THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
[illegible] WEISSE, S. HARBY,
[illegible] VERGER, E. DUFOUR.
[illegible] one year in advance)............$12
[illegible] paper, semi-weekly,........................5
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,682.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

[illegible] Northern Mail failed yesterday from [illegible] Mobile.

AN INDEPENDENT TICKET.

[illegible] yesterday a letter addressed [illegible] large number of the citizens of [illegible] to Major G. T. Beauregard, in [illegible] he is solicited to allow his name [illegible] as an independent candidate for [illegible] Mayor at the ensuing election. [illegible] declare that they are impelled [illegible] request by their deep interest [illegible] prosperity and good name of New [illegible] by their desire to rescue the [illegible] of the municipal government [illegible] influence of party politics. [illegible] Beauregard, in a dignified and modest [illegible] accepts the candidature with the clear [illegible] that he is to remain independent [illegible] sense of the term.

[illegible] movement is not unexpected. For [illegible] before the American nomination [illegible] heard rumors of an independent [illegible] current report had designated [illegible] as the candidate who would [illegible] the principal office. From [illegible] we see appended to the correspondence there is reason to believe that a [illegible] will be made in behalf of the [illegible] ticket. We recognize among [illegible] a mass of Old Line Whigs, a con[illegible] number of Democrats, and many [illegible] who at one time were either [illegible] of the American party, or were [illegible] to vote with that organization. [illegible] too, that the Independents, [illegible] doubtless, of strengthening their [illegible] have nominated candidates for Re[illegible] in three out of the four Districts, a [illegible] Street Commissioner, and candidates for Aldermen and Assistant Alder[illegible]. They have certainly availed them[illegible] favorable period for the experi[illegible] the dominant party in our city has [illegible] recently from dissension and dis[illegible] much ill feeling seems to be har[illegible] the friends of the defeated as[illegible]. Still that party is formidable when [illegible] and the presence of an organized [illegible] may induce it to settle its family [illegible] close up its ranks, and prepare for [illegible] contest.

[illegible] days ago we expressed our concern [illegible] utter absence of every symptom of [illegible] interest in our approaching munici[illegible] election, and endeavored to direct the [illegible] of the citizens to the importance of [illegible] and healthful administration of our [illegible] affairs. The appearance of the inde[illegible] ticket, if it accomplishes nothing [illegible] in all probability, arouse the com[illegible] from its supine slumber, and create [illegible] amount of excitement to ensure [illegible] of public opinion at the polls [illegible] more definite and decided than [illegible] for several years. Thus [illegible] that whatever ticket prevails, [illegible] will be the result of an undoubted [illegible] of popular sentiment, and the [illegible] that they have been vested [illegible] by a majority of the bona [illegible] of the good city of New Orleans.

MEXICO.

[illegible] yesterday a brief letter from [illegible] correspondent at the cap[illegible]. It will be seen that the Zulo[illegible] is reduced to desperate [illegible] the news of war:

MEXICO, May 5th, 1858.

[illegible] Heaven, I am spared the [illegible] any more battles for the [illegible] country, to be sure, is far from being [illegible] parties are taking breath, whilst [illegible] and decisive conflict. [illegible] Zacatecas, Vidaurri has made [illegible] and one of his divisions is [illegible] and San Luis de Potosi [illegible] the garrison of the latter, and [illegible] reinforcements which may be sent [illegible] government has only about 4,000 [illegible] of the North. The [illegible] armed, well mounted, abundantly [illegible] money and proud of their late [illegible] what further triumphs [illegible].

[illegible] government being absolutely without [illegible] has imposed a war [illegible] on the entire capital of the re[illegible]. I enclose you a copy of [illegible] another decree the Pres[illegible] National bank, with power [illegible] funds, but without having in [illegible] basis. These notes [illegible] the revenues of the country [illegible]. Think of a bank guar[illegible] government, destitute of sea[illegible] resources! Foreigners are [illegible] and are compelled to contrib[illegible] by a most arbitrary and in[illegible] the foreign ministers, thus far, [illegible] against this infamous measure.

