THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEISSE & CO.
G. P. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
H. DUFOUR.

The Daily paper, one year in advance).....$12
Tri-weekly paper, semi-weekly).....$
Those subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through the post office, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,679.

Advertisements will be inserted at intervals will [illegible] Dollar for every TEN lines for the first [illegible], for each insertion.
Notices or Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements of their business the line. Cards of [illegible] and to extend to real estate every other day. [illegible] to advertising will be stopped until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the p[illegible]
Terms.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Among the numerous irritating controversies which at various times have threatened the permanency of amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain, that respecting the right of search has always been the most serious, and to the present time the most unsettled. It was the prominent grievances which occasioned the war of 1812, and the failure of various governments, on the restoration of peace, finally to arrange the question to banish it from the realm of future diplomatic discussion, led even then to the apprehension that it would hereafter be a source of renewed difficulty. This has been laid down by the United States several times broadly and distinctly and never more clearly and forcibly than Cass in his letter of April 10th, to Lord Napier. In that public document Mr. Cass, as Secretary of State holds the following language:

"No foreign officer to board the vessel of any power, to assume command of her, and examine her papers, to sit upon her character, to decide finally whether she is navigated lawfully, and to send her in at pleasure. This cannot be submitted to by any nation without injury and dishonor. The United States deny the right of the British, or any other power whatever, for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels in time of peace.

"This is the principle asserted by our Government. It is that which no nation on earth has the right to question, and which, if it refuse to return or take possession of the vessel in dispute, upon any pretext whatever, is responsible for the consequences. It is remarkable, indeed, that in connection with after the promulgation of this principle, the fundamental objection to the claim of the right of search, British cruisers still dare wantonly to exercise it, and would venture to stop and search any merchant vessel of the first offense had been committed. It was a declaration that the flag was no longer a shield for all hazards." Rely upon it, the next British war has no defence. It was with the United States nothing whatever to gain, and everything to lose by a conflict. She would not engage because she thinks she can win a victory. She sees clearly that she has not, and she knows that her power is greatly enhanced, and ours greatly diminished, in the eyes of other powers if she can, for a while lord it over us, and insult our vaunted supremacy. She is prepared to change her tone when she discovers danger, but when that discovery arrives, her object will have been accomplished. We do trust that the people and the Government rulers derive their power from us will take the matter into hand, and promptly and effectually avenge the insolent and intolerable aggression. [illegible] other people insist upon a positive disavowal and punishment by Great Britain of the [illegible] claim to overhaul American vessels in time of peace. We harbor no ill will against England; we are by no means [illegible] in disposition, but sooner than submit to so dishonorable, disgraceful, galling a despotism, we would be willing to accept war, with all its terrible concomitants. With nations as with individuals there is something more terrible to brave than death—it is dishonor and cowardice. If America suffers England to maintain the right of search she will deserve to become a hissing and a scorn among the nations of the earth.

Messrs. Marseilles Shirts.—This novelty in the way of under garments has been received at S. N. Moody's, corner Canal and Royal streets. The Marseilles shirts are of elegant white and figured patterns.

Cheap and Fine Summer Clothing.—Our friends Abram Meyer & Co., No. 34 Magazine street, are already in the field with a splendid stock of summer clothing, which, as usual, is seen by their advertisement, is offered for sale at very moderate rates.—Fine coats and pantaloons can be obtained to every taste, and almost every purse. Fine [illegible] and undergarments is likewise [illegible].

Look to Your Watches.—We invite attention to the advertisement of T. L. White, No. 74 Chartres street. His supply of law and repeating watches is unsurpassed. Members of [illegible] can depend upon having their watches carefully and promptly attended to. He has also a most valuable treatise on [illegible] subjects at White's as soon as [illegible] ished at the North. See his [illegible] in our advertising columns.

New Books.—We are indebted to A. & E. Hays, No. 7 Exchange place, for the following publications:

Harper's Monthly Magazine for June—an admirable number, with several clever articles, richly and profusely illustrated, and with four more chapters of "The Virginians."

