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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for both languages for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day

{ Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
{ Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7644.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 10, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SEWARD AND WISE.

Though politics in the usual party sense is at a dead calm, and whigs and democrats can scarcely be said to have a substantive existence, there are one or two questions of a political character which at present elicit a moderate share of public interest. One of these questions is the Senatorship from New York, and the other, the Governorship of Virginia.—Wm. H. SEWARD is the favorite candidate of the Freesoilers for the one office, being extensively alleged by A. WISE is the democratic nominee, *par excellence*, for the other.

Both these distinguished gentlemen are destined to encounter the fiercest opposition, and we have some faint hope of being ultimately enabled to chronicle the defeat of the arch anti-slavery agitator, and the renegade whig. In ordinary seasons, and under the wonted stringency of party predominance, Mr. SEWARD would be certain of his election, and Mr. WISE would be chosen by a majority of thousands; but political cohesion is now so loose and uncertain, that the former cannot possibly command his party strength, while the latter will be unquestionably deserted by thousands of the most unflinching democrats. SEWARD, though a whig in name, is identified with the most mischievous section of the abolition party. He belongs to the oily, double-tongued and danger-ous class of higher law demagogues, who, with professions of peace, good will and love for the Union eternally on their lips, inculcate doctrines utterly at variance with the harmony of the Republic, and which, if carried out, would bend the North against the South in fatal and irreconcilable hostility. SEWARD and his followers are more pernicious to the welfare and stability of the Union than ten thousand howling fanatics of the stripe of GIDDINGS and LEAVITT. The true men of New York—the National Whigs and Democrats—understand this perfectly, and will avail themselves of every possible means, direct and indirect, of compassing the overthrow of so deadly a foe to our institutions. They know that SEWARD's success would be the inevitable preliminary to the organization of the North on a purely sectional basis for the canvass of 1856, with him as the nominee of the pre-bold and hybrid coalition. SEWARD has another for midable bone to contend with, in the secret and sorried hosts of the American party—a party which execrates his very name, and detests him as at once the greatest trucker to foreign votes, and the most infamous of abolition panders. With this power arrayed against him, and having to struggle with the determined animosity of a respectable body of National Whigs in the New York Legislature, all the craft, all the astuteness and all the sagacity of SEWARD will be needed to save him from an ignominious discomfiture. We should regard his success as of evil omen for the welfare of the Republic; while his defeat would do more to quell abolitionism than any event we can possibly conceive.

HENRY A. WISE does not carry with him those portentous elements of mischief, which so fatally affected the fortunes of SEWARD, in the present law, foreigners without such media-tion, of all colors, may avail themselves of its provisions.

Mr. Cobb replied that the bill simply provides machinery for the better carrying of the law into effect, difficulties in the way of which had been pointed to his colleague not to persevere in his amendment and remarks, as they would open a discussion on the Nebraska question, which he and thus retard the passage of the bill before the House.

Mr. Dowell wished to favor pre emptioners as outsiders now have superior benefits to native born, or those who have declared their intention to become citizens.

Mr. Cobb laid down with the gentleman.

After further debate, several other members participating in it, the bill and pending amendments were ordered to be recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

Message from the President.

A message was received from the President of the United States and read. He says in it, in which it originated, the bill entitled An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain works on rivers, heretofore commenced under authority of law, it became necessary for him, owing to the late day at which the bill reached the Senate, to withhold his signature from it, to state his objections to it very briefly, announcing at the same time a purpose to reserve the subject for more deliberate discussion at the present session of Congress, for while he by no means is insensible of the weakness of the task, he concedes the two Houses of Congress are entitled to an expression of the considerations which have induced dissent on his part from their conclusions in this instance.

What he asks, is intendedly the phrase internal improvements? What does it embrace and what exclude? No such language is found in the Constitution. Not only is it not an expression in the instrument, but it has no definite meaning to be of any value as a measure of a safe conclusion either of constitutional law or practical statesmanship.

