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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,605.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. A portion of the back mails arrived.

THINGS IN MEXICO.

The Mexican intelligence brought by the steamship *Tennessee*, although two weeks later than previous accounts, really adds but little to our stock of information. Civil war undoubtedly exists in the unhappy republic. Two distinct governments are organized under the administration of Zuloaga, the head of the revolutionary party; the other at Guanajuato, with Juarez, the constitutional successor to Comonfort, at its head. Both parties are preparing for a struggle, and the papers are filled with accounts of marches and countermarches, and military movements of every kind. The war, however, nothing decisive has occurred, in a general conflict has taken place, and the country seems in nearly the same situation as it was a fortnight ago.

The government at the capital is as busy as ever in the preliminaries to issuing decrees. One of the most important provided for the punishment of traitors at the city of Mexico by the authorities at Vera Cruz and Tampico, in consequence of the opposition of those places to the authority of Zuloaga. This has called forth a decree, and the Vera Cruz papers denounce it as an arbitrary and tyrannical act, usurping government—one which no one should refuse to obey, and will gladly treat with disdain. Vera Cruz is still very much attached to the legitimate government of Comonfort, declining acknowledging the authority or decrees of Zuloaga.

The *Universal Francais*, which appeared under the supervision of the *Trait d'Union*, has been suspended for dabbling in politics. The publication will be resumed on condition of abstaining from any expression of opinion on political questions. This is an infringement on the Constitution, like the *Trait d'Union*, was able and impartial exponent of the views of intelligent persons outside of Mexico, and furnished a comprehensive and correct view of the condition of things in that country.

Zuloaga has published a decree ordering the execution of all persons within the capital, who may be found in the army, to be set at liberty. Provision is made for this act of clemency by the payment of $2 each, and the return to Zuloaga's forces in the city of $1 each, which is quite sufficient to represent the state of disorder, this display of generosity may be safely indulged in. The triumph of the reaction.

Mariano Moctezuma.—A select and classical concert, composed chief of amateurs, attended Messrs. A Vieuxtemps's first *matinee musicale* at the Lecture Room of Odd Fellows' Hall. The programme which was performed with a delightful sentiment and self-improvement. It is to secure and retain it; thinkers, writers and men of success in business. and useful lecture to all, ing men and women.—Examinations daily, Principal.

Treatment for Diseases of the ... ing the attention of our readers to the advertisement, we would ... to the certificates from reliable citizens here, ... effects of curing diseases ... Dr. Bell's stay here is for a ... Those who wish to consult him must not delay. His success ... unprecedented by any

Wilson & Co.—In our advertising ... the announcement of ... corner of Conti and ... This well-known and long ... have constantly on hand an ... ware, earthen ware, ... ishing goods and fancy ar... every possible description ... der at wholesale and retail at ... rices. The reader is referred to ... advertisement itself for details. City ... dealers, as well as the public in ... generally, will act prudently in examining the stock of Messrs. Mercer, Morton & Co. before effecting their purchases elsewhere.

Vanucchi's Museum.—This establishment continues to be one of the great centres of attraction in the double-headed child, which has been visited by thousands, will remain for a week longer. We therefore advise ... who have not examined this prodigy of ... to do so at once.

The birth of Christ, his entrance into Jerusalem, the trial of Christ, the last supper, and other religious subjects, constitute the greater portion of Vanucchi's gallery of wax statues, and as this is Lent, pious persons ... appropriately visit the Museum at this ...

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES.

We understand that a bill has been, or will be, introduced into the Legislature to increase the salary of the District Judges in the city from $3,500 to $4,500; and in the country from $3,500 to $3,500. Such a measure will elicit the hearty approval of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of Louisiana. With respect to the District Judges in New Orleans the question hardly admits of discussion, but we shall very briefly indicate a few reasons why an increase in their emoluments would be an act of simple justice.

1. No man living in respectable society, and moving in refined and educated circles, can support himself and family decently on the inadequate compensation allowed our Judges. The expenses of living have nearly doubled since the passage of the enactment fixing their respective salaries at $3,500.

2. A capable Judge is selected from among the members of the Bar, and is fairly presumed to be able to earn by his practice more than the amount of his annual salary. If he accepts the office, it is for the sake of position rather than remuneration, and he should certainly not be made a loser by the transfer of his functions from a lower to a higher station. If the salary is retained at its present meagre figure, the time will come when learned and experienced jurisconsults will refuse promotion at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice; and the Bench will be composed exclusively of brainless and helpless pettifoggers.

