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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1854.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, May 26, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship *Orizaba* we have received our files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. The excellent and reliable letter of our correspondent which we subjoin, furnishes a summary of the most interesting news.

Return of Santa Anna to the Capital—Pronunciamento Triumph—Real State of Affairs—Progress of Dissatisfaction—Political Intrigues—The Treaty in Danger—The Franco-Mexican Difficulties Settled.

MEXICO, May 19th, 1854.

The first act of the war in the south has terminated to the satisfaction of every body. The big bella-donna, Santa Anna, has returned, after having treated with the revolutionists of Perez, advanced upon Acapulco, and summoned the town to surrender. The commander of the garrison being a Spaniard, Santa Anna repeated the proposition, caring not a jot for the threats and less for the seductive promises of His Serene Highness—whereupon Santa Anna perceiving that there was small chance of capturing the city, that provisions were failing, that the Indians were scattering, and that Alvarez's Indians were swarming in his rear, decided upon raising the siege and withdrawing. It was high time for him to do so, inasmuch as the grass and crops, and in fact everything that covered the country, had been completely devoured by the forces; the cavalry lost many of their horses, and the artillery was abandoned for want of means to procure it from sailing into the city for the enemy. The troops were scarcely distinguishable from those of Alvarez, and Santa Anna's forces had diminished, after losing at the outside 25 men, in several skirmishes, and five or six hundred by desertion and starvation. He has candidly acknowledged that if Alvarez had descended Perregrino, he would inevitably have been cut to pieces; that if Comonfort and men, neither he nor any of his officers would have returned to Mexico. It is said the average desertion to state that 40 men have been killed on both sides in the course of the campaign. It is also undoubtedly carried off more than the enemy.

The return of the President may be styled a defeat in a strict sense, as Santa Anna invariably assumes the offensive, a triumphal entry was prepared for him in the municipality set apart three days for the reception of the troops. It was, however all in vain. The cortege, through all its triumph, the salvos of artillery and fire works did not affect public opinion. The demagogues, though apparently in the state dared not show their face in the city in the midst of a procession of mercenaries and hired vagabonds. He seemed careworn and wearied. Not a single hurrah was heard during his passage. People stood silent as if in a funeral procession. The freezing reception evidently touched him sensibly.

Viewed in a purely military light, Santa Anna has acted with rashness and folly. As a political measure it was a mistake, and committed a fatal error. He has left Alvarez at his rear, however, and the revolt in the south is fast being suppressed, arrangements are making for the resolution of this campaign. It is expected to spread from point to point, until it covers the entire of the federal district. In short, Santa Anna has lost his laurels, crown on the high road to ruin, and he knows it.

A regular pronunciamento has taken place in Tampico, and has been followed by the forces of Santa Anna being disbanded, and that many of them have deserted with the rebels. This is but a rumor, but it is in the mouth, and has found hundreds of believers. The point destined to be next behind Santa Anna's science has been accordingly fortified, and the troops which were to have been warming Alvarez, are now in the city.

Santa Anna's science has been accordingly fortunate, and the clerico-conservative party fearing that the idol Santa Anna had perished in the South, attempted to establish a triumvirate composed of Santa Anna, Lerdo and Almonte—the last a Spaniard, and a pensioner of the Papal authority. There was a stream and wild power in the event of Santa Anna. This fine little plot was nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the officers of the garrison, who assembled in the palace and compelled Santa Anna to vote body and soul for the immediate work of this obscure affair. In the new cabinet will be appointed Santa Anna is notified to hold with the party to whom he is immediately indebted for his return from exile.

The treaty, as amended by the United States, seems to have a chance of being ratified. It is generally expressed his disapproval of the treaty, and says he will not take a dollar for it. His Minister of Finance, Senor Lerdo, is actively engaged without its aid, in devising means for the payment of the American claims, by increasing the duties on imports, and by prohibiting the exports. Such is the financial wisdom of the Dictator! The good Bishop has established the tribunal of the Inquisition in Mexico. The books are burned, and Rome, are interdicted here. The entire civil code, we will hardly be able to use, as it was the Catechism and Liturgy—the Bible, and prohibitory in the real, especially in the Cabinet, is consequently entirely in the Church. Rowly so much for the Inquisition.