Appleton's Stories of a Picture Gallery—a collection of the [illegible] brood of exciting [illegible].

Richard O'Connor, or the Outcast Orphan. This is a reproduction of Leigh Ritchie's novel of the "Wearyfoot Common," under a new name.

Gold Dust, or the Days of the Ironsides—a novel by Oliver Cromwell's time. By H. W. Herbert.

The Yellow Frigate, or the two Sisters. A [illegible] story by Capt. Grant.

Westminster Review.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the April number of this vigorous and able publication.

Telegraphic Items.

Congressional.—Washington, May 22.—*Senate.*—In the Senate Mr. Mason's resolution was passed, asking the President for information respecting the seizure of our vessels at Tampico, and on the coast of Africa, and also for further information of the Gulf cutter[illegible] perpetrated by the same insolent power.

Mr. Wilson's resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report specified estimates for retrenchments and reform in the expenditures of the government, was passed.

Mallory's Naval Committee of 33 reported a bill, which was read twice, for the construction of six small war steamers.

The Homestead bill was discussed—there was no action taken upon it.

Adjourned.

Railroad Accident—*Falling of a Bridge.*—Cleveland, May 15.—An accident of a serious nature occurred last night on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad. As the Cincinnati express train, bound north, was crossing the bridge at East Lafayette, the structure gave way, precipitating the whole train into the water. The conductor, fireman and engineer were killed, and a number of persons were injured.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The accident mentioned as occurring at 5 o'clock this morning. The night was very dark, and the high water had undermined the abutments of the bridge. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. The engine had reached the end of the bridge, which was one hundred feet long, when the whole gave way.

James Irwin, conductor, Jacob Bartenger, engineer, and Maloney, fireman, were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

From Kansas.—Kansas City, May 18, via Boonville, Mo., May 15.—Intelligence arrived here last night from Lecompton to the effect that a band of marauders committed numerous depredations in that neighborhood on the 11th, robbing several settlers and the store of William S. Wells, some fifteen miles from Lecompton. The gang is said to number sixty men, completely armed, and is asserted to be the same that recently perpetrated the robberies and murders at Fort Scott. No pursuit was attempted.

Great Hail-Storm.—Richmond, May 16, P. M.—A terrible hail-storm passed through Chesterfield county last evening. Stones varying in size from a pea to an egg fell in immense quantities. Vegetation was completely destroyed and the ground strewn with leaves and branches. Many windows were broken by the hail, which fell to the depth of two to three feet in some places.

The train from Petersburg last evening came in contact with a fallen tree, and the engine and cars were much damaged, but no one was hurt.

The storm was unprecedented in this vicinity.

Confirmation of the Utah News.—St. Louis, May 17.—A dispatch has been received here, dated at Fort Leavenworth, on the 14th, stating that the news from Utah is unofficial; but a private letter received by Col. Rich, at the fort, corroborates the statement. The general tenor of the report is universally credited at Leavenworth.

Gov. Cumming is represented to have entered Salt Lake City on the 1st of April. The army at Camp Scott was in readiness for immediate action, in case of emergency.

Further Confirmation.—New York, May 17th.—A dispatch from St. Louis says that the *Republican* has received advices from Utah of the same tenor as those of yesterday from Leavenworth, with the addition that the Mormons had laid down their arms; that Gov. Cumming, on the invitation of Brigham Young, had entered Salt Lake City without escort; that many Mormons had gone to the southern part of the Territory, and that their women and children were preparing to follow.

The Late Freshet—Accident on the Central Railroad.—Utica, N. Y., May 12.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the late frightful accident on the Central Railroad, at Sauquoit creek, have agreed on their verdict. The feeling of the jurors is understood to have been unanimous at once:

"We find that the unknown whose bodies have been viewed by us came to their deaths by the giving way of the bridge of the New York Central Railroad, crossing the Sauquoit creek, in the town of Whitestown, Oneida county, on the morning of the 11th of May, and that they found all passengers by the Cincinnati express train coming east.

