had been in progress for day. The Austrians were driven back from near Scultz to Jurowitz, and three flags and many prisoners were taken. The loss on either side is unknown.

A Breslau telegram says the Prussian army corps attacked the enemy at Frankenau. The battle began at 11 A. M.; the Austrians were driven back in the direction of Josefstadt.

A Vienna telegram of the 25th says it is officially announced that at the battle near Skalitz, the Prussians lost many prisoners and eighteen guns. After the battle a Prussian major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Benedek, under a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice. The demand was refused.

A Cracow dispatch of the evening of the 28th says: "This morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswetnitz, when they were repulsed with heavy losses."

The Prussians destroyed the Cracow and Vienna railroad in several places, seriously interrupting the Austrians communications with Galicia.

The Austrians entered Mysolvitz on the 12th, but in the afternoon the telegraph station was again in possession of the Prussians.

The Times says the Zolverein has ceased to exist, but duties continued to be levied by the governments, where foreign goods are landed.

The general telegraph company of Great Britain furnish additional particulars concerning the engagement at Custozza: The left wing of the Italians were attacked at various points simultaneously, and crushed before the remainder of the army could come to its aid. After the battle, the army of the arch-duke advanced in pursuit of the Italian army, which up to that time had maintained the position it had previously. It was however drawn from Valeggio, and compelled to recross the Mincio, the Austrians also crossing that river and taking up their position on Italian territory.

The two armies then stood facing each other, the Italians at Niola, and the Austrians five miles northward at Solferino, and it was probable that another engagement would be fought. The object of the Italian movement on Saturday was to withdraw the Austrians from the line of the Po, and allow Cialdini to cross. The movement having failed, Cialdini remained on the south side of the river. The reverse of Sunday, the 24th, has in no way disheartened the Italians.

The Copenhagen Telegraph states that arrangements are being made for a line of steamers direct between New York and Scandinavia.

The New York Herald's Madrid correspondence, 25th of June, details all the serious circumstances attending the late military insurrections against the crown and government of Spain, as they occurred at Madrid and at Gerona, Catalonia, on the 22d and 23d, ultimo: In Madrid the insurgent troops were joined by a large body of peasants to whom the soldiers distributed arms, who aided them in throwing up formidable barricades in front of and around the military quarters. The regiments of the queen were hotly engaged during five hours in recovering the position, and were victorious only after a cannonade and bayonet charge. Over one thousand of the insurgents were killed and wounded, and the Royal troops experienced heavy loss.

Two generals died of their wounds soon afterward, and the liberal General Narvaez was wounded. Martial law was in full force. Two thousand persons, Spaniards and foreigners, were arrested, and some of them were shot in Madrid. "Long live the Republic," were the cries of the revolutionists in the capital. Iberian unity, or the fusion of Spain and Portugal, is the exciting idea of the advanced Liberals of Spain. Trade was very injuriously affected by the disturbance. It was thought the Spaniards would order another naval demonstration in the Pacific.

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "I am able to state, on very good authority, that negotiations are now going on with great secrecy between France and Austria, with the object of producing a *rapprochement* between the governments that may lead to a definite understanding and eventually to an alliance between them."

European advices are to June 29, by the steamer St. David.

A desperate battle was fought in Bohemia on the 27th. Both Austrians and Prussians claim the victory.

After the battle of Custozza and the retreat of Victor Emmanuel, the Austrians crossed the Mincio on to Italian territories. At last advices the two armies were only five miles apart, and another engagement was considered probable. Cialdini had not crossed the Po.

Great Britain has issued a proclamation declaring neutrality in continental affairs.

Earl Derby is endeavoring to form a coalition ministry.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The New York Herald's Ottawa dispatch says: "There was an excited session of the Canadian Parliament yesterday. The opposition assailed the government with great force and effect, and the project of annexation to the United States seems to gain favor."

MEXICO.

Mexico dates of June 28th, and Vera Cruz July 1st are received.