Quite as easily might it be construed railroads and canals, there must, by the same forced construction, be power to construct bridges, and turnpikes, and set bounds to rivers and streams—in fact, improvement of the earth for the development of natural resources.

He says he has felt occasion more than once to express as his judgment, and took it for granted that it was a fundamental proposition, that the Federal Government is the creature of the States. That authority it has, and no more alone; and all power of Federal Government is derivative. All power not delegated to the government is reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Starting from this, and denying that power for a system of internal improvements to be inferred from the Constitution. He proceeds to examine the various clauses in that instrument under which power for a system of internal improvements is claimed, commencing with the assertion that there is no specific power for such works, and no provision broad enough to cover them. This view has been maintained by the soundest expositors of the Government.

Congress can only construct such works as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers. He refers to the views of Jefferson, Jackson, Polk and others in commendation and approval; and then estimates the vast expenditures which would accompany the adoption of a system of internal improvements. If the improvement of the navigability of a river or harbor be necessary for military or naval purposes, the project is then a matter for legislative discretion.

The message was quite long one. In conclusion the President said the considerations he has submitted, added to the embarrassment of the whole question, impel him to suggest the policy of confining appropriations by the general Government to works necessary to be constructed from its undoubted powers, and of leaving all others to individual enterprise, or to separate States, to be provided for out of their own resources; or, by a recurrence to provisions of the Constitution which authorize the levying of tonnage duties with the consent of Congress for the improvement of harbors.

Supreme Court of the United States.

TUESDAY, January 2, 1855.

A. H. Evans, Esq., of Texas Geo W Dobbin, Esq., of Maryland, and Robt K Scott, Esq., of Pennsylvania, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

Dias and 21 Lanos Haynes vs The Yates County Bank; and same vs James L Andrews and al Errors to the Circuit Court of the United States for Michigan. Mr Justice McLean announced the decision of the Court in these cases, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs and interest.

No. 27 Jesse Gover and al plaintiff, appellant, vs. Robert Oliver's executors. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr Reverdy Johnson for the appellant and concluded by Mr. Martin for the appellant.

Adjourned till to morrow, 11 o'clock.

The Election in Nebraska.

It appears (says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of last Saturday's issue) by the Council Bluffs *Bugle*, received this morning, that Omaha has been selected as the seat of government for the Territory, and that N. B. Giddings, late of Missouri, and a Boston democrat, has been elected delegate to Congress. There were some eight hundred votes polled. The candidates were Giddings, living south of the Platte; Johnson, of Omaha, and B. B. Chapman, who was a prominent candidate, declined the day before election, but still was voted for by some in every precinct, making his total vote 110 Giddings's whole vote was about 350—less than half the number polled, but still a plurality.

A "Roorback" connecting Chapman's name with the Nebraska city capital appearing, on the eve of the election, induced that gentleman to withdraw, or he would have been elected by a two-thirds vote. So says the *Bugle*. The getters up of it apologized to Mr. Chapman in the handsomest manner, after the election, for the mistake they had made, and the wrong they had done him.

The real issue before the people of Nebraska at the late election is thus explained by the editor of the Council Bluffs *Chronicle*, a Whig paper:

"The first election in Nebraska since the territorial organization, took place yesterday, and passed off very pleasantly, but not according to previous arrangements. The Missouri Clay men, a delegate to the United States Congress and for members to the territorial legislature Party lines were not drawn, and the strife for supremacy was merely of a local and sectional character—the spirit being upon the capital question; hence the contest has been solely between those favoring the claims of those towns of the Platte, and those friendly to the claims of the north side, for the location of the capital of the Territory."

RAIN IN THE OSAGEITA.—The Harrisburg *Independent* says: Since our last there has been no unprecedented rise in the Osageitas of these last, and it is still rising rapidly, the cause of which we presume, is heavy rains to the upper country.