"The deaths were caused by the insecurity of the bridge, owing to the same being decayed and rotten. A portion of the bridge was constructed of inferior timber, the same being tainted also. We find the deaths were caused by culpable neglect on the part of the Central Railroad Company, in not causing this bridge to be properly examined.

American Vessels Boarded.—Boston, May 17.—The brig Ringgold reports that she was fired into with a musket from a British cruiser soon after leaving Sierra Morena, and was afterwards boarded and searched by an armed boat's crew.

Heavy Robbery.—Cincinnati, May 17.—The jewelry, plate and silver store attached to the Brookville, Indiana, was robbed on Saturday night of $3000 worth of watches and jewelry, and all the letters, and $300 in money.

Washington, Sunday, May 16.—Gen. Cass has already made strong representations to Lord Napier with regard to the outrages on American vessels in the Gulf and at Saguala Grande. The most intense indignation exists here on the subject, and several members are only restrained from moving strong resolutions in the House by assurances that the government has already taken the initial steps to demand redress.

Fine Wines and Groceries.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Henry Valton's new establishment, Nos. 20 and 22 Bienville street, is furnished with a magnificent stock of wines, liquors, groceries, &c.

Grand Tombola.—It will be perceived by the announcement in our columns that the grand tombola for the benefit of Metropolitan Seminary will be continued at Napoleon Avenue, Bouligny, to the 1st June, and is open every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 10 P. M. Omnibuses and cars run from the Seminary to Canal street as late as 10½ o'clock every evening, for the convenience of those visiting the tombola.

James Sampson, a rather coarse-looking man, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was arrested in that city the night of 16th instant, having in his possession packages of counterfeit money to the amount of $13,000.

Household Words.—Messrs. Jarrin & Co. have obliged us by transmitting us through mail the June numbers of their republication of Dickens's Household Words. This work is a sterling one, and needs no commendation of the press to make it current.

The officers of the fine Louisville packet Bailie have our thanks for late papers. To the officers of the popular Yazoo packet Lewis Whiteman we are also indebted for similar favors.

A Chapter of Accidents.—The Franklin (La.) *Journal* has the following:

Last Friday, Mr. D. Williams, who manages for Mr. T. J. Foster, near this place, had his buggy broken to pieces by his frightened horse. We understand Mr. W. was not much injured.

Last Saturday, Mr. Henry Foote was riding in a sulky above Franklin; his horse was frightened by the carabow and buffalo belonging to the menagerie of Mr. Reynolds, ran away, made a perfect wreck of the sulky, and injured Mr. Foote severely.

Last Sunday, Mrs John C. Gordy, of this place, was riding near Centreville. Some thoughtless young man dashed by her full tilt in buggies, her horse took fright, ran away, and threw her head foremost to the front and on each side. It is remarkable that she escaped with her life.

Last Monday, Miss Mary McKerrall and Miss Rachael Johnson were thrown from a buggy at Centreville. The buggy was severely shattered, Miss Johnson was severely injured, but Mr. McKerrall escaped without serious injury.

The same day a horse belonging to Mr. George Ford ran away with his buggy and one of his servants. The buggy was badly broken, the servant barely escaped with his life, and we are not informed that he is yet out of danger.

And to complete the chapter on frightened animals, a horse dashed through town the same day with an empty dray at the top of his speed, but no harm was done.

Electricity as an Anæsthetic Agent.—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 19th, has the following interesting statement:

We witnessed, yesterday, at the office of Dr. Clarke, on Congress street, the application of electricity in that most painful of operations, tooth pulling. We regard it as a complete success. A colored woman, of a delicate and nervous appearance, took the chair, when three of her teeth were drawn in quick succession, without her giving the slightest evidence of pain; indeed she assured us that she felt none, the only sensation produced being the ordinary shock from the battery. The mode of application is most simple: the patient takes one wire in her hand and the opposite pole is simply wound around the handle of the forceps, and around this latter a non-conductor, such as a silken cloth, so as to prevent contact with the hand in grasping the instrument.

