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The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1854.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals are charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers and to advertisements strictly within the line of business, and in extent to one square every day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, May 30, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

The ordinance to take the sense of the people on the proposition to issue city bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 in favor of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company having passed the Board of Assistant Aldermen, will probably engage the attention of the Board of Aldermen at their next sitting. It is rumored that in that body, the ordinance will receive its quietus. There being thirteen Aldermen, it is not very difficult to ascertain the sentiments of the majority—this the opponents of the measure profess to have accomplished, and hence predict its rejection.

We should regret such a result exceedingly. The ordinance passed the popular branch of the Common Council by a decided majority, in spite of the able and ingenious arguments with which it was assailed. We held that the Board of Aldermen should have some respect for the decision of a body which may be said to embody public sentiment at the present time. The Assistants determined to allow the people themselves to become the arbiters in a question touching their immediate interests. That is all which the friends of the ordinance claim. If the citizens are willing, in view of the prospective advantages of the contemplated road, to contribute in the form of taxation towards its construction, they will so express themselves at the polls. It not—not.

Friends and foes alike concur in the opinion that a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile would be a most important enterprise, fraught with the deepest interest to the prosperity of New Orleans—that it would increase travel immensely, largely enhance our commerce, and invest the value of property, and add materially to the resources and wealth of New Orleans. But those who object to the particular project referred to find abundant reasons for their opposition. They first made war upon the scheme on the ground that it granted too much power to the Company, that it was squandering the public money for the benefit of selish and cunning speculators; that the Company claimed entirely too much, &c., &c. To obviate these objections the parties at the head of the enterprise made numerous important concessions, gave up point after point, and modified their proposals so as to disarm its opponents of their strongest weapons. But these concessions, they are as dissatisfied as ever, for they now urge that the city is already burdened with a debt of sufficient magnitude, and that to increase it is to injure her credit, to require further taxation, and to impose on us and our descendants an intolerable weight of obligations. These objections are exasperated, and they strike as captious.—They were not raised when the city was solicited to subscribe $500,000 to the stock of the Railroads. On the contrary, the arguments employed were that the completion of the roads would be accelerated; that the interest of the bonds would in a very few years be paid out of the annual dividends; that taxation would then cease, and that the profits of the two companies, long before the time of payment, would become available for the extinction of the principal. Good arguments these! Sound arguments! But the arguments we and our contemporaries urged to induce the people to ratify the late ordinances, and which may be again urged with equal appositeness, propriety and force. We stated then as we do now, that a debt of $1,000,000 is a trifle when we look a few years in advance to the period of prosperity fifty per cent. Suppose the $70,000,000 of real estate in New Orleans to be worth ninety or a hundred millions when these roads are finished, is it not clear that a smaller per centage of tax will realize the amount requisite for meeting the interest, and will not the enhanced value of property repay tenfold the outlay incurred?

We are the hearty supporters of all these great works of public improvements. There is abundant room for them all, and they need not interfere with one another, or evince the slightest spirit of rivalry and jealousy.

HON. THEODORE G. HUNT.—As the name of our representative did not appear in the list of yeas and nays on the Nebraska bill received here by telegraph, he has been charged with dodging the question. This is an error. Col. Hunt was in his seat, and his name is recorded in the affirmative in the official report published by the Washington Union. Col. Hunt is a man who never flinches from what he conceives to be his duty.

A. B. CHAMPLIN, the accomplished editor and proprietor of the St. Louis *Republican*, died on the 22d inst., at the age of 46, after an illness of two weeks. He was universally esteemed and respected.

THOMAS RITCHIE, JR., editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, died a few days ago at the age of thirty-three.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, DAMAGED DOMESTICS, &c. The Stock of Dry Goods, damaged Domestics, &c., to take place Friday, 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, at H. Percival & Co.'s auction room, No. 26 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Charles Morgan*, we have received dates from Texas to the 24th inst. We clip the following from our exchanges:

The Sherman Tanners' Society, says the Houston Star, have taken the organization of a Hook and Ladder Company in that city, in their own hands. A member of this Society receives the praise for saving the Court House from destruction, and consequently a large part of the town.