[illegible] sent us by our corre[illegible] sities of the kind. The [illegible] contribution, as stated, of one [illegible] every species of capital, ranging [illegible] $1000 upwards—the tax is [illegible] by fourths, the whole to be [illegible] fifty days after the promul[illegible] law. Those who pay in full [illegible] privileged to receive stock in the [illegible] to the extent of the sum con[illegible] various provisions for the ex[illegible] the law are of a most despotic [illegible] and will necessarily lead to in[illegible] oppression. The law creating a [illegible] bank fixes its capital at six millions, [illegible] by custom house revenues. [illegible] to be conducted by the Presi[illegible] Mexico and six directors, three of [illegible] appointed by the government, [illegible] by the stockholders of the bank. [illegible] the latter are to come from, and [illegible] the specie is to be found, are trifles [illegible] worthy of special mention in the [illegible]. Perhaps, however, as the people of [illegible] are not profoundly versed in political [illegible] questions of finance, this expe[illegible] bank may satisfy them [illegible] and its paper will help to sustain the [illegible] credit of the government, at [illegible] its insolvency is fully ascertained.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Senate.—The papers transmitted to the [illegible] by the President relative to the [illegible] of American vessels by British cruis[illegible] in the neighborhood of Cuba were re[illegible] to the Committee on Foreign Rela[illegible]. A communication was received from [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, recommend[illegible] that authority be given to raise a loan of [illegible] of dollars for a period not to exceed ten years. The House bill to estab[illegible] agricultural colleges was taken up and [illegible] till the special order prevented its [illegible]. The bill to repeal the boun[illegible] to vessels employed in the bank and cod [illegible] was then taken up, discussed, and finally passed without amendment. The con[illegible] of the Homestead bill consumed [illegible] remainder of the day.

In the *House* the bill making appropria[illegible] for the [illegible] civil expenses of the govern[illegible] was reported to the House, and the [illegible] question sustained thereon. It will [illegible] be disposed of to-day.

[illegible] Houses and Post-Offices.—Captain [illegible] engineer in chief, in charge of the [illegible] of construction, has prepared some [illegible] tables for the information of members [illegible] Congress. He shows that seventeen cus[illegible] houses, post-offices and court-houses [illegible] finished since 1850, at a cost of [illegible]. The net amount of duties and [illegible] collected at these establishments is [illegible]. There are now under con[illegible] buildings for these purposes, at [illegible] cost [illegible], at which the net income [illegible] collected is [illegible]. At six of them the collection is greater than the amount expended.

The number of buildings authorized by law but not commenced, is seventeen, for which $1 [illegible] have been appropriated, which is thus far the present saved to the Treasury. The number of buildings of these classes for which members have made appli[illegible] is thirty three, the estimated cost of which is $6,560,000. It is presumed that Congress will take care to disallow all these claims.

The Concert for the benefit of the Camp Street Orphan Asylum, given on Tuesday evening, was a complete success. The pieces were all admirably executed, and were received with merited and enthusiastic applause.

Miss Davenport.—The Chicago *National Union* says: "Miss Davenport has been engaged by the manager of the French theatre [illegible] New Orleans to perform the character of Adrienne, in French, for six nights—a great compliment for an American artist, and speaks highly for the lady's acquirements."

The engagement must have reference to the reopening of the Orleans next season, as it has been closed as usual for the summer. The appearance of Miss Davenport in such a performance upon its boards will certainly prove a novelty to the *Orleanais*. We admire her both as a lady and *artiste*, and shall welcome her return to New Orleans with pleasure.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

MORE BRITISH INSOLENCE.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The brig New Era, from Matanzas, reports that she was boarded by a British war steamer and searched, April 24th, and that on May 18th, she had three shots fired at her by another English war steamer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—*House.*—The House passed a bill to regulate the Washington municipal elections; also to establish a paid fire department in Washington and Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—*House.*—In the House Mr. Valland Ingham, of Ohio, was admitted to a seat, by four majority.

The Fortification bill was discussed.

Senate.—The Senate is discussing the Fifteen Million Loan bill.

The Senate passed the Chicago Harbor Improvement bill, by a vote of 26 to 17. It is considered a test vote on internal improvements.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that up to to-day no news has been received from Utah which would alter the government plans relative to the new regiments, or other operations of the Departments.

ST. LOUIS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The St. Louis *Republican* states that Timoney, the agent for paying the annuities to the Sacs and Fox Indians, has asked for a military escort from Gen. Harney to protect all of the party during the disbursement of the money.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—We have heard a doubtful rumor to the effect that Montgomery's band had been surprised near Fort Scott, and eleven of them killed.

RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—We have had the heaviest rain ever known in this section of the country; it has lasted twelve hours. The creeks and rivers are rising with frightful rapidity. Several railroad bridges are reported as having been carried off by the freshet. The Ohio river has risen nine feet in the last twelve hours.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The river at St. Louis has risen about five feet since Saturday; it is now more than three feet higher than it has been before this spring. All the upper streams are rising rapidly. The upper Mississippi reported as very high.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—The river here is about the same as last reported, but a speedy rise is anticipated from above.