This is truly wonderful, yet, after all, simple. To what purposes will this subtle agent next be applied? It rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm; is a motive power for machinery; the mail carrier for a great part of the world; is used as assure for the soil; and is no doubt the mysterious agent at work in the plague and pestilence. It does all these, and yet is just beginning to unfold its powers to the comprehension of the human mind.

Wonderful Discovery of Gold.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 12th inst., says:

We learn from a reliable gentleman, recently arrived from the South, that in the last few weeks there has been opened at what is known as the Pockerone Gold Mine, about two and a quarter miles from Athens, Ga., a vein of gold of richness equal, if not superior, to any ever discovered in the country. The vein has been penetrated at three different points, and exhibits the most astonishing richness. He promised to leave with us a specimen as soon as he obtained a parcel promised to be forwarded by the owners.

[From the New York Herald of the 17th.]

The British Outrages.

Meeting of Ship Masters—Meeting at the Merchants' Exchange To-morrow Afternoon.—An informal meeting of ship owners, ship masters and others was held on Saturday afternoon at Delamonico's, when, after an interchange of views upon the subject of the recent outrages of the British West India squadron upon American vessels, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, as embodying the sentiments of those present:

Resolved, That the late measures of insolent search of American merchantmen instituted by British naval officers in the West Indies is an outrage upon our rights, injurious to our commerce, and insulting in the extreme to our national honor.

Resolved, That the navigators of this meeting assert that their experience in foreign waters has proved that the American navy has ever afforded to American sailors but little or no protection.

Resolved, That Congress should sustain the administration to enforce retribution for every high-handed wrong, so as to render the American name a terror throughout the world.

Resolved, That "our flag covers the cargo," whether that cargo consists of niggers or nothing; and that the freedom from "search" is an American's inalienable right at sea, as much so as freedom from the intrusion of foreign policemen in our domiciles on shore.

Resolved, That a meeting of ship owners, ship masters, sailors and other citizens be called on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to induce Congress to take such action as shall preserve Cubans from British jealousy and arrogance as much of our republic as is afloat on the high seas.

A committee was also appointed, in accordance with the last resolution, to have such a demonstration as the subject demands.

British Outrage in a Spanish Port.

The New York *Herald*, of the 15th inst., has the annexed exciting intelligence:

Capt. Albert Page, commander of the American bark W. H. Chandler, of Providence, who arrived at this port yesterday morning, has furnished us with the following report of an outrage committed on the vessel, when lying in the harbor of Sagua La Grande, by the British war steamer Styx. The facts were noted by Capt. Gage at the moment of the occurrence:

Sagua La Grande,
Sunday, May 2d.—6½ P. M.

I was boarded by a boat commanded by an officer dressed in the English naval uniform. He came on deck without asking permission, walked into my cabin, and proceeded to ask questions—such as the vessel's name, where she belonged, where she was bound to, what was her cargo, and a great many others.

I asked him his object in doing this, and he replied that he was going home and wanted to make a report of all the vessels at that place. The ship was manned by some twelve or fifteen men, and had arms in it.

He went on board of all the American vessels except that which were lying in port, and one Spanish bark. A man was sent down into some of the vessels' holds.

The boat had no colors flying, but as she approached a man-of-war in the port under the English flag, and then it would be put in the bottom of the boat again.

After he had asked me the questions, he wanted my ship's papers. I told him that they were deposited at the Consul's. Then he wanted to know my clearance from New York, which I showed. He examined it, and said that it was not legal, as there was no naval officer's signature to it. I showed him the contrary, and the fact was that it was.

It was proved after that the boat belonged to the English war steamer Styx.

The Captain of the port of Sagua La Grande took an account of all the proceedings, and had them signed by the captains of vessels that were boarded, and he declared he would put a stop to such action, as they have no right to board vessels lying in Spanish ports.

Master of bark W. H. Chandler.

CONGRESS.

Washington, May 15.

Senate.—Mr. Gwin presented the memorial of the Legislature of California, calling on the Executive to take up the case of Juan Ensey, who was seized by an armed band of Mexicans in Arizona and carried to Sonora, where he is still held a captive. The California delegation had written to President Comfort, who gave orders to have the prisoner released, but the orders had been disregarded, professed himself unable to enforce it.

Mr. Gwin spoke warmly on the subject of Mexican outrages on American citizens, and said he hoped ere this Congress adjourned government would send a ship of war to that coast to demand reparation. This prisoner is the only survivor who can identify Lopez as the Sonora massacre of the Americans by the very parties who invited them into Mexico. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Stewart introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to offer a bonus to the government of Hanover for the abrogation of the treaty of 1846, which imposes restrictions on commerce.

Mr. Crittenden presented the petition of Val. P. Gaither praying for the amendment of the act of March 3d, 1857, which grants concessions to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, praying that the subsidy granted by that act be extended to the Pacific telegraph lines. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee inasmuch as it may involve questions of law.

A debate ensued whether the Appropriation bill or the business of the District of Columbia should be taken up.

Finally the Appropriation bill was taken up—yeas 33, nays 22—whereupon Mr. Brown, saying that all his labor was thrown away, tendered his resignation as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee.

After a few minutes' attempt to adjust matters, it was agreed that the Appropriation bill, and harmony was restored, and the business of the District was resumed.

Several Bills, of local interest only, were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—R. W. Latham, who was summoned as a witness before the Willet's Point Examination Committee, was, in pursuance of a previous order, brought before the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms to-day, and refusing to answer the circumstances of his absence from the city, and observing any purpose disrespectful to the House, was read.

Mr. Haskin made some explanatory remarks; and as Mr. Latham had voluntarily appeared, the latter, on Mr. Haskin's motion, was ordered to be discharged on giving testimony before the committee.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, from the select committee to which the subject was heretofore referred, presented a bill to apportion the clerks and messengers in the several Departments in Washington among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

The private calendar was then taken up.

Prestidigea.

Here are a few gems from Prentice's storehouse of wit and humor:

The Portland *Advertiser* asks whether certain members of Congress must not feel a consciousness of crime when they have the government charged with the expense they take to furnish the boudoirs for their wives and sweethearts. We don't suppose they take time to consult their consciences about such matters. "Dick, sir, it's wicked to rob dis chicken-roost!" "Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo; we ain't time to argue it now; hand me dat pullet."

A Minnesota paper speaks of a lady in that State who has had twenty-one children. This augurs well for the population of the new State. We think, however, that it never good the health of the lady in question may be, her physician ought to advise a cessation from labor.

The Washington *Union* says the Democratic party *hopes* that all the opponents of the Democracy will consolidate. It has been said that "hope deferred makes the heart sick," but in this case, hope realized will be the death of the hoper.

A British paper revives Cowper's boast that "slaves cannot breathe in England." Probably they can't. It is quite as much as strong-lunged white men can do—in such a foggy and dismal atmosphere.

The Boston *Traveller* thinks that English's bill was "a new thing under the sun." Indeed it wasn't. It was concocted at midnight, and wasn't under the sun till it was several hours old.

Senator Green in his last speech undertook to make five points. They were about as respectable as the place of that name is New York city.

A Cincinnati paper says of Senator Pugh "that the truth isn't in him." We are very sure that the truth never gets into such a strange Pugh.

To cure corns soak the feet in warm water for a quarter of an hour every night; after each soaking rub the corn patiently with the finger, using half a dozen drops of sweet oil; wear around the toe during the day two thicknesses of bookskin, with a hole in it to receive the corn. Continue this treatment until the corn falls out; and by wearing moderately loose shoes it will go months, and even years, before the corn returns, when the same treatment will be efficient in a few days. Paring corns is always dangerous, besides making them take deeper root.

Dr. Hostetter's
Justly celebrated and never-failing STOMACH BITTERS will effectually cure all diseases of the body, of a morbid nature. The Doctor, in calling the attention of the public to this valuable specific, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended. It is no quack article, but one that has stood the criticism of the American press and people. The testimony given to its favor by the most eminent and well known prosperous and private individuals in all parts of the Union is immense and clearly conclusive that its virtues are real. The use of the "Bitters" cannot but satisfy the sceptical that it is really deserving the celebrity it has obtained.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
my26 d&w 21 and 151 Chartres street.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Clothing, White Cloths, Velvet Cahps, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Beebe & Longworth's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Of Grocers, Commission Merchants and Agents.—Grocers' Commission Agency, 124 Camp street, between Gravier and Perdido streets, is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States, and the only one in the South. Orders for Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Oils, Surgical Instruments, &c.

The assortment of this house, (late H. Benedict) is one of the largest and most complete to be found in any commercial city in the South, is daily receiving additions, and the subscriber is constantly receiving from European and Northern manufactories, from the East and West Indies, and will sell as low as the Northern or Eastern Importers.

Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, etc., Physicians and Planters will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine the stock, or send their orders. Terms liberal.

Orders large and small, promptly executed.
apl4 P. MALLARD.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Reduction.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
No. 57 and 59 ..... Chartres street ..... 16 and 18
WILL on Monday, the 24th inst., their spring and stock of Goods at a reduction of twenty five per cent. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine the stock, or send their orders. Terms liberal.
Regular sales, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
my23 d&w

Wanted,
A LARGE TOBACCO SCREW. Apply to
PRAGA & COUTURIE,
mh29 Levee and 23 Gravier street.

Wanted,
AN ELDERLY WOMAN as a child nurse. In front Bourbon street, between Esplanade and Barracks. Reference required. Apply to
ap16 BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
44 Old Levee st.

TO THE LADIES.
THE undersigned have just received, per steamer Louisiana from New York, an extensive assortment of robes à quilles.
174 Robes à quilles,
200 Organdy do do,
2000 pieces French Jaconet at 12½c
ABAUCHAMP & CO.,
ap24 Red Store No. 1

Sam's Oyster Saloon
.....87 CHARLES STREET.....
Is now open every evening, and will be kept open every evening, when in the city, through the season. Also, a Restaurant, in new open for the season. Also, a Restaurant, in new open for the season. Also, a Restaurant, in new open for the season.
my3 1y WM. LARDEN and LIGE WHITE.

Office Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
New Orleans, April 5, 1858.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of May, 1858, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of New Orleans, will open an office in the Parish Prison, in said city, for the purpose of receiving and taking the acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages and powers of attorney, and issuing certificates of the same, and will be found by visitors at said office on the following days, viz: Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ap5 1m ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

Fire Bricks—Fire Bricks.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. T. DELASIENE,
Rock Creek, near Point Clear, Alabama.
PLANTERS, Kettle setters, Founderymen, and others using fire bricks, are requested to call and examine the manufactur, to be had of Messrs. BRIDGE & SIBO.,
83 Gravier street,
or L. T. DELASIENE,
Corner of Tremé and Old Basin streets,
where a good supply will be kept constantly on hand. For their quality, we refer to the numerous certificates from the Belleville iron works.

Certificate.
Belleville, Ala., April 8th, 1858.
L. T. Delasiene, Esq.—
I have received, per [illegible], and now open the three fire bricks you sent me, made at your works, Rock Creek, near Point Clear, Alabama, together with two fire bricks made at the Georgia Iron Works, and simultaneously, and had to encounter the heat of the same furnace. The brick No. 1, L. T. D., fire proof, exhibited unmistakably the best qualities, and surpassed by the best. Brick No. 2 was burnt about 2 36 inch. Brick No. 3 was completely burnt. The English bricks were burnt fully half an inch and we have always considered them the best we could obtain for heating our furnaces.
S. WELLS,
my24 1m Treasurer.

A PEPIN & CO.,
RED STORE, between the two Markets, the nearest to the Old Market,
HAVE on hand a large assortment of Prime Leaf Lemons, French Jaconets,
French Organdies, Prints, Tarnished and Printed Barèges, Fancy Barège Robes, ditto Jaconet Robes, Plain and Figured Organdy Robes à quilles, Grass Cambrics, Bobbin and Insertions, White Swiss Muslins, Dotted ditto, Plain and Figured Barège Veils, White and Colored Tarletans,
Bobbin and Insertions for mosquito bars,
Jaconet Bands, Linen Warning,
Thick Jaconets, Gloss Nansouk,
Black Silk Bandeaux, Black Silk Lace,
Black Lace Mantillas, Black Silk ditto,
Black Gauzette Lace Points, Barege Shawls,
Silk Undersacks, de Paradis, do Marseilles, Faus,
Silk Mitts, Alma Gloves, Embroideries,
Silk Undersacks, de Paradis, do Marseilles, Faus,
Silk Mitts, Alma Gloves, Embroideries,
Linen Embroidered Table Cloths and Napkins,
Black French Merinoes, Black Alpaccas,
Black Bareges, ditto Barèges,
Tads de Nancy and Wh ite Linen Drills,
Linen sheets, cases, Linen Checks, Colonades,
Try Velvet Cotanza, Cotton Duzzs.
A large stock of Plantation Dry Goods, Negroes' Clothing, Negroes' Campeachy Hats, Boots and Shoes, cheap for cash.
A. PEPIN & CO.

TO THE LIQUOR TRADE.
M. BARNETT,
DEALER IN
WHISKIES, LIQUORS, etc.,
Corner Fryburg and St. Mary streets, New Orleans.
Bottles, Corks and Packing Furnished at $2 00 per case at one cent per bottle, and up in any brand desired.
All orders left with D. H. Mahon & Co., Wholesale Grocers, corner of Gravier and New Levee sts., will meet with prompt attention.
ap21 1y

DYEING.
J. SOUTHERLY, Dyer and Scourer,
66 ..... BOURBON STREET, ... 66
Has all the honor to inform the public that he has just commenced business at the above No. 66 Bourbon street, No. 72 Royal street, and that he will continue to do so on Monday, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.
The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has conducted the business of the establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for the future that many honor him with their patronage.
mh29 1m

P. DUREL & CO.,
97 ..... CHARTRES STREET, ... 97
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
HAVE just received, per steamer Cahawba, the following articles, which they offer to the trade on liberal terms:
Tablets of every variety, including the celebrated Parisian and excellent in dollars and cents, at all the rates of exchange, from 8.33½ cents to 4.50 Bronze per dozen, and upwards, by the 12 dozen or gross at the limited par of 8.33½, and at the rate established by the United States government for the payment of duties.
Tablets of varying exchanges for converting sterling into currency and currency into sterling, from par to 25¼ per cent. premium, in which the value of every part of the pound, progressing by one penny, or all of one shilling, is given at sight.
Everlott's Interest Tables, showing at sight the interest at 6 per cent. on any amount.
Dyden's United States Tariff, containing tables of foreign weights, measures, currencies, &c., reduced to the United States standard.
Sloan's Expeditious Measurer, showing at one view the cubic measure of all kinds of packages.
Also, a large assortment of Memorandums, Pocket Books, Diaries, Pocket Cases, Portfolios, Letter Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Mucilage, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Wafer Stamps, Rubber Bands, Pocket Combs, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Lavender Water, Bay Rum, Hair Oil, Pomade, Court Plaster, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Shoe Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Whips, Dog Collars, Muzzles, Dog Chains, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Pipes, Cigar Holders, Segar Lighters, Matches, Fishing Tackle, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Gun Wads, Gun Worms, Gun Brushes, Gun Oil, Gun Screws, Gun Locks, Gun Barrels, Gun Stocks, Gun Mountings, Gun Sights, Gun Cases, Gun Covers, Gun Slings, Gun Straps, Gun Cleaners, Gun Rods, Gun Tubes, Gun Nipples, Gun Springs, Gun Triggers, Gun Hammers, Gun Guards