The Spitzy troupe has been performing in Mexico with brilliant success. As for the Ethiopian of Rossi herself, the enthusiasm she excites is boundless.

Cholera is not common in Durango that place has suffered far more than the surrounding towns. A Nun reached the Capital on the 16th, and all the times of cant and the blaze of the wake.

An attempt was recently made in Vera Cruz to induce sergeants of the garrison of San Juan de Ulua to get up a *pronunciamento*, for the purpose of facilitate the escape of Gen. Avalos, who is a prisoner in that place. The plot was discovered, one of the conspirators, Manuel Gonzalez, was tried by a court martial and shot to death; the trial of the other is not yet concluded.

The government of Tamaulipas has been transferred by Gen Wool to Camargo.

The papers are particularly barren of interest.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 12th, Mr. Sliddell submitted a resolution providing for a suitable testimonial to the officers and crew of the steamship *Huntsville*, for their noble conduct in rescuing the crew and passengers of ship *Winchester*.

Mr Benjamin, by leave, introduced a bill relative to the time of holding the sessions of the district and circuit courts of the United States in the eastern district of Louisiana. Read twice times and passed.

Shortly after the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced and passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the steamer *El Para Grande*.

NEW YORK.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says:

The new steam frigate to be built at this place will be in accordance with the wishes of the Navy, and be constructed in the large ship-house near the Naval Lyceum. Before this can be done, however, an addition will be temporarily made to the building to cover the length of the new ship.

The enlistments of seamen for the United States Navy were very large last week, and there are now on board of the receiving ship Columbus, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, between four and five hundred men. The majority of the sailors are of German Irish parentage.

A carriage of fashionable life took place at the Astor House last evening. The bride was the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Stetson, proprietor of that establishment, and the bridegroom John K. Develin, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Hughes.

The work of altering and finishing the frigate Sabine, under the direction of Naval Constructor Delano, has already commenced. Yesterday the ship carpenters began to remove the old deck, in sections of twenty-five feet each. As soon as this old or rotten deck, the new section will take its place. In this way the new keel will be put on the ship.

The brother of John Mitchell has just secured a patent for an improvement in the fire setting of a car, which, it is said, secures rapid distribution as well as quick setting.

The price of passage to California, in some of the steamers which sail next fortnight, is great. Twenty-five dollars passengers are taken in some cases, as low as $100, and $50 for the steerage. The cause of this is obvious—a falling off in emigration.

The annual election for twenty-six Governors of the New York City Hospital was held on Tuesday. The names of those elected are the same as last year, with the exception of John B. Wolfe and George F. Jones, who are now men.

A letter from Canton, received by the Atlantic states that the clipper ship Wizard, was in port loading teas, for New York, at 82 per ton. The total freight money for the voyage, would amount to nearly $60,000.

A movement is on foot to present Captain Finch, of the steamship Washington, with some substantial token of public esteem, for his gallant conduct in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ship Winchester.

Great preparations have been made to receive ex President Filimore. He will receive a very cordial welcome from his friends here, and the people in general.

A NEW AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The late advices from the Cape of Good Hope announce the organization of a new Republic, against has withdrawn her control over the Orange river sovereignty, and a provisional government has been established by the inhabitants, and a President elected. They declare the only bulwark of their national existence is safety and the establishment of churches and schools among them. The new republic, though small in population, has an immense extent of territory. The colonists, now that gold has been discovered there, do not appear willing to allow the country to slide away from their grasp, and at Cape Town a petition to the Queen has been numerously signed, praying her to annex it to her dominions.

HAVANA.

In looking over our file of late Havana papers, we perceive, under the official head, an announcement of the Committee on Public Works relative to the adjudication of the various parts of a new edifice about being constructed. It appears that the authorities contemplate erecting on the Place Villalba, an imposing structure, which is to comprise the Exchange, the various departments and offices of the Chamber of Commerce, those of the Bureau of Public Works, and the stores belonging to the *Real Hacienda*—probably the Custom House and other Government offices.