THE LEGISLATURES of Pennsylvania convened on the 3d instant, at Harrisburg. The House organized by electing Henry Strong (W.) to Speaker. He received 69 votes to 31 scattering. The Senate met in the afternoon, and after three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, adjourned to the same day, Mr. Hamlin (Dem) votes 4 scattering votes.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

Further from Europe.

BY THE ASIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9.—The details of the news brought by the steamship Asia are highly interesting.

Count Zyotky had left Vienna for St. Petersburg with the ultimatum. He had an interview with Prince Paskiewitch at Warsaw, and he also had gone to St Petersburg. Universal anxiety was felt to learn the answer of the Czar.

Advices from Russia state that enormous preparations to carry on the war were progressing, and that no thoughts of peace were entertained.

The Sebastopol war still very ill, owing to anxiety for the safety of the vessels in the Gulf of Finland, and the Baltic, were being strengthened.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Cotton has again advanced in this market, and Fair Orleans has sold at 10 cents per pound.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Our cotton market remains with out change, the limited amount of business in Flour also there is no change of importance. The demand is moderate, and we note sales of common to good Ohio brands at $8 19@8 25 bbls per barrel.

Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A convention of soldiers of the war of 1812 commenced its sessions in this city to day. Joel B. Sutherland presides over its deliberations. The procession of the veterans was very large.

The Mail Difficulty Settled.

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan 9.—The difficulty concerning the carriage of the mails through this State, will soon be amicably settled. The terms have been agreed upon, and the schedule will probably be fixed on to-day.

The Price of Consols.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The latest and correct quotation for C-scale by the Asia, was 91¾, being ¼ per cent less than previously reported.

The New Governor of Maine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Anson P. Morrill, the fusion candidate, has been elected Governor of Maine, by the Legislature of that state, now in session at Augusta.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 2d, Mr. Broadhead's bill granting additional lands to soldiers in the war of 1812, was discussed, amended and laid aside. The emigrant passenger bill introduced by Mr. Fish, was referred to a special committee.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Perkins, of La., reported the bill, with amendments, remodeling the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. Its consideration was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr Strash asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to the soldiers of the war of 1812, in which to hold their convention on the 8th of January.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, objected.

Mr Latham offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Post Office Department for a copy of the contract of 1853 with Messrs. Ramsey & Carmick, for the transportation of the United States mail between Fort Yrea Mexico and San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco And likewise other information relative to change of schedule.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the act of August 4th, 1854, reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Mr. Dowell explained an amendment that he wished adopted to prevent any person who has or may hereafter become a citizen of the United States, to pre-empt lands. Under the present law, foreigners without such media-tion, of all colors, may avail themselves of its provisions.

Mr. Cobb replied that the bill simply provides machinery for the better carrying of the law into effect, difficulties in the way of which he pointed to his colleague not to persevere in his amendment and remarks, as they would open a discussion on the Nebraska question, and thus retard the passage of the bill before the House.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The following gossiping letter from the correspondent of the New York *Herald* is interesting, as to its reliability, the reader must determine for himself:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1855.

The following particulars of the Ostend convention will be found interesting and truthful. My statement challenges official denial. The absence of consistency, and the abandonment of American policy, as shown in the official despatches from the State Department in this city, gave birth to the Ostend convention. The proper move to make had been a subject of consideration between Soule, Buchanan and Mason, for some weeks before the meeting of the convention. Soule settled the matter by leaving Madrid, post haste, upon the receipt of a paper from Marcy, recalling his previous instructions, which had been his guide and action. Marcy had issued instructions from the first, found their way to Mason and Buchanan, and received a ready sympathy in each of these gentlemen, who felt themselves not in an unlike position. Soule's despatches, about this time, will show that Cuba must be the immediate property of the United States, on his own offered terms, or that Spain must be prepared to meet the consequences. The receipt of the assulting despatch, and the breaking out of the revolution in Spain, came at the same time. The revolution was fortunate for American reputation: first, in saving Mr Soule the necessity of exposure; and secondly, his resignation. Flight was the thing: Ostend the place. Now for a glimpse at its proceedings.

