G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $ 7 00
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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1851.

No. 1522 Vol. X—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 8674.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Thursday Morning, June, 26, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 9th February inst. Mr Duverger is consequently duly empowered to pay all debts, collect all receipts, all bills or accounts, either for or against the subscriber.
G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, 10th Feb. 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

☞ Thanks to Capt. Bernace, of the bark *Princess Wattz*, for late Rio de Janeiro papers.

CONGRESSIONAL ASPIRANTS.

In none of the four Congressional districts into which the State is divided, has a party candidate yet been formally nominated. The people appear to think, with us, that the fatigues and labors of a political canvass should be lightened as far as possible, by postponing the nominations till the commencement of autumn. In that opinion they are wise.

There are indications, however, of a sharp contest in some of the districts, and no doubt when the time comes, there will be no lack of proper candidates. Less glance at the several districts in their numerical order. In the First, the general impression prevails that L. St. MARTIN will be the democratic candidate. He is a strong man in point of character and intelligence, and much esteemed by the Creole population which predominates in that district, and which, except on rare occasions, is not wont to draw party lines very closely. The District is nominally democratic, but the fact is that its real complexion is Whig. The First Municipality is Whig, the Third Democratic, St. Bernard Whig-rish, and Plaquemine exceedingly elastic in its democracy—sometimes giving less than one hundred and sometimes more than a thousand majority. A Whig who stood well in Plaquemine could carry the District. Messrs SEVER, JULES DESIT, HAGAN and others are spoken of as probable opponents of Mr. St. MARTIN. It is quite uncertain who will be selected.

The SECOND DISTRICT is Whig to the core, and will probably not be contested by the Democracy. The nomination of a man belonging to the country, but the Whigs of the interior say they care nothing about it, and are willing to support a city man. We perceive that Col. T. G. HEBERT is now named as a candidate, subject to the decision of a Whig Convention. He is a gentleman of acknowledged talent and standing, who would make an admirable representative. The only other name in connection with the district which we have heard mentioned, is that of L. N. MARKS, Esq., an intelligent and gifted Whig and a man of decided ability. The choice will probably be between Messrs. HEBERT and MARKS. We would be well content with either.

The THIRD DISTRICT is pretty much a Democratic one. It is as thoroughly democratic as the Second is unconditionally Whig, and we don't think our friends will be at the trouble of nominating a candidate, unless one is urged upon them in the hope of success. The strongest Whig on the District is Gen. ZOC WATTERS'ON, and he is not inclined entirely to fight just for the sake of being beaten. We hope, since a Democrat is bound to represent the District, that ALEXANDER PACKWOOD will be the nominee. He was a useful member last year, is liberal and accomplished, and withal a staunch Union man. We cannot know, however, that he will consent to serve, and in the meanwhile, we perceive that an effort is making to obtain the nomination of Col. