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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, Common Council, First Municipality, and Board of Liquidators.

Tuesday Morning, July 16, 1850.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

The election yesterday for Representatives to the Second and Third Districts, passed off without any excitement. The following is the result:

SECOND DISTRICT.

	T. H. Semmes	H. R. Kelly, L.
1st Ward,	116	199
4th Ward,	184	102
	300	301 elect'd

THIRD DISTRICT.

	5th Ward.	6th Ward.	7th Ward.	Total.
H. A. Bullard, w.	193	284	140	617
T. G. Hunt, w.	197	296	172	665
J. W. Farrar, w.	270	281	130	681
Dr. Edwards,	73	84	234	391
F. W. Perry,	63	72	205	340
R. M. Carter,	65	53	200	318
J. D. Denis,	8	12	16	36
Scattering,	—	1	1	2

It will be seen that Kelly, *Locofoco*, has been defeated in the Second District by a majority of 1 vote. In the Third District the Whig ticket has been elected by an average majority of 300.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The Nicaragua treaty was signed at Washington on the 4th instant, and the ratifications were duly exchanged. The President's proclamation announcing the fact was published in the Washington papers of the 6th. The exchange took place on the 4th and the *Republic* thinks it a happy coincidence that the two great nations, whose political connexion, on that day seventy-four years ago, was forever severed, should, on its anniversary, having stricken hands in pledged cooperation for the accomplishment of a great enterprise in which the whole commercial world is interested, and at the same time cemented their own amity by the solemn renunciation of all claim to private advantage as well from this work, as from asserted jurisdiction or influence in the adjoining territory.

The Nicaragua treaty is not only of vast importance to the United States on account of the commerce it is sure to procure and consideration connected with it, but also to all maritime powers in general and specially to the State of Central America, which will find in the new connexion a guarantee of their independence, and of their perpetual security from foreign domination.

The people of both countries are equally satisfied with the Treaty, and the negotiators may well be proud of such a result.

The following review of the Convention we copy from the *National Intelligencer*:

The leading object of the Treaty appears to be the establishment of a ship canal across the Isthmus which connects North with South America, under the Protectorate not only of Great Britain and the United States, but of any other two powers which assume the right of passage through it from ocean to ocean on the same equal terms.

In reference to political advantages connected with that Treaty, it may be remarked that all the States of Central America, comprehending the immense extent of country from the Rio Grande southward, called the Bay of Honduras down to the northern boundary of New Granada, is made *neutral location*. No Government of this nor the two treaty can occupy, or hold, or exercise any control over any portion of the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, from the boundaries of the Bay of Honduras and Mexico on the north, to those of New Granada on the south. The British title to the Belize, by the treaty does not, in any manner recognize; nor does it deny, or in the whole. That settlement remains in that particular, as it stood prior even to the treaty.

This treaty, which has been very erroneously called "the Nicaragua Treaty," does not extend merely to the State of Nicaragua, nor does it in any manner or degree limit the sovereignty of the other four Central American Republics of Honduras, Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica. The same international guarantees of protection which it provides for the canal of Nicaragua, it equally offers to every other line of communication, whether by canal or railroad, that may be constructed at Tehuantepec, Panama, or any other place on the Isthmus, between which the dominions of Mexico, the United States of America, or New Granada. The united guarantees of the great Maritime Powers contemplated in the treaty to the Nicaragua or other canal will of course be the means of securing to the Powers which may become parties to the treaty of maintaining large and expensive establishments for the protection of transit through those lofty keys. And the numerous vessels passing through the Nicaragua canal (and any others which may be constructed) of more capacity, detention, and hockage—presents a new feature in itself of much interest and consequence, as, in connection with the provisions, to mark the conclusion that it really was in the contemplation and intention of the contracting parties.

Upon the commercial advantages to both parties, and to the world, which this Treaty of the Isthmus seems to secure, but few more remarks will be necessary. Let the commerce of America to Australasia, Europe to the Pacific into the hands of the United States, as it will at least enable us to share at no slight terms with the most favored of maritime powers.

EARL MANSFIELD IN CALIFORNIA.—*Compiled from the London Merchants.*—Z. W. Potter, Esq., U. S. Consular Agent, has addressed a long letter to the National Intelligencer, discussing the particulars of a contract made by a company of respectable merchants of Valparaiso, with the authorities of Chile, for the purpose of monopolizing all the flour manufactured in that country for export, to supply the California market. The yield of those mills for which they have contracted, is about 15,000 barrels per month, and as wheat is selling in Chile at thirty-one cents per bushel, they calculate on being able to control the California market and drive off all competition. Mr. Potter expresses the belief that the American shippers will hardly contender such a market as California will present to them, and avers that American flour can and has been carried round the Horn and delivered at San Francisco as sweet as when it was shipped, and says that he recently conversed with an intelligent merchant, Mr. Griffin, of Brooklyn, who recently shipped 1000 barrels from New York. He said that he sold the same, as sound as when he shipped it, at $25 per barrel.

PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMSHIP OHIO.—The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Scurrick, commanding, left this morning for New York, via Havana and Charleston with the following passengers:

For New York—A Pitman, N Thompson, Haram Hart, Rev. Wm Nevin, Hon Isaac Toucey, G Bishop, Russell Gibbons, Jno F Sowe, J W Saunders, Jno R Nolan, E L Bisbee, A S Jones, Todd Dyas, M Tufts, Mary A Wadsworth and child, Miss Hannah and servant, Mr Cartwright, Mr Mariner, Mr Martindale, A J Lawton, D H Wood, A Keffel, J P Hewitt, Ed L Long, C Dunnington, D A Shaw, S O Hallock, R W Mallory, S Howell, W Campbell, Mr Glass, Mrs Mariner, A P Wilde, A Stone, Master Martindale, Mr Yeger, F Anderson, Mrs Bolinger, Mrs Carter, 2 W Day and lady, James Gaspori, lady and five children, E Eddy, lady and child, J H Palmer and lady, A F Penniel, W P Donald, J Sevgeni, M Barnett, L Perrie, D Shannahan, W R Robinson, H Ferguson, A McKinzy, Miss Webster, H Cranberry, Jno Mak, Miss Iger, L Hance, R J McMaster, J McMaster, A Jaquet, F Janford, master of Mr McCarthy, Mrs Judson, Mrs Dennison, Miss Robitaille, R Judson, John McClean, J H Desmond, two children and nurse, C Dale and lady, W m N E Hinson, Miss J Blake, Mrs M McGarity, Mrs F Anderson, Benj Block and lady, child and servant.

For Baltimore—W Flower, lady, children and nurse, H Allen, J and A Cody.

For Charleston—Jno. Rufus Simon, Jas Baker, J J Cozad, Thomas Donnelly, J A Smith, J H Hairston, J H Everson, W H Watson, T C Dunmore, Thos Cook, Jas Fagerald, C B Hunter, R Speer, I Rosing, F Weller, J P Rhodes, T E Thompson, Findley, B C Conkle, D Murphy, J Bethune, W N Clarke, Lieut Hudson, D Latimer, R Allen, M Lamberger, R Jones, A Miller, W Magbee, F L Purnell, L Adler, J Connolly, L C Chapperon, H Miller, John Jacobs, Chapman, M Maher, Grissom, Andrew, Cole and Warren, stewards, C V Gottschalk, Mrs Sarah Parker and four children, Asbel Brewster, John Vernier, 2 W Miller, back, J F Wood, T E Adams, D Howard, Russell, V Bignaud.

☞ Coun. Dambmann and lady, the distinguished Hungarians who came out in the steamer Washington, are at Judson's Hotel, New York.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1850.

SENATE.—After devoting a short time to private bills, the Senate took up the compromise bill.

Mr. Bell resumed the course of his remarks. He went into a history of the agitation for the past few years, showing that abolitionism, continuation, and secession, were united in the work of destroying the social system at the North, while they made war on the South. When we entered into the late war with Mexico, it was well understood that it would end in the further acquisition of territory; and it was at once and unanimously declared at the North that the territory acquired should be free territory. But the South consented to acquire the territory, as a compensation for the cost in blood and treasure of the war, and trusting to the North for a magnanimous relinquishment of a portion of the territory to them. The close of the war brought about a cause of contention at home. He alluded to the defection in the democratic ranks of the North, which caused a victory to the whig party. The South, too, had found that the acquisition would not, owing to moral and natural causes, enure to their benefit. The South was warned of this result, but, from high patriotic motives, they permitted in the policy that led to the treaty by which immense territory was acquired.

Had the minds of the Senators been concentrated, early in the session, on an enlarged, permanent and liberal plan of adjustment, he had no doubt that there would have been genuine amity enough, both in the North and South, to ensure its adoption.

Mr. Bell went into an argument to show that slavery was no unmitigated and blighting evil such as the North had viewed it.

Mr. Smith rose and addressed the Senate. He would however desist from speaking, if the Senate would take the final vote on Monday.

Mr. Foote moved that the bill be postponed till Monday, and the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. Clay remarked that it was useless to fix any day for the question. There were amendments to be offered and several Senators were to speak. He supposed the question would be taken between this and Christmas.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Matteson asked the consent of the House to make a statement in regard to the charges made against Mr. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, of taking documents from the Post-office Department. The statement being made,

Mr. Baker introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject, with power to send for persons and papers, which was adopted.

The House then took up the Galphin case, and after some debate proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The question was first taken on the amendment of Mr Schenck, (to the amendment of Mr Tombs,) "disapproving of the relation of Mr. Crawford to the claim—that is in prosecuting it when it was to be examined and adjusted, and paid by one of the Departments of the Government, he himself being at the same time at the head of another of those Departments, and declaring such practice to be dangerous as a precedent, and that it ought not to be so sanctioned." This amendment was adopted by a vote on yeas and nays of 153 in the affirmative, and 25 in the negative.

The House adopted the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Schenck:

"And, consequently that the House also totally dissents from the correctness of the opinion expressed by the President of the United States to the Secretary of War, "that his, (the said Crawford's) being at the head of the War Department, and the agent of the claimant, did not take from him any rights he may have had as such agent, or would have justified him in having the commission and decision of the claims by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended."

It was adopted by a vote on yeas and nays of 91 in the affirmative, and 86 in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, to lay the whole subject on the table. This motion was decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 189.

The House then, at a quarter before six o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

THE MISSION OF THE SUBLIME PORTE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Sublime Porte being desirous of knowing more about the United States than he does, and more than is generally known of us in Europe, has wish that intelligent, determined spirit sending a special agent to this country, whose duty it will be to make himself acquainted with the actual position of this republic among the nations of the world; its power, military and naval; its resources, commercial, physical, steam, mechanical, and laboring, with the view of hereafter entering into closer relations with us, not through the periodical columns of English or European journals, but from knowledge and observation acquired through personal experience, by an agent in whose judgment he could rely, and upon whose statements concerning his mission he would be prepared to act. That agent of the Turkish government is on his way to the United States, and on his arrival, it is to be hoped that he will be received in an appropriate manner, and afterwards that every facility be afforded him to fulfil, in a proper and satisfactory manner, the very important mission which the Sublime Porte has entrusted him with.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT THE NATCHEZ LANDING.—We learn from the Natchez papers on the 12th inst, that a desperate, and probably fatal fight came off at the Landing. A quarrel of old standing subsisted between a citizen of Natchez, named Bowman, and a man named James Harris. They met, and Harris knocked Bowman down several times, and then jumped upon him. While lying under, Bowman drew a knife, and plunged it several times into the side of his antagonist below the heart; the knife was then wrested from Bowman by Harris, who slashed Bowman's throat with it in a terrible manner. The surgeon who dressed them, Dr Stone, we are informed, has no hopes of the recovery of either.

HEALTH OF CONCORDIA.—There has been little or no sickness of late in that Parish. The weather is intensely hot—although the planters are blessed with many showers per day.

SAILING OF THE PACIFIC.—The American steamship Pacific, sailed from New York, at noon, on the 6th inst., for Liverpool. She carries out about one hundred passengers, among whom are Capt. Geo. W. Cullum, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, and W. B. Dean, bearer of despatches for the U. S. Government.

KILLED.—On Monday evening, the 8th inst., Henry Hopkins of this Parish, says the Point Coupee *Echo*, was killed at Williamsport, by his brother-in-law David Leatherman.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.—At Louisville, on the 6th inst., the river was at a stand, with 5 feet 9 inches water in the canal. The weather was warm and excessively warm yesterday, the thermometer ranging from 92 to 94 degrees in the shade.

At Pittsburg, on the 5th, there were but 3 feet 4 inches water in the channel, and the weather clear.

The dam in Green river, at Rumsey, has been repaired, and the leak stopped.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—During the year ending the 30th of June last, the imports at the port of New York amounted to $112,752,618 Of this, $95,359,625 were dutiable goods, $7,890,878 free, and $10,502,115 specie. The exports for the same time were, of domestic products, $33,227,676 foreign ditto, $5,433,841; specie, $5,885,103. Total, $44,546,620. The year before the imports were, $89,425,282, and exports $80,650,127. The amount of revenue collected last year was $24,487,609 73, against $19,811,334 56, the previous year.

PASSENGERS.—*Per steamship Alabama.*—The steamship Alabama, Captain Foster, left on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for New York, with the following passengers:

Captain S. Herriman and lady, Miss Herriman, Mr. Smith, lady, child and servant, Miss J. Norris, W. V. Hall, C. S. Cutter, J. D. Anderson, C. E. Carey, C. Wayland, W. Blanchard, R. Hersey, Wm. Mallard, J. H. Miller, J. H. Jewett, M. McGinnis, Mr. Le Croix and son, J. H. Palmer, W. A. Krut, A. Hall, S. S. Haich, J. Bach, L. Kaiser, H. A. Kenderk, Thomas Brady, C. C. Anderson, W. Syer, S. A. Shumway, Mrs. Lonz, Miss Duncan, Thomas English, Patrick Commone, W. Erwin, H. Branch, F. Herman, W. A. Hadock, Mrs. Oliver, H. McClure, T. Thayer, Patrick Smith, S. B. Conrey, S. W. Slater, D. E. Hoerf, C. J. Meeker, Mr. Bartell.

CANADA.—A Toronto despatch of the 29th ult., says:

In the Legislative Assembly this morning, the address to the Queen to have the clergy reserves placed at the disposal of the Canadian Legislature, was concurred in—46 to 23. An address to the Queen, expressing satisfaction with England and a desire to continue present relations, was adopted—49 to 11.

St. Louis.—We are indebted to the obliging officers of the steamer *Cora No. 2*, for St. Louis papers of the 9th inst.

During the week ending on Sunday, the 7th, there have been at Louis 244 deaths, 83 of which were caused by cholera.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

Destructive Storm—Damage to the Erie Canal—Railroad Accidents, &c.

ALBANY, July 6, 1850.

A most destructive storm visited our city last evening; and, from accounts received from the West, we learn that it has caused immense damage along the line of the Erie Canal.

Already, the resident engineer, Mr. Goodsell, has received intelligence of three breaks in the canal; one at Port Jackson, 250 feet in length, carrying away the bank to the depth of twelve feet below the canal bottom; another at Lock No. 27; and the third on the Seven Mile Level. Owing to the great depth of water, it is impossible to reach a correct estimate of the damage sustained. It is reported, however, that the break at Port Jackson will cause an interruption of the navigation for at least ten days.

The Utica railroad bridge, known as Schenck's bridge, near Sprakers, was carried away before the express train from here arrived. The night being dark, and the engineer not knowing of it, he proceeded, when the train ran into the creek. The locomotive and baggage cars are badly broken; the engineer and firemen are missing, and supposed to be lost. A number of the passengers are also injured.

We hear of another accident on the railroad, to the downward train, which occurred about one mile west of Port Jackson—one man killed.

The barn of Mr. Stephen Sharp, at Greenbush was struck by lighting and destroyed with a large stock of hay.

The schooner Rockaway, with a cargo of lumber, was struck, and her mast shivered.—The hull is not injured.

The sloop James K. Polk was also struck and received slight damage.

The storm raged so severely, that the pavements in the streets were torn up, and at the cemetery, the bridges and trees were carried away, and the grounds were much damaged and torn up.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1850.

The rumors as to the controversy between Texas and New Mexico are very alarming. Much more serious, &c., is the conflict, which we have to day, of the correctness of the supposition that the President has determined to maintain the authority of the United States in the disputed territory, by force—by the whole power of the Union, if need be. He has given orders in conformity with this policy, they have not been laid before Congress; but Mr. Bell, to day, admitted and vindicated the fact that the President had taken this position. A collision during the present month is, therefore, inevitable, and is highly probable.

Gen. Foote's oration, on the fourth, gave great gratification to a very numerous auditory. A very delightful and fashionable party was had in the grove, near Rock Creek church. The ladies of the American church gave a pic-nic for the benefit of the church. All the foreign ministers and their families were present.

The Cumberland coal trade attracts great attention. Great activity prevails at Cumberland and Frostburg, in preparation for sending coal down the Canal, which will be opened on the 20th. The supply is abundant—coal exceeds the supply at least ten fold. The locomotives in the Eastern States above, will afford a market for all the coal that can be supplied by Monday or Tuesday next.

P. S.—I learn that, within the last few minutes orders were sent, by a special express, to Col Monroe, at Santa Fe, to resist any forcible attempt that may be made by the State of Texas to assert her authority in the disputed territory.

The United States military officers must have strong assurances of support before they undertake, for the risk of a summary Court Martial. I look upon this collision as the *point d'appui* of a revolutionary movement.

The 4th of July passed here very quietly, and in a very creditable manner. The oration of Gen. Foote was the principal event of the day. It was very appropriate—a most eloquent and patriotic eulogy of the Union, the whole Union and nothing but the Union. But no one ever eulogised the Union—it also contained valuable instructions as to the mode of preserving it.—Gen Foote acquitted himself well of his task. The wonder only is, where, with all his patriotic devotion, he finds the time to do all he does in Congress, in the press, in the way of correspondence with the most prominent men of the Union, and in his own private affairs! In the sympathy of the people of this great country for the great national theme of the Union! Yes, let us confess and profess over and over and over again our attachment for the Union—eulogies will go further to preserve it than all shopkeeper accounts of what it is worth; how much may be made out of it—how much the Union and every section is enriched by the Union! Such a desk and ledger account with the Union is degrading us in the eyes of the world. It is the most sordid spectacle yet exhibited in the annals of the history of a great nation.

I heard an incidental allusion fired on the morning of the glorious Fourth. What! not salute the stripes and stars on the birthday of the nation! Did Mr Crawford, in view of the heavy drafts on the treasury, try to save the expenses to the government; or did he stand in want of ammunition elsewhere? Perhaps this was an application of the old proverb, "Penny wise and pound foolish."

The House did not come to a vote on the Galphin. A proposition will be submitted to make Mr. Crawford give up the money he obtained by a fee, and the grand jury asked on it. It may be voted down, but there will be even as an index to the views of members.

It has been stated and telegraphed to all the papers that Gen. Quitman has offered 10,000 men to the Governor of Texas, for reconquering and re-annex Santa Fe. I believe a thousand men is all that was offered. Gen. Quitman is a great Hotspur, but I imagine Texas alone is amply able to take care of herself in case of Ann Bolger whom she knows to be in the family may, she finally discovered the body of the infant in a hair bottom chair, and the mother, and ordered the body, gave it an inquisition, that the infant had been alive. After some deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ann Bolger. The accused has been taken into custody, and will be examined at an early day.

CIRCUIT DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lynch presiding.*—Civil business was resumed in this court yesterday before the Court yesterday, on the charge of having resisted the Deputy sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The Court fined the Captain $3 thro' coffee.

AN OLD CUSTOMER.—Eugenio Payzant, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Canfield, on the charge of having resisted the Deputy Sheriff Woods, in Gravier street, and then assaulting him. The accused is an unruly customer, and has been before the Police Court more than fifty times, and equally time and again for similar offences. He was fined $10 and in default to be committed to the Parish prison for ten days.

COMMITTED.—Margaret Clark was brought up yesterday, before Recorder Canfield, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and flinging knickknacks at a house in Annunciation street, which she likewise very warmly in Court, and attempted to scratch out the eyes of the Recorder. Committed to prison for at the heads of sundry individuals. She was sent to the House of Correction.

SUICIDE.—A German by the name of Christian Valkmann, living in Cypress street, between Derbigny and Roman streets, committed suicide last evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, by shooting himself with a musket. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains, and returned a verdict accordingly.

KILLED.—We learn that two men who were in a skiff and tried to run stealing on one of the pontoons up the Canal, were shot on Sunday last, one of them fell overboard, and was drowned, and the other died in the skiff.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Mrs. Ann Moody who died from the effects of chloroform. A verdict was returned accordingly. It appears that she had went to the drug store of Dr. Booth, at the corner of Carondelet and Girod streets, and desired to have a tooth extracted. The doctor wished to perform the operation without administering chloroform, but the patient insisted on having the suffering eased and accordingly a sufficient quantity was poured on her handkerchief. At that instant the doctor was called out, and on returning a few moments afterwards he found the lady in a very extraordinary condition and unable to aid her. He placed her on the sofa, where she died in a few moments afterwards. It is presumed that during the doctor's absence the patient poured some more chloroform on her handkerchief, as the quantity originally administered was but trifling.

DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man, name unknown, who was found drowned in the river opposite the Third Municipality. Verdict accordingly.

DESTROYING THE PEACE.—Quite a number of offenders were fined yesterday before Recorder Genois for disturbing the peace. The names of Louis Petit, Ann Leonard, W. Simon, W. Wheeling, Ann Davis, V. Zambelis, Jr., Joseph Brou, John Devir, J. Harker and Jacob Lehmer figured among the number. They severally gave bail to keep the peace.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On this charge J. G Monfond, Hagan, Marie, Francoise and C. Bezias were up yesterday before Recorder Genois. Their cases have not yet been examined.

MUNICIPAL SALE.—The Mayor disposed at public auction yesterday, at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, of the stock in trade of the former for the First Municipality during the current year, to Mr. F. Pouts, at $10 per thousand.

—DIED—

On Sunday, the 14th inst., at Bay St. Louis, Richard Relf, aged two years, son of Wm Rand and Emma Lindsay.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, July 15, 1850.

The stock of Cotton is now under control of a few parties, who are holding out for high prices To day, the demand was brisk, and 2,000 bales were sold at an advance. Low Middling may be quoted at 12¼@12¾c ₱ lb.

Small sales of Sugar and Molasses were made at former prices.

The Flour market is heavy; sales 9,000 bbls at $5 @$5 25 for St. Louis. In Corn, there were some transactions at 68@75c ₱ bushel.

The Provision market is dull. Limited sales of Mess Pork are making at $12, and of Prime at $9 75 @$10 ₱ bbl.

Sales of Whiskey are confined to small parcels, at 9½c ₱ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain as before quoted, and the demand moderate.

Nothing doing in Freights.

☞ Consignees of 15 half pipes Brandy, marked W. E. & C., and 12 bbls Chint Wine, marked H & C., to order, per brig Ferdinand, from Bordeaux, are invited to call at the office of the subscriber, and pay the freight, otherwise they will be sold at their own risks.

A. MOLIER,
jy16 30 St. Louis st.

SUNDRIES.

JUST landing from Ship Union of New York, a large assortment of Hogs, Hymotts, &c., among which are the following:

Campeachy Logwood	bristeel, in barrels,	
Mr Domingo	do	do
Yellow Wood, Fustic	do	do
Red do, Brazil	do	do
Red do Sanders	do	do
Yellow Ochre, pulv.		do
Green Copperas dry,		do
Prussiate of Potash		do
Ivory and Lamp Black,		do
Cinnamon and Alum,		do
Phosphoric Acid, in carboys,		
Nitric and Muriatic Acid in carboys,		
Citric Acid crystallized,		
Tartaric Acid in boxes,		
Oxalic Acid in boxes,		
Bicarbonate of Soda in boxes;		
Prussiate of Potash, pure		
Chloride of Lime in stone jars;		
Rosendale Pasaten, genuine.		
Powdered Sarsaparilla, genuine		
Sands'	do	do
Moffat's Phenix Bitters,	do	do
Moffat's Purgive Pills,	do	do
Tarrant's Indelible Ink,	do	do
Donaghan's composition for the hair,		
Wright's Canadian Vermifuge, genuine,		
Jahnstock's	do	do
Henry's calcined Magnesia,	do	do
Seidlitz Powders, large boxes;		
Shaker's Herbs, fresh and assorted;		
Rosellicaca and Weights, &c. &c.		

A. A. PEYRAUD, 108 Royal st.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man speaking French and English, is wanted in a Grocery Store. Preference will be given to one who should have some knowledge of book keeping. Apply at the office jy16

WINES, &c.—Landing ex ship Marie Eugenie, from Marseilles, and for sale by the subscribers: 150 casks Red Wine; 60 bbls White do; 20 do Imitation Porto. 300 do Claret; 250 baskets Oil. jy16 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 97 St. Louis st.

FIRE BRICKS—50,000 English, Pittsburg and Pennsylvania Fire Bricks for sale by jy16 THOS. BLOSS, 91 Magazine st.

REMENABLE'EMENT—500 bbls Roman Rosendale Hydraulic Cement, and for sale by jy16 THOS. BLOSS, 91 Magazine st.

WANTED—A Tinsmith, working in lead and Tank, and speaking French and English. To such a person, a steady, good employment will be given. Apply at the "Bee" office. jy16

THOMASTON LIME—60 bbls Thomaston Stone Lime, now landing and for sale by jy16 THOS. BLOSS, 91 Magazine st.

ST. GENEVIEVE LIME.—500 bbls St. Genevieve, now landing and for sale by jy16 THOS. BLOSS, 91 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES.—In store and for sale by F. ROHR & SMIT, 30 St. Louis st.—

60 casks good ordinary Red Wine, Montferrand
60 do do do Claret, sundry brands,
60 do do Coguac Brandy, sundry brands,
60 barrels White Wine, sundry brands,
10 do do Old Rye Whiskey, Monongahela
Whiskey,
10 barrels Peach Brandy,
10 do do Brandy Cherries,
50 baskets Champagne, sundry brands,
100 do Gingerale,
100 do Aniseed, sundry brands,
950 boxes Curacoa, 100 do, Eau Verie
50 do Danziger Goldwasser,
50 do Assorted Liqueurs, eight in a basket,
150 do do do do
250 do do do do
25 barrels Mineo, sundry brands,
Assorted Syrups, Orange Flower
cordials, for sale by Cotton House
jy16 F. ROHRIG.

JUSTICE, and landing from ships Sultana, Maid of Orleans, Caroline, Wallace, Wabash Lass, and Alegha from the North, and W. W. Kinsal, from Liverpool:

Crates Cottonades,
do black and fancy Cassimeres,
do and 2 bales black and blue Cloth,
do black and blue Satinetts,
do and 2 bales Blankets,
do black and fancy Alpacas;
Cases Prints,
bales red and white Flannel,
cases assorted Flannel,
cases bleached Huckings,
bales Brown Cotton,
cases Hats,
do assorted Hosiery,
do assorted Tabled Covers, 9-4 and 10-4,
do Piano and Table Covers and Rugs,
A full assortment of Mourning and Fancy Dress Goods, Under shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery in general, Shawls, Military Goods, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Tapestry, Special Cotton Domestics de Laine, &c.
jy16 J. HAAS,
67 Chartres st.

DR. GOODRIDGE'S DRY GOODS!!!

THOMAS BRADY, No. 22 Chartres st., will remove there Monday, 1st June, after the whole of his present stock of Dry Goods, which will be sold at such prices that it will not be necessary to call a second time to purchase. Those wishing to purchase goods at less than cost, will do well to call at once, as the goods must be sold. Remember the number, 22 Chartres st., between Bienville and Conti. jy1

Goods for the Mexican Market.

SALES Instanter Rosin Shearings,
Tar and Pitch, Cotton Platillas,
Bagging and Rope,
Bale Goods,
Bales Black and White Prints,
Bales Brown and Bleached Sail Thread
10 pieces 9-8 Fancy Prints,
Bales Assorted Fancy Prints,
Bales Assorted Fancy Goods,
Bales Assorted Hats,
Cases Vermont Blankets,
Cases Assorted Linseys,
Cases Assorted Jeans,
Cases Assorted Cassimeres,
Cases Assorted Satinetts,
Cases Assorted Kentucky Jeans,
Cases Assorted Linsey Woolsey,
Cases Assorted Flannels,
Cases Assorted Cotton Flannels,
Cases Assorted Cotton Drills,
Cases Assorted Cotton Ticks,
Cases Assorted Cotton Osnaburgs,
Cases Assorted Cotton Stripes,
Cases Assorted Cotton Checks,
Cases Assorted Cotton Plaids,
Cases Assorted Cotton Domestics,
Cases Assorted Cotton Shirtings,
Cases Assorted Cotton Sheetings,
Cases Assorted Cotton Yarns,
Cases Assorted Cotton Hosiery,
Cases Assorted Cotton Gloves,
Cases Assorted Cotton Suspenders,
Cases Assorted Cotton Braces,
Cases Assorted Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Cases Assorted Cotton Shawls,
Cases Assorted Cotton Scarfs,
Cases Assorted Cotton Ribbons,
Cases Assorted Cotton Laces,
Cases Assorted Cotton Edgings,
Cases Assorted Cotton Trimmings,
Cases Assorted Cotton Fringes,
Cases Assorted Cotton Tassels,
Cases Assorted Cotton Buttons,
Cases Assorted Cotton Needles,
Cases Assorted Cotton Pins,
Cases Assorted Cotton Combs,
Cases Assorted Cotton Thread,
Cases Assorted Cotton Twine