Mr. Soule's grievances were first considered, and the question as to the propriety of his recalling nation was decided upon. Mr Buchanan remarked that such a step would compromise both himself and Mr Mason, who, according to instructions, had made known to their accredited courts the policy of their government upon the question of Cuba. Soule's resignation would certainly be followed up by Buchanan's and Mason's. It was a virtual reflect on upon them, in their official transactions. You will understand that the Spanish government, the predecessor of this, had given to Mr Soule's proposal a prompt and positive refusal, and that nothing saved the United States from dishonor or open hostility but the revolution, and the Ostend convention.

The Ostend convention went beyond Mr. Soule's personal embarrassments. It took into consideration the replies which our ministers in England and France received from the governments to which they were accredited, upon the information communicated to them of the action policy in Cuba. These replies are guardedly worded, but the marked hostility of France and England towards American success, is every where plainly visible, as will be seen when printed. England recalled her offensive letter after the adjournment of the American convention. Louis Napoleon, not knowing this, arrests Mr. Soule on his way to Madrid, and offers apologies.

These papers must yet come before Congress They are too valuable to be locked up in the State Department.

It is questionable whether the committee the has in charge Cilugman's peace resolution will report in its favor. The President, Davis, Guthrie and Cushing are opposed to it. Should Mr. Bayly report in its favor it will be simply to get the matter out of his hands, as it is known that, personally, he is against it. Mr. Bayly says that its introduction, just at this time, was a piece of great indiscretion, and to this opinion he is supported by nearly all the Whigs. It is rumored that our foreign affairs are very far from being in a satisfactory condition, and that much of our difficulties are increased through British influence and intrigue. Lord Clarendon in this is daily before our eyes Lord Aberdeen's assurance that "British alliance with France was not intended to be to the exclusion of a citizen but took in the other hemisphere," is not forgotten It would, indeed, be the extreme of wisdom for the United States to relieve England from present embarrassment, simply to turn against us a more vigorous opposition.

After a letter from Belmont, of the Hague, is in the city, charging the Dutch Minister, Mr Calhoun, of Tennessee, and expressing a determination to resign. "Neither the President or Cabinet are for any relief upon my part," says Mr. "I am decided to appear before the world in a most unfavorable light when the fault is in Washington."

In June Buchanan will leave for the United States. An effort is making to put Cushing in his place, which does not meet with old Buck's approval. Mr Mason, of Virginia, is also mentioned, quietly urging this step. To harmonize the party Cushing must leave the Cabinet—The success of his intrigues are acknowledged on every hand. He is now at Madrid.

In regard to the succession Cushing may be considered, together with Jeff Davis, Forney and the Kitchen Cabinet, as a part of the Buchanan Ostend league against Marcy. The first object of this league is to get Marcy out of the Cabinet, and then to fight out the battle among themselves. But Marcy is a tough nut, when he will not resign to accommodate them. He will see them damned first. If General Pierce is President, says Marcy, of course I am in office. Otherwise, I will aid once the conspiracy damned first.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Charles Morgan*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 7th instant, inclusive. They are destitute of interest. The Galveston *Times* of the 7th says:

A gentleman, just from Waco, states that such was the rush of emigrants to the Seaward, that wagons had to wait two weeks before their turn come to cross the Brazos Persons on horse-back had to wait several hours. No end of similar character to the above comes from every thoroughfare of travel in Texas

A woman named McManus committed suicide by drowning herself, near Galveston, on the 4th.

MAIL TRAIN ATTACKED BY INDIANS—*Seven Indians Killed and Wounded.*—The El Paso mail arrived here last night, December 27th, and from the Rio Grande City, the mail train, under the charge of Dr Gold dings of our city, while on its way from San Antonio, to El Paso, was attacked by a band of Indians, in the vicinity of "Dead Man's Holes," which is not far from the Limpia, and very fortunately under the circumstances, the company had but a small Indian were with them at the time of the attack.