3. A District Judge holds office under the new Constitution for four years only. At the expiration of his term, he must, if not re-elected, descend to the ranks. In becoming a Judge he gives up his private practice. He gradually loses caste as a lawyer, and if forced to resume his profession, can seldom, if ever, reacquire lucrative practice. Hence he should be amply remunerated, as he may chance to be a serious loser by the acceptance of judicial office.

4. Intellectual ability, the learning acquired by severe and prolonged studies, rigid probity and impartiality should, and for the most part, do distinguish our Judges. Are these qualifications to be treated as if they were no higher than those of a first-rate accountant or book-keeper in an extensive commercial house? Is a Judge to be placed on a level with a good clerk, and compensated accordingly? Such a principle would soon deprive the Bench of all claims to respect and reverence. The labors of a Judge are immense. The sessions of the Court are the least of his duties. It is the investigation of nice points of law, the decision of intricate questions, the poring over authorities, the close and constant mental toil which constitute the more important part of his functions. His work is many times harder than most professions, and his labor is of an exhausting character. He is compelled in a great measure to seclude himself from the innocent pleasures of existence, to deny himself the healthful amenities of life, and to pass his time alternately within the precincts of the Court, and in the recesses of his law library. Is the pitiful sum of $3,500 per annum a fitting compensation for this ceaseless round of arduous duties? We submit the answer to the wisdom and equity of our General Assembly.

Thalberg and Vieuxtemps's sixth and last concert takes place this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The programme announced is of extraordinary variety and interest. Thalberg will play Masaniello, Tarantella, a grand fantasia from *Norma* with his pupil, Mons. D. Ohlendorff, and a duo from Don Giovanni with Vieuxtemps. Mr. Vieuxtemps will perform Les Resurgiocle, Jerusalem, Russian airs, Etude in D., and the duo with Thalberg; while Signor Arditani and Madame Johannsen and Miss Kemp will sing various selections from operas, and ballads. This being positively the last evening concert, we may hope that it will be brilliantly attended. Let it not be said that our musical loving population cannot afford liberally six entertainments given by artists of such transcendent merit.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Hall & Hildreth, of the St. Charles Hotel, offering the above reward for the delivery of certain bank notes of value lost between Grivier and Conti streets.

Thanks.—We return thanks to the officers of the steamer *Natchez* for late river papers.

From Kansas.—St. Louis, Feb. 25.—The Kickapoo correspondent of the *Republican* reports that a party, headed by Chas. Lenhart, had burned the offices of lawyer Boyd and Dr. Davis, in that place, the latter of whom had fled to Missouri. Dr. Diffendorf had been discharged by the Committee of investigation.

The Legislature has adjourned. The Constitution Convention bill had not been approved by the Governor.

Armed bodies were reported in the vicinity of Fort Scott, but there had been no fighting.

Fire in New York.—New York, Feb. 18.—Stores, 25 and 27 Maiden Lane were destroyed by fire last night. The first was occupied by Messrs. Windle & Co., house furnishers, and Charles Abenheid, chinaware dealer. Windle & Co. estimate their loss at $100,000—fully insured.

Mr. Ashenfeld's loss is about $130,000, on which there is $100,000 insurance. No. 25 was occupied by Mr. Fleet, clothier, whose stock was mostly saved. No. 23 Liberty street was also destroyed by fire at the same time. It was occupied by Edward Harris, an importer of fancy goods, whose loss is $40,000—fully insured.

The Petersburg *Intelligencer*, being solicited by its neighbor, the *Democrat*, to join the Democratic party, makes the following capital reply. Says the *Intelligencer*:

A Democrat! But what sort of a Democrat? Such as himself? Then we should have to quarrel with and take sides against the Democratic administration at Washington, on the Lecompton question, on its Nicaraguan policy, on its Kansas policy, till recently—on all the principal measures whereby it has sought to ingratiate and establish Democracy. And we should have to make war Clay, and the officers of the United States ships of war were appealed to, but they would not act in concert, and seemed to have been more annoyed at the captain's importunity than zealous for his redress; and he is still in prison.

There is not a prison in any port of Spanish-America in which Northern villages have not groaned away their lives in unjust and illegal sufferings. Captain Jefferson gives this sample of it among the Peruvians:

"These people pride themselves when they get an American in their clutches, and vie with each other who can abuse him the most —the *Gringo*, a nickname for any of the Saxon race.

"Many cruelties have I seen inflicted on the persons of American citizens and other defenceless foreigners in this den of infamy and oppression. The high-headed wrong is too painful to narrate, and in any civilized country would be disbelieved. So savage and cruel were some acts of barbarity that my heart bled at the sight, but in my captive position I could not alleviate their sufferings. The probability is, that when they will be made known to the public, they will be discredited; nevertheless, they are undeniable facts, as many of the sufferers are yet living evidences.

"I have now as my companions of captivity two American mechanics, who were cruelly and publicly whipped, like negroes on a plantation—hung or suspended in the air by the thumbs, while the flagellation was going on—receiving one hundred lashes at the hands of the police of Callao, on the night of the 19th of November. Their bodies were nothing more nor less than a mass of matter when brought here; but after the accession of Judge Lynch's sentence, they were then taken, their hands tied behind, their feet lashed together with whip cords, the line passing from hands to feet, another line or fall thrown over one of the beams of the house, and the end made fast to the centre of the knee of lashing. In this way they were again suspended in the air, bending the body in an uneven position from that of its natural way, and left in this position until clots of blood were raised from the stomach. They were only lowered at intervals, to keep them from suffocating; and when life was nearly extinct from this torture they were put head first into the stocks, and left in that position all night, except when any of the brutal soldiers should please to amuse themselves by kicking them."

The Lake Providence (La.) *Herald* says:

Our fellow-citizen Dr. H. S. Bloodworth is truly unfortunate. He has lost by fire no less than four gins within a few years. The fourth (some new) was completed on Wednesday morning last. The origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery, although the supposition is that it was accidental, caused by friction from the machinery. We have not learned the amount of the loss in this instance, but believe it to be covered by insurance.

In Lord Byron's "Curse of Minerva," written in 1811, in denunciation of Lord Elgin's robbery of the Greek marbles, occur the following lines. They open a prophetic view of the shadowing of prudent British colonization in India:

"Look to the East, where Ganges's rich wave
Hears on its breast the tribute of the brave;
Where Indus pours through many a parched plain
The sacred stream that drains the Caspian mere,—
Where Glory smiles on Albion's gallant band,
And tints all with the crimson of her hand."

Wednesday, Feb. 17.—Mr. Houston's resolution, offered yesterday, relating to the extension of a protectorate over Central America by the United States was taken up.

Mr. Wilson thought it was an extraordinary proposition, and one calculated to foster a spirit of filibusterism and disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world.

Mr. Houston denied that it was a proposition to extend our dominions, but said it only intended simply to benefit our neighbors. He was opposed to filibusterism, but he thought the subject one worthy of consideration, especially as other powers have designs on Central America.

Mr. Mason objected to such a reference, because the Central American States would justly regard such reference as an indignity. Although weak, they were sovereign and independent States, with whom we have treaties, and therefore should be regarded as political equals. He doubted the policy of establishing protectorates anywhere.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment, that whereas, a state of colonial dependence is not calculated to illustrate the theory and practice of popular sovereignty and perfect freedom, therefore the committee be instructed to inquire also with regard to the propriety of extending a protectorate over Cuba, in view of its proximity to our possessions on the North American continent.

Mr. Toombs advocated the resolution. He said the time for action was not far distant, and it had better be considered now.

Mr. Mason moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

The Army bill was then taken up. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, submitted a substitute, which Mr. Wilson accepted instead of his own, providing for four thousand volunteers to serve only during the present troubles in Utah.

Mr. Johnson said that he offered his amendment because he deemed it right in itself, and at the same time reflected the views of the Administration. The bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs did not represent the wishes of the Administration, which had sent a message to the public and, more than once, to Congress, asking for the passage of a bill similar to the one he offered. The enlistment and destruction of God's images in this country. The daily report of crime has become sickening in its wickedness and atrocity.

The absence of Mr. Meloe is given as a reason for the non prosecution of blackwood. Why is Mr Meloe absent? Why are our ears daily deafened with a record of blood? Wherefore, but because we of New Orleans balk at the way to justice? Within the week five men or more have been hurried to dusty death, and their murderers are now calculating on the chances of escape. Murder is not a sacred, but an abominable thing in New Orleans—where and every man who sits still and declines to protect against it is less than a coward—less than a man—less than a lover of New Orleans. From memories and from the past, we call upon the citizens to arise, and crush down the monster. Let the city, we ask no more than the Washington, where they will be made known to the public, they will be discredited; nevertheless, they are undeniable facts, as many of the sufferers are yet living evidences.