The Richmond Inquirer informs its readers of a sad occurrence, which took place at the Rancho Depot,—it was, one of those now too common events in our State, a personal rencontre in which Absolom Reed and John Hardman were engaged, and which resulted in the death of the former. The particulars are not given.

There have been abundant rains at Richmond, and from our exchanges of yesterday, we learn that of every section of the State, the same remark may be made.

Dr. W. J. Le Grand says the Natchitoches *Chronicle*, has in his possession the skeleton of a mastodon, which is twelve feet high and eighteen feet long. It was found a few years ago on the Brazos river, at a distance of several feet from the surface of the ground.

THE GERMANS IN TEXAS.—Mr. Alexander Hussey, formerly a resident of Galveston, but lately a representative from Upper Texas and Gillespie counties, replies, through the Dallas Herald, to an article in the New York Times, which intimated that the Germans who settled in Western Texas were opposed to the institution of slavery. Mr. Hussey says:

"I have no doubt the editor of the Times has been misled by one of the few fanatics of Western Texas, and he may read in the last issue of the San Antonio Zeitung how the German editor of that paper had to change sadly his views on the subject of slavery to conform with the wishes of his German readers.

Mr. H. says the Germans have made a trial of raising cotton, but he thinks they will have to turn their attention to hemp, wheat, tobacco and cattle. Should they raise enough for their own cotton, he doubts not but it would eventually lead to the acquisition of slave property.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Iberville *Gazette* says: A large panther was killed a few miles below this town on Bayou Plaquemine, last Saturday, 20th ult., by James Kompeter and brother, in company with Ed ward Robertson, Esq.

The animal measured more than 7 feet and was very large; we only saw one of its paws, and judging from it, we should conjecture that the entire animal must have been very large.—Its claws were one inch and a half long on the paw we saw in possession of Mr. Robertson, to whom we are indebted for our information.

The Southern *Sentinel* has the following: In this section, for the last month, the weather has been extremely delightful. As regards the crops of the parish we hear the most encouraging remarks. Every where, they are in a most flourishing condition, and promise the planter a handsome yield to make up for the distressing low price to which our staple has fallen for the past season. Circumstances go to establish the belief that sugar and molasses will bring a much higher price the coming season than they did the past winter. We understand that four cents have been offered for a crop of sugar now growing in this parish, and refused.

The country people are considerably "excited" over the order of "Know Nothings"—The Baton Rouge and Iberville journals keep up a spirited discussion on the subject. The St. Mary's *Banner* has entered the lists as a champion of this mysterious order.

☞ Here is a good thing from the N. Y. correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

Horace Greeley had a desperate desire to become a country gentleman and go to farming, so he bought a place, gave it a fanciful name, and talked of his stock, his crops, &c., in the most rural manner imaginable. But he has already become disgusted, has thrown down the ploughshare and hoe, and advertises his farm for sale in the following characteristic style: "I want to sell the dwelling, and land about ten acres, on the Hudson River, situated so and so. The house is handsomely occupied by Watson G. Haynes, opposed to flogging in the navy. It is unfurnished and out of repair, the grounds badly gullied and washed by the rain and flood. The whole will be sold for less than the house cost. Price $4,500, with a discount for all cash. Please look at the place, and then address, &c." How true nature will give you a better insight into the character of the man, than any biography that could be written of him. With great industry and considerable genius, Greeley is one of the most unbalanced, most Utopian, impracticable men who ever succeeded in life so well.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee [By the Southern Lines.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Cotton market is dull and prices are unchanged for all qualities. Fort is a trifle lower, and Mess is quoted at $14 50. Lard is firm, and the quotation for kegs, is 12a. 12 c. Prices here are generally tendering in favor of the buyer. Flour is firm with a slight upward tendency, and Ohio is quoted at $9 37½ @ 9 50. Wheat is also rather higher, with sales at 70@ 72c. per bushel.

Arrival of the North Star.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The California steamer North Star has arrived with $508,000 in treasure.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854.

I used up my usual space with my letter of the 20th without saying all, or perhaps the most important part of what I had to say. The most important omission, and which I take the earliest opportunity to supply, was the announcement of the first upon authority, (if which all will, because every body must,) conclusive and respectful deference, that the MISSOURI COMPROMISE "was a violation, and a gross one of the *Constitution* of the United States," at the time of its enactment.

The honorable Michael Walsh, more generally known by the sobriquet of "Mike Walsh," who it known to be, not only a statesman of large experience and transcendant abilities, but a most profound jurist and astute logician, marched to the House on the 20th, and the important fact I have stated above, and which I shall never forgive myself for not having furnished to you the very moment it was uttered, in the following modest, conscious merit is always modest,—yet firm and elegant language:

"I care not what proud array of *names* may be now brought forward to give sanctity to, or to perpetuate its existence. It is enough for me to know that its enactment was a violation, and a *gross* one, of the Constitution of the United States. If a compromise at all, it was a compromise of that glorious instrument."

This, I take it, *settles* the question; there is no more to be said. Tell us not that Mr. Monroe and every member of his cabinet,—Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Wirt, that Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Gaillard, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Clay, and a host of other eminent names, believed the Missouri Compromise to be constitutional: what did *they* know about the constitution? Why, compared with the great men of the present day, with "Mike Walsh," and constitutional jurists of that stamp, they were mere children. Let us be reminded that they lived a good while ago, and though they may have been pretty 'smart men' for that day, they could not hold a candle to the great men of the present, when 'progress' is the world, and the world is going ahead so rapidly that we scarcely have time to note the date and their doings, in a very short time:—they and their acts dwindling down to the little end of nothing to the space of a year or two.

What will astenish the world is, that this profound jurist should have arrived at the eminence he has attained without ever having attended any school more than three quarters—a fact of which he had the goodness to inform the House in the same speech. In the same sentence he also said: "If I am deficient in classical lore, I am pretty well looked up in the *rascality* of the age in which we live."

It is understood that Mr. Marcy and Mr. Cranston, the British Minister, have agreed upon a treaty or convention between the two governments in regard to the fishery question. It is to be submitted to the Colonial governments concerned previously to the fisheries.

A passage took place between Gen. Cass and Mr. Truman Smith in the Senate to day, of a somewhat interesting character, the origin of which Mr. S. stated that Gen. Cass told him in 1848, that but for the speech of Mr. John Davis in the Senate which prevented the vote being taken, he should have received the Baltimore Provisional Nomination. Gen. Cass admitted that such was the fact.

The contest on the Nebraska was continued in the House to day.

MAISON ROUGE.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN ANTONIO.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

We have received an extra from the San Antonio *Ledger* of the 18th inst., communicating the annexed intelligence:

By the kindness of Maj. Belcher, we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter to him from Captain Granger, dated

FORT MERRITT, May 8th, 1854.

"Just at this time the country is filled with Comanches. On the 7th, one came in sight of Fort, had a severe fight with 50 of the Red Skins. He only had a sergeant and 10 men—Sergt. Burn and two men were killed, and Lt. Was wounded. The Indians stood their ground well and the engagement was desperate for half an hour. The Indians were armed with guns, bows, arrows and lances. Sergt. Burn only had revolvers and fought like tigers until their ammunition gave out. Five Indians were left dead on the field and as many wounded—The fight was unequal—five guns against fifty, as his men charged through them repeatedly, several of the horses were pierced with arrows and lances. Within a week past, the Indians have done more mischief than within the last three years. They are chiefly Comanches, with a few Mescalero and Lipan Apaches.

From another letter we have the following names of those killed and wounded of the government train, the attack of which was noticed in our last:

Killed—D. S. McIntosh, Jack McGuire, L. Patterson, Perry Petty and August Sartor.

Wounded—Powers and Ferguson, both recovering.

Another letter states that Sergt. McNally had succeeded in catching and routing the Indians who attacked the government train near Fort Ewell, taking from them everything they had, the mules they had taken from the train near Fort Ewell, and all their own mules and horses, saddles, equipments, guns and arrows, in fact everything.

From James R. Smith, from the neighborhood of the Lomita, we learn that the Russian families there have collected for the purpose of being prepared for an attack from the Indians. They have been furnished with arms. The citizens on the frontier are also moving. Daily the Attascosa several families have left, especially the women and children.

Mr. Soule's Demand on the Spanish.

The Paris correspondence of the New York Tribune, writing under date of the 3d instant, states that the Madrid correspondence of the London Times in explanation of the proceedings of Mr. Soule on the Isle of Vulture affair, are ridiculously untrue. The facts of the case, he says, are as follows. Our readers may take what margin for fancy they choose:

On arrival of the special messenger, Mr. Winslow, with instructions, Mr. Soule prepared and sent a note to the Spanish Minister of State Affairs, M. Calderon de la Barca, a very calm, clear and firm demand, containing two propositions: first, an immediate, formal, categorical reply for the future, by the appointment of a diplomatic agent at Havana, with powers to meet these cases. This was delivered to M. Calderon, with a *private explanation* of the object not specifying the time which was allowed to make the response. At the end of twenty-four hours, Mr. Soule, receiving no reply, addressed a note was sent, in substance of the same as the first, and adding that if at the end of twenty-four hours a response was not received, he should take it for granted that the Spanish government approved the action of the Cuban authorities, and he should act accordingly. This note was delivered by Mr. Soule in person. When M. Calderon had finished reading the note, Mr. Perry coolly drew out his watch and said:

"Now Sir, they will please observe that it is now 12 o'clock, at 12 o'clock to morrow, precisely, I shall be here."

"Holy Virgin!" ejaculated the Minister; "holy week and a Sunday intervening: it is impossible!"

Mr. Perry left. Before the termination of the twenty four hours, Mr. Soule received a response from M. Calderon, stating that it was out of the power of the government to act in the matter, inasmuch as they had received no official intelligence from Cuba to guide them in their negotiations, and adding that the manner of Mr. Soule clearly indicated that the government of the United States was much more anxious for a difficulty than for a settlement.

To this Mr. Soule responded, again reiterating his first demands, and adding—rather impertinently, it must be admitted—that he was satisfied that full information had been received from Cuba, and that in reference to the designs of the United States, they sought only a prompt settlement of the difficulty in order to preserve the peaceful relations which existed between the two countries; that the continued insults which the Cuban authorities had offered the United States had so exasperated the people that a prompt settlement would be found the surest guarantee of continued peaceful relations.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Queen sent for Mr. Soule, who, it may as well be repeated, is in favor at the palace, while, on the contrary, Calderon is hated by her. Her majesty, who indulges in a very strong diet into which brandy and cigars enter largely, and is not very choice in her language, wished to know of Mr. Soule what the row now meant between him and Mr. Calderon. On Mr. S. stating the case, she stamped her foot violently on the floor, and said that "Calderon was a villain;" that she wished Soule would manage the affair so as to set her rid of him, and she advised him *to press him hard!* It is generally thought in diplomatic circles in Paris, that between Mr. Soule and the Queen, Calderon will be brought to a conclusion—of some kind.

☞ The fanatic ORR, who is known by the cognomen of the "Angel Gabriel," after nearly exciting a riot in Worcester, Mass., passed over to New York, where on Sunday, the 21st, he indulged in one of his violent harangues before a large crowd assembled in the Park. The *Express* says:

A rather fight in the Park followed, during which a negro named Roger McLaughlin, living at 5 Eighth street, drew a knife and stabbed John Cavanagh of 17 Clarkson street, in the hand, inflicting a dead wound, and, it is said, also stabbed two other persons with the knife, but so far as could learn, none of them were dangerously hurt.

The excitement that followed the stabbing was very great, and at one time it was feared Longshore, Chief of the Metropolitan police force, under Sergeants Dennis and [illegible] the Reserve Corps, were immediately summoned to the scene, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. It was soon made several persons in the crowd, one Thomas Jackson, for attempting to rescue McLaughlin and interfering with the officers in the discharge of their duty. Jackson was arrested, but it subsequently appearing that they took no part in the fray, they were discharged. The prisoners were taken to the Tombs and locked up in separate cells, to await a hearing before Justice Osborne. When the riot was in its height, Mooney, clothed from City Hall steps, and suddenly disappeared. How long shall this state of things, which is the most shameful desecration of the Sabbath imaginable, be allowed to go on? The Mayor has the power to stop it.

EUROPE.