Dr. Goldings had nine men under his command, and Col. Shillman, with a company of men in the two companies had been separated by different roads a short time before. The Indians commenced the attack, coolly and deliberately, ahead by the first fire killed of the pony mules were in a dying condition when brought to El Paso.

The Grand Jury recommend improvements to accomplish the comfort of the officers and students, a remuneration to be paid to Professor Ricordo, the examiner in their chair of calculus, commendations for the officers and students. These improvements are to be carried without the interest of the State officers controlling their masters, and the Grand Jury recommend the appointment of a committee to wait on the Legislature, and urge the passage of the bill for the improvement of the Brazos River with being completed as small and battery on her, by striking her in the face with a bucket. The parties were held in the bonds of $400 to appear and sue or the accusation.

Wm. Ryan is also charged with having assaulted and robbed a Dutchman named Peter Hoffman, on Royal and Esplanade streets, late on Monday night He gave $400 security for his appearance.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. Patrick Dwyer, at the corner of Conti and New Levee streets, was entered yesterday morning about three o'clock by a man named John Smith, who effected his entrance by climbing over the awning and prying open the shutter of a window to the second story. The store keeper was awakened by the noise, and getting up saw the burglar in the room. The burglar drew a huge bowie knife on him, but a policeman hearing the alarm ran to the house and he was arrested. Smith was committed to prison.

STEALING A CHAIR.—Charles Powell was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing on the 6th inst a chair of the value of $6, from Mrs. Kingsley. He was required to give security of $300 for his appearance to be examined for the offence.

BURGLARS.—Thomas Brown, George Maier, and James Fisher, arrested for entering the house of Mrs. Eugenia Gaeble, in Treme street, on the 15th December last, and taking therefrom a silver watch of $10, were yesterday examined by Recorder Hennen, and committed to appear before the 1st District Court in default of a bond of $1,000 each.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Various articles of clothing to the value of over $100, were stolen from the house of Mr. Maurice Fuller, at 120 Hampton street, on the night of the 6th inst. A slave named Pedro, a servant in the house, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

WOREHOUSE.—Wm. Smith, Mary Smith, John Johnson, Wm. Henderson, John Knowles, Charles Owen, Ida Hill, were sent to the workhouse yesterday, for sixty days each, being considered dangerous and suspicious characters Mary Jane Thompson, Catherine Constant and Matilda Donnell, were sent to the same place for thirty days each, for vagrancy.

☞ A meeting of the unemployed was held in the Park at New York, on the evening of the 2d instant, when a number of most inflammatory speeches were made.

☞ A FAVORITE NAME.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette states the following:—"There are 38 towns named Salem, in the United States, the largest of which contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and the smallest in Pulaski county, Indiana, only 168. Fourteen of these Salems are in Ohio, and there are more than 2,000 inhabitants each, and 17 others have over 1,000."

ROBBERY.—Mr. Dodge from Barwick's Bayou, informs us that Mr. Gaston Delisle, a native from Guadalupe, now at the Bay, was robbed of $9,000 in Spanish doubloons, by two of the crew, on Sunday last. The public is requested to keep a sharp look out for the robbers. One hundred dollars reward is offered for their arrest.—*Thibodaux Minerva.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!
Boiler in Two Minutes!!
BRYANT'S PORLONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of COSTIVENESS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and are safe with infants. Thousands have been restored to health that had tried everything else without benefit, given in hundreds of cases. A single box is sufficient to prove their efficacy.
Ask for Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Twenty cents a box. Sold by druggists generally. J. BRYAN & CO., Rochester, N. Y., Proprietors.
Sold by Eby, New Orleans, wholesale agent. Call, or send for a pamphlet, gratis.
Jan 6-tf. 1 WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 181 Chartres street.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD is nearly as important to health as the circulation of the Steam Engine; by their beating engine, the heart, has driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the remotest extremities. Thus, the Vital Fluid, whether we sleep or wake, either brisk by through the arteries and returns easily through the veins, and carries with it, the vitality of life, from all beginning, and yet how neglected many are to the means, using their general in the deterioration of perfect health. Derangements in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause; and Dandelion, Mandrake, Aloes, Rhubarb, and Jalap, are the ingredients of Dr. Wistar's Vegetable Balsam, which, when taken in small quantities, will regulate the Bowels, and if there was no cure, Be not troubled, for it is to be able to obtain a bottle of Brandreth's Pills, Philadelphia, they rapidly set to unloading a human system. Jan 1 6 days

A CRYSTAL FLAVORER.—Spread more than half Shed Sweetness, imparting flavor to whatever it touches, and not injurious to the system. Sold by all druggists. O. VALENTOR & CO., Corner Royal and Barracks sts. 414

COMMERCIAL

The Bourse.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1854.

There was a good demand for Flour, cotton to-day, and the sales reached 5000 bales at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4½@5¾	Fair	10@10¾
Ordinary	6¼@7	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	7¾@8	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	8¾@8¾	Good & Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	9¼@9¾		

We do not hear of any transactions in Tobacco.

For Sugar, the country was good, and 1200 bales changed hands. Fair 3¾@3¾c.

Of Molasses, 500 bbls. were sold at 14¼@16c for ordinary to prime.

The Flour market was dull. Sales 1000 bbls at $8 25 @8 50 for superfine, and $8 17½@8 25 for extra brands.

Of Corn, Oats, or Provisions nothing was sold, there being no supply of consequence.

The sales of Corn were 1000 sacks at 80@87½c. Of Oats, 1000 bushels.

Pork is dull, and retailing slowly at former rates.

Bacon is quiet and unchanged. Sales of Jowl.

Of Whiskey, about 150 bbls were sold at 30c. gallon.

Some 500 bales Hay were disposed of at $20@27 50 ⅌ ton.

Of Coffee, 1300 bags were sold at 9¾c., including 300 at 9¾c.

Exchange is without alteration. We quote—

EXCHANGE OUT TOWN.

Sterling	9¾@9¾	⅌ cent prem	
France	5f. 25¾@5f. 20	⅌ dec.	
New York, sixty day bills	¼@¾	⅌ cent prem	
Do. Checks	¾@¾	⅌ cent prem	
Boston, sixty days	¼@½	⅌ cent prem	
Philadelphia, do	¼@¾	⅌ cent dis	
Havana, 10 days and sight days	¾	⅌ cent prem	

There were no Freight engagements to-day.

Wilson's Canadian Vermifuge.

This medicine is acknowledged by all who have used it to be far superior to any of the kind heretofore offered to the public, for the expulsion of worms from the alimentary canal, and being as replasable than any other, is more easily administered. It not only destroys worms and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach or bowels of children, quite especially those in bad health. The mucus forms the bed or nest in which worms produce their young, and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered.

This medicine generally now use WINKER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE. This medicine is a simple vegetable preparation, and can always be administered with perfect safety and confidence as to the result, as it will always destroy worms and restore the patient to health.

Over one thousand certificates have been sent to the agents from planters, merchants and physicians, bearing testimony to the efficacy of this infallible remedy.

☞ Warranted in all cases.

☞ Prepared only by JOHN WINER, Manufacturing Chemist and Wholesale Druggist, Hamilton, Canada West.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, at manufacturer's prices, by

151 Chartres street, New Orleans,
Jan 8-tf. Under the Dr ugs Hotel.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, reliable and suitable 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 the mode of treatment, can be obtained without charge," from

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
181 Chartres street, New Orleans.

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

CARPETING AT REDUCED PRICES.

FOR the purpose of reducing our present large stock of all kinds of CARPETING, we are now selling them at much below cost for cash.

Our stock comprises WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, Brussels 3 Ply, Ingrains, Dutch Hemp, Cotton Chain, Venetians, Floorings, Matting, &c. Also—Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Drugget, Rugs, Baize, &c.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
21 Chartres street.
dec 18

WINNER HOSIER—500 boxes (assorted) Hosiery, dyed and capped, in Customs-free stripes, suitable for the Mexican market, for sale by

JOS. H. CAHUZAC & CO., Jan 10 Levee st

CANDLES—500 boxes Star, 300 half do of 30 lb. each, for sale by JOS. LANDIS & CO.,
Jan 10 32 Tchoupitoulas street

NEUTRAL STEARIN—Sperm, Sweet, Extra Sweet, Lard, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
Jan 10 32 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY—300 barrels 3 ⅌ Ct. Rye, for sale by Oliver's store, 100 do Fletcher's do, 100 do Raw, high proof, 100 half bbls rectified, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS,
Jan 10 32 Tchoupitoulas st

LINSEED OIL—20 barrels for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
Jan 10 32 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD OIL—150 bbls No. 1, Winter strained, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS,
Jan 10 32 Tchoupitoulas st

TODDFISH—Drums, bl do, qr do, 100 in coopers, 50 lb do and qr boxes, landing ex ships Asterion Bennington and S W Lind, for sale by

JOB H MARKS & CO.,
Jan 10 76 and 78 Magazine st

SOAP—1500 boxes Winchester & Armstrong's various qualities, for sale by

J. H. MARKS & CO.,
Jan 10 76 and 78 Magazine st

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes Lecard's pure Sperm, for sale by JOS H MARKS & CO.,
Jan 10 76 and 78 Magazine st

MACKEREL—Nos 1, 2 and 3, large fat, very small 4000 packages, landing and in store for sale by

JOB H MARKS & CO., 76 and 78 Magazine st

SALMON—15 barrels Salmon, for sale by

JOB H MARKS & CO.,
Jan 10 76 and 78 Magazine st

FISH—3000 drums New Smyrna, landing ex ships Asterion and S W Lind, for sale by

JOB H MARKS & CO 76 & 78 Magazine st

WHALE OIL—50 bbls winter bleached, refined, for sale by JOB H MARKS,
Jan 10 76 and 78 Magazine st

NOTHER TRIAL BATTERS—10 cases Rice cut skin, warranted to be the finest and most durable paddle, for sale at very low prices and close the stock, by

Jan 10 JOB H MARKS & CO., 76 and 78 Magazine st

LARDING from ship D mark from Bordeaux—1 ⅌ cases fruits in brandy (Chauvet Ble.) 40 cases in jars; 60 cases Cherries in brandy, first quality (Chauvet Ble.) 300 boxes Prunes, Agen, Fleurs (Chauvet Ble.) for sale by

Jan 10 GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee.

VERMOUTH—250 cases Vermouth (I. Nelly, Bon & Co.) 300 do do. (Turbet) 175 cases Muscat Wine of Frontignan, for sale by

Jan 10 GIRAUD, Old Levee.

BORDEAUX WINE—70 casks Red Wine, middling good; 50 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 60 cases Claret, Medoc, Chateau Lafite, ship price quality; 40 cases White Wine, Haut Sauterne, 100 bottles Champagne, ratio brandy, for sale by

Jan 10 GIRAUD, 40 Old Levee st.

REMOVAL
CAVELIER & MAXENT have removed their Cigar Store to 54 Chartres street, 54
CAVELIER & MAXENT,
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH WINES.
Jan 10

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, reliable and suitable 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 the mode of treatment, can be obtained without charge," from

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
181 Chartres street, New Orleans.

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

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Housekeepers, Read This.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS SELLING OFF TO CHANGE BUSINESS—NO 17 CAMP STREET

The undersigned, having determined on a change in their business, are offering their splendid stock of GOODS at such prices as will induce purchasers to call and examine the articles, who will take the trouble to call. The goods consist in part of—

Tinned Castors,	China, Glass and Earthenware,
Plated Waiters,	Rich Decorated Ale Sets,
Plated Ba