MEMPHIS, May 26.—The river is still rising here; it is within about fourteen inches of the late rise.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—The river is still rising; there are 36½ feet of water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—The river is rising here very rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The river was stationary this morning, but this afternoon it commenced rising slowly. All the upper streams are swelling rapidly.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Flour, $3 85 to $3 95; Wheat slightly improved. Corn, 72 to 75c. Oats, 48 to 49c. Whisky, 22c. Mess Pork, $17 50 to $17 60. Cut Meats 8½ to 9½c. Hams, 8½c. Shoulders, 7c. Lard, 11¼ to 11½c.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Flour unchanged. Whisky, 17c. Provisions dull but firm.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 26.—The James Montgomery passed down at 10 and the Golden Age at 11 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, May 26.—The Cora Anderson passed down at 1, and the Winslow and Imperial at 4 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Steamboats arrived, Alex. Scott and Maria Denning—departed, the W. M. Morrison.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Memphis papers contain the annexed card from Dr. Fowlkes, a gentleman well known for his energy, and prominently connected with this enterprise:

With regard to the recent prejudicial movements in Texas to foreclose a deed of trust executed by the President of the company on the 10th of October, 1857, I have to request all persons heretofore authorized to sell or receive stock subscriptions to return all moneys received, to cancel all subscriptions received at the pleasure of those subscribing. This is just to them, and alike proper to agents and myself.

The trust deed referred to, as held by able legal gentlemen, (so far as called upon) without exception, to be void, and a sale under it will convey no title; and further, that a bill filed in the Federal Court of Texas will reinstate the stockholders of the company to road rights and franchises. This is the opinion after full and thorough investigation of the charter, trust deed, and the acts of eminent lawyers.

It is but frank to admit that such a sale, and the litigation necessarily ensuing between purchasers and stockholders, must prove highly disastrous, if not destructive, to this great work. The facts touching this and all other matters imparted to the stockholders and the patriotic masses may be expected at the meeting of shareholders, on the 2d of June, in New Orleans.

Presses friendly to the stockholders, &c., please copy. JEPTHA FOWLKES.

May 20, 1858.

A Filibuster Recruit.

Of all the papers in the Union, the New York *Herald* presents a splendid filibuster advertisement, which he moulds into an administration and national movement. Hear how deftly it is done:

The principal dogma of the filibuster creed, which is the extension of the boundaries of the Union, is becoming a part of every political platform in the country. Gov. Banks is endeavoring to weld the New England filibusters to his fortunes, on the ground that the manufacturing and commercial interests of Massachusetts find their true development in the extension of our limits, and the consequent increase of markets for their trade. The Black Republicans, under the counsel of Seward, are looking to Mexico as a large plank for their platform in 1860, and claim the sympathies of the filibusters "on a purely commercial bottom." Mr. Doolittle and the Freesoilers of the Northwest look to the acquisition of Cuba and our progress southward as the means of opening a large market for their grain and meats, which are now excluded from the countries south of us by adverse tariffs. Humphrey Marshall and the Southern Know-Nothings hope yet to give life to the opposition—to the Democratic party in the South—by innoculating it largely with the filibuster spirit.

The leaders of the national filibusters will carry the mass of their followers to the support of the administration, in its policy of acquiring Cuba and conferring a stable government upon Mexico. Under a suspension of the neutrality laws, they may have the national sanction for liberating the gem of the Antilles; or under a convention with Mexico, they may obtain the national guidance and support in the reorganization of a firm government for the Mexican republic. The Cass-Yrisarri treaty will open to them a field in Central America where they can turn their swords into ploughshares, and the opening of Tehuantepec affords them an opportunity to convert their bayonets into pruning-hooks. It is of no use to coquette with the filibusters, gentlemen; they are bound to fall into the national ranks, and keep step with the music of the Union.

GREAT EXPOSURE IN WISCONSIN.—*Official Corruption.*—We find in the Milwaukee *News* a synopsis of the report of the committee of the Wisconsin Senate upon the question of the amounts expended during the session of the Legislature of 1856, to secure the passage of the bill apportioning the lands granted by the United States to Wisconsin for railroad purposes among the several roads. The great effort was to get a portion of the lands for the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad. According to this report, all who voted for the land grant directly or indirectly received bonds or stock valued at from $5,000 to $25,000. The total amounts paid are said to have been as follows:

Governor of State, $50,000; Governor's private Secretary, $55,000; State officers, $20,000; Supreme Court, $1,000; 13 State Senators, $200,000; 66 Assemblymen, $355,000; Legislative clerks, $17,000; editors and others, $261,000. Grand total, $959,000.

This amount of bonds was given to secure the passage of the bill, and it will strike the public very strongly that it must be a profitable thing to hold office—in Wisconsin. These bonds, however, are worth little or nothing now, and the present managers of the company repudiate them.

EXCITEMENT IN BURLINGTON, (VT.)—There has been considerable excitement in Burlington, Vermont, for a few days past, on the subject of the removal of the remains of Gen. Ethan Allen. The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument ordered by the State have been deferred, and the authorities of the town and the committee of the monument have made thorough research, to the depth of six or eight feet, in all parts of the family lot not known to be occupied by the remains of other members of the family, where his monument stood, without finding the slightest indication of human remains.