Five hundred Austrians, on the 12th on June, fought and dispersed the Jurists at Furgatal. The forces under Azua, which attacked Fresnillo, had been defeated.

The imperial government had ordered $6000, as one half dividend on the English debt, sent to England on the steamer of July 1st.

Letters from Durango state that finding obstacles to the projected imperial expedition for the recovery of Chihuahua it was posponed.

Tampico was closely besieged by the Juarists, and the entry of provisions, except by sea, prevented.

The Emperor has decreed a law granting corporation lands in full ownership to the natives and freemen of the district where situated. He has also decreed that public lands be given to French, Austrian or Belgian troops who remain in Mexico after their term of service has expired.

A new military division, embracing the departments of Oajaca, Tehuantepec, Tabasco and Chiapas, has been formed.

A part of Mejia's force, lately garrisoning Matamoros, had reached Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Imperialist says that the Liberals will not succeed to power without a terrible fight.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Gentlemen's Magazine has the following story of Wellington:

In the winter of 1847 the wife of an industrious blacksmith in Essex resolved to knit a pair of mittens for the Duke of Wellington, as she had to ask his grace a favor, to which the gift was to be introductory. The mittens were received at Apsley House, and the duke wore them the same day at the Horse Guards, showing them with a smile to his military colleagues there, and desiring that the honest dame's request might be immediately attended to. She stated that her husband had the honor of being one of his grace's soldiers, and that he had the misfortune of recently losing his Waterloo medal, which he had always worn on the anniversary of his marriage.

She stated that this was again approaching, and that she would ever feel deeply grateful if the duke would allow another medal to be issued, as she loss had seriously affected her poor husband's spirits. She would only further trespass on his grace to solicit that the medal should be sent to her privately, as she wrote without her husband's knowledge, and wished to give her partner an agreeable surprise on the arrival of the wedding day. This was speedily approaching, but the poor wife had received no medal. She accordingly ventured to address a second letter to the duke, which was very soon known at the Horse Guards, from his grace arriving in a towering passion, dashing the letter on the table, and demanding to know why his orders had been neglected. The whole matter had been overlooked. An instant request was made to a gentleman connected with Essex, to inquire if the claim was a correct one. This proving to be the case, the medal was dispatched without delay, but whether in time for the nuptial day is uncertain.

Save us from our friends. The radical Albany Evening Journal speaks of the radical Reverend Grinnell, who is trying to run for Governor of Iowa, as a man who "was whipped into notoriety.

MEDICAL.

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS—

RUSS', RUSS,'

RUSS,' RUSS',

RUSS', RUSS'

St. Domingo Bitters,

St. Domingo Bitters,

St. Domingo Bitter

One of the most valuable combinations of a useful medicine and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and, wherever introduced, it has proven a welcome addition to the invalid's table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo—

Gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomach is out of order and system is generally deranged—

Mothers weaning children and suffering from general debility—

Children of sickly nature, and sour, dyspeptic constitution—

Travelers who have occasion to change their water, and—

All who live in malarious districts, and are subject to miasmatic influences, will find one of the most valuable tonics and invigorators that can be taken, in—

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS.

TRY THEM BUT ONCE.

Russ' St. Domingo Punch.

Russ' Arrack Punch,

MADE FROM BATAVIA RICE.

Russ' Messina Punch

Russ' Gin Cocktail,

Russ' Mint Julep,

Russ' Brandy Cocktail

Russ' Bourbon Whisky Cocktail,

The most delightful concoctions that ever tempted a man's taste—cheaper than any steady drinks in the world.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY,

RASBERRY SYRUP,

GINGER CORDIAL.

LEMON SYRUP

Also on hand and manufactured to order.

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J. H. CARTER,

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And by all Grocers and Druggists.

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MEDICAL BATHS AND ATMOSPHERIC BLOOD REGULATOR,

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Remedies prepared and furnished for Ague, Fevers, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Biliousness, Weakness, Humours, Female Obstructions, Irregularities, etc.—promptly efficacious and reliable.

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The electro magnetic, thermal, Turkish, hot air, vapor, spirit, fume, sulphur and shower baths are used by him, when necessary, with great success, in the worst forms of Cutaneous, Ulcerative, Scrofulous, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Mercurial, Syphilitic and all Diseases from humors in the blood and unhealthy condition of the skin and kidneys.

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Atmospheric pressure is removed and an approach to a vacuum is induced around the human body, or any of its organs, limbs or parts, by which the circulation is controlled and regulated, and local congestion instantly removed. Its use enlarges and invigorates weak, shrunken or paralytic limbs, by inducing vigorous circulation of blood through the part, and is a specific remedy for Impotency, Atrophy, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Derangement, Catarrh of the Bladder, Incontinence of Urine, without failure. One or two applications will convince the most incredulous.

Young Men, and others of Either Sex,

Can obtain speedy cures for the worst forms of the diseases of

INDISCRETION OR MISFORTUNE,

Impotency, Sterility, Ulcers, Eruptions, Blotches, Humours, Discharges, Swollen Glands, Enlarged or Painful Bones, etc. of recent or long standing.

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Removed and cured radically, without using the knife.

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With coarse, disordered or vitiated blood you are sick all over, and of all diseases the Empiric can name, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Purges out those impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Blotches, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Canker or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Liver Complaints and Heart Disease. Try

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

And see for yourself the surprising activity with which it stimulates the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for a dollar, most of which have been made up upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence bitter disappointment has followed the use of these various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall remove the name from the cloud of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have grounds for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the mild anyram of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most efficacious purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is needless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS—

We are now receiving various sizes and qualities, which we offer at reduced prices.

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BILLIARDS.....BILLIARDS.

I would call the attention of buyers to my new improved PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS AND TABLES, which cannot be surpassed by any others in the world for elasticity, correctness of angles and durability, which I sell at reasonable prices, with a fine stock of Cloths, Balls, Cues, and everything connected with the trade. Orders by mail attended to as my factory, 186 Fulton street, New York city.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS

OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

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Fancy Goods, at Wholesale.

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Having received, by late arrivals, a large stock of FRESH and NEW DRUGS, in addition to the large assortment of hand, I am now prepared to supply the large and increasing wants of the DRUG TRADE SOUTH.

The following articles comprise a part of my stock:

Acids, all kinds,	Alcohol,
Balsam Copaiba,	Ammonia, Carbonate,
Blue Mass,	Bay Rum,
Borax,	Blue Vitri,
Calomel,	Brimstone,
Cantharides,	Castor Oil,
Chloride Lime,	Chalk, red and white,
Concentrated Lye	Chloroform,
Cream Tartar,	Copperas,
Indigo,	Cattle Pink Boxes,
Isinglass,	Specac,
Licorice,	Jalap,
Licorice Root,	Lunar Caustic,
Madder,	Mace,
Manna,	Magnesia,
Musk,	Morphine,
Nutmegs,	Opium,
Quicksilver,	Quinine,
Rotten Stone,	Rochelle Salts,
Sulphur,	Pumice Stone,
Tartar,	Syringes,
Epsom Salts,	Turpentine,
Varnish,	White Lead in Oil,
Ether, Nitric PPT,	Rosary Flour,
Ether, Sulphuric,	Emery, 1, 2 and 3,
Gamboge,	Extracts, solid and fluid,
Glauber Salts,	Flax Seed,
Gum Arabic,	Flax Seed, ground,
Gum Benzoin,	Ginger,
Gum Shellac,	Gum Assafoetida,
Gum Myrrh,	Gum Camphor,
Glycerine,	Gum Tragacanth,
Hops,	Glue,
Oil Bergamot,	Herbs, fresh,
Oil, Cod Liver, white,	Oil Anise,
Oil, Cod Liver, dark,	Oil, Cinnamon,
Oil, Olive, pints and quarts,	Oil, Croton,
Oil, Sassafras,	Oil, Lemon,
Pepper, black,	Oil, Peppermint,
Potash, Chlorate,	Oil, W