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Wm. Walker was arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer to a charge of having, on the 26th instant, organized, and caused to be organized illegal bodies within a cane, and afterwards attempted to escape.

Rhoderick Farr's Court.—Patrick Murphy was examined and sent before the First District Court, without privilege of bail, to answer to the charge of having, on the 26th instant, at the Levee, struck Mr. Hall with a cane, whereby he was severely injured. The examination revealed no malice on the part of the accused in the matter; or at least none of which he could be charged with.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 26.—*Senate*.—The bill giving the Chamber of Commerce the right to appoint six inspectors passed in its third reading, with an amendment allowing the Chamber to recommend suitable persons for inspectors, and the Governor to appoint only such as are so recommended.

The bill relative to pilots passed on its third reading, after much debate.

This bill appoints a Board of Commissioners, consisting of two pilots and three members of the Board of Underwriters, who shall be recommended to the Governor.

The act withdrawing the swamp lands from sale passed, ayes 14, nays 12.

Senate.—The bill extending the bonds of the Citizens' Bank was reported favorably upon.

Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to establish a branch of the Citizens' Bank at Shreveport.

The bill for the relief of F. F. Folger & Co. was concurred in.

The Jury bill passed a reading, with one or two amendments.

The last report from Mr. Guzman is that he is improving and will recover.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 26.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Shields claimed a seat on the ground that Minnesota was a sovereign State.

Objections were made on the ground that Minnesota is not yet admitted to the Union.

In the *House*, the expulsion of Matteson was debated.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

Vicksburg, Feb. 25.—The Aurora passed down at 8 this morning.

CONGRESS.

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[Advertisement.]
The Commercial Bank of New Orleans.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.
The opportunity of an opposition ticket for the approaching election of Directors for this institution has given rise to certain rumors, which have been put in circulation, and unfortunately believed, that the opposing candidates, if successful, intend to devote the funds of the institution to varying pipes in the Second District, and thereby deprive the stockholders of their expected dividends. Though such ought not to be good grounds for the defeat of the opposition ticket, considering that the institution was organized as much for the welfare and benefit of the city at large as for the individual profit of the stockholders, yet we are free to state that such rumors are entirely fraudulent, although the parties named on the ticket in question might naturally desire the laying of pipes in populous and paying portions of the City. Third District more lucrative and profitable than their extension through solitary and almost deserted regions for the mere gratification and accommodation of a single individual.

As far as we have been able to learn, the members of the opposition ticket appear to be of opinion that the interests of the institution would be promoted by the removal of the funds thereof from a private house, which is not the custody of them for seven or eight years, to the vaults of the Bank; and the course of the Directors in making their deposits in a private house is, we believe, without precedent, and based on a dangerous principle, making them individually liable in case of loss.

The opposition are further of opinion that it would be more advantageous to purchase two or three times more than the requisite quantity of coal to be used in their works, each year, when it can be obtained at thirty to thirty-five cents per barrel, instead of waiting, as they believe has some times been done, until the price rises to eighty cents per barrel, when it must be purchased absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the works.

They also firmly believe in the advantage and propriety of having a President who can devote his whole time and attention to the interests of the institution instead of selecting one whose private affairs require his absence from the city eight months in the year, even although he may appoint as his representative the worthy Treasurer of the city, the opposition are of opinion that a gentleman standing the acknowledged abilities of the latter gentleman, it is too much even for him to fill two distinct and important offices at the same time without prejudice to the one or the other.

The opposition might urge several other cogent reasons for desiring a change in the administration of the affairs of the institution, but down the foregoing amply sufficient to indicate and rally right-thinking stockholders to support them.

SEVERAL STOCKHOLDERS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"Have Mercy on Us."—The prayer of crying men and women has become the cry of despair in the inhabitants of New Orleans. Murder stalks in the streets, and has no longer hooded behind. The defiancement and desecration of God's images in this country would be disbelieved. So savage and cruel were some acts of barbarity that my heart bled at the sight, but in my captive position I could not alleviate their sufferings. The probability is, that when they will be made known to the public, they will be discredited; nevertheless, they are undeniable facts, as many of the sufferers are yet living evidences.

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Founding.—A child about eight months old, abandoned by some heartless mother, was picked up on Basin street last night. The infant was taken care of.

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the late Capt. Augustus Egbert, who was stabbed on Bourbon street on Wednesday night. Verdict: "Died from the effect of a stab inflicted by Armand Fondren, aided and abetted by Simon Lewis.

An inquest on the case of Dennis Hickey, the millkman, murdered by Rodriguez, occupies the attention of Coroner Stanton at the morgue. He is still in jail, and will remain there to approve the case.

Fire.—A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the store of Mr. Dunn, corner of Ferdinand and Gondchitres streets. The house was somewhat damaged.

Rhoderick Steyn's Court.—William Brassy and Chas. Casey were arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer to a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain from the 2d last inst. It is supposed that a taint of vagrancy also rests on the latter.

Joseph Keating is, on the 24 proximo, to undergo an examination on a charge of having, in company with Simon Chabert, on the 22d inst., ravished Margaret Urban, on Tyrtan Walk, and threatened her with an axe and threatened her husband.

Ellen Kelly, charged with the crime of having stimulated the fiend to the commission of the horrible crime of violence against Daniel Kelly, were discharged.

William Harvey, accused of having beaten Thomas Kelly, was also discharged, and Thomas H. Silbert, charged with having, on the 22d inst., struck the latter on the face, received one of John Bennett's front teeth, was allowed to go his way, the prosecutor failing to appear.

Wynn Reid was arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer to a charge of having, on the 26th instant, in company with others, committed divers heinous with a cane, and afterwards attempted to escape.

Rhoderick Farr's Court.—Patrick Murphy was examined and sent before the First District Court, without privilege of bail, to answer to the charge of having, on the 26th instant, at the Levee, struck Mr. Hall with a cane, whereby he was severely injured. The examination revealed no malice on the part of the accused in the matter; or at least none of which he could be charged with.

Rhoderick Adam's Court.—Bridget Byrnes, examined on a charge of assaulting Ann Harding and throwing her into the gutter, on the 17th inst., whereby her leg was broken. Fined $5 and costs.

Captain Jefferson, of the barque *Teresa Tharp*, went to Peru in October, 1856, to recover his ship, which had been run away with by the crew at Callao. He found of the vessel in port, but so far from obtaining it, or receiving any assistance from the Peruvian authorities, they sided in the work of plunder, and heaped all forms of cruelty and injustice upon him. Our minister, Mr. Clay, and the officers of the United States ships of war were appealed to, but they would not act in concert, and seemed to have been more annoyed at the captain's importunity than zealous for his redress; and he is still in prison.

There is not a prison in any port of Spanish-America in which Northern villages have not groaned away their lives in unjust and illegal sufferings. Captain Jefferson gives this sample of it among the Peruvians:

"These people pride themselves when they get an American in their clutches, and vie with each other who can abuse him the most —the *Gringo*, a nickname for any of the Saxon race.

"Many cruelties have I seen inflicted on the persons of American citizens and other defenceless foreigners in this den of infamy and oppression. The high-headed wrong is too painful to narrate, and in any civilized country would be disbelieved. So savage and cruel were some acts of barbarity that my heart bled at the sight, but in my captive position I could not alleviate their sufferings. The probability is, that when they will be made known to the public, they will be discredited; nevertheless, they are undeniable facts, as many of the sufferers are yet living evidences.

"I have now as my companions of captivity two American mechanics, who were cruelly and publicly whipped, like negroes on a plantation—hung or suspended in the air by the thumbs, while the flagellation was going on—receiving one hundred lashes at the hands of the police of Callao, on the night of the 19th of November. Their bodies were nothing more nor less than a mass of matter when brought here; but after the accession of Judge Lynch's sentence, they were then taken, their hands tied behind, their feet lashed together with whip cords, the line passing from hands to feet, another line or fall thrown over one of the beams of the house, and the end made fast to the centre of the knee of lashing. In this way they were again suspended in the air, bending the body in an uneven position from that of its natural way, and left in this position until clots of blood were raised from the stomach. They were only lowered at intervals, to keep them from suffocating; and when life was nearly extinct from this torture they were put head first into the stocks, and left in that position all night, except when any of the brutal soldiers should please to amuse themselves by kicking them."

NEW STORE.
P. F. MIOTON & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Chartres streets.
THE undersigned, having entirely closed up their late concern at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, have opened a new store at the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, (CITIZENS' BANK BUILDING,) where they will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES.
We shall endeavor to sell our goods at wholesale and retail, very cheap for cash.
We would likewise call those in need of goods to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
We have a good stock on hand, and shall constantly keep in store, all articles in the
Furnishing
Hotels,
Restaurants,
Bar-rooms, Shops,
Steamboats, and
City and Country
Merchants.
Complete dinner sets, from $10 to $200;
Tea, coffee and chocolate sets, from $3 to $25;
Dessert sets, (fancy) from $20 to $75;
Chamber sets, from $1 to $50;
Cut glass, per set;
Fancy handled table cutlery;
Britannia ware;
China plates, dishes, cups, &c., double thick, for restaurants;
Glassware, cut, plain and moulded;
Lamp chimneys, plain and cut;
Lamp burners and wicks, of all sizes;
Pocket cutlery, in great variety and quantities;
Pocket knives, a new article for restaurants;
Pocket pistols, a new article for restaurants;
Fancy goods, in great variety, quantities and prices;
Salad spoons and forks, and cake spoons;
Liquor cases, from $2 50 to $40;
Work baskets, plush boxes;
Ice cream plates of white, decorated and gilt China;
Candle shades and chamber sets, of all sorts;
Lamps, hanging, hall, piano and parlor glasses, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
The special attention of city and country merchants is called to the following list of goods:
100 crates assorted earthenware for country trade;
100 crates assorted earthenware for TEXAS trade;
100 crates stone ware;
15 crates white granite;
5 crates English China, called Staffordshire;
10 crates white granite, plain and dark blue;
20 crates assorted ware, plain and dark blue;
100 crates assorted ware, fancy, for trade and country;
100 crates tableware, white, common and half common;
100 crates tableware, assorted colors;
100 crates tableware, blue, green and red edge;
70 crates white and decorated China;
6 cases of looking glasses, (rough;)
6 cases looking glasses;
6 cases looking glasses, extra fine;
3 cases looking glasses, extra fine;
4 cases fancy decorated flower vases;
12 cases fancy decorated bowls, assorted;
25 cases tureens;
150 cases tumbling-glasses, assorted, in boxes of half or one dozen;
2 cases assorted trays and waiters;
2 cases candlesticks and candelabras, bronzed;
2 cases assorted American glassware, etc., etc.
R. F. MIOTON & CO.,
corner of Chartres and Canal streets.
feb28

New Hackney Steward.
LOST, Canal Bank Note
One of the hundred dollars.
One of the hundred dollars.
One of fifty dollars.
One of fifty dollars.
A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of the same at the St. Charles Hotel.
HALL & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.
feb26 2

ALL persons indebted to the late PIERRE ARNOUX, are requested to call on the undersigned, corner St. Ann and Chartres streets.
GABRIEL PRATS.
feb26 2

CHEESE, DECKHORN AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—75 boxes Dutch cheese; 5 tons Brunner cheese; 1000 Decknorn tobacco; 500 three do do; 500 two do do; 500 Chewing tobacco; 10 bales, 12 bales, 20 do do; 31 half do do; 50 quarter do do; 100 Philadelphia Scotch and Pocketing tobacco, for sale by
J. VIOSCA, 29
feb26 29 Canal st.

CHEESE, DRIED FRUITS AND PEOTHS IN JUNK.—15 bales superior Indian Peaches; 10 do Cherries; 50 casks assorted almonds; 25 boxes do assorted Prune in juice; 20 do Strawberries do do; 100 do Peaches in do;
J. VIOSCA, 29
feb26 29 Canal st.

10 PACKAGES refined tin (in 10); 5 cases white lead; 5 do yellow do; 1 do green do.
LACOSTE, 63 Old Levee st.
feb26

POULTRY, &c.—10 prime refined, for sale by
B. DURAND,
feb26 corner St. Peter and Royal sts.

ALMANACS—1858—For sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

CRUSHED in Store—50 tierces refined; 50 do extra; 50 do choice; 100 do Crushed; 50 do Loaves; 50 do Powdered; 50 do Lahaye; 100 do Yellow; 25 do Coffee; 50 do Clarified Sugars.
SAMUEL THOMAS & CO.,
feb26 Corner Gravier and Tchoupitoulas sts.

FLOUR—100 barrels extra, superfine and fine, for sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

CANDLES—150 boxes Star, for sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

BEEF—75 bbls Barb Beef, for sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

BUTTER—50 firkins and 50 tierces Goshen, for sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 only 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

PORK—Mess, N. O. and Prime, for sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

CORN—20 cribs corn, for sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

WHISKY—150 barrels Rye Whisky, for sale by
feb26 GALLIEN & PASCAL,
27 and 29 Old Levee st.

CHEESE—200 boxes Western Reserve, for sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

BACON—100 barrels Shoulders and Western Sides, for sale by
GALLIEN & PASCAL,
feb26 27 and 29 Old Levee st.

SALT—300 bags coarse Liverpool, for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZