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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1854.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each [illegible] for each insertion.
The privilege of annual Advertisers is limited to their own business strictly within the line of their business, and is not extended to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, May 13, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE REFORM COUNCIL.

During the recent contests between the Reformers and the so-styled Democratic party, the organs of the latter sought invariably to create the impression that the reform movement was a skillful attempt by the Whig leaders to resuscitate that party, that the democrats who united with them were merely the dupes of Whig cunning, and that in the event of success, the triumph would enure entirely to the benefit of the Whigs. This was the staple of the arguments, or rather of the appeals addressed to the old line democracy to induce them to give no countenance or support to the Reformers. We contended at the time that the insinuations of the opposition press had no foundation in fact; that the Reform movement was the offspring of honest men of all parties, who were disgusted at the notoriously inefficient and corrupt manner in which the affairs of the city had been administered under exclusively partisan auspices, and who were determined to make a stand in favor of integrity and capacity, and against the debasing and ruthless influence of politics in municipal concerns. The people, to their credit be it said, adopted this view of the subject, and on two separate occasions returned a sufficient number of Reform members of the Common Council to give them a majority in that body.

The Reformers have honorably and consistently carried into execution the doctrines they professed prior to the election. On Thursday evening both branches of the Council assembled in joint convention, for the purpose of choosing officers of the city government for the current year. Who were the nominees and successful candidates of the Reformers? Look at the list published in all the city papers yesterday, and it will be seen that it embraces five or six Whigs and fourteen or fifteen Democrats.—How completely and triumphantly does this result overthrow the charges made by the Democratic press of Whig craft and Whig trickery.—When such Democrats as BOODFIELD, LABATT, LIVINGSTON, THEARD, WILTS, MOREL-KEENE, FILLEUL and many others are chosen to fill the most responsible offices within the gift of the Council, with what semblance of plausibility can it be pretended that this was a Whig move?

It was right and proper that the patronage of the Council should be conferred upon a majority of Democrats. Under the late municipal administration the Whigs were in a helpless and feeble minority. Not a solitary office was held by them. By the aid of Democratic reformers at the recent contest, the Whig incumbents of the offices of Treasurer, Comptroller, and Surveyor, were again chosen. Having generously helped to retain their political opponents in places which they had ably and honestly filled, it was due to the Democratic reformers to allow them to nominate most of their friends for the offices depending upon the appointment of the Council. We are heartily rejoiced that the Whig aldermen and assistant aldermen cooperated cheerfully with the Democratic reformers in the accomplishment of the object. Good faith, justice, and sound policy alike demanded this course. The conduct of the Reformers—Whig and Democratic—has been eminently judicious and fair. It will tend to maintain unbroken the harmony of the party, to consolidate their strength, and to increase their ability to secure the important public reforms which they have in view. Let them proceed steadily and firmly in their laudable career, listening to no suggestions save those of wisdom and honor; banishing the vile and selfish spirit of party from an arena where it has no legitimate place, and which it only desecrates; legislating for the common weal and for the interests of the whole city irrespective of class and section, and they will retain the entire confidence of the community, and may bid defiance alike to secret enmity and open opposition.

THE CEREMONIES at the Orleans Theatre yesterday were unfortunately interrupted by a panic which seized upon the audience in consequence of the falling of a chair. It appears that the Theatre was densely crowded, and that the heat was suffocating. The exercises of the pupils commenced at the time announced, ALBERT FABRE, Esq., the Superintendent, having inaugurated the occasion by a handsome and feeling address to the pupils. Recitations followed, many of which evinced great proficiency and talent. The grand chorus from the Vestal was then begun, and in the midst of the vocal harmony, a noise as of something falling was heard. The public were immediately panic stricken, and a rush was made for the doors.—When it was ascertained that nothing calculated to excite alarm had occurred, order was re-established with some difficulty, and the spectators resumed their seats. The Mayor then rose, and stated in consequence of the intense heat and stifling atmosphere, it was impossible to proceed with the distribution of the prizes, that this would be done in the several schools—whereupon, the vast assemblage quietly dispersed.

So much of the ceremonies as we were enabled to witness was highly interesting, but such was the oppressiveness of the heat as to render a prolonged stay utterly impossible.

☞ Our friends of the *Picayune*, received the appointment from the Council on Thursday, of Official Printer. Whilst we congratulate them on the selection, there can be no doubt that the work will be performed handsomely and satisfactorily.

MLLE. BORGHESE's BENEFIT.—The delicious contralto of the Orleans Theatre, Mlle. JULIETTE BORGHESE, takes her benefit on Monday Evening. Her admirers will, of course, be there in full force. Mlle. BORGHESE offers a splendid card abounding in novelty. Think of the last act of Vaccai's Romeo and Juliet, the second act of Rossini's William Tell, the fourth act of Halevy's Charles VI, a new vaudeville, and a musical interlude—all on the same evening. Attraction enough, we should imagine, to fill the house, independently of the claims of the beneficiary.

MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD.—We invite attention to the article in to-day's paper in reference to the Mexican Gulf Railroad, and the advantages it presents as a route for a railway towards Mobile.

☞ A Whig triumph has occurred in the city of Cincinnati, all the Judges of the Superior Court just elected, being Whigs. Cincinnati has always hitherto been a strong democratic city.

HAIL STORM.—Yesterday when the John Simonds was near the mouth of Red River, she encountered a violent storm of wind accompanied by a heavy fall of hail.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to PH. P. WERLIN, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

The Rose of Mobile Schottisch, by Waldauer. Quite a neat composition in G. major, and well adapted to players of moderate skill.

The Pelham Schottisch, by Leroy. Spirited and well marked, with an excellent bass. Written in F flat.

Grobe's Musical Ladder, consisting of The Humming Bird Gallop, Whipperwill Waltz, and Petrel Quick Step. These compositions are not distinguished by much originality, but are generally lively, well arranged, and particularly suitable to parlor performers, as they are easy of execution. Most of them are adaptations of popular airs.

Lost Isabel, or By the lonely river side, composed by E. C. Phelps. A pleasing and graceful air, with a chorus. Written in E. major.

Poor Effie, a song and chorus, written and composed by H. Avery. Similar in character to the former. It is tender and graceful, and easily sung, but requires feeling to be effective.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 5th, a number of private bills were considered and acted upon.

In the HOUSE, the bill to establish the office of Surveyor General of Utah was debated and laid aside, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill authorizing Oregon to form a State Government was taken up and after a brief discussion, was cut short by an adjournment, which was voted amidst intense confusion.

☞ A letter sent from the United States to any place in France is invariably charged with double postage when enclosed in an envelope. This fact should be remembered by those writing to their friends in that country. In order to save postage, letters should be written very close, on good thin paper, and directed without an envelope. Letters without envelopes, weighing over 7½ grains (¼ of an ounce) are charged double postage in France. A letter on light paper, without an envelope, sent by an American steamer, costs 24 cents to Liverpool, and 17 cents from there to Bordeaux, France, making 41 cents single, and 82 cents if enveloped or over weight. If sent by a British steamer, there is an additional charge of 19 cents.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Messrs. Bernet & Bro. will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, a highly improved country Residence, on the right bank of the river, at one and a half mile below Algiers, and three quarters of a mile from the Opelousas Rail Road Depot. The improvements are splendid and comprise a House having eight rooms, &c., and numerous out houses, with a garden in front, planted with the choicest flowers, trees and plants of the country.

We invite the particular attention of persons desirous of purchasing a fine country residence. See advertisement.

UNRESERVED SALE OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at their sales rooms, No. 43 Bienville street.

☞ Let the Mobile *Tribune* answer for itself. The *Bee* knows what the insanity laws mean quite as well as our contemporary of the *Delta*. The effect of their suspension will be to let loose upon Cuba a host of fillibuster, reprobates and reckless adventurers, mingled no doubt with many brave and chivalrous but thoughtless and ardent spirits, all of whom may, without obstacle from our Government, conquer the Island if they can, dispossess the proprietors of the soil, divide among themselves the plantations and slaves, or commit any excess which unrestricted authority and passion [illegible] authority may perpetrate. We do not [illegible] must be the case, but we affirm that [illegible] may follow the suspension of the neutrality laws. We hold therefore that the proposition of Mr. SLIDELL is the worst and most reprehensible scheme for the conquest of Cuba ever advanced, since it coolly contemplates leading the solemn sanction of the Government to an act unworthy of an enlightened people, and repugnant to the civilization of the age. Why the Lopez expedition was a thousand fold less culpable that would be the course of our Government, if it embraced Mr. SLIDELL's views. The followers of LOPEZ knew they were violating the laws; knew the perils they confronted; knew that if captured they could expect little mercy, as they were waging war in defiance of treaties of peace existing between Spain and the United States. Their conduct was marked by a courage and hardihood that extorted admiration, even if it provoked censure. There was something noble in their devotion and desperate valor. But in the name of Heaven, what is there of manly, of honorable, or of just in Mr. SLIDELL's demoralising project, which proposes to make the Government a party to filibusterism?

The *Delta* objects to open war with Spain, in case the Africanization of Cuba should prove a fixed fact. It says:

Does it not occur to the Bee and Tribune that if Cuba be taken by the Government of the United States, it is virtually Africanized, that it is subjected to the anti-Slavery control which predominates in the Federal Government?—Let these journals ponder on the declaration of the *New York Times*, to be found on our second page. Do they not perceive, that under present circumstances, the acquisition of Cuba by the Federal Government would endanger the Union, or the dearest interests of the South?

Does it not occur to our contemporary that the suspension of the neutrality laws must terminate in war—that Spain will not calmly tolerate the invasion of Cuba, but will declare war, and wage it as she best may? Is it not palpable as the sun at noon-day that the affair will therefore speedily become national, and that the United States must in the end be a party to this war. If Cuba be then conquered, it cannot avoid belonging to the United States, and if its destiny is to be Africanized, as the *Delta* thinks, we should be pleased to learn by what process the unfortunate Island is to escape its fate. But we have few apprehensions on this score. If Cuba should fall into the possession of the United States, and her annexation should be sought for, we have no doubt it will be accomplished. It may not be easy to plant slavery where it has no existence, but in this instance the slaves are there, the country is south of the Missouri Compromise line, and though abolition would fume and rave, Cuba would be admitted even as Missouri and Arkansas were admitted.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the Broadway fire, by which so many lives were lost, has rendered a verdict censuring Mr. Charles H. Mountain, Architect, N. B. Forest, Mason, and J. [illegible], Carpenter. Also, Job Taber and [illegible], proprietors of the American Hotel, under whose directions the alterations of the building were made. They also denounce the manner of constructing the building, which was a mere man-trap. The fire is thought to have been caused by an incendiary.

The trial of Mrs. Hays [illegible] day. The public interest [illegible] judging by the anxiety of the crowd to gain admission to the Court. She is in feeble health, and was not expected to be in her cell on Wednesday night, but lodged at the Irving House, two police officers keeping guard near her room.

The report that Mr. Helford, the wealthy banker, who recently died in London, had bequeathed his fortune to the Prince of Wales, is contradicted by his agent here. It goes to his nephews and nieces, the sons and daughters of his brother, previously deceased, and who resided in England.

The Court Martial, in the case of Major Wyse, has listened to all the testimony to be presented by the prosecution, and the evidence for the defence was partially submitted yesterday afternoon.

John B. Lasala, Esq., an old and respectable merchant, died suddenly on Wednesday morning, the 3d inst.

The steamers North Star, Northern Light and Illinois, all left on the 5th, with passengers for California. But few berths are said to be unengaged.

The anniversary of the New York Magdalen Society took place on the 4th, at the Asylum, at Yorkville, and was largely attended. An address was made by Rev. Dr. Tyng. The labors of the past year have resulted in the reclamation of a large number of abandoned women, but the Society complain of a sad lack of funds, to prosecute their work with more vigor.

The Union will take the place of the Nashville, on the 6th, for Havre. A large amount of specie will go, probably $700,000.

Nine of the persons charged with riotous conduct on Monday night at the yard of the Pennsylvania Coal company, in Williamsburg, have been bound over to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions of Kings county. The men had, together with a number of others, struck for an advance of wages, and interfered to prevent other men taking their places.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We announced yesterday the re-opening, on Thursday, of the New York Crystal Palace, or, as some of the papers call it, "Barnum's New Museum." The ceremonies attracted a large crowd, but the military and civic procession from the Park to the Palace fell short of what was expected. The veterans of 1812 and several military companies were in the line, but the inclemency of the weather, it is said, prevented many citizens from participating in the out-door ceremonies. It was one o'clock in the afternoon when the procession reached the Palace. When the ceremonies commenced it is said there were fully twenty thousand persons in the building, which, by the way, has been much changed in its internal appearance. Baron Marochetti's unshapely equestrian statue of Washington has been removed from its former position under the dome, to a less conspicuous place in the eastern nave and just in the rear of the speaker's stand. Gwynn's pump has been placed in the middle aisle, and during the ceremonies was in full play, throwing a jet of water at the rate of five thousand gallons a minute.

The ode, written by Wm. Ross Wallace, was sung by the Harmonic Society, assisted by a full band, and was well received. Mr. Barnum, the President of the Association, then made the opening speech, which, it is stated, was brief and appropriate. Towards the close, he announced that the Association had instituted four services of medals—one, a gold medal of $1000 value, for the most valuable invention that shall be perfected before the first of December next, and which shall have been exhibited in the Crystal Palace for a period of three months. Second—a prize of a gold medal of $1000 value, for the best work of an artiste; besides two other series of medals, of five medals each, each medal valued at $100, for useful inventions in miscellaneous departments.

Judge Campbell made the next address, and was followed by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and he by Horace Greeley, one of the Board of Directors, who announced the arrangements made by the Board, and expressed their desire that the different working classes should meet in the Palace, on separate evenings, to listen to addresses.

Mr. Greeley announced the receipt of letters from Rev. Drs. Hawks, Potts, Tyng and Bethune, and from Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., expressing deep sympathy with the objects of the exhibition. He was followed by Richard O'Gorman, who made a most eloquent speech, and he, again, was followed by Mr. J. B. Bacon, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others.

The ceremonies concluded with a performance by a band. At night, the Palace was again filled, and speeches were made by Mr. Henry, president of the Mechanics' Institute; Mr. Sullivan, a delegate from the House Painters' Society; Eli Burritt, the learned blacksmith; Park Godwin, and the Rev. E. H. Chapin. Previous to the last speaker, Madame Chome was introduced and sung a song, as did also F. Meyer. Thus ended the "grand re-inauguration."—*Baltimore Sun.*

PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT QUEBEC DESTROYED.—QUEBEC, May 4.—The beautiful and capacious edifice at the corner of Call and Colon streets in this city, built formerly for religious purposes and for the use of the Sisters of Charity, but more recently fitted up at immense expense for the use of Parliament, was totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock last night. Thousands flocked to the scene of conflagration, but all efforts to arrest the flames proved unavailing. Several adjoining buildings were also consumed. The loss is very heavy.

THE EXECUTION OF JOHN HENDRICKSON.—ALBANY, May 5.—John Hendrickson was executed at noon to-day, for the murder of his wife. He made no speech. He stated that all he had to say was known by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, who will publish it to-morrow.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The agents here of the steamer City of Glasgow have been informed through advices by the Africa that no tidings whatever have been heard of the missing steamer.

STEAMER BLOWN UP, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The tow-boat Pennsylvania, when near Bordentown, last night had her boiler exploded, killing four men, and badly wounding several, some of whom, it is feared, cannot survive. Many were blown overboard, but managed to swim ashore. Nine horses were killed. The boat was much injured.

VERDICT IN THE COLLIER CASE.—NEW YORK, May 6.—The jury in the case of Collector Collier have returned a special verdict, subject to the opinion of the court.

☞ There is an important difference, it is said, in the value of the gold produced in California and that received from Australia. The former ranges in value from $83 to $87 [illegible] in fineness, with an ordinary range from $84 to $86; the range being very steady at $85. The Australia gold ranges from $85 to $94 [illegible] with an average of $93; showing an actual value of about ten (10) per cent. average higher than that of California. The ordinary or average value of the California gold, as [illegible] including the silver contained in it,) is about $18.30 per ounce; whereas the average value of Australia gold, in bars, is about $20.01 per ounce.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted for the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

HALIFAX, May 10.—The Cunard steamer Canada arrived here this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 29th ult., one week later than by the Africa. Her advices mention a large decline in breadstuffs of all descriptions.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Milligan & Co.'s commercial circular quotes fully 1s. decline in flour since the sailing of the Africa. Corn has declined 1s6d. ₧ quarter, and wheat 3d. ₧ bushel of 70 lb.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—The sales of cotton for the week, since the sailing of the Africa, reach 37,000, of which 7,000 were taken by speculators and 4,000 by exporters.

The commercial circulars represent the market irregular, and vary in their quotations. Richardson quotes a decline of 1-16d. on the lower grades, and an advance of ⅛d. on fair and good fair. The quotations are Fair Orleans 6⅝, Middling do 5⅝, Fair Uplands 6⅛, and Middling do 5⅝.

Denniston's circular quotes breadstuffs as having materially declined. The quotations given for flour are 37s. 6d. for Western Canal, and 39s. ₧ bbl. is dian Corn is quoted at 41s. for white, and 40s. for yellow. Wheat 11s. 6d to 12s. 3d. ₧ bushel. Lard has declined 6d. @1s., and is now quoted at 51s. @52s. ₧ cwt.

Manchester Trade.

The trade in the manufacturing districts has slightly declined since the Africa sailed.

Money Market.

The money market is easy, and consols are quoted at 87¼@87⅜. United States stocks unchanged.—Small transactions in American securities.

Eastern Affairs.

No important movements in the war in the East have taken place. Neither Silistria nor Odessa have been taken. It is reported that the Russians made an attack on Kalafat and were repulsed, with a loss of five hundred men.

All the warlike Circassian tribes are uniting and arming against Russia.

NEW YORK, May 12.—We are still receiving details of the news by the steamer Canada at Halifax.

The Black Warrior Affair.

The London Times publishes a synopsis of the correspondence between Mr. Soule and the Spanish Government, in relation to the Black Warrior affair. It is of a high-toned character. Mr. Soule had dined with the British Minister, and the affair had been discussed. The Times says that five notes had been exchanged between Mr. Soule and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 1st. Mr. Soule stated the complaints which the United States Government had to make, and demanded a reply. 2d. The Spanish Government declared its inability to reply until advices had been received from Cuba. 3d. Mr. Soule charges the Spanish Government with seeking a pretext for delaying a reply, and insinuates that the Government had received despatches from Cuba. 4th. The reply from the Government was so strong that it was thought Soule would demand his passports. 5th. Soule's note to the Spanish Government was couched in much milder terms, but the [illegible] had not transpired.

The Spanish Government looks upon the American claim as exorbitant and overbearing.

Marriage of the Emperor of Austria.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria had taken place and four hundred prisoners have been released on the occasion.

The Baltic.

The Canada spoke the steamer Europa on her passage out.

Operations in the Black Sea.

The British war steamer Fury cut out a Russian merchantman near the entrance of Sebastopol. The trader was under convoy and the Fury was pursued by a Russian steamer and two frigates, and was compelled to cut loose her prize.

Russian Steamer passing the Dardanelles.

A Russian war steamer from the Mediterranean passed through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, running by all the batteries and safely entering the Black Sea.

Mutiny in the Turkish Camp.

Four thousand Turks had refused to march from Erzeroum in consequence of their pay being in arrears.

French and Russian Commerce.

A French imperial decree allows all Russian ships lying in ports of the Baltic and White Seas previous to the 9th ult., to unload and re-arm unmolested to Russia or neutral ports.

Russians liberated.

The crews of all the Russian prizes taken in England have been liberated, on condition of not serving against England and France during the present war.

Troops for the Seat of War.

Great activity prevails in all the ports of France and troops are continually being shipped for the seat of war. Prince Napoleon had left Malta for Turkey.

England.

Parliament reassembled on the 27th of April.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Flour has declined 12½c. per bbl., under the effect of the news by the Canada.—Ohio, $8 87½. Corn has declined about 6¼c. per bushel, and is now quoted at 75@80c. Pork and lard are heavy.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—A further advance has taken place in flour, with sales to-day at $8 ₧ bbl. Whiskey 24c. Bulk shoulders 4⅞c.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—The river has fallen six inches since yesterday. A still further improvement has taken place in flour, with sales at $8@$8 10 per bbl. Whiskey has further improved, and is selling at 22½c. per gallon. There is nothing doing in the provision market.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—There is six feet water in the channel, and the river is falling.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—There is eight feet one inch water in the canal, and six feet scant on the falls; the river falling slowly.

The steamers Shotwell, Tweed and Glendale, have arrived from New Orleans.

Large Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A very destructive fire occurred in Forsyth street yesterday. Forty buildings, mostly dwelling houses, were destroyed.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The news by the steamers has checked operations in Breadstuffs and no sales of flour have taken place. Corn is selling at 45@50c. Mess pork is dull at $12 37½@$12 50. No. 1 Lard in bbls. 9c. Hemp $105@$107 ₧ ton. Lead $6 40 ₧ cwt. The river is rising slowly.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The business in Cotton is limited and prices are unchanged. Rio Coffee has declined and is now quoted at 10⅞c. Corn 77 to 78c. ₧ bushel. Prime Pork $12 25 ₧ bbl. Lard in bbls 9⅞c.

The Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Nebraska bill was debated in the House yesterday, and it continued in session until half past ten o'clock last night. Numerous speeches were made on both sides of the question.

Still Further by the Canada.

PRUSSIA.—In a speech in the Senate Chamber, Baron Manteuffel stated that the Prussian Government accorded entirely with Austria and the Western powers. The Chevalier Bunsen, Minister to London, had offered his resignation, which had been accepted. He is succeeded by Count Bernstall.

The Greek Insurrection.

It was reported that the whole of Southern Thessaly was in arms. The Turks had been defeated at Mazzero.

It is reported that Dost Mohamed seeks an alliance with England.

CHINA.—Advices from China state that continued skirmishing was going on near Shanghai. Trade at Amoy was recovering.

The Nebraska Bill in New York.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A meeting was called for tonight, to protest against the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the violation of the Missouri Compromise. The call for the meeting is signed by Moses H. Grinnell and other prominent citizens. The call is particularly inflammatory, representing the affair as a momentous crisis and demanding of members of Congress to stand by the pledges of the Missouri act. It suggests the most decisive and extreme measures to prevent the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG.—May 12.—There is six feet water in the channel and the river is at a stand.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—The flour market has declined under the steamers' news, and sales have been made to-day at $7 75@$8 ₧ bbl. Whiskey is unchanged and there has been nothing done in provisions.

The river is falling slowly.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The news by the Canada has caused a decline in flour, and sales of Ohio have been made at $8 75 ₧ bbl. Corn has also declined and is now quoted at 75@81c.

The Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The House continued in session all last night, and was in session up to the hour of commencing the session this morning.

A SIGHT.—The Mobile *Register* says: The fishing smack "Alabama" came to the wharf yesterday with a thousand Pompanos. It was not on account of its numbers that this cargo was so great a curiosity, but because the deck was covered with these bright glistening denizens of the deep, alive—leaping, flapping, sliding, and wriggling all over the smack. It was indeed a sight that would have delighted our Orleans friends. Had they watched the big leaps taken by dozens of these "fish out of water" they would look with more charity on the story of a certain "flying Pompano" that fell into "Mischief, one night, on the lakes!" It was pronounced a fish story! another phrase for Munchausenisms. But those leaps on the deck came so near to flying, that the tale in question was only a matter of quality after all.

NIAGARA FALLS A NONENTITY.—It is very surprising, says a late writer, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are in the United States, and scarcely known to the best-informed of our geographers and naturalists: the one is a beautiful fall in Franklin, Habersham county, Georgia; the other, a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina. They are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's Geography, but not as they merit. The Toccoa fall is much higher than the Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and, when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect seen at Niagara illustrates the spray of Toccoa. The table mountain in Pendleton district is an awful precipice of nine hundred feet. Many persons reside within five, seven, or ten miles of this grand spectacle who never had the curiosity to visit it. It is now visited by curious travellers, and numbers by men of science.

☞ The Toronto *Globe* says serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the safety of Captain Collinson, who went out by Behring's Straits, in company with Captain McClure, in search for Sir John Franklin. Search is now being made [illegible] for the long lost Sir John, [illegible] western coast of North America.

[illegible]

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

[illegible] Declaration of [illegible]

The [illegible] relating [illegible] England and France [illegible] is published in the St. Petersburg [illegible] April [illegible] a [illegible] showing [illegible] England and France [illegible] as follows:

"We thus see to [illegible] generalities against [illegible]. But the last especially of [illegible] of accusation [illegible] true motive of a war, for which, judged by its apparent grounds, there is no reason, and it is so contrary to the moral, industrial and commercial world, that it will really [illegible] the ruin of the only empire which it [illegible] the pretext to save from an imaginary peril. The true motive was publicly proclaimed by the English ministers, when they asserted before parliament that the moment had arrived at last when it was necessary to abate the influence of Russia.

"It is to defend that influence, not less necessary to the Russian nation that it is essential to the maintenance of the order and security of other States—it is to sustain the independence and territorial integrity which are the basis of it—that the Emperor, obliged in spite of himself to embark in this contest, is about to devote all the means of resistance which are furnished by the devotion and patriotism of his people. He trusts that God, who has so often protected Russia in the day of trial, will assist him once more in this formidable struggle.

"He sincerely laments the infinite evils which are about to fall on humanity; but at the same time he feels it to be his duty to protest solemnly against the arbitrary presentation laid down by the two Powers, which throws upon him alone all the responsibility of them. They are free, without doubt, to adopt against Russia such measures as may be convenient to them; but it does not belong to them to lay the consequences to his charge. The responsibility of the calamities of a war belongs to the power which declares it, not to that which is bound to accept it."

The same paper of the 12th contains some remarks respecting the "confidential correspondence." It states that the subject was brought confidentially to the knowledge of the Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, but not to that of the Emperor of the French, because, at that moment, the French Envoy at Constantinople was actively employed in supplanting Russian influence there.

The article defends the Emperor's motives as correct and honorable, and concludes as follows: "These short observations will suffice to reduce, to its just value, all that falsehood, exaggeration, and malevolence has attributed to the language of his Majesty. In the eyes of impartial men, the publication which has just been made will prove only one thing, the abuse of a generous confidence, which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of suspicions, which have been made the pretence of a disastrous war, for which had it not been for them, there would have been no cause."

[From the London Times]

Convention between England and France.

The object of the alliance of the two Courts is stated to be the re-establishment of peace between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan on a permanent basis, and the preservation of Europe from the dangers which have disturbed the general peace.

For this purpose and in order to rescue the dominions of the Sultan from foreign invasion, the English and French Governments agree to combine their military and naval forces in a manner sufficient to accomplish the result they have in view. They bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the cessation of hostilities against Russia, without having communicated to each other the nature of such overtures. They distinctly disclaim all exclusive advantages to themselves from the events which may arise, and they invite the rest of Europe to cooperate with them in any measures necessary to protect the Turks. The proclamation of the [illegible] that is not [illegible]; and in case [illegible] that the [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] at [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] are made to run [illegible] 'tis in [illegible]. The lateness of the hour at which this information reached us compels us to defer till to-morrow all further comment on this important convention, which seems to supply the necessary basis to the operations in which the English and French forces are now engaged, and will, we trust, cement the permanent alliance of the Western Powers.

Defence of Varna by Admiral Dundas's Marines.

By letters dated from the Black Sea fleet off Varna, 4th inst., we learn that the day previous Admiral Dundas had made a general signal for a marine officer from each ship to repair on board the flag ship, to copy a general order issued by Lieut. Colonel Pratt, commanding, and approved by the commander in chief, stating that it was hourly expected that it would be necessary that the Royal Marines of the fleet should be landed for the protection of the town of Varna, and that in consequence each man was to be provided with 60 rounds of ammunition, the men to be dressed in coatees and foraging-caps, carrying their jackets, a shirt, pair of stockings, boots, &c., in haversacks; officers to wear blue frock coats, taking a shell jacket and other necessaries in a valise. The order on promulgation was received with great enthusiasm by officers and men, and the writer states that all were in the highest state of discipline—ready, most anxious to come within reach of the Russians, adding, "If we can manage to cross bayonets with our foes, there is no doubt we shall be able to give a pretty good account of them."

From the Black Sea, dating Varna, the 8th inst., we hear that Admiral Dundas had not then received the declaration of war, notwithstanding he was daily expecting it, in order to protect the Turks. The proclamation that must have reached him some time after, by the Banshee, will not only confirm his active progress, but will untie his hands, and leave with him the great task of making active war upon any enemy, instead of merely protecting an ally.

Rear Admiral Plumridge's Cruise and the Captures.

Another letter from Copenhagen, dated April 15th, gives the following account of Plumridge's cruise:

"The Admiral and his four ships left the fleet on the 3d of April to reconnoitre the Russian ports. About the 8th of April, Admiral Plumridge, in the Valorous, accompanied by one of the frigates, separated to cruise off a Russian island by the name of Dago, about seventy miles from Revel, which is about the nearest naval port.

"In three days he returned, having been to the edge of the ice, and having seen 12 Russian men of war frozen in. The Driver was immediately despatched to the fleet to acquaint the admiral of it. The Amphion remained cruising to see what she could pick up. Several merchant ships fell prizes; they were from foreign ports. The Tribune had four, and towed two of them—fine barques—to Copenhagen.—Some of the ship's company were sent on board them, and a number of the prisoners were sent on board the Hydaspes. The Tribune, on reaching Copenhagen, coaled to rejoin them.

"The fleet passed us last night on their way to the Russian ports, but I question if we can do much yet on account of the ice. As you may suppose, it is very cold, and we get some stiff breezes, otherwise the weather is fine overhead. I have no doubt but we shall 'pop the question' in the course of a week or ten days, but it will depend on the breaking up of the ice.

"I feel more than certain that Sir Charles Napier will make a grand dash as soon as he can."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—Orders have been received at Portsmouth to expedite the Queen's Yacht Victoria and Albert, and the painters and decorators are to work from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. to hasten her progress. She is to be ready by the 10th of May, on which day it is expected that Her Majesty and family will embark for a visit to the French capital.—*Morning Chronicle.*

FIRST CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN MERCHANT VESSEL IN THE CHANNEL.—The Argus, revenue screw-schooner, commander J. W. S. Gussady, towed into Portsmouth a Russian merchant bark, apparently about 500 tons, with white painted mizenmast and billethead, which she fell in with outside of the Isle of Wight.—She is called the Frere, laden with salt, from Lisbon to the Baltic. The captain locked up his papers and refused to answer any questions.

Several other Russian merchantmen are reported in the Channel.

The people of Portsmouth crowded the shore as she went in.

Turkey.

EXPULSION OF THE GREEKS—GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE, etc.

A letter dated Constantinople, April 10, to the London Morning Herald, says:

A courier from Volo came in last night with cheering news from the disturbed districts.—The forces of the governors of Janina and Delvino, and of Reimoel Pacha, the commander in chief, has routed the insurgents in several bloody engagements, and upwards of two hundred villages had submitted to the authority of the Sultan. Her Majesty's consul, Mr. Blunt, was at Tirhala, and had contributed by word and deed towards the pacification.

The measures taken by the Porte to expel Greek subjects from Turkey are very severe.—Facilities are granted to those who desire to place themselves under the Turkish protection, but exceptions to the general rule are very scarce. The number of passports delivered by the commission does not exceed 3,000, and I am positively informed that in all about 5,000 Greeks, including women and children, are on the eve of quitting Constantinople. It is useless to add that two-thirds of this number belong to the scum of our population.

The Turkish and Egyptian fleets will be ready to proceed to the Black Sea on the 12th instant, to join the British and French squadrons, and proceed to the coast of Circassia to attack the Russian forts of Soham and Anapa. Extract of a letter from Kars, March 16:

"The sickness among the troops has greatly abated. The mortality, which averaged formerly from 30 to 40 per day, has decreased to twenty. The typhus is raging fearfully among the Russian troops."

Money-boxes reaching this from Erzeroum, and goods and [illegible] between this and the [illegible] city. Would to God that British or French troops be sent this way; without them I fear that the Russians will be more than a match for the Turks.

A dreadful fire broke out on the 6th instant at Galata, in the Jews' quarter. It having previously extended itself in two directions, it destroyed with incredible speed all houses of [illegible] 1800 or 1900 houses were given up. When the steamer left, upwards of [illegible] thousand shops and houses had been burnt, and when [illegible] the [illegible] of the city will perceived [illegible] upwards of [illegible] houses.

[illegible]

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—A bill to provide for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a State, has already been reported in the U. S. House [illegible] and the Legislature of Oregon has [illegible] a constitution [illegible] as a State in 1855, [illegible] will [illegible] to be [illegible] now inquiring.

[illegible] Lake Borgne [illegible]

By [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and, as [illegible], freight and [illegible] cars, platforms, turn-tables, &c., and to [illegible], together with a quantity of wheels and [illegible], lumber, and other materials for building and [illegible] operating.

Draining [illegible] and other [illegible] property, of the [illegible] Peninsula, and three-fifths of all the [illegible] building [illegible].

About twenty-eight [illegible], four locomotives, the [illegible] of which [illegible] passenger, freight and hand cars, platforms, [illegible], switches, chairs, and turn-tables, [illegible] line, together with a quantity of wheels and [illegible] lumber, and other materials for building and [illegible].

The line of the Lake Borgne Rail Road was selected after an [illegible] examination of the whole territory between this city and the gulf, and decided upon at last, most natural and practical route, to form a sure, economical, permanent and expeditious communication with Mobile, Pensacola, and other ports on the coast, and nothing has occurred to change that view, or impair the correctness of that decision, and its failure was solely for want of sufficient means on the part of the proprietors to carry it out.

The present road to Proctorville, on Lake Borgne, (say twenty-eight miles from the city) passes through a thickly-settled country, and the way business is greater than on any road that is or can be made out of New Orleans for the same distance, and is the only railway within the deep-water of the gulf can be approached by rail, so as to command the gulf trade. The intention of the late company was to have carried the road eighteen miles beyond its present terminus to a point near Cat Island Harbor, known as Nine mile Bayou, where there is plenty of water for all the steamers trading to Mobile, Pensacola, and the ports on the Florida coast, and within one hour's run of Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian; but the present owners have not the means to carry it out, or to put it in order.

In consequence of the bad condition of the road, there has been no inducement for pleasure travel, or for boats to come up to the wharf. Nevertheless, the receipts, under all these unfavorable circumstances, have paid a fair interest on the price asked for the present road, and sufficient to pay the entire expense of running the trains three times a day all the year round, between the city and the intended terminus near Cat Island Harbor.

But to make this road pay a larger dividend on the cost than any that is offered to the public, it should at once be carried out eighteen miles further (to Nine-mile Bayou,) and the whole line put in first-rate order, which would enable passengers to reach Pass Christian in two and a half or three hours from the city, and Mobile in six or seven hours, when the Pascagoula road is completed.

It is proposed to sell the present road, and all belonging to it, or put it in a joint stock company, at the very low valuation of.......$250,000
—and as very little cash will be required, those engaging in it will have the advantage of a long credit, and be enabled to apply their means, directly, to carrying it out, and putting it in successful operation.

For the necessary repairs to put the track in perfect line and level, (in addition to the large amount of new timber already put in it,) and new machinery, it may require.......$50,000

The cost of making the eighteen miles (to Nine Mile Bayou) is estimated at $12,000 per mile, (it being the least expensive part of the route, and plenty of shells on the line)—say.......$25,000 [as printed]

So there is no doubt, in about twelve months from now, the trains could be running regularly from the city to Nine Mile Bayou in two hours or less, at a total cost (for forty-six miles) of.......$725,000

However, there will submit a report from the report of J. W. Smith, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Pontchartrain Road, and invite all those disposed to embark in this undertaking to appoint competent persons to examine the whole of the present road, estimates of cost of extension and value of the property, as I will be governed by their report.

W. G. BAKEWELL, Executor.

The foregoing embraces all the rights and privileges of the charter.

The Controller of the city is about offering for sale the right of way from the present depot to the First District for horse cars.

The profits of the present road could be increased forty or fifty per cent., at a very small additional cost. By laying a branch track [illegible] miles from the present track, near the Bayou, to Bayou Bienvenu, where there is eleven feet of water all the way to its mouth, and making a small canal from Proctorville to the Bayou that connects with Lake Robbin, Lake Cobeille, and Chandeleur Bay, a number of passengers, and an inexhaustible supply of fish, oysters, wild fowl, vegetables, and other [illegible] would be brought [illegible] and there is no doubt that the country that is now in [illegible] and are [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] are made to run [illegible] on that route, (and the [illegible] a doubt of its being accomplished by any company able to undertake it,) there is no reason [illegible] the [illegible] should not have [illegible] route (certainly more novel and interesting, and beyond all [illegible]) to [illegible] which cannot be found conveniently in any other direction.

REPORT OF J. W. SMITH, ESQ.

The immense advantages and most important consequences, both to the interior and exterior commerce of New Orleans, which will result from the extension of the road eighteen miles further along the shores of Lake Borgne to near Cat Island harbor and Mobile, and the economy and facility with which this portion of the work may be constructed, make it most desirable that it should be immediately undertaken and accomplished as soon as possible.

The company has found at Nine Mile Bayou an admirable location for the terminus of the road, affording, in almost no expense, a most secure harbor, with ten feet water at all times at its entrance, and from 7 feet width and capable of containing any amount of shipping, and all the steamers and other craft which are now or can be for the next fifty years required for the commerce or movement on Lake Borgne.

As has been said, the distance is eighteen miles, and the entire line passes over a solid and perfectly level prairie of very dry ground, offering the greatest facilities in constructing the road, and furnishing along it, the best and most durable materials for the work; [illegible] of which the soil is rich, and [illegible] be believed that the [illegible] of the [illegible] materially to the construction of the [illegible] of the road.

The line, after leaving Proctor's, passes the Island and Bayou of St. Malo. The island is composed of shells, covered with live oak, and rising in places twenty feet above the adjacent ground, to which it gives the most picturesque appearance.

I have recently examined the whole shore, from Proctor's to the Nine Mile bayou, and thence to the Isle à Pitre, including Cat Island harbor, which is one of the finest harbors on the shore of the Gulf, and am glad to be able to give the following description of it, to the most stormy weather.

It is more than five miles long and nearly four miles wide, with a clay bottom, and an average depth of twenty-five feet—forty-two in the deepest part—and completely protected, even against hurricanes, from the north and north-east by Cat Island, which is covered with trees; on the south by Isle à Pitre; on the east and south-east by Cat Island Spit; and on the west by Shell Keys. There is always at least twenty-one feet upon the bar, and the depth may easily be increased to twenty-four feet by a very small and durable dyke. The shore is composed of shells and sand, with good strong tides running to keep a clear channel.

The extraordinary advantages of this harbor will be readily appreciated when we consider that ships of war or steam packets can be furnished with coal, wood or water almost before they have come to anchor. Here, too, is to be found the very best description of live oak and yellow pitch pine, affording excellent spars for naval purposes, in the greatest abundance and at the lowest prices, especially near Pearl and the neighboring rivers.

Nine Mile bayou is nearly equi-distant from Cat Island, Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, and is forty-six miles by railway from New Orleans. The railway will traverse the whole distance over an almost level surface, without an ascent or descent in the whole line. So that the whole distance between New Orleans and Pass Christian might be successfully accomplished in two hours, and steamers, if necessary required, might go and return the same day; a daily supply of fish and oysters in a very few hours after they had been taken from the sea.

The State of Louisiana vs. Patrick Ryan.

Charged with assault and battery and kidnapping a free white person.

BEFORE RECORDER RANEY.

This case to which we have often alluded, has excited intense interest, not only from the length of time it occupied in its investigation, but from the almost unaccountable developments which have been elicited.

The matter, as far as the Recorder is concerned, was brought to a close yesterday by Ryan being held to bail in the sum of $2000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court to answer to the grave allegations against him. We proceed to give a synopsis of the testimony brought forth on the occasion.

The first witness who appeared was Capt. Frost of the steamboat California. He testified that about the 20th April last, while on board his boat at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad he observed Ryan and Miss Wood walking down the wharf and coming on board of his boat—about ten minutes after, the clerk informed him that he was wanted in the ladie's cabin. On deponent's inquiring what the matter was, the clerk told him that a man had brought a girl on board against her will, and that she demanded the protection of the officers of the boat. Deponent then went to the ladie's cabin with the clerk and found Miss Wood in a room with the chambermaid. She informed deponent that she had been brought on board against her will and that she wished to go back to her friends. Ryan had followed me to the room where she was and remarked to her "Honora, you know I love you and that my intentions are honorable, I want to marry you,"—witness then remarked to Ryan that he had taken a very poor way of shewing his honorable intentions; and the young lady remarked to him, that it was against her parents wishes and that she did not want to marry him, and would not marry him; the chambermaid during that time was mending her dress which had been torn and her bonnet appeared to have been much beat up—her face was very much flushed as though she was much excited. Witness then ordered Ryan to leave the cabin and not to show his head in it again. When the cars came with the passengers I requested two gentlemen to take the girl into town, one was Mr. Jennings, the other I don't know—they both refused. I then took the girl with me to Mobile and brought her back—while in Mobile the girl stayed on board, and Ryan returned to New Orleans on the same boat. Witness does not know of any conversation taking place between Ryan and Miss Wood during the trip.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

When witness first saw Ryan and the young lady, they were walking side by side, and not arm in arm; did not observe any conversation between them at that time. The morning the boat was to return to New Orleans, Ryan came and told witness that he wanted to go back on board of the boat—witness told him that he did not know if he would let him, but would take the matter into consideration. The young lady had informed witness that she had five or six grown brothers, and witness remarked to Ryan that she had brothers enough to give him a good flogging. Witness further stated to Ryan that if she were a sister of his (witness) he would not have skin enough on him to make a purse of. Ryan made no reply. He came on board a few minutes before the departure of the boat and asked me if I had any objection to his coming on board, I answered that I did not care whether he would or not—Ryan thinks that he advised Ryan on this side of the Lake that he had better leave. Witness saw Ryan offering to pay the passage of the girl to New Orleans, and that he told the clerk not to receive it—not to put the young lady under any further obligation to him. Witness on being asked from what he had observed in the conduct of Ryan, said he believed that Ryan was sincere in the expression of his wish and intentions to marry the young lady. Witness says it is impossible for him to say what Ryan's intentions were, he did not hear him say to the girl "You know you promised to marry me."

Mr. Kingsley, the clerk of the boat, testified that on the occasion alluded to Ryan came to his office and said he wished to pay the fare of himself and wife. I asked him if it was his lady—he said "Yes step call her, Ryan" and I entered her name as such. Soon after the chamber maid came to him and told him there was a young lady in the cabin in great distress—he immediately went to the ladies' cabin where the young lady begged his protection, stating that Ryan had forcibly brought her on board from the city, and she was not going to remain with him. She stated that she wished to go back to her friends and mother in the [illegible] Ryan. Witness further stated that he [illegible] several times during the evening, [illegible] and Ryan appeared to be in great distress [illegible] (the young lady) and Ryan [illegible] the next day. On arriving at Mobile [illegible] and when [illegible] that she [illegible] Ryan [illegible] by force by [illegible] [illegible] to return on [illegible] with Ryan [illegible] said that she [illegible] Ryan [illegible] the young lady [illegible]. Witness [illegible] [illegible] Miss Wood away in the [illegible] [illegible] Ryan [illegible] Witness told Ryan that he [illegible] take her away against her will. He replied that he loved the girl and wanted to marry her [illegible]. [illegible] never again [illegible] had her consent. Witness, then [illegible] Ryan asked witness if he would not take [illegible] money to Miss Wood, and also ask on

interview with her. He would witness that she would [illegible] Ryan [illegible] anything from him. Ryan [illegible] witness while on board the boat that she [illegible] had requested him to take her to California; but, on enquiring of Miss Wood, she denied the impeachment.

Miss Helen [illegible] Ransom, the chambermaid on board the boat, testified that when Miss Wood came on board she came to witness and informed her that she had been forced away from New Orleans from her mother and friends, and requested her to go for an officer of the boat. (Here the witness confirmed the statements of the captain and clerk concerning their interview with Miss Wood.) Witness also stated that when Miss Wood came on board she appeared as if she was going to faint—she looked so pale. She begged me to be kind enough to mend her dress—her gloves were torn and her bonnet was crushed—she cried very much, often calling for her mother—witness tried in vain to calm her—the next day she complained much of her arm, stating that it was very sore.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Miss Wood all the time she was on board the boat appeared to be in great dread of Ryan, and permitted witness not to leave the cabin, least Ryan should come her room. Witness frequently heard Miss Wood exclaim, "Oh my poor mother! she will go distracted." She said that she knew that it would not injure her character, but that her mother would not know where she had gone to. She said that she put her dependance on witness, the captain, and the clerk—and she said she knew that we would take care of her. The principal cause of her distress appeared to be on account of her mother—she did not tell witness that Ryan had hurt her badly in any way—when she complained of her arm, she did not say that Ryan had injured it—she said he had crushed her bonnet and torn her dress while dragging her into the carriage; and that whilst in the carriage Ryan threatened her life if she said a word.

Honora Allen Wood, (the complaining party in this case) testified as follows on Monday between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M., as she was turning the corner of St. Louis and Claiborne streets she was forcibly taken by the arm and dragged to the corner of Conti and Claiborne streets and there pushed in a carriage by one Ryan who afterwards jumped in and closed the door, the blinds of the carriage were all down, he ordered the driver to start, who obeyed and started very fast, the carriage was driven by a black man, that she attempted to grasp the coat of the driver, but was every time prevented by Ryan catching hold of her arm or of her waist. I then offered the driver a thousand dollars if he would stop or turn round to the city,—that when in the carriage Ryan offered to marry her, she answered that she would not, he then took her by the arm and tried to throw me down in the carriage—he said he would rob me of my honor and, then I would be obliged to marry him: it was then, that she was hurt at her arm and that her dress was torn at her waist, she told him that if he would not ill treat her any more that she would marry him, that the same was uttered by her to save her character and from fear of further harm,—the carriage did not stop until they reached the shore of the lake near a broken bridge crossing a little bayou emptying into the lake. He then ordered her to leave the carriage, and forced her to follow him, to the lake terminus of the railroad. He then again threatened to kill her—he stopped at a restaurant and asked her if she would have dinner—she answered "No"—he still asked her to go in—called for two glasses of lemonade of which she took two or three mouthful only *through fear*. (Here the witness pointed to Mr. Garcia now in Court and recognises him as the waiter to whom when entering the restaurant she said in a low voice, "Call me an officer," but she thinks that he did not hear her, and she afterwards tokened him not to say anything before Ryan—she then said to Ryan that she was very much fatigued and begged him to wait for the cars, in hope to get hold under the protection of one of the conductors. Ryan replied that she should go to the boat—on getting on board, he told her, that she had better not try to expose herself, or that if she did not take his arm she would see the consequences—she then took his arm, *through fear* and he took her up stairs, into the cabin, and ordered her to sit on the sofa—he said he would go down and pay fare—when she saw him go down she called for the chambermaid who pointed out her state room—she went in immediately and told her to tell the clerk not to accept her fare as Ryan had forcibly brought her there and was taking her to Mobile against her consent. The chambermaid went down and the clerk came up. Witness has never by words or looks given Ryan to understand that she would elope with him; neither were his intentions ever known to her, or to her family—he had been ordered out of the house and never to put his foot in it again—previous to this affair, she had received two letters from him while in California, one of which only she answered, in consequence of his claiming some distant relationship to her mother. She declares that it was against her will and by violence that she was taken away by Ryan. She is a teacher of one of the public schools of the Second District, corner of St. Peter and Claiborne streets, and resides in Marais, between Conti and Customhouse streets—she was coming down Claiborne street instead of Marais to her school, on account of the bridge over the Canal on Marais street being shattered so that she could not pass over.

Her feelings have ever been the same as described towards Ryan, and even worse than she could express them—has known Ryan since '47 or '48. Out of respect to her mother, witness treated him with cold politeness—has never, since she knew Ryan, been on intimate and friendly relations with him—remembers being with him in the same carriage at her father's funeral, but not on the same seat—he, however, to her knowledge "handed her" in. She remembers going to a ball at Armory Hall where Ryan was—her feelings have always been hostile to him.—Ryan asked her previous to this affair to marry him, she answered that she never would. She admits saying to Ryan when he was about going to California in 1852, "Won't you take me with you?" but declares it was all a mere joke! Witness at this moment appeared very sorry for California, she did him farewell with a kiss," but avers that it was only at her mother's request. She admits she hissed him again on his return, but replies, "as my mother kissed him I thought I might do the same." She admits that Ryan met her coming out of church on the 9th of April last, and he asked her what her intentions were, and that she asked him, and she told him "if he were a gentleman, after having told me he loved me, he would not ask her to marry him." She avers that she never had a private interview with him in her life.

☞ The balance of the testimony is necessarily crowded out; will appear on Monday.

FIRST DISTRICT.

DRUNKENNESS.—Jno. John Lotherston, James Dwyer, John Cardwell, Francis Ryley, Jno. Quinn, Michael McGrath, Patrick Corcorary, James Brennon, Daniel Grant and John A. Teller, were fined in the aggregate $30 50 for getting drunk and breaking the peace of the city.

LARCENY OF BEEF.—Mary Riley was held to bail in the sum of $250 for her appearance on the 20th inst., to answer to the charge of stealing a whole barrel of corned beef from the store of F. Meighan.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

FIRE.—Mr. A. W. Walker's house, situated on Magazine street, between First and Second, was destroyed night before last. Loss estimated at about $1,000.

BIGAMY.—Catharine Cannon charges Jos. O'Neil with bigamy in marrying her when he had another wife living.

SECOND DISTRICT.

We counted yesterday at 12 o'clock, 21 drays and carts, laden and empty, arrested in default of a license. We learned from the number collected that it was in contemplation to remove the calaboose from its time-armed precincts.

To the People of New Orleans.

A coarse and ungentlemanly attack was made on me this morning, in the editorial columns of the Daily Crescent. I have reason to believe that I have been calumniated at the instigation of some of the principal Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, growing out of my well known opposition to a certain financial scheme which they were trying to press through the City Council. The charges and insinuations made against me are grossly false and I will take an early opportunity to fully prove.

These financial schemers, after having failed to cajole me, would now attempt to bully me by proxy. I hold myself amenable, as any other public man, to public criticism, and recognize all the privileges of a free, but not a licentious press. I am responsible not only to my immediate constituents, but to society at large, for the course I shall take upon the Council floor in reference to this public measure, and in the meantime I shall hold in equal contempt the bravos of these speculators, whether they be of the pen or the pavement.

W. S. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, May 12, 1854. my 13-1t

—DIED—

Last evening, at 10 o'clock, THOMAS, youngest son of Samuel and Anna B. Jewison, aged one year and ten months. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Baronne street, near St. Joseph.

DR. GEOGHEGAN'S HYDROPIPER,

IS PRESCRIBED by physicians, as will be seen by the following extracts of letters from practising physicians of the regular faculty:

BIG SPRING, Breckenridge county, Ky.

Dr. Geoghegan—Dear Sir: Some two years since, I had under my care a young lady of some 14 or 15 years of age, who had been the subject of Scrofula for six or seven years. * * * *

She commenced improving with the use of the Hydropiper, and continued to improve, until the glandular swellings subsided, and every symptom of disease disappeared, and she is now in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Yours, W. W. BOARD, M. D.

OWENSBORO', Ky., March 25, 1852.

Dear Doctor: In several cases in this community the Hydropiper has relieved Dyspepsia. In short, I consider it a valuable preparation. I have been using it myself, and think it benefits my general health. Respectfully, your friend,

JAMES CONWAY, M. D.

☞ RAYMOND & PATTEN, No. 74 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky., General Agents.

☞ For sale in New Orleans by the Agents,
JARVIS & WOODMAN,
Corner Magazine and Common st.,
and J. WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres street.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES

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 beneficial action.

"A most valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 50 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained without charge," from

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
No. 151 Chartres street,

Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times. [illegible]

NOTICE.

F. F. DUCONGE,

Informs his friends and customers that in consequence of the fire which destroyed his establishment No. 30, Chartres street, he has removed to No. 12 Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, where he will execute all orders entrusted to his care, until he can resume business at his old stand, now being rebuilt.

[illegible] ARABIAN [illegible]
PREPARED BY
Du Barry Du Barry & Co., London
[illegible]
[illegible]

This light and agreeable Farina is the best of all aliments. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

F. F. DUCONGE
[illegible]
N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to the persons and convalescents, and to children of a [illegible] constitution.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, 1854.

The past week has been characterised only by a moderate activity, the market being checked by the scarcity of shipping and a [illegible] upward tendency of freights.—The rates which are now paid ought to induce vessels to be sent forward without delay, and in the course of a few weeks it is to be hoped that this obstacle will be partially removed. The last advices from Europe were by the Africa, the details of which have already come to hand, but the week's later news is now due by the Canada, and may yet come through to-day. Under the present state of affairs, the accounts are, of course, looked forward to with great anxiety.

We have had some rain within the last day or two, but the temperature has been warm and seasonable.

The river stands at the same stage before noticed.

P. S.—Since penning the above, we have received despatches announcing the arrival of the Canada, with one week's later news from Europe. The accounts which are unimportant will be found in another column.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 5th inst., 22,545 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 10,219 bales; Cowes and a market, 1,165; Havre, 4,227; Trieste, 2,117; Genoa, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, 168; New York, 849; Philadelphia, 179; Baltimore, 185; together, 22,596 bales; making a reduction in stock of 154 bales; and leaving on hand [illegible] of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 314,167 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1853	bales	10,624	
Received last week		22,645	
Received previously		1,323,978	1,356,217
			1,366,841
Exported last week		22,599	
Exported previously		1,030,095	1,051,674
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared			315,167

We left the Cotton market at the date of our last report in a quiet state, owing in part to the unfavorable state of the weather which interfered with out-door operations. On Saturday, there was a better feeling, and 11,000 bales were taken off the market, partly in the shape of shipments. The Africa's accounts came through on Monday, and though calculated to impart a better tone, the effect was neutralized by the rising tendency of freights. The sales, nevertheless reached 6,000 bales, at former rates. Tuesday's business amounted to 5,000 bales, Wednesday's 6,000, and yesterday's to 5,000 bales, and although prices underwent no quotable change, yet in consequence of the further advance in freights buyers occasionally had the advantage. To-day, we received the Canada's accounts, advising a somewhat easier market for the lower grades, but a rather better feeling for other descriptions. The news had no particular effect, and 6,500 bales changed hands, making the total business of the week 38,500 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¾@5¼	Fully Fair	@—
Ordinary	6¾@7—	Fair	@—
Middling	7¾@8—	Good Fair	@—
Good Middling	8¼@8—	Good and Fine	@—
Middling Fair	8¾@8¾		

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 5th inst. 1129 hhds. Cleared in the same time for St. Pierre, Martinique, 126 hhds; New York, 80; Charleston, 12; together, 207 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 38,203 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1853	hhds.	20,220	
Received last week		1,129	
Received previously		35,385	36,514
			56,940 [illegible]
Exported last week		207	
Exported previously		18,732	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard			38,[illegible]

The Tobacco market was very quiet in the early part of the week, but within the past few days nearly 1000 hhds. have been sold at prices which are generally admitted to be slightly in favor of buyers, though the difference is not sufficient to call for any change in our figures. Amongst the sales, we notice 28 hhds at 7a; 142 at 6¾; 17 at 6 7-16; 36 at 7; 166 at 6¼; 15 at 6¾; 30 at 6⅞; besides several lots on private terms. We quote:—Factory Lugs, 4¾@5c.; Planters do, 5½@6¾c.; Leaf, Common, 5¾@6¼c.; Fair, 6¾@6⅝c.; Fine, 7@7¾c.; Choice and Selections, 8 to 9c. ₧ lb.

SUGAR.—With a moderate demand and a continued high range of freight, prices have tended slightly in favor of buyers. The sales every 1600 hhds. on Saturday; 1600 on Monday; 2000 on Tuesday; 1600 on Wednesday; 500 yesterday, and 1000 to-day, making a total for the week of 4,500 hhds. We quote: Inferior, 1⅝@2c.; Common, 2¼@2¾c.; Fair, 3¼@3¾c.; Prime, 3¾@4c.; Choice, 4¼@5c. Clarified, 4¾@5c. ₧ lb.

MOLASSES.—The sales of Molasses during the first four days of the week amounted to 4,000 bbls. at 12 to 12½ c. ₧ gallon for good to prime reboiled. Since yesterday, however, the transactions, owing to a lack of supplies, have been quite limited, and hardly enough to make a market. We quote at the close, however, 12½ to 14c. ₧ gallon for Reboiled. The week's business has reached 5,200 bbls.

FLOUR.—The Flour market has continued very firm, and with an upward tendency caused in part by the light supplies, and the improved news by the Africa in the early part of the week. At the date of our last report, St. Louis superfine was selling at $7 15@7 25, whereas to-day, prices have advanced to $7 37@7 50, whilst fancy brands brought $7 50@7 62, and extra $8 50@7 75 ₧ bbl. The sales of the week amount to 7,500 bbls. To-day the business was confined to small lots of superfine, at $7 37@7 50 so that the effect of the Canada's news could not be tested.

GRAIN.—Our last report closed on a somewhat quiet market for Corn, prices of which ruled from 55 to 60c. On Saturday, 10,000 sacks were sold at these figures, and on Monday, under the influence of the improved accounts from Europe, 20,000 sacks changed hands at 55 to 63c. Since then, prices have still further advanced, and some 25,000 sacks were sold at 60@65c. ₧ bushel. To-day, the market was rather quiet, and after the Canada's news became known, a slight decline, buyers would not go on without a corresponding advantage. The business of the week has amounted to 53,000 sacks. Wheat has advanced, and we notice sales of 300 bushels prime at $1 25. Of $1 60 and about 4700 sacks reported to be above the figures. Oats have been in moderate request, and we notice sales since our last report at 45 to 55c. ₧ bushel for Wabash and St. Louis. Sales of Bran have been made at the advanced rate of $1 20 ₧ 100 lbs.

PORK.—The Pork market has tended slightly in favor of buyers for some days, and the sales which amount to 2200 bbls. in round lots, have been at the uniform price of $13 for Mess. Some M. O. was sold at $12 50@12 75—All the supply is very moderate, and the stocks small. Sales of 100,000 lbs. Sides, at 5c., and 100,000 lbs. at 5¼c., 60 days.

BACON.—The demand since our last has been moderate, and the sales amount to 350 casks, at 4¾@5¼c for ribbed Sides, and 4¾ c for shoulders. We quote Shoulders at 4⅝@5c.; Ribbed Sides, 5¼ @5¾c., and Clear Sides were sold in lots at 5⅝@5¾c., and some Shoulders in air tight packages, at 5¾@6c. Sales of sugar cured Hams have been made at 9¾@10¼c ₧ lb.

BEEF.—The market is very quiet, and transactions are confined to retail lots at previous figures. We quote Mess $14 @$16 ₧ bbl; $9 for half bbls., and $11 50 for Prime. There have been no sales of Prime Mess.

LARD.—There has been a good demand for this article since our last and holders have obtained a further advance, particularly on keg Lard. The sales comprise 1500 bbls. and tierces, at 9½@9⅝c., and 7000 kegs, including 4300 kegs in one lot at 11¼c., and the remainder in lots, at 10¾@11c, but chiefly at the latter rate.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is no change, but the stock of good Western Butter is almost exhausted.—Western Cheese is selling to a moderate extent, at 10¼ @11c ₧ lb.

CANDLES.—The market has been quiet but unchanged, the ruling rate for Star Candles being 28¾c ₧ lb.

RICE.—Prime Rice is becoming rather scarce. We quote small sales at 4¾@4⅞c ₧ lb.

WHISKEY.—The market has been quiet and without any marked change. Rectified has been selling to a limited extent, at 21@22¾c., and extra brands at 25@26c. ₧ gallon. There have been no transactions in Raw.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market continues steady, with a fair demand. The sales for the week reach 9,500 sacks, at a range of 8 to 10¾c for inferior to prime, and including 700 sacks damaged, at 6¾c. The bulk of the business was at 9¾ @10c.

SALT.—Sales of about 11 to 12,000 sacks Liverpool coarse Salt have been made since our last, at $1 05.—From second hands, the rates are $1 15 for coarse, and $1 20c ₧ sack for fine delivered. A sale of 10,000 bushels Turks Island in store was made at 45c.

HAY.—We notice sales of 120 tons Western at $24; 100 do. at $24, and some smaller parcels at $24 50@$25 00 ₧ ton.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Nothing of any consequence has been done in these articles during the past week, but prices are firm at the late advance. We quote Kentucky Bagging 14c., and Rope at 8@8½c ₧ lb. Of India Bagging, there have been sales of 153 pieces in two lots, at 13c.

GUNNY BAGS.—No business of any moment has been done. A lot of 50 bales brought 12½c., which price is obtained for small parcels, but larger quantities could be bought at 12c.

HEMP.—There have been no transactions during the past week. The last reported sales of Dew Rotted was at $115 ₧ ton.

LIME.—There have been no further arrivals of Eastern, but of Western, about 800 bbls. were sold at $1 75@$1 80. Thomaston is selling from second hands at $2 50 ₧ bbl.

LEAD.—We have no sales to notice this week, and prices are nominal.

EXCHANGE.—The Bill market has scarcely experienced any change since our last. We quote: Sterling, 108¾@109¾. France are scarce and have advanced to 5f.10@5f.02½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1⅜@2⅜ ₧ cent. disc. Checks ½@¾ ₧ cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	108¾@109½	₧ ct. prem
France	5f. 10@5f. 02½	
New York, sixty day bills	1⅜@2¾	₧ cent disc
Do. Checks	½@¾	₧ cent prem
Boston, sixty days	1¾@2¾	₧ cent disc
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¾@2¾	₧ cent disc
Havana at five to sight days	—@—	₧ ct. prem

FREIGHTS.—Owing to the continued scarcity of shipping, a further advance has taken place in Freights. The engagements comprise two British vessels for Liverpool, at 15-16, and 18d for Corn; three American ships for Liverpool at 15-16d., and one at 1d. Also, a ship for Havre, at 1¼c; one for Genoa, at 1¾c; one for Trieste, at 1 15-16, and one for Bremen, at 65c for Tobacco, and 1¾c for Cotton. In addition to the above, several lots of Cotton have been taken for Liverpool to fill up at 15-16d.; and also Corn at 18d. Coastwise freights are firm. Cotton 1¼@1⅜c.; Sugar $7 75@8; Molasses $2@2¼ ₧ gallon. Pork $1 50.

FREIGHTS.

COTTON—Liverpool	₧ lb	15-16@1d
Havre	₧ lb	1¾c
Antwerp and Trieste	₧ lb	1 13-16c
New York	₧ lb	¼@1⅜c
Boston, &c	₧ lb	—1¼@1⅜c
TOBACCO—Cowes, &c	₧ hhd	[illegible]
London	₧ hhd	[illegible]
Bremen	₧ hhd	[illegible]
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	₧ hhd	[illegible]
Liverpool	₧ hhd	[illegible]
Havre	₧ hhd	[illegible]
New York	₧ hhd	[illegible]
Boston	₧ hhd	[illegible]
Philadelphia	₧ hhd	[illegible]
SUGAR AND MOLASSES—To Northern Ports:		
From the Coast	₧ hhd	[illegible]
From the City	₧ hhd	[illegible]
BACON—New York	₧ hhd	[illegible]
Boston	₧ hhd	[illegible]
PORK, &c.—New York	₧ bbl	[illegible]
Boston	₧ bbl	[illegible]
London	₧ bbl	[illegible]
Liverpool	₧ bbl	[illegible]
PORK AND BEEF—London	₧ tce	[illegible]
Liverpool	₧ tce	[illegible]
FLOUR—New York	₧ bbl	[illegible]
Boston	₧ bbl	[illegible]
London	₧ bbl	[illegible]
Liverpool	₧ bbl	[illegible]
LEAD—New York	₧ pig	[illegible]
Boston	₧ pig	[illegible]
WHEAT—Northern Ports	₧ bu	[illegible]
London	₧ bu	[illegible]
Liverpool	₧ bu	[illegible]
CORN—Northern Ports	₧ bu	[illegible]
London	₧ bu	[illegible]
Liverpool	₧ bu	[illegible]
HEMP—New York	₧ ton	[illegible]
Boston	₧ ton	[illegible]
Europe	₧ ton	[illegible]

Lost.

YESTERDAY morning, near the Meat Market, Second District, a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing two thousand dollars in bank notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the money to Mr. Pierre Roy, No. 60 Main street, 3d District. my13-1t

Lost.

YESTERDAY evening, whilst going in an omnibus from the corner of St. Peter and Royal sts., to Louisa street, Third District, a LADIES BROOCH, with a daguerreotype portrait of no value but for the loser. A reward will be given to the finder who will return it at No. 30 Old Levee, or at the Office of the Bee. my12-1t

Notice.

MR. JEROME RIVIERE holds my full power of attorney during my absence.
my12-1m H. MUGRENS, 31 Common st.

Notice.

MR. A. COUTURIE will act as Belgian Consul during my absence from this city.
H. MUGRENS, Belgian Consul,
my10 1m Office, 31 Common st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby notifies the public that the Partnership existing between himself and Jean Marre, is dissolved on [illegible] business in [illegible] of Thibodeaux, parish of Lafourche, has been dissolved by the failure of said Marre to fulfil the conditions the stipulations, and that, therefore, the undersigned will not pay any liabilities contracted by the said Marre for the said firm.
Thibodeaux, 26th April, 1854.
ap 18t JOSEPH AYMOND.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of five shares of the Capital Stock of the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, number 19, dated the 17th of February, 1835, and issued in the name of F. Pascalis Labarre, has been lost, and that application has been made to said Company for the issue of another certificate.
[illegible] F. P. LABARRE.

Notice.

MR. RODOLPHUS BACHEM holds our power of attorney and has an interest in our affairs. Mr. L. MOSSARREAT continues [illegible] likewise our power of attorney.
New Orleans, 8th April, 1854.
ap15 1m H. DeGOER & RIFFLARD.

An opportunity to learn French.

A FRENCH FAMILY, who has been teaching the French language for several years and enjoys a good reputation, would receive one or two boarders. Apply at this office. ap 11—tf

Notice.

THE creditors of Andre Padron, are requested to call for their dividends at the office of the undersigned.
STURZENEGGER & STERNOD,
my9 47 Chartres st.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., have removed to 26 and 28 St. Louis street, nearly opposite their former store.
New Orleans, 8th May 1854.

EVENING CLASS.
Boursier's Institution, 184 Toulouse.

MR. E. BOURSIER has the honor of advising the families, that the evening school, which has been suspended the 1st of this month, will recommence TUESDAY next the 16th. Wishing to extend the benefit of that class, Mr. [illegible] joined a teacher of long experience [illegible].
1st. Reading, penmanship and mathematics [illegible].
2d. English and French, French and English conversation.
3d. Practical geometry and its applications.
4th. Book-keeping.
Hours of the class—From 7 to 9 P. M.—Price $4 00 a month. [illegible]

Notice.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my friends and the public generally, that I have removed my DRUG STORE to Chartres street, No. 85, between Conti and Bienville.
My establishment will be constantly provided with fresh medicines at reasonable prices.
The prescriptions of physicians will be carefully made up by day and night.
m3 L. PINAC, Druggist.

NOTICE to Tailors—We have now on hand a great assortment of Drillings warranted linen, recently received, for sale at moderate prices by
ap26 MICHON & BARRAT, 28 Magazine.

Wines and Brandies.

37 ½ and 9 ¾ [illegible] Leo's, sup'r brandy, 1811;
22 ¼ do do do 1795;
19 ¼ do Magiory's do 1834;
[illegible] ¼ A. de Mandoze's do 1840;
9 ¼ J. Laville's do 1842;
10 ¼ and 43 ¼ J. & J. Durand's do 1820 & 1851;
9 ¼ do Gallibert's [illegible];
22 pipes G's, brand Anchor & Swan;
50 ¼ do Sweet Port Wine, Dulac, "Star;"
54 do dry [illegible];
191 bbls dry Malaga Wine;
167 casks superior Catalonia Wine;
29 do St. Estephe;
66 do Margaux;
6 do Chateau Beysac;
16 do Chateau Larose;
19 boxes superior Chateau Leoville;
17 do do do Margaux;
150 do do do Leoville;
115 baskets superior Sillery Champagne;
125 do Bouchi Champagne, Bouchelle & Drouet;
75 do do Crown;
81 do do Star;
In Customhouse stores and entitled to drawback.
For sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
may13 No 21 Old Levee.

For Sale.

A NEGRO GIRL, 18 years of age, good cook and fully guaranteed. Apply at No. 46 Customhouse street, to [my13] J. B. DERREY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—Just received, a large and elegant assortment of French, English and American manufacture, for sale at
SYME'S Drug Store,
my13 corner Canal and Carondelet sts, N. O.

MEDICINE CHESTS—All sizes, suitable for ships, plantations and travellers. Can be had at
SYME'S Drug Store,
my13 corner Canal and Carondelet sts.

SWEDISH AND HUNGARIAN LEECHES—Can be had Wholesale and Retail at
SYME'S Drug Store,
my13 corner Canal and Carondelet sts.

APOTHECARIES SCALES—A fine assortment of German and American manufacture, at
SYMES' Drug Store,
corner Canal & Carondelet.

DRUGS—CHEMICALS—PERFUMERY—Wholesale and retail at SYMES' Drug Store,
my13 Corner Canal & Carondelet.

FRESH FLUID VACCINE—Warranted fine, a constant supply can be had at
SYMES' Drug Store,
my13 corner Canal and Carondelet.

STOCKINGS—300 dozens stockings for ladies and young girls, received per ship Brandywine, from Havre, 800 dozens white cotton and Scotch thread Stockings, for ladies and young misses; 100 dozens white cotton Stockings for young girls, for sale by
LION & PINSARD,
my13 66 & 68 Royal st. corner Bienville.

CORSETS—LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville, have just received 24 dozen white silk and satin Corsets for Ladies' Corsets latest quality, at very low prices. my13

GOOSEBERRY JUICE—Received from Havre per ships Mulhouse and Vancluse, 330 litres Gooseberry Juice, for sale by
LION & PINSARD,
my13 66 & 64 Royal st. corner Bienville.

Colza Oil.....Colza Oil.

RECEIVED—5 barrels of clarified Colza Oil, 1st quality, for Lamps and Carcels, for sale by the gallon by LION & PINSARD,
my13 66 & 68 Royal st., corner Bienville, st.

CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES—received from Havre per ship Lowe, an assortment of embroidered Muslin Curtains and Window Shades for windows, for sale by LION & PINSARD,
my13 66 and 68 Royal st., corner of Bienville.

VALENCIENNES, VALENCIENNES—The undersigned have for sale a splendid assortment of Valenciennes at greatly reduced prices.
LION & PINSARD,
my13 66 and 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

MRS. JOURDAN, (late Mrs. Gonzalez.)
HAIR POMATUM.

THIS POMATUM blackens the Hair, and causes it to grow rapidly.
There is no mineral substance in the composition of this Pomatum, but vegetable plants only
☞ Only Depot at ED. GUILLOT,
myl ly 229 Royal, bet. St. Ann and Main sts.

G. P. BLANCARD'S
Shoe Manufactory and Warehouse,
Corner Royal and Main streets,
WHERE will be found a constant supply of fresh and renewed stock of all kinds of Shoes of the latest style, for ladies, gentlemen and children of both sexes and all ages.
Shoes suitable for country and city traders.
PLANTATION SHOES.
☞ Shoes made to order by the best shoe-makers in the city. a29

To Country Dealers.
C. DUHAMEL, OPTICIAN,
No. 86 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets.

HAS constantly on hand an assortment of Steel, plated, horn, etc. SPECTACLES at from $1 50 to $12 a dozen, wholesale. These articles cannot be had cheaper than at his store; they are imported specially to be sold by the dozen. ap 1

GALVANIC BATTERIES.
C. DUHAMEL, OPTICIAN.
No. 86 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets,

HAS just received 3 doz. ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERIES, which he offers at $7 and $10 each.
ALSO—A quantity of land and sea SPY GLASSES and MICROSCOPES. ap 1

JULES BOULENGER,
Chartres street, No. 100—Up Stairs,

RECEIVED per ship Olivia from Havre and for sale by the undersigned:—
1 case Gros de Naples Ribbons, Nos. 9, 12 & 16;
1 " Scotch Ribbons, No. 6, for dress trimmings;
1 " Plain satin do, Nos. 1 to 12;
1 " Black taffetas do, Nos. 2 to 12.
ap 3 J. BOULENGER.

FASHIONABLE STORE.
Corner Common and St. Charles Street.

THE undersigned informs his customers that he will leave for France on the 22d inst. He will attend, as heretofore, to all orders entrusted to him.
my8 1m J. DUCOURNAU.

A Few Words on Native Americanism.

A PAMPHLET—For sale at J. B. STEEL'S, 60 Camp street, and at NORMAN'S, 14 Camp st.
Price......10 cents. my8-7t

Sundries.

RECEIVED in store per ship Morning Star, from Bordeaux—
50 boxes assorted Fruits, in juice;
25 do Strawberries, in juice;
30 hf and 500 qr boxes assorted truffled Pies;
100 whole and 100 hf boxes truffled Sausages;
300 hf boxes green Peas;
100 do Mushrooms;
50 boxes French Gerkins;
50 do assorted Pickles;
25 do extra Vinegar, for family use;
200 hf do and bottles Truffles.
For sale by DUNTZE & IKEN,
my12 corner Royal and Conti sts.

PER ship Herman, from Bremen—
100 baskets fresh Seltz Water;
25 boxes extra fine Dutch Cheese;
200 pounds Brunswick Sausages;
200 do Sapsago Cheese;
50 kegs Sardelles, in salt;
20 do Russian Caviar;
30 boxes Limburg Cheese;
25 dozen Raspberry Vinegar.
For sale by DUNTZE & IKEN,
my12 corner Royal and Conti sts.

RED AND WHITE WINES in store and for sale by the undersigned—300 casks good family wine; 2,350 boxes do do do; 300 do brown Gentense; 70 do red wine Leoville; 36 do do do Margaux; 70 do do do St Julien Medoc Bagador 1846; 4 do do do genuine Sauternes 1841; 5 do do St Julien 1841; 190 do do Areza 1844; 26 do do St Estephe 1846; 14 do do Larose 1844; 27 do do St Estephe 1844; 104 do white wine genuine Preignac 1847.
[illegible] FDO. DE FUENTES & CO., 22 Old Levee.

GOODS FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET—Tapalos.
4 cases, assorted colors, 38x56;
4 do do do [illegible];
4 do do do [illegible];
For sale by H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
my13 29 Customhouse st.

AT the Customhouse, for exportation, [illegible] Marseilles wine, for sale by
LANATA, GANDOLFO & CO,
my12 8 and 10 Bienville street.

FAIRBANKS' Patent Platform Scales—A complete assortment, received and for sale by
my13 1m H. M. BARLOW & CO. 18 Canal st.

BROOMS—300 dozens, assorted qualities, landing ex bark Edward, for sale by
my12 1w H. M. BARLOW & CO, 18 Canal st.

WRAPPING PAPER—2,300 reams Straw, [illegible] for sale by
my12 1w H. M. BARLOW & CO, 18 Canal st.

MATCHES—[illegible] Lucas's, landing ex ship [illegible], for sale by
my12 1w H. M. BARLOW & CO, 18 Canal st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—40 cases Goshen Butter in [illegible], for sale by [illegible]
my11 BRUGUIERE & CO. 16 Bienville st.

HAMS—[illegible] for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
[illegible] 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

C[illegible] for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO.
my11 16 Bienville st.

LARD—[illegible] for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

D[illegible]—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon [illegible], for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.
12 St. Louis st.

LARD—[illegible] for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

H[illegible] for sale by [illegible] H. MUGRENS.
31 Common st.

C[illegible] for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHEESE—[illegible] Western, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
m 4 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

A[illegible] AND BISCOTTES—[illegible] by ship Chateaugue, from Havre, and for sale by
my8 SOSTHENE THOMAS.
9 Gravier st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] of Louisiana.

New Orleans, [illegible] April, 1854.

A [illegible] meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible] will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the 15th May next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

$50,000 Bonds of the Parish of Pointe Coupee.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned for Fifty Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the Parish of Pointe Coupee, in sums from one hundred dollars upwards.

Said Bonds will be payable Five Thousand Dollars a year: Commencing on the first day of May, 1856, and will bear eight per cent. interest from date, which will be paid annually [illegible] of the interest Coupon attached thereto.

The Bonds and interest Coupons [illegible] will be rendered in payment of all Parish [illegible].

These Bonds present the most undoubted security, having been issued under the [illegible] of an act of the Legislature, approved 15th March, 1854, and provision having been made by the Police Jury of said Parish, for the punctual payment of the principal and interest as they fall due.

Charles Poydras, Esq., President of the Police Jury of Pointe Coupee, will be in the city until the 20th April, to whom application may also be made, and from whom full information in relation to said Bonds can be obtained. He may be seen at the Counting Room of Messrs. E. Giraud & Co., No. 45 Carondelet street, daily between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M. EDWARD PHILLIPS,
Commissioner, Waterloo Post Office.
Pointe Coupee, April 15, 1854.—ap19 30t

New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2, 1853.

THE following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on 31st October, 1853:

Resolved, That such portion of the subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, as has not yet been called in, viz: forty-five per cent., be and is hereby declared due and payable as follows:
Ten per cent. on the 2d January, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 6th March, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 8th May, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 4th January, 1855;
Five per cent. on the 5th March, 1855.
nov2-tf JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

WANTS, LOST ETC.

Book Keeper.

A COMPETENT and experienced Book-keeper, having several leisure hours every day, would like to take charge of one or more sets of books. Address through the Post Office, Box A, No. 46. may13

A Copper-Smith and Tinner Wanted.

A first rate Copper-Smith of steady habits, and a first rate Tinner, also of steady habits, can find permanent employment and wages paid punctually. Application to be made at No. 40 Tchoupitoulas street. ap16

FOR SALE—12 half arpents of LAND at Pass Christian, about 3 miles from Mississippi City. Apply to GEO. GOTTSCHALK,
mh22 95 Common st.

For Sale.

A GROCERY STORE, having a good run of customers, in the business part of the city. For terms, apply to F. ROUMIEU,
mr6 tf 20 St. Louis st.

Wilson's Rotary Sewing Machines.

SHIRT BOSOMS, Collars and Wristbands made up in style, neatness and strength, infinitely superior to any work done by hand, and at less than one-half the usual cost.

SEWING of all kinds for families, Hotels, Steamboats, &c. &c., will be performed with astonishing dispatch, on application at the New Orleans Sewing Rooms, No. 13 St. Charles st., up stairs.

N. B. Bags of any description made to order. Sewing machines always on hand for sale. Instructions how to use them gratis. ap17 3m.

For Sale Very Cheap.

A COMPLETE set of Fixtures and Apparatus for a GYMNASIUM, which has been left with the present proprietor in payment of a debt.

It would be suitable for a college and would be sold on the most reasonable terms.
ap18 VICTOR, 16 Chartres st.

F. RIMAILHO & CO.
Chartres Street, No. 39, between Bienville and Conti streets.

RECEIVED per ships Naples and Mulhouse, from Havre, an extensive assortment of the following articles:

Children's striped colored Hose and half Hose;
Kid Gloves and Mits, black satin Gloves; do assorted colors;
Colored satin and black taffetas Ribbons, No. 1 to 12;
Black and colored velvet Ribbons, No. 6 to 100;
Men's and children's elastic and knitted cotton Suspenders;
Women's and children's elastic Gaiters, all descriptions;
French Mirrors, gilt and varnished frames, from 75c to $5 a dozen;
Mailly Soaps, Creme de Perse, and other articles of Perfumery;
Tucking and dressing buffalo and imitation shell Combs;
A complete assortment of Hosiery and Mercery.
A large variety of children's Toys, fancy Articles, &c.— F. RIMAILHO & CO.
mr4 1m 39 Chartres st.

P. MALLARD,
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,
67 Royal Street.

JUST received per the last ships from Europe, [illegible] Book-Cases, Etageres, Dining Tables, Chairs, Arm-Chairs of Old Oak, Carved on the last fashion style.

—ALSO—

Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Sets, Puffs, Comfortables and fancy Chairs.

A rich assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linen Stuffs for Musquitto Bars, Linen Table-cloth, Passementerie Cords and Tassels of every description, Coffee, Plated Ware, Paper Mache.

White and Fancy China, Glassware and Crystals.

Constantly on hand Bedsteads, Armoirs with looking-glasses and others, Toilettes Duchesse, Sideboards, &c., of his own Manufactory.

Looking Glasses of every dimension, Medallions and others.

A large assortment of Carpets, Velvet, Saxe Brussels, Tapestry, three ply, Ingrains, to be sold at the lowest price, to close the season.

MATTING, WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES. 400 pieces of Matting, 4-4 and 6-4, White, Red and fancy.

French and American Window Shades.

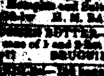
Upholstery made to order at the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

Cleaning, Putting and Storage of Carpets.

P. MALLARD, about to leave for Europe, informs his numerous friends that any order for France or England entrusted to him shall be carefully attended to.

At the same time, he prays his sundry debtors to confer upon him the favor to settle before his departure.
New Orleans, 12th April, 1854.
ap18 P. MALLARD.

Removed.



J. W. DOLBEAR has removed his Writing Academy to 19 Camp street, where every facility is afforded for the easy attainment of a free, quick business style of writing. All pupils are desired to continue their lessons until this is fully accomplished. Former pupils can attend free of charge. Hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 at night. Children from other schools attend from 4 to 6 P. M. J. W. DOLBEAR,
m12 ly 19 Camp st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—377 cases just arrived and landing from ship Sparkling Wave, Ravenswood, Rainer, and bark J. B. Lancaster. Also in store, a large and complete assortment in the above line, suitable for city and country trade, for sale low on liberal terms, by J. HOBBS & CO.,
m6-12t 12 and 14 Customhouse st.

Dry Goods for the Mexican Markets.

RECEIVED per late arrivals from Liverpool—Imperials, printed Calicoes and Muslins, colored Shawls, white and fancy Drillings, Spool and Ball Thread, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks and India Book Muslins, Platillas, Britannias, Estopillas and Creas, Courtrai and Cambrai Linens, printed Handkerchiefs, Brown and Nankeen Linens, together with a general assortment of other linen and muslin goods, for sale on reasonable terms by
a27 2w O. B. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier st.

BRANDIES—25 quarters T. S. Godard 83 do Pa Godard & Co; 48 do Castillon, 1815 and 1825; 3 ½, 18 ¼, and 15 ¼ Lagrange, 1815 and 1825; 22 ¼ Bunker Hill, 1815 and 1825; 10 ¼ and 15 ¼ Henry Baron & Co fine Champagne; 5 ¼ Paolis Lafargue, 1815; 35 ¼ D & C Boyancey; 8 ¼ and 5 ¼ Raymond & Alsace; 10 ¼ T Chassaigne: 15 ¼, 25 ¼, and 30 ¼ G V Berard & Co, dark and pale; 16 ¼ A Serramead fils; 9 ¼, 10 ¼, and 8 ¼ Ch Riviere & Co; 30 ¼ and 70 ¼ A Camus; 18 ¼ Henry Baron & Co; under Customhouse keys, having a right to debenture, and for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
my1 17 and 19 St. Louis st

CLARET IN CASES—800 cases Claret, St. Julien, on board ship Morning Star, from Bordeaux, entitled to debenture, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
m1 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—Pinet, Castillon & Co., Casamy, Paul Duret, Lafontaine, United Proprietors, James Morris, Augustin & Co., ¼ and ⅛.
HOLLAND GIN—10 pipes (Bell brand.) (white) in Customhouse stores;
CHEESE—100 boxes Western Cheese, landing ex steamer Monarch;
CANDLES—500 boxes Star; 100 do Sperm;
CLARETS—100 casks and 500 boxes;
BUTTER—200 firkins Goshen and Western;
PORT AND MADEIRA—200 qr and eighth pipe Sweet and Dry; in store and for sale by
JOHN J. ADAMS & CO. Grocers,
ap29 22 Old Levee.

Havana Preserves, Cracknell Biscuits, &c., &c.

JUST received and landing ex ship John M. Wood from Liverpool, and brig Mary Elizabeth from Havana—
1000 boxes Huntley & Palmers' Cracknell Biscuit;
200 doz Worcestershire Sauce (Lea & Perrins;)
50 doz Walnut Ketchup (Crosse & Blackwell;)
50 doz Mushroom do do do
20 cases Havana Preserves (La Dominica;)
3 do Havana Sweetmeats, small boxes, do
—Also, on hand—
Syrups, Preserves, Cordials, Pickles, &c. For sale low by D. GOWANS & CO.,
[illegible] 149 Canal street.

SARDINES—1000 quarter boxes; [illegible] third do; 2700 half do Sardines, landing on ship Mary Merrill from Bordeaux. For sale by
O. VALETON & CO.
ap27 95 Tchoupitoulas.

SARDINES—3000 quarter boxes; 2500 half do Sardines, Philippe and Canaud brands. Landing ex barque Morning Star of Bordeaux. For sale by
O. VALETON & CO.
ap27 95 Tchoupitoulas.

LANDING ex ship Mary Merrill, from Bordeaux—
10 quarter pipes Brandy;
24 casks Red Wine.
100 cases do do.
For sale by F. ROUMIEU,
[illegible] 20 St. Louis street.

BRANDY CHERRIES, FRUITS, ETC.—200 boxes Brandy Cherries; 150 do assorted Brandy Fruits; 20 do do Peaches, for sale by
O. VALETON & CO,
ap7 95 Tchoupitoulas st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—In store and for sale from cargo-to-three, at the agent's. Price, via: [illegible] per lb, by F. A. GONZALES,
No. 11, Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville sts. mr1

APPLE BRANDY—[illegible] bbls for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
ap27 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

CORSETS WITHOUT SEAMS—[illegible] cases corsets without seams, various qualities and sizes, for sale by FRED. LOSON,
ap18 24 Customhouse st.

LANDING ex ship Cresus, from New York, 30 bbls New England Rum, for sale by
GOETHOUSE & LANGSDORFF,
mh17 13 and 15 St Louis st.

DRILL CORSETS—1 case; very low cases; 1 case; for sale by H. DeGOER & RIFFLARD.
ap19 29 Customhouse st.

FOR sale on the arrival of the Monteiro, from Marseilles, 50 bbls Burgundy Port, [illegible] Claret, [illegible], for sale by [illegible] LANATA,
[illegible] 31 Jefferson and 10 Bienville st.

[illegible] for sale by BOYER BROS, V. BENQUET & CO.
ap28 Corner Decatur and Mandeville, 3d Dt.

SARDINES—[illegible] boxes Sardines, [illegible] by ship [illegible], for sale by
my11 BRUGUIERE & CO. 16 Bienville st.

TOBACCO—[illegible] bales Havana leaf Tobacco, for wrappers and fillers, for sale by
m20 BRUGUIERE & CO, 16 Bienville st.

Fdo. De Fuentes & Co.,
Sole Agents of M'me Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin's
CHAMPAGNE.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole agents for the sale of M'me. Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin's Champagne, do hereby give notice that to prevent adulteration, their name is printed in the labels of the genuine article.
FDO. DeFUENTES & CO.,
mar8 1y 2 Old Levee.

Parlor Pistols and Rifles, known as Monte Christo Pistol.

JUST received by LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal street, corner of Bienville, a large assortment of Flobert's Parlor Pistols, from $7 upwards. Two Flobert's Parlor Rifles.
These arms are thoroughly warranted.
20,000 caps and balls, 9 millimetres, for large calib.
10,000 do do 6 " small do.
14,000 do and small shot for pistols.
5,000 do do rifles. ap28

WINES IN CASKS AND BOXES—300 casks good ordinary Claret, 20 do old family wines; 125 boxes St Julien Medoc Claret, 10 do Chateau Rauzan, 25 do Vermouth, for sale by
m8 PAUL JUGE FILS & CO, 87 St. Louis st.

HAVANA SWEETMEATS—[illegible], in store and for sale by FRANCIS MORENO, Jr.,
my10 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA COFFEE—In store and for sale by FRANCIS MORENO, Jr.
my10 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, Yellow and Brown, of superior quality, in store and for sale by
my10 FRANCIS MORENO, Jr, 34 Gravier st.

BACON—100 casks Clear and Ribbed Sides, Shoulders and Hams, for sale by
my10 P. COOK & CO, 60 Poydras st.

PORK—200 bbls, Mess, Prime and Rump, for sale by P. COOK & CO.
my10 60 Poydras st.

BEEF—100 bbls. Mess and Prime Beef, for sale by P. COOK & CO,
my10 60 Poydras st.

LARD—1000 kegs and [illegible] Lard, for sale by P. COOK & CO.
my10 60 Poydras st.

BULK MEAT—[illegible] Sides, Shoulders and Hams, for sale by P. COOK & CO.
my10 60 Poydras st.

BROWN Drillings—[illegible] brown Drilling, warranted [illegible] quality, for sale by [illegible] & BARRAT, 28 Magazine.

HAMS—[illegible] boxes [illegible] for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO.
my11 16 Bienville st.

MEDICAL.

Leeches, Swedish and Hungarian.

WE are constantly receiving from importations of healthy Swedish and Hungarian Leeches, and will sell at the lowest market price to the trade or by retail at
SYME'S Drug and Chemical Store,
mr22 91 and 93 Canal cor. Carondelet.

Cancers Cured.

DR. FRAZEE has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity, that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal and hitherto incurable disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief, and, in many cases, a prolongation of life. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. F. Consultations and advice free.

As an evidence of his confidence in the superiority and efficacy of his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and will make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife.

Twenty dollars sent by mail, will secure a package of the Cancer Specific, with full directions for use. The mode of treatment practised by Dr. F., in connection with the use of his medicines, has performed many cures that were given up as hopeless by some of the most eminent physicians in the United States.
☞ Address, DR. FRAZEE,
a14 ly Office No. 78 St Charles st, N. O.

INHALATION. — HOPE FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.—After three years traveling over the United States, to thoroughly introduce the new and successful system of "INHALATION," for the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. THOMAS H. GREENHOUGH, graduate of London, has the honor to announce to his friends and patrons throughout the Union, and the citizens of New Orleans, that he has now opened a permanent office and residence in this city, for the practice of his branch of the Medical Profession only.

The inhalation of Volatile Substances, Fluids, Powders, Gases, &c., will in every instance be combined with Constitutional Remedies to check the tuberculous cachexia, and every means employed to the permanent advantage of the invalid.

Dr. G. will give advice to the poor gratis on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 3 P. M., and having no interest from members of his profession, he will be glad to see any who may favor him with a call.

OFFICE.—Front Room, second floor, 94 Customhouse street.

RESIDENCE.—103 Love street.

OFFICE HOURS.—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily. Sundays excepted. mh27

COPAL PECTORAL SYRUP.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. | PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

L. GAROTTE,
New Orleans, corner Bayou and Rampart sts.

THIS Syrup which is the particular study of its author, and in the preparation whereof he devoted all his time, is an indigenous Balm.

Repeated experiments have already demonstrated that its medicinal powers are inferior to none of the compounds of this kind heretofore known and recommended with success in the affections of the lungs. It cures cough, expels readily asthmatic oppressions, oppression arising from the strangulation of the bronchial vessels in case of acute or chronic catarrhs. Colds which have resisted the action of numberless remedies have yielded to its application. It is most beneficial in cases of hooping-cough, retarding and lessening the fits of cough. It has the advantage of being pleasant to the taste and scent and of the easy digestive.

The dose for grown persons must not exceed 8 large spoonsfull in 24 hours, and for children 3 to 4 tea spoon full a day at most. For children under 12 months, one-half tea spoon full is sufficient 3 or 4 times a day. It may be taken without mixture or in an infusion of pectoral flowers. mr21

☞ $100 DOLLARS FOR A BOTTLE OF DR. GEOGHEGAN'S HYDROPIPER.—The above seems a round sum for a bottle of medicine, but the sequel will show that it is really worth it and even more. Capt. Wilson, a gentleman of high standing, living on Seventh street between Chestnut and Broadway, Louisville, had a negro girl that had for some time been afflicted with scrofula to such an extent that she was nearly blind—not only helpless and worthless, but a bill of expense. She used six bottles of Geoghegan's Compound Extract of Hydropiper, valued at $5 dollars and in a few weeks was restored to health and sight, and is now sound and well and worth from $500 to $600. Information in regard to this interesting case may be obtained of the agents.

N. B.—This is the second case of blindness in Louisville cured by Geoghegan's Hydropiper.

READ ON.

HARDIN COUNTY, Ky, Nov. 10, 1851.

Dr. A. E. Geoghegan—Dear Sir: I have been using your Hydropiper preparation but a short time, yet I am satisfied I have derived very great benefit from the use of it. My dyspeptical symptoms are greatly diminished; my liver has acted much better; my strength has improved, and at this time my health is in every respect improved. I can recommend your medicine as the best remedy I have ever used for dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and kidneys. Yours, &c. H. B. HELM.

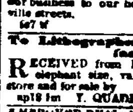
MORTONSVILLE, Woodford co. Ky., Dec 21, '53.

Mr. William Wilson—Dear Sir: I have been prescribing Dr. Geoghegan's Compound Extract of Hydropiper in several bad cases of scrofula, and to my surprise, two of the cases are sound and well; and I would recommend it to those afflicted with that disease—it has baffled the skill of most of the medical faculty. Your friend, respectfully
R. S. SULLIVAN, M. D.

For sale by RAYMOND & PATTEN,
Sole Agent, No 74 Fourth street, Louisville Ky.
Agents in New Orleans:
JARVIS & WOODMAN,
Corner Magazine and Common sts.
a17 1m J. WRIGHT & CO. 151 Chartres st.

Dolbear's Writing and Book-Keeping Academy.

106 CANAL STREET 106



NEW PUPILS received daily. Hours from 7½ to 10½ A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies from 11 to 12 daily. For Misses, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M. Ladies, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P. M. (A tablet, showing the standing of the pupil is given each lesson.) N. B.—Non-residents can receive several lessons daily. A few easy lessons will correct the worst hand and give freedom and elegance. Merchants, etc., apply here for Book-keepers, etc.
ap18-1m RUFUS DOLBEAR, 106 Canal st.

CHARLES LEVY,
Pedicure, from Paris.

ERADICATES Corns, bunions, callosities, nail grown in the flesh, without the least suffering. The operation does not last more than ten minutes, after which the patient may immediately wear his shoes without feeling the least pain.

Mr. LEVY will wait on persons who will honor him with their confidence.

Charges—$1 for each corn, bunions, &c.
For one year, $10.

Persons paying $10, will have the privilege of calling once a month at my office, from 1 P M to 5 P M, and have their feet examined.
CHARLES LEVY.

Office, Royal street No. 198, between St. Peter and Orleans. Office hours from 1 P M to 5 P M. [illegible]

MAGNETISM.

MADAM ALLIARD, Somnambulist,

WHOSE skill in the cure of diseases is well known, informs the public that she may be consulted at her residence, Bourbon Street, No. 315, between Ursulines and Hospital, or will call in any part of the city, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mr. Alliard is the sole professor of Magnetism, whose system has been highly improved, and which he offers to explain on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at his residence, from 3 to 4 P. M.

The Somnambulist, notwithstanding the complete occupation of her eyes, will name every object presented to her.

WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, special sitting for colored persons.

☞ Entrance, 50 cents.
☞ Mr. Alliard can be consulted every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. mr11 ly 4t sw

Notice.

HAT STORE.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and patrons that our Store in Chartres street, No. 37 having been destroyed by fire, we have transferred all our business to our house, corner Royal and Bienville streets.
m7 tf ALBERT & TRICOU.

To Lithographers and Sugar Manufacturers.

RECEIVED from Havre—4 cases satin Paper, elephant size, various colors and superior, in store and for sale by
ap18 1m Y. QUADRAS & CO, 15 Customhouse.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, well located in the 1st, 2d and 3d District of New Orleans, and Vacant Lots in Jefferson City, near the Stock Landing, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.
my5 1m 27 Old Levee st.

Direct Importation of Dry Goods.
AUG. HALU & BROTHER.
St. Charles st. No. 19, between Canal & Common

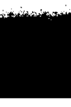
JUST received per ship Ferriere from Havre—Chambord drap d'ete, pure wool, 5-4 at 60 cents. Fine black Orleans, grey black do, for ladies and gentlemen. Gros de Naples choice, latest style, at $15 50 a doz.; embroidered pocket handkerchiefs. Also, extra fine Irish linens, at very low prices.
my5,1m AUG. HALU & BROTHER.

Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloth, at 23 Chartres Street.

ENGLISH and American Velvet and Brussels Tapestry, three ply, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian CARPETS; Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, Hair Cloth, Rugs, Mats, etc.

MATTING—4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 white, checkered and fancy.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH—24 feet wide, cut to suit all apartments. All of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
m1 1w A. BROUSSEAU & CO.



TO PLANTERS AND COOPERS.

MOLASSES BARRELS—MOLASSES BARRELS.

THE undersigned are prepared to sell to Planters and Coopers, patented stave-dressing Machines, fully guaranteed. The economy of labor and consequent reduction of cost in the manufacturing of Molasses Barrels and Sugar Hogsheads, resulting from this useful and very simple invention have been satisfactorily ascertained on the plantation of Calister Villere, Esq.

The machine can be seen in operation by applying to CAMPBELL & RICKARBY,
88 Gravier street.

Or on the premises, at Charles Lafleur's Stave-Yard, corner Celeste and Levee streets, First District. mr22 ly