This project, which is a costly one, demanding time for its execution, seems to us in contradiction with the reports circulated of the willingness of the Spanish Government to negotiate the sale of the Island of Cuba. We have ourselves invariably discredited such rumors, believing that Spain would cling to Cuba under all possible circumstances, and would never yield the Queen of the Antilles, save upon compulsion. It is palpable enough that if the Cuban authorities undertake to rear a splendid edifice, spacious enough to comprise an Exchange, a Custom House, and various public offices, they can have no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the existing relations between the Island and the mother-country. They are evidently of a very different opinion from that which prevails amongst us touching the approaching destiny of Cuba. It is hardly to be imagined that if Spain, and her representatives in Cuba, seriously entertained the apprehension that the Island was about to pass away from Spanish control, orders would be transmitted to employ the resources of the Treasury, not for purposes of defence, not for equipping troops and strengthening the arm of the Government, but for building a magnificent and imposing edifice intended to supply the demands of commerce, and to adorn and beautify the city. Whether they act upon a well founded confidence, or a blind infatuation the fact is worthy of attention.

The statement that the Spanish Government has refused to pay an indemnity to the owners of the *Black Warrior*, is officially confirmed by the *Gaceta de la Havana*. We translate the following from that journal:

"We are authorized to contradict the statement maliciously circulated for the last day or two, that the Government at Madrid, has agreed to indemnify the owners of the Black Warrior for their detention at Havana. On the contrary, the Governor Captain General has received a royal order, in which he is told that while Her Majesty expresses confidence that his zeal for the service and his habitual prudence will bring the affair to a proper termination, he recommends him particularly to preserve intact the honor and dignity of the nation."

This does not look as if Mr. SOTTE's claims were at all likely to be admitted, even in the modified form in which, no doubt, they have been submitted, since the reception by him of the news of the release of the *Black Warrior*. But *nous verrons*.

The Eclipse of the Sun.

To-day, the 26th inst., at little after 3 o'clock P. M., there will be an eclipse of the Sun, which in many sections of the country will be annular. This is a phenomena of rare occurrence, and the reader will therefore peruse with interest the following account of it, which was read by Mr. Paine at a recent meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston:

"On the afternoon of Friday, the 26th of May next, there will be an eclipse of the sun visible and generally large throughout the United States, and actually annular in the part of the Territories of Washington and Minnesota, of Vancouver's Island, of Canada West, and of the States of Michigan, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts.

"A central, or very nearly central solar eclipse at any place is indeed of rare occurrence. At the city of Paris only one taken place in the 151 years between 1757 and 1960, and, although in Boston we have been more favored than Paris, the phenomena have occurred only a quarter in each century, 1775 and 1901, and perhaps a few more years, or cure here but four times—namely, in the annular observations of April 2, 1791, May 26, 1836, and September 7, 1755, and that which was total on June 16, 1806. The eclipse of February 12, 1831, was also annular at Nantucket and Falmouth, Cape Cod, but not elsewhere in New England.

"From computations, the results of which are more particularly given below, it appears that the path of the central eclipse of the 26th of May, first enters upon the earth in the North Pacific Ocean near the Caroline Islands, in latitude of about 5½ degrees north, longitude 197 degs west; thence, taking a northeasterly direction, it touches our continent near Cape Flattery in Washington Territory, it then passes over Vancouver's Island, British Oregon, Minnesota, Lake Superior, Canada West, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, to the Atlantic, where it leaves the earth in latitude of about 36 degs, longitude 52 degs, having in its 4 hrs. 41m. 21s., the time on its continuance therein, ran over 143½ degs. of longitude and 36 degs. of latitude.

"It moreover appears that the duration of the ring, where central, in Washington Territory, is for about a half minute, (which is nearly its longest duration at any place) and in New York and New England somewhat less than four, and the ring having a about ten degs. of breadth, and the distance between the lines of the northern and southern limits of the annular phase about twenty miles, and greater in breadth than in the northwestern part of the United States.

"In the Northeastern States these limits will be seen represented by lines drawn on a map, one from the southwestern part of the Island of Montreal, over the southern part of the towns of Hardinard and St. George, in Maine, to the ocean, and another from Amelisburg, in Canada West, over Roxbury and Saratoga Springs, in New York, to Bennington, in Vermont, Sterling, Dedham, Marlfield, and Orleans, Massachusetts. These lines will be nearly parallel, and distant about 145 English miles, and will include between them the northeastern part of New York, nearly the whole of Vermont, all but the northern part of New Hampshire, the southern part of Maine, and, in Massachusetts, the northeastern part of the counties of Franklin, Worcester, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Barnstable, nearly the whole of Middlesex, and the southeastern part of Essex. A third line, drawn nearly equidistant between the two others, from the southern part of Lake Royale, in Lake Superior, Lodi, Geneva, New York, thence over Middlebury, Vermont, Hancock, Sanborton, Gilmanton, and Rochester, New Hampshire, to the ocean at Cape Neddick, in York, Maine, will represent the path of the central eclipse; as a fourth, from Gibraltar Point, near Toronto, Canada West, over Delhi and Kingston, New York, Middleton, Connecticut, to Block Island, Rhode Island, will be that of the line of eleven digits of obscuration on the north limb of the sun.

AN AMERICAN ADVENTURE.—It appears by the Constantinople correspondence of the Bal timore *Times*, that another Yankee has taken the people of the Turkish city into much speculation. It appears from this account, that an unknown steamer was seen to pass up the Bosphorus at night, under full steam. The guard boats then are stationed at Constantinople, supposing that it was a special order, bringing despatches for the Seraglio, allowed it to pass, while those that were nightly cruising in the Black Sea saw the Bosphorus, naturally supposing that she had been stopped below, did not deem it necessary to overhaul her. But when the reports were compared the following day, it was found that none knew where she was from, whither she was going, or what she was. This inscrutable case rise to the wildest conjectures. Some said she was an Austrian, others a Russian, whilst many declared, that if one were not a flying Dutchman she could be nothing but a fast American. The English ambassador swore and swore terribly; the French rolled out at least a thousand oaths, and a quarter a dozen! Turks could only exclaim "Allah! Allah! Buballah!" This state of uncertainty was not destined to be removed, until the arrival on the 20th of an English steamer from the Black Sea, who brought the intelligence that the unknown was an American steamer. According to his statement she was purchased in the United States by the Russian agents, and freighted with arms and munitions of war. Her captain was to receive a good round sum if he would get her into the Black Sea, and was to be increased five fold if he could get her safe to Sebastopol. She passed the Dardanelles at night, lay behind one of the small islands in the sea of Marmora during the day, and shot through the Bosphorus when it again became dark. This information, the writer says, did not much allay the excitement among the idlers of Constantinople; and he goes on to observe:

"I was much amused in overhearing an English Cockney who had never before been so far from home, and who thought the Sun rose and set in London, declare it was an "hoctopacious and hauducious lack, and none but a Yankee would dared to have done it." Of whatever nation the steamer may be, it certainly was a bold and fearful thing, to pass through those channels bristling with guns, and guarded as they are, and also to escape the vigilance of the numerous guard-boats constantly stationed about Constantinople."

A MIRACLE OF THE PRESENT DAY.—Many readers may remember the appearance of Mr. Joseph Balch, of Johnstown, New York, in the procession which met Daniel Webster on his last last public entrance into Boston. Mr Balch was born Feb. 16, 1760, and is now in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He was three years a soldier in the war of the American revolution, and has been an active participator in all political events since that time. He belongs to a family of singular longevity of life, and last year he lost by death two sisters, one of whom was one hundred years old, the other was ninety-seven, and both were older if than himself. He is now in the possession of his natural faculties, can read the finest print of the books of the day without spectacles, can walk two miles at a time with most young men, and his memory not only covers very closely all the events of his youth, but keeps pace with the current occurrences of modern times.