THE FRANKLIN'S NEWS.

The U. S. Steamer *Franklin*, arrived at New York on the 22nd inst., from Havre and Southampton, bringing dates from Havre to the 9th, and Southampton to the 10th inst.

Eastern Affairs.—Latest Intelligence.

We have the evening edition of a Paris paper, *La Patrie*, of the 10th. It contains the following telegraphic despatches:

FRANKFORT, May 9.—All the fleets have left Elsinohen. Hostilities are imminent. The two English line-of-battle ships Cumberland and Prince Regent have rejoined the fleet. The *Gazette du Commerce de Gothenburg* announces that the French squadron has arrived at Bingos, in the Cattegat.

VIENNA, May 8th.—The navigation of the Danube is open as far as Widdin.

BUCHAREST, May 5th.—A proclamation of the Russians announces that Great Wallachia will not be evacuated, and that Lesser Wallachia will be re-occupied later.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—Lord Raglan has just arrived. Fifteen thousand men of the English army are already here. The artillery and cavalry are expected, and will complete the whole of the 3rd division. An equal number of soldiers from the French army are likewise proceeding to Constantinople. The fleets were off Sebastopol. Different divisions from them were detached to Cantpa and Eedout-Kaie.

Twelve Russian *trading* vessels have been captured before Sebastopol by three steamers of the combined fleets. A French steamer with a Turkish division have sunk, near Selonica, three vessels laden with Greek volunteers. The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that the difference which had arisen between General Baraguay d'Hilliers and the Divan, relative to permission of residence has been smoothed down.

La Patrie remarks upon this dispatch from Constantinople, that the difference in question related to the course to be pursued as to the Roman Catholic subjects of the King of Greece resident in Turkey. The French Minister urged that these should be exempted from the order of expulsion, and they will be permitted to remain.

The French squadron did not anchor at Wingo bay, but proceeded immediately up the Baltic, to join the British fleet.

A telegraphic dispatch from Stockholm says that on the 5th of May the Russian fleet was seen coming out of Helsingfors, and that Admiral Napier immediately signalled the allied fleet to prepare for sea. The London News, however, throws discredit upon this report.

The following was telegraphed from Vienna to the London Times:

VIENNA, May 8.—The *Oest. Correspondenz* states that Marshal Paskiewitsch declares that Little Wallachia had been evacuated solely for strategic reasons, that the Russians will soon return to Krajova and subject to martial law any persons who may have assisted the Turks.

The journey of Marshal Paskiewitsch to Kalarasch and Silistria has been indefinitely postponed.

During the last week several conferences have taken place between Count Buol, the Earl of Westmoreland, and M. de Bourquenay, at which conditions were agreed upon, to be offered by Austria to Russia, after the former has occupied Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Upper Albania.

The conditions were said to be found acceptable by Baron Meyendorff. He considered the terms as being probably the final attempt of Austria to restore peace before she declares herself.

The following is from a letter dated May 8, of the well informed Paris correspondent of the London Times:

It is stated on good authority here that Russia recently notified to Prussia that she had declared to Austria that she would look upon any calling upon her to explain her conduct, and summoning her, rather peremptorily, to declare herself either for or against, but, at all events, to declare herself.

The Prussian Minister replied, that the Emperor of Russia need not give himself the trouble of addressing an official note to safety, since he (the Prussian) well knew, and could tell beforehand, the nature of the answer that would be given. Nearly at the same time Austria informed Prussia that she had no longer in addition an *ultimatum* to Russia, calling upon her to account for her intrigues, and her revolutionary struggles in the Provinces of neighboring sovereigns, and in particular Montenegro, where she (Austria) was determined to put down by force the revolt. She also reproaches Russia with her conduct in Greece, and with the *ultimatis* of such a kind are passing to and fro, we may soon expect something more serious.

The establishment of the camp between Montreuil and St. Omer is thought to be quite as much directed towards Prussia as towards the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland, and, as much as it also showed symptoms of fuel play, it is not improbable that this army, joined by a formidable Belgian contingent, would find its way to the banks of the Rhine.

It is whispered that the Emperor reserves to himself the command of this fine army, and that he will establish his head-quarters at Lille, where his uncle had once his best quarters. He will have his Guards with him. The corps of 50,000 men at Marseilles will, it is said, be commanded by General Espinasse.

The same correspondent gives the following extracts from Constantinople letters dated April 25:

A great concentration of troops continues at Shumla; otherwise there is nothing very important to communicate, beyond the following details which have reached us from the camp at Shumla. You may consider them, however, as perfectly correct. That corps amounts to 56,000 men—viz: 40 battalions of infantry, 24 battalions of riflemen, 40 squadrons of cavalry, 2,000 artillery, and 5,000 cavalry. These last have become terrible disorders lately, and Omer Pasha has been obliged to arrest more than 400 of them.

No serious operations are thought of until the arrival of the French corps, which is only to take place in the commencement of June. The following night he got through, and escaped with his handful of followers to the Agrapina mountains, but incessantly pursued by the Turks, utterly destitute, he is now, it is said, on the eve of returning to Greece.

The *New Prussian Gazette* says: At last the Berlin Cabinet has received a satisfactory answer to the Greek government, and it is said that it will commence in the course of this week.—The ambassadors of the Western Powers have officially given to the Greek government that the admiral of the squadron at anchor in those waters has received orders to detain the troops Russian transports which have been bought by the Greeks at Trieste, and which are shortly expected here." The three ships are at Navarino.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail arrived at Trieste on the 9th of May, in 113 hours from Alexandria. It brought advices from Calcutta to April 6th, Madras 10th, Shangai March 15, Macao 16th, and Hong Kong 27th.

Burmah continues in a disturbed state.

The electric telegraph between Agra and Allahabad, 800 miles in length is completed.

The Russian fleet left Masilla March 18th, for Batavia.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 22d, presentation of a series of resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut against the Nebraska bill gave rise to some controversy on sectional issues between Mr. Smith and Mr. Cass, in which the former zealously defended the course of his State. Mr. Clayton presented a petition of citizens of Delaware, praying for the passage of the bill. Mr. Richardson then offered his substitute, (the Senate bill without the Douglas amendment,) and under the operation of the previous question the substitute was carried.

Finally, at near 11 o'clock on the night, the bill was put upon its passage, and carried by a vote of 113 to 109—absent 20, including those who paired.

The bill having been amended requires the concurrence of the Senate, and this, it is understood, will be given without much delay.

Senator Everett's Letter of Resignation.

BOSTON, May 21, 1854.

Senator EVERETT has written the following letter to Gov. WASHBURN:

BOSTON, Thursday, May 18, 1854.

"SIR: I regret to have to inform you that I am under the necessity of resigning my seat in the Senate of the United States. When I consented to be a candidate for that place, the improved state of my health led me to hope that I should in that respect, be fully equal to its duties—a hope afterward confirmed by the experience of a laborious winter in the Department of State. I was long out of the Senate of the last autumn, much indisposed, and during the session of Congress my health has been greatly impaired. It is now such as to make it impossible for me, either with due regard to my self and conjugal love, but—a bottle of whiskey. They to discharge the duties of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Dr Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing diseases of long standing.

This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, phlegm, palpitations, nervous headache, biliousness, all complaints arising from indigestion, inconvenient feelings after eating, sour stomach and vomiting during pregnancy, sea sickness, hypochondria, gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.

Depot for the State of Louisiana at

Z. GERMAIN, No 137 Royal st.

N.—This Farina is highly recommended to delicate persons and convalescents, and to children of a feeble constitution. a30—4m

Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloth, at 23 Camp street.

ENGLISH and American Velvet and Brussels Tapestry, three ply, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian CARPETS; Rugs and Mats; Stair Rods; Table Cloth; Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, Hair Cloth, &c. &c.

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

FLOOR OIL CLOTH—24 feet wide, cut to suit all appartments. All of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

my29 1m A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

House to Rent.

A FINE two story house, with veranda, garden, stable, &c., situated on Bayou St. John, suitable for a numerous family, on Esplanade street between Bourbon and Dauphine. Apply at No. 27 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti.

LANDING ex ship Mary Merrill, from Bordeaux—
16 cases Claret Wine, St. Julien Medoc;
12 do do white, do. Haut Sauterne;
45 bbls. do do, do;
20 qr pipes Cognac, Edmond Jaubis, 4th proof;
20 do do vieux Cognac, do do;
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
ap26 62 Magazine st.

FRENCH—Prime quality, landing from Pampero and for sale by JUAN Y DE EGANA,
my29 47, Bienville st.

SARDINES in OIL—80 boxes Sardines in oil; 100 boxes half boxes do; landing ex ship Marie Louise, 20 do do; 300 qr boxes each, do do; landing ex ship Charlemagne, from France, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
my27 Nos 26 and 28 St Louis st

50 BASKETS Champagne Wine, Nectar's brands, in quarts and pints, landing ex ship Ocean Home, from Havre, for sale by
T. H. BAILLY, BLANCHARD & CO,
my29 154 97 Old Levee st

SUGAR—300 packages loaf, crushed and powdered, for sale by J. B. MARKS & CO,
my21 154 76 Magazine st.

HAVANA AND RIO COFFEE—250 bags, for sale by JOS. H. MARKS & CO,
my22 76 Magazine st

SOAP—250 boxes Winchester No. 1 Soap, for sale by JOS. H. MARKS & CO,
my22 76 Magazine st

TEAS—Fouchong, Imperial, Hyson, &c., 500 packages, for sale by J H MARKS & CO,
my26 76 Magazine st

TALLOW—12 barrels prime city rendered tallow, for sale by LABORDE & AIGUES,
my26 37 Common st.

LANDING ex ship Alvarado from Marseilles—50 casks Bergasse wine; 100 boxes, 12 24 ounce bot. each, J. Plagniol's oil; 200 hampers, 12 do do; 50 do 24 bf do do; 50 boxes orange flower water, large pattern; for sale by B. TALAMON,
my25 181 Royal street.

LANDING ex bark Alvarado, 80 cases Sherry, from Marseilles—907 casks claret; 6 bezes preserved fruits
my25,8t PAUL JUGE FILS & CO,
Nos 26 and 28 Louis street.

LANDING ex ship Charlemagne from Havre—30 half boxes raspberry jelce, brand, Appert, Paris; 90 do do currant do do; for sale by H. VALETON,
my27 90 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, 1 Musical Box; 1 case Pasteboard, for doubling ships.
my27 F ROUMIEU.

FIRE CRACKERS—100 boxes for sale by
my27 1w H BARLOW & CO.

CHEESE—Landing ex ship Ocean Home, from Havre—25 boxes Dutch cheese, 3 do pale quality; 4 tons Gruyere cheese; 53 boxes E P. Abdam cheese; 10 do Roquefort cheese; 10 do Parmesan cheese;
my24 J. N. CURNIEN, No. 23 Toulouse st

SUNDRIES—Landing ex ship Charlemagne, and for sale by the undersigned, 160 baskets Anchor Champagne; 100 cases, Abeyrtin, V & L; 70 do Mench; 150 casks Chianti. SOSTHENE THOMAS,
my26 3 Gravier st

FOR SALE—Landing ex Charlemagne, from Havre, 190 boxes genuine Swiss Abeyrain, Select Pernod brand, for sale by J LANATTA,
my28 11 Jefferson and 19 Toulouse

LANDING ex steamship Orvibe, from Vera Cruz, 15 bales Goat Skins, for sale by
my26 FDO or FUENTES & CO, 29 Old Levee

WHISKEY—12 bbls. very old Bourbon; 36 do do Monongahela, in store and for sale by
my26 X. LAMBERT, 69 Magazine st

SARDINES and DUTCH CHEESE—1 lot of each of the above articles landing ex ship Orient Home and for sale by LARUE & PREVOST,
my28 1w 67 Chartres street.

HERMETICALLY sealed goods—Viz: Lobsters, Salmon, Halibut, Shad, &c., in 1 and 2 lb cans
my25 For sale by J. M. MARKS, 76 Magazine st.

NEW-MAY GOSHEN BUTTER—Brining entire tra landing ex steamship Empire City, for sale by
my28 J MARKS & CO, 76 Magazine st.

WHALE OIL—25 bbls winter bleached refined, for sale by
my23 J MARKS & CO, 76 Magazine st.

COGNAC—30 puncheons Cognac, Croibor brand, 1st 4th proof; 60 puncheons Cognac, Jules Robin, 1st 4th proof; landing ex bark Golden Era, from Bordeaux and for sale by F. COOK & CO.,
my28 40 Poydras st.

BRANDY FRUITS—2 cases Fruits in Brandy, 50 landing ex bark Golden Era, from Bordeaux and for sale by F. CABUZAC & CO, 30 Old Levee.
my16

40 BOXES of genuine E. Perlard cookie Rheingold, superior to Nassau Boxes, for sale by
may 8 J LANATTA, 11 Jefferson & 19 Toulouse

COCOA—60 bags Cocoa, landing ex brig Fanny, for sale by E. M. TURNER & CO,
my27 86 Levee st

GUM ARABIC—300 bbls white for sale by
my27 ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, May 29, 1854.

The Cotton market was very dull to-day, parties being disposed to operate and the receipts of our steamers from up the river being light, but not sufficient to warrant any change in quotations, but not sufficient to warrant any change in quotations, which are nominally the same as on Saturday last.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-CONSIGNMENTS—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Fair	5	Fair	9½
Middling	5	Fully Fair	9
Fully Middling	5½	Good Fair	8½
Middling	5½	Good and Fine	8
Fully Fair	9½		

There were no consignments to Tobacco to-day.

The transactions in Sugar amounted to 200 hhds, without any change in prices. Fair 7½ @8¼ ₱ lb.

Of Molasses, 300 bbls were sold at 29@30 ₱ gallon.

The Flour market to-day was quiet, sales are confined to small lots of Superfine at $7 50@7 75.

Of Corn, 5000 sacks were sold at 80@82c ₱ bushel.

Pork is very dull, and only small parcels of Mess are selling at $17 75.

Bacon. There were no transactions of consequence. Small lots of Sides are selling at 6@6½c.

Nothing we doing in Lard to-day.

Whiskey is selling at $1 16 @ 1 20 ₱ gallon for refined.

Of Coffee, 700 sacks were sold, including 450 damaged, on ₱ lbs, and the remainder at 11@12c.

Of Sugar-House Molasses, 100 ₱ gals were sold at 30c.

Exchange is quoted at ½ ₱ cent discount. Checks ½ @ ¾ ₱ cent premium.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	109½@110	Paris	5f 20c@5f 17½
France	5f 20c@5f 17½	Amsterdam	40½@41
New York, country bills	½ @ ¾ ₱ cent dis		
Do. Checks	½ @ ¾ ₱ cent premium		
Boston, short date	½ @ ¾ ₱ cent premium		
Philadelphia	½ @ ¾ ₱ cent dis		
Mobile	½ @ ¾ ₱ cent dis		
Havana at five to eight days	½ @ ¾ ₱ ct. prem		
Augusta	½ @ ¾ ₱ cent dis		

Freights are quiet. Some Cotton has been taken for Liverpool at ⅝d.

☞ THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS are a peculiarly sensitive part of the human frame, and their susceptibility to disease manifest itself in various forms, such as Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and that fearful scourge of our race, Consumption. To remedy these diseases, STABLER'S AMODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT is offered to the public, with the assurance that it is no empiri cal compound, but a preparation sanctioned by medical science and commendation. Its beneficial effects in all the diseases mentioned above have been certified to by unexceptionable testimony. You are advised to give it a trial. STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is also a remedy which has been tested and approved by hundreds of physicians and others, and is now offered to the public as the best article in use for the cure of Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c. &c. Prepared only by STABLER & CO., Proprietors, my28 1m 67 Chartres street.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

STABBING.—Mary Carter appeared before the Recorder, and made oath that one John Greaney, (a seedy-looking Irishman from Dryades street,) unprovokedly assault and stab with a Bowie knife, Joseph Carter, her husband, and that in consequence of which the latter was confined to bed ever since. Greaney was held to bail in $500 for his appearance on the 7th of June.

THE SEASONS, charged with robbery, was discharged for want of a prosecutor.

AMONG THE NEGROES.—Charles Hartwell, f. m. c., was committed to the Parish Prison on Dryades street,