DEBT GUARANTEE.—Subscriptions are making up in New York for the capital of a new company called the Income Insurance Company, which is authorized to insure the payment of rents, and the interest of bonds and mortgages, and to engage in the business of renting houses, guaranteeing the payment of the rents.

The many cases in which the entire property of families, of the aged, the infirm, the sick, or the absent, depends [illegible] estate, [illegible] provide [illegible] reliable insurance company, for this purpose, a matter of great [illegible]. It does away at once with the uncertainty of tenants and the negligence of agents, and gives to the owner of real estate all the advantages which the holder of the best public security [illegible] enjoys in the punctual receipt of his interest.

The plan of insurance against loss by bad debts, or against loss of rents, has [illegible] years past been in practical operation in London by two companies, which make that branch of insurance the speciality. The average loss in England, according to the statement of one of these companies, is about *one half of one per cent. per annum* on business capital of the country.

Search and Seizure of American Vessels.

The President transmitted, on the 19th, to the Senate, in response to a resolution of that body, several official papers relating to a subject that is now engrossing attention throughout the country. The report of the Secretary of State to the President is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 19th May, 1858.

SIR—Since my dispatch No. 193, of the 13th instant, various statements have been made in the public papers, showing other cases of the forcible detention and search of American vessels by British armed ships of war in the Gulf of Mexico and in the adjacent seas. In every case where these reports have come to the knowledge of this Department, application has been made immediately to the proper collector to procure from the captain a particular account of the outrage, with a view to make it the subject of reclamation upon the British government. Answers to some of these applications have been received, and copies of them, agreeably to the annexed list, are herewith transmitted for your information, as well as for your prompt action. When others are received, you shall, in like manner, be furnished with copies, that you may be kept advised of the progress of these assaults upon our national rights.

In addition to these aggressions upon the high seas, another indefensible act of violence against several of our merchant vessels, said to be eleven in number, by forcible entry and examination, has been committed by a British armed steamer, in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, in the island of Cuba. The statements in the public journals contain the details of this transaction, but no authentic report on the subject has yet reached the Department, with the exception of a letter from the Consul-General of the United States at Havana, of which I transmit you a copy. Proper measures have been taken to procure all the necessary information, which will be forwarded to you as soon as it reaches here. When all the facts are ascertained, proper representations will be made, without delay, to the government of Her Catholic Majesty against this search of American vessels by the naval force of another power within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The United States are satisfied that the government of that country will adopt the most efficient measures to protect their vessels resorting to the Spanish ports from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not found elsewhere, it must be found in the power of their own country. I am not informed whether any injury was sustained in consequence of the proceedings against these vessels. If there were, it will be expected that it be made good by the Spanish government itself, or by means of its interposition with the government of Great Britain.

These flagrant violations of the rights of the United States have excited a deep feeling through the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effects upon the relations of the two countries. The President confidently believes that the British naval officers, in the adoption of these high-handed measures, have acted without the authority, and have misunderstood the views of their government. But it is not the less due to the United States that their conduct should be disavowed, and peremptory orders issued to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings hereafter. You will communicate to the Earl of Malmesbury the earnest expectation of the President that this subject should receive the immediate attention of her Britannic Majesty's government, and that the officers who have been guilty of these outrages should be held properly responsible for their conduct, and that, where pecuniary injuries have been suffered, the interested parties should receive just compensation.

You will also invite the particular attention of Lord Malmesbury to the occurrences at Sagua la Grande, and to the just expectations of the United States that the measures of redress adopted by the British government upon this occasion will be such as to mark with its displeasure the conduct of the officer whose proceeding have given a serious cause of offense to a friendly power, and to prevent a similar interference hereafter.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

George M. Dallas, Esq., &c.

A report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 19th inst., states that the United States steamer Fulton, Lieut. Almy commanding, has been ordered to cruise on the north side of the coast of Cuba, or such other portions as may be deemed necessary for the protection of American vessels on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation. Orders have also been given for the immediate preparation of the razee sloop Savannah, at New York, and the brig Dolphin, at Boston, to join the Home Squadron, for the purpose of cruising in the neighborhood of Cuba; and the steam frigate Wabash, now fitting out at New York as the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, has been directed en route to show her flag in these waters, and to protect at all times the persons and property of American citizens.

General Cass, on the 17th instant, instructs Mr. Dallas, our Minister at London, to call the attention of the British government to the aggressions complained of. The letter is as follows:

The accompanying papers, copies of the originals of which have just been received, will make known to you another outrage committed against the rights of the United States by a British armed vessel, which calls for the immediate attention of the British government.

I am persuaded that, if the occurrences took place as they are stated, the conduct of the British officer will be disavowed and condemned.

I beg you would communicate to Lord Malmesbury the earnest desire of the President that this practice, which seems to become more prevalent, of detaining and searching American vessels should be discontinued, and that the most peremptory order for that purpose should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you. While this government is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the slave trade, it is not less desirous that the just immunity of the vessels of the United States upon the ocean should be preserved. Whatever may have been the true objects of the voyage of the Cortez, if she had papers showing her American character, she was subject neither to search nor capture by the British cruiser. I do not doubt but the facts reported will be fully investigated by order of the British government, and proper measures taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar act hereafter.

I call your attention, also, to the circumstances reported by the Consul-General at Havana, showing the existence of a kind of police system by which American vessels in that port are watched and interfered with, and have to request that you will bring the matter to the attention of the Earl of Malmesbury, with a view to the correction of the evil.

Transport of Africans to French West Indies.

The great irregularity of the West African mail steamers has of late interrupted the current of the history of the notorious Regis contract for supplying the French West Indies with purchased Africans. The last arrivals, however, put us in possession of some additional facts quite conclusive as to the character of this traffic. Subsequently to the news that the Portuguese authorities had refused to allow the French purchase of negroes within the limits of the province of Angola, our readers may recollect that advices from the West Indies announced the arrival in the French Antilles of one of M. Regis's ships, with a cargo of 800 Africans, 100 of whom lost their lives in an attempt to land them. But hitherto there has been nothing positively known as to where this unhappy batch of negroes was obtained. The African mail just arrived fills up this hiatus in the melancholy and miserable tale. It seems that the Stella, after being joined by another ship, the Clara, proceeded beyond the territorial limits of Angola, and there found barracoons filled with slaves belonging to the Cuban characters of various American vessels, which had been seized (equipped for the traffic, but without national papers on board) and sent to the Vice-Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone for adjudication. A bargain was soon struck with the agents in charge of the barracoons; 800 of these slaves, who had been captured in the regular course of the internal slave trade, and brought down to the coast for exportation, were bought for the Stella, and 400 for the Clara. Of the 800 purchased for the Stella, 600 were shipped in one day; so hurried and unceremonious were the French agents engaged in this disgusting and cruel transaction. The only thought or care they had was whether the negroes they drew from the barracoons on board the ship were in physical plight to bear a voyage across the Atlantic. That ascertained, into the hold and between decks they were thrust, with an expedition that defies all Spanish competition or rivalry. And from the slave barracoons southward of Angola, on the west coast of Africa, these 1200 negroes were carried by the contractors of the imperial government of France to Martinique and Guadaloupe. What may have been the mortality of the middle passage is not stated. But it is known from other sources that 100 of the Africans so bought were swamped, and perished on the coast of one of those islands. Let us, therefore, assume that of the 1200 thus bought, only 1000 safely reached the French colonies. On their arrival the contractor would, by the terms of his arrangement with the imperial government, become entitled to £20,000. Now, is this, one single particular, we ask, does this operation differ from an ordinary slave trade adventure, punishable as felony by the laws of every civilized country, and denounced as a crime against God and man by the Congresses of Vienna and Verona?—*London Daily News.*

A HENRY CLAY IN FRANCE.—A Parisian correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, speaking of names and noblemen, that he read this curious extract from a provincial paper:

"Last Sunday, the Sub-Prefect of St. Omer [illegible] to the young Henri Clay, of [illegible] [illegible] by the Emperor, for having saved [illegible] drowning [illegible] [illegible] fell into the water, dashed in, and brought it safe to land."

How came there to be a French Henry Clay at St. Omer is not explained; but it is good to see the name honorably and characteristically applied—just the style of action that belonged to the original Harry.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENT CHINESE [illegible].—Mr. Reynolds has now on exhibition at Vannuchi's Museum, No. 167 Chartres street, one of the rarest animal curiosities which has ever been seen in New Orleans. It was captured on the Philippine Islands, off the coast of China, where it is known by the name of the "Caribow," was purchased by Mr. Reynolds at Acapulco, Mexico, whence it has been made to travel all the way by land to Thibodaux, in this State, and hence by the steamer Music, last evening, to this city. We are assured that it is the first and only one ever imported into the United States, and so far as our recollection serves us, such an animal as this Caribow is unknown in the nomenclature of the bestial kingdom outside the realms of the Celestial Empire. But to some attempt at its description.

This Caribow, to our eye, is something more than an ordinary *lupus naturæ*, involving, as it does, the heterogeneity of a variety of natures. To be brief, it is something having the figure of an elephant, the horns of a goat, the hair of a hog, the feet of an ox, the ears of an ass, the hide of a hippopotamus, and a general rhinocerial appearance. He has a remarkably huge neck, and though but half grown, as we are told, weighs 1500 pounds. He lives upon such provender as is used for the horse, chews the cud like a cow, dislikes salt, and though made up of so many rough animal natures, is perfectly docile. He will lick the hands of visitors, and may be seen by ladies with the most perfect safety. We are told, too, that it will remain an hour under water, and walk upon the bottom of a stream, or play upon its surface, as suits its convenience.

The Caribow will remain on exhibition at the Museum but two or three days, during which the lovers of what is truly wonderful in the many mal-conformities of nature will do well to pay Vannuchi an early visit.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—A nolle prosequi was entered yesterday in behalf of Denis Brady, charged with administering drugs to a woman with intent to procure abortion, and the accused was, on motion of District Attorney Foute, discharged.

John Taylor, accused of assault and battery, was also discharged.

Constantine Holland was tried and found guilty of embezzlement. Jean Davin gave him a trunk in June, 1857, for safe-keeping, together with a gun and $57 in money, valued altogether at $120.

The Court was then adjourned till this morning.

RECORDER STITH'S COURT.—Charles Ducongé was arraigned yesterday, and held to bail to answer, on the 31st instant, to a charge of assault and battery on Numa Vignié.

James Farrelly was held under bonds of $1000 to answer also, the 31st instant, to a charge of violently beating Mary Nugent, of Franklin street, with the intent to kill.

Laurence Duffy, charged by Deputy Coroner Osborne with the murder of Michael McCabe, on the 1st instant, at the corner of Common and Villeré streets, was examined and acquitted, upon the able showing made in his behalf by his counsel, Col. Field.

The eccentric Jack C. Mosely, charged with the surreptitious procurement and concealment of an animal but poorly resembling a horse, and valued at *six dollars*, was held for further examination.

James Lawler was sent to prison to await hearing on the very grave accusation of beating his wife while *enceinte*, so that she had to be sent for treatment to the Charity Hospital.

W. Wyman and wife were fined $10 each for calling Sue Murphy bad names and Biddy Finnegan $10 for a disturbance of the public peace.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—*Assistant Recorder Holland* presided yesterday. The business before him was of quite an entangling character.

Three youths—Wm. Kine, John Wilson and John Snaffer—were arraigned on a charge of larceny of stealing some forty gold chains from the store of C. Docteur, corner of Toulouse and Royal streets. Kine was committed for trial before the First District Court for larceny, upon his own confessions. He was besides sent to jail for six months, it appearing that he has several times escaped from the House of Refuge, where the Warden refuse again to admit him, on account of his intolerably bad character and known associations with notorious thieves and burglars.

The other boys, Snaffer and Wilson, together with another, William Bruce, who became implicated in the course of their confessions, were sent to the House of Refuge upon the affidavit of officer A. Torrade, charging them with being juvenile vagrants. The evidence, says Recorder Holland, shows these boys to be of the most depraved character, they having been several times arrested with stolen property in their possession.

Jack Short and John Bell, alias Scotty, were committed to the First District Court for trial on the affidavit of C. Docteur, charging them with receiving some of the jewelry which Kine confessed to have stolen from his store. Bell was further subjected to six months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, the evidence, says the Recorder, fully establishing that he is a dangerous and suspicious character, prowling about the streets and public places at all hours, keeping company with notorious thieves, and having no visible means of support. The support of thieves is generally supposed to be invisible.

Joseph Perune was sent to prison upon the affidavit of Edward Biefel, charging him with assault with a dangerous weapon—an axe—with intent to kill, on Carondelet Walk.

Charles Stockley was committed to the First District Court for trial on the charge of entering a house—that of V. Yeannes, No. 69 Condé street—with intent to steal.

Philip Hernandez, charged with assault and battery on Kate McDermott, and Joseph Gros, charged with larceny, were discharged.

Floreda Zerbeune was held to bail to answer to a charge of breach of the peace, in abusing Rosette Jean Louis, f. w. c.; also, George Brooks, f. m. c., to answer to the affidavit of officer Torrade, charging him with being in the State in contravention of law.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—The business of this Court yesterday presented no noticeable feature of public interest.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—D. Fuentes was arraigned yesterday, and sent to prison to await the result of a dangerous stab wound which he inflicted in the throat of Desiderio Maureza on Tuesday afternoon. The knife used entered Maureza's throat downwards, through the little "dimple" or concavity at the base of the neck, and Fuentes, it is stated by a witness, wrenched it around so as to make sure of its execution. The wound is thought to be necessarily mortal. Maureza is said to have slapped Fuentes's face. The parties are Spaniards.

Pat Dillon was held for hearing on the charge of having brutally beaten his wife Mary, at their common residence on Victory street.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAD.—The afternoon train yesterday brought Mr. Genesy and his interesting protegees—the 1200 infantile shad. A few had died on the passage, but the remainder were as lively as crickets and seemed quite at home in the large tank. We understand that Mr. G.'s plan was, with ice, to keep the water of the tank at the exact average temperature of the river from which the fish were taken. He changed the water five times between Milledgeville and this place.

Mr. Hooker had prepared a pond for the reception of the little beauties, on a small stream emptying into the Alabama, two or three miles north of town. They are now domiciled in their new home, which we trust is to prove the pioneer settlement of a most extensive shadery!—*Montgomery Mail.*

To the Editors of the Bee:
Considering my name having been placed upon the Independent Ticket as a candidate for Alderman to represent the Second District, I beg leave to state that, though feeling highly complimented by the nomination, I can pursue no course incompatible with the principle of the American party, whose nominee I consider myself.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AD. DUPRE.
New Orleans, 26th May, 1858. my26

Notice to Voters!
It is highly important that all voters who have not already registered, should, as and do so at an early day, as well as register any change in their residence in the registry office [illegible].
All good and peaceable citizens, of whatever complexion of politics, are also informed that they can safely go to, and return from the polls on the day of the election, without incurring any risk of personal violence, or indignity, as ample means and precautions will be taken to secure them against the outrages which have been so common at the elections heretofore. By order of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the Independent Party. my27

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.
FOR MAYOR,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.
FOR STREET COMMISSIONER,
DR. D. J. RODGERS.
FOR RECORDERS,
First District, GEO. Y. BRIGHT.
Second District, EMILE WILTZ.
Third District, JOSEPH SOLOMON.
FOR ALDERMEN,
First District, DR. W. H. [illegible]
Second District, L. E. FORSTALL.
Third District, J. V. GOURDAIN.
Fourth District, GEO. JONAS.
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
First District—First Ward, JAMES ANDREWS.
Third Ward, JOHN STROUD, Jr.

For Recorder of the Fifth District.
The friends of L. JAY LANE, Esq., request him to consider him as a candidate for Recorder of the Fifth District, at the approaching election.

For Recorder of the Third District.
Messrs. Editors—Please announce JOSEPH SOLOMON as the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE for Recorder of the Third District, at the coming election on the 7th of June, and oblige [illegible].

GRAND TOMBOLA
For the benefit of the
Metropolitan Seminary of New Orleans,
NAPOLEON AVENUE, BOULIGNY,
From [illegible] of May to 1st of June, 1858.
Open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 8 P. M.; also from 5 to 10½ P. M.
Omnibuses and cars will run from the Seminary to Canal street as late as 10½ o'clock every evening for the convenience of those visiting the Tombola. my24 1w

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM,
167........Ste. Charles street.........167
A RARE PHENOMENON.
SIGNOR F. VANNUCHI has the pleasure to inform the public of New Orleans that he has, at a great expense, secured for only four days, positively, the rare and wonderful animal, the
CARIBOW,
from the Philippine Islands, the first and only one ever imported into the United States. Exhibition commencing THURSDAY, 27th inst. my27 6t

Gold and Silver Smith.
[illegible] Watches, clocks and chronometers repaired by one of the most skilful clockmakers in the city. Jewelry repaired and old silverware renovated. For sale low, 100 dozen white metallic table sets, guaranteed for ten years.
G. BOUYER,
150 Chartres street. my27

ANTEPHELIC MILK.
The only unquestionably efficacious article.
NO MORE WRINKLES! NO MORE FRECKLES!
The skin and the complexion regenerated by HENRIQUE'S GENUINE ANTEPHELIC MILK.
For sale at [illegible], Wright's and Guillot's, with a prospectus in English, French and Spanish.
F. F. HENRIQUEZ,
Corner of St. Louis and Rampart sts. my27

SUPERB SUMMER CLOTHING,
CHEAP AND GOOD.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
84...........MAGAZINE STREET............84
Have received by late steamers large additions to their stock of
Summer Clothing,
MAKING THEIR ASSORTMENT VERY COMPLETE.
GOOD LINEN COATS, from $1 75 up.
SUMMER VESTS, from $1 50 up.
SUMMER PANTALOONS, from $1 up.
Superb Goods of a Finer Description.
UNDER GARMENTS—Of Gauze Merino, Gauze Cotton, Gauze Flannel, Lisle Thread, &c., &c.
BOYS' CLOTHING—of every description.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS—of all kinds.
TRUNKS, VALISES, and CARPET BAGS.
Patent Yoke or Challenge Shirts.
No deviation in price.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 84 Magazine street.

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS.
For sale by
THOMAS L. WHITE,
BOOKSELLER,
105 Canal street.

S. N. MOODY'S
NEW ORLEANS SHIRT EMPORIUM,
corner Canal and Royal streets.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
105 Canal Street.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. THEODULE LIVAUDAIS and [illegible] R. LOGAN have been admitted partners in our house. The style of the firm remains unchanged.
GIQUEL & JAMISON.
New Orleans, 1st May, 1858.

AARON'S
Unrivaled Anti-Scorbutic Mouth Wash.

The Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

HENRY VALETON,
20 AND 22 BIENVILLE STREET.

LION & PINSARD,
60 and 62 Royal street, corner Bienville.

NOTICE.

TONI-ANODYNE BITTERS.
A Cordial for Ladies and Aged Persons.

LOUISIANA HOTEL,
AT NEW YORK,
No. 707 Broadway, corner of Ninth street,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MADAME S. RAMSEYER.
The proprietor of this splendid establishment, which combines all the comforts of New York first-class Hotels, with extremely moderate charges, solicits the patronage of Southern travelers and their families. The table will be constantly supplied with the finest fare, and the style of cookery will be both French and Spanish. The English, French, German and Spanish languages are spoken at the Hotel. my14 1m

Normal School, Third District.
A SCHOOL for the more thorough education of young ladies, who intend to pursue the vocation of teaching, has been established by the Third District School Board, under an act of the last Legislature for the organization of normal schools.
All candidates for admission are invited to leave their applications and addresses at my office, Fillmore School, corner of Bagatelle and Goodchildren streets.
A. BOURGES,
Superintendent Public Schools,
my14 2w Third District.

TO THE LADIES.
ANTEPHELIC MILK
AND
Celebrated Toilet Powders
JULES LUBIN, PARIS.

WINES.
CHATEAU GISCOURS,
PESCATORE'S VINTAGE.
CHAMPAGNE OF MAX SUTAINE & CO.
For sale by SOMBORN, THOMAS & CO.,
my4 1m 9 Gravier street.

F. Jacob, Dussumier & Co.,
43, 47 and 49 Old Levee street.

ANTI-GOUTY ELIXIR
OF
HIPPOLYTE BRIZGUNE,
INVENTOR OF THE ANTI-RHEUMATISMAL
Tropical Balm.

Carpet Warehouse,
CHARTRES STREET.

Opening of the Washington Hotel.
JULES COURCHE & CO.

DIRECT TRADE.
NAYLOR & CO.

TOBACCO.
ESSENCE DE MIEL.

MADAME ALWIN.

SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.
Superfine Lettuce-juice Soaps;
F. LEVERRIER,
Chartres street, No. 54.

R. R. R.
HEALTH will, in all cases, follow the use of Radway's R. R. Remedies. There are none so sick or diseased, so weak, feeble, or crippled with pain or infirmities, but that Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, or Regulators, as the nature of the disease or condition may require, will quickly and rapidly cure.
RADWAY & CO., New York City.
Agents in New Orleans,
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
my14 1y 21 and 151 Chartres street.

NOTICE.
THE public are hereby informed that the bills for City, Consolidated, and Railroad Tax, on Real Estate, Slaves, Capital, Income, and Personal Property of all kinds, according to the Assessment Rolls of 1857, are now in my possession. Tax-payers are respectfully invited to come forward and pay them.
my3—1m ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

Office Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
New Orleans, April 6, 1858.
NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with Article Three of the By-Laws of this Company, the annual election for nineteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of June next, between the hours of 10 M. and 2 P. M.
ap6 td GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Fire Bricks—Fire Bricks.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. T. DELASSIZE,
Rock Creek, near Point Clear, Alabama.

A. PEPIN & CO.,
RED STORE, between the two Markets, the nearest to the Meat Market.

TO THE LIQUOR TRADE.
M. BARNETT,
BOTTLER OF
WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc.,
Corner Poydras and St. Mary streets, New Orleans.

DYEING.
J. BOSTEMPS, Dyer and Scourer,
BOURBON STREET.

P. DUREL & CO.,
37..........CHARTRES STREET...........37
Stationers, Printers,
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

VEGAT'S INSECT DESTROYER.
A. BERNARDIN,
No. 135 Chartres street.

TO LADIES.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER OF St. Charles and Canal streets.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM PARIS.
EDOUARD GUILLOT, Agent,
No. 143 Royal street.

Seines and Hand-Nets.
F. LEVERRIER, No. 87 Chartres street,
between Bienville and Conti streets.

B. JOURDAN,
(SUCCESSOR TO H. BONNABEL)
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
AND CHEMIST,
Corner of Hospital and Chartres streets.
Orders large and small, promptly executed.
B. JOURDAN.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Reduction.
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
16 and 18.........Chartres street..........16 and 18

G. LAVIE.
84.........84, Chartres street,.........84
Between Canal and Common streets.

P. MALLARD.
67 Royal Street, ... 69 Bienville Street.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
P. MALLARD.

Sam's Oyster Saloon
161.........ST. CHARLES STREET.........161

DR. CHARLES H. KELLS,
DENTIST,
No. 161 Canal street, New Orleans.

B. TALAMON, 181 Royal st.
GRAILHE, COMMAGERE & CO.,
20 Customhouse st.
MARKS & POLLOCK,
35 Tchoupitoulas street.
HENRY VALETON,
20 and 22 Bienville st.
JAS. H. SNYDAM & CO.,
62 and 64 Poydras street.