This fine old American gentleman has recently made a visit to Wisconsin and some other parts of the West, in order to see the progress of the country with which he so well so acquainted in its infancy.—*Boston Courier.*

SALE OF 900 CHINESE BOYS, BOGGAS, HAYS AND OF A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE, SHIRTS, &c.—The attention of the city and country trade is called to the sale without reserve, of 900 cases of Boots and shoes, Hats, and of a fine assortment of Clothing, etc., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. Richardson & Xiques, No. 27 Commerce street, by Morphy & Bevins.

Important Public Documents.

On the 18th instant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, submitted a message from the President, communicating, in compliance with the resolution adopted on the 1st instant, copies of the correspondence which has passed between this government and foreign governments upon the subject of the rights accorded by the declaration or otherwise to neutrals, and the rights claimed by belligerents in the war pending between certain European powers.

The first letter is from Her Majesty's minister to Mr. MARCY, dated April 24, 1854, in which he says:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being compelled to take up arms for the purpose of repelling the aggression of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, upon the Ottoman empire, and being desirous to lessen as much as possible the disastrous consequences to commerce resulting from a state of warfare, their Majesties have resolved, for the present, not to authorize the issue of letters of marque. In making this resolution known, they think it right to announce at the same time the principles upon which they will be guided in the course of this war with regard to the navigation and commerce of neutrals. Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has accordingly published the accompanying declaration, which is identical with that published by His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

"In thus restricting within the narrowest limits the exercise of their rights as belligerents, the allied governments confidently trust that the governments of countries which may remain neutral during this war, will sincerely exert every effort to enforce upon their subjects or citizens the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality. Her Britannic Majesty's government entertains the confident hope that the United States government will receive with satisfaction the announcement of the resolutions thus taken in common by the two allied governments: and that it will, in the spirit of just reciprocity, give orders that no privateer under Russian colors shall be equipped, or victualled, or admitted with its prizes in the ports of the United States; and also, that the citizens of the United States shall rigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a strict neutrality."

[Here follows the declaration of the Queen on the subject already published.]

The next letter is from the Count de SARTIGES to Mr. MARCY, making a communication in terms similar to those on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. MARCY replies to both of them, dated April 18, 1854, that he has submitted these communications to the President, and received his direction to express to Her Majesty's government his satisfaction that the principle that "free ships make free goods," which the United States have so long and strenuously contended for as a neutral right, and in which some of the leading powers of Europe have concurred, is to have a qualified sanction by the practical observance of it in the present war, by both Great Britain and France, two of the most powerful nations of Europe. Notwithstanding the sincere gratification which Her Majesty's declaration has given to the President, it would have been enhanced if the rule alluded to had been announced as one which would be observed not only in the present, but in every future war in which Great Britain shall be a party. The unconditional sanction of the rule by the British and French governments, together with the practical observance of it in the present war, would cause it to be henceforth recognized throughout the civilized world as a general principle of international law.

"This government from its commencement has labored for its recognition as a neutral right. It has incorporated it in many of its treaties with foreign powers. Prussia, Sweden, Prussia and other nations have in various ways concurred with the United States in regarding it as a sound and beneficial principle in all respects, proper to be incorporated into the law of nations. The same consideration which has induced her Britannic Majesty, in concurrence with the Emperor of the French, to present it as a concession in the present war. The desire to preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstructions, will, it is presumed, have equal weight with the belligerents in any future war, and satisfy them that the claims of the principle maritime powers while neutrals, to have it recognized as a part of the public law, are well founded, and should no longer be contested, to settle the principle "that free ships make free goods." A great benefit of war, and preserve it from being a question under any circumstances. The United States are desirous to unite with other powers in the declaration that it shall be observed by each hereafter as a rule of international law. The exemption of the property of neutrals not contraband from seizure and confiscation, when taken on board of an enemy's vessel, is a right now generally regarded as the law of nations. The President is pleased to perceive from the declaration of her Britanic Majesty, that the course to be pursued by her cruisers will not bring it into question in the present war.

"The undersigned is directed by the President to state to her Majesty's minister to this government, that the United States, while claiming the full enjoyment of the rights of a neutral power, will abstrain the strictest neutrality towards each and all the belligerents.

"The laws of the country impose severe restrictions not only upon its own citizens, but upon all persons who may be residents within any of the territories of the United States, against equipping privateers, receiving commissions or enlisting therein, for the purpose of taking part in any war. It is not apprehended that there will be any attempt to violate the laws, but should the just expectation of the President be disappointed, he will not fail in his duty to use all the power with which he is invested to enforce obedience to them. Considerations of interest and the obligations of duty, alike give assurance that the citizens of the United States will in no way compromise the neutrality of their country by participating in the contest in which the principal powers of Europe are now unhappily engaged."

Next in the documents follow the British orders in council and letters from Mr. BUCHANAN relative to the subject, and replies by Mr. MARCY to the same. Also from Mr. MASON and replies by Mr. MARCY.

Among the documents are letters to Mr. MARCY, from the charges d'affaires of Denmark, and of Sweden, and Norway, in identical terms, informing him that the sincere desire of those governments severally is to preserve intact the relations of friendship and good understanding which now so happily reign between all the governments of Europe.

Mr. MARCY replies to each that the Government and people of this country feel deep solicitude in the events now transpiring in Europe, not only on account of the general anxiety they occasion to those powers more nearly exposed to the menaced evils, but also as having a most important ulterior bearing upon the United States.

Mr. SCHRODER, charge to Sweden, writes a letter to Mr. MARCY communicating a copy of the Swedish ordinance relative to the rights of the commerce of Sweden.

The concluding document in the series is a letter from Mr. MARCY to Mr. SEYMOUR, Minister to Russia, dated May 9, 1854, in which he says:—

"It is the settled purpose of this Government to pursue such a course during the present war in Europe, as will give no cause to either belligerent party to complain, and it sincerely hopes that neither will give this country any ground for dissatisfaction. The danger of a misunderstanding is much less with Russia than with Great Britain and France. I believe, however, these latter powers are desirous to pursue a fair and liberal course towards the United States.

You will observe that there is a suggestion in the enclosed for a convention among the principal maratine nations to unite in a declaration that "free ships shall make free goods," except articles contraband of war. I have thrown out the suggestion to Great Britain and France to adopt this as a rule to be observed in all future wars. Should Russia, Great Britain and France concur with the United States in declaring this to be the doctrine of the law of nations I do not doubt that the other nations of the world would at once give their consent and conform their practice to it. If a fair opportunity should occur, the President requests you to ascertain the views of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, on the subject.

The documents were then referred to the committee on foreign affairs and ordered to be printed.

A HINT TO MERCHANTS.—One of the most mischievous phrases in which a rotten morality, says a newspaper paragraph, a radically false and vicious public sentiment, disguise themselves, is that which characterizes certain individuals as destitute of financial capacity. "A kind, amiable, generous, good sort of man," so runs the varnish, "but utterly unqualified for the management of his own finances, a mere child in everything relating to money," &c, meaning that with an income of £300 a year, he persisted in spending £600; or, with an income of £300, he regularly spent £1,000, according to his ability to run in debt or the credulity of others in trusting him. The world is full of people who can't imagine why they do not prosper like their neighbors, when the real obstacle is in their own extravagance and heedless calculation. The young clerk marries and takes a house which he proceeds to furnish quite as expensively as he can afford; and then his wife, instead of taking to helping him to earn a livelihood by doing her own work, must have a hired servant to help her to spend her limited earnings. Ten years afterwards you will find him struggling on under a double load of debts and children, toiling why the best way at always against him, while his friends gossip his "unhappy destitution of financial ability." Had they from the first been frank with him, he need not have been so unlucky. Though every grade of society has its peculiar temptations to extravagance, the middle class are perhaps exceptionally tempted to spending, and thereby keeping up appearances, with an income to a great extent, if not wholly, unknown to the world, which, if it be certain to prevent a catastrophe, is equally certain to prevent any real prosperity. Scheming, wagering, and party-giving won't help him through it, building, planting, and speculation will be sure to do—*Philad. Ledger.*

A KNOW-NOTHING TRIUMPH.—At Bridgeport, Connecticut, there was recently a hotly contested election of a Mayor in the Bridgeport Mayor, between Mr. Barnum and a Know-Nothing Slater was the candidate. When the polls were counted, great was the astonishment at discovering that Thomas B. Oakly, Whose name had never been mentioned for the office publicly, had been elected by a majority of 856! Where the tickets came from, and who voted them, remains a complete mystery.

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DR. GEORGRAFF'S HYDROTIFER,

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

She commenced improving with the use of the Hydrotifer, 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 Hydrotifer 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 MORAWAY, M. D.

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

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J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
No. 151 Chartres street,
Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times. may25-1y

NOTICE.

F. P. DUCONGE,
Informs his friends and customers that in consequence of the fire which destroyed his establishment No. 29, Chartres street, he has removed to No. 13 Customs House 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. 5m 18

REVALENTA ARABICA,
PREPARED BY
Du Barry De Barry & Co., London

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.

BONN, 19th July, 1853.

This light and agreable Farina is the best of all aliments. At once nourishing and restorative, it is an admirable substitute for medicine, and of infinite value in particularly efficacious in habitual and obstinate constipation as well as in diarrhœa, diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, and blood, diseases of the bladder, hemorrhoids, &c.—Also in diseases of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.

This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, nervous debility, dropsy, diabetes, diarrhœa, gravel, palpitations, nervous headache, illness and nervous affections, cutaneous eruptions, eruptions, flatulency, acidity, pains after meals and vomiting during pregnancy, sea sickness, hypocondria, gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.

Depot for the State of Louisiana at
F. P. DUCONGE,
No. 29 Chartres street, near St. Ann,
And at G. GERMAIN, No 127 Royal st.

N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to sick persons, to invalids, to children of a delicate constitution. m30—6m

CHEESE—Landing ex ship Ocean Home, from Havre—25 boxes Dutch Cheese, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARDINE ex ship Alvarado, from Marseilles—130 casks Plagniol's Oil, 24 oz bottles 100 do do in 8 do; 60 boxes Castile Soap; 20 bbls do olive; 50 boxes Marseilles patent; 50 do do do, small do, 100 boxes Capers, Pickles, Olives and Anchovies. Landing at the levee, foot of Canal st. 100 do do, 100 do do; 40 do, 75 Curacao bottles each; 10 do, 100 do do; for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA CIGARS—The undersigned having added to his stock considerable lots of Havana Cigars, can now offer to the trade and consumers a complete assortment, of shapes and sizes of the most celebrated brands such as Cabanas, Cabanas, Cabello, Principe, Regalias, Regalias Inglesas, De Morales, Guipuzcoa, Granadinos, &c., all are guaranteed as genuine Havana.
M. CABALLERO,
Corner Magazine and Gravier st.

may26 3tc

SARSAPARILLA—Landing ex bark Dove and Dart, for sale in lots suitable to purchasers, by
J. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee.

may24 Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

SUPERFINE—200 barrels superfine, Brunetton & Cole, Alexandria, Rapides, Bayou Boeuf, and Bayou Rouge, 150,000 Havana cigars, best brands; 100 barrels champagne, various qualities; 50 qr pipes Cognac, Jas. Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co. and Cantenac; 50 pipes Port; 50 do Sherry; 50 do Madeira; 50 do Malaga; 50 do Teneriffe; 50 do Claret; 50 do Rhenish; 50 do Cordial Gin; 50 do Holland Gin; 50 do Jamaica Rum; 50 do Scotch Whisky; 50 do Bourbon Whisky; 50 do Rye Whisky; 50 do Peach; 50 do Apricot; 15 do Pineapple; 50 do Blackberry; 50 do Raspberry; 50 do Strawberry; 50 do Cherry; 50 do Gooseberry; 50 do Currant; 50 do Quince; 50 do Peach; 50 do Apricot; 50 do Plum; 50 do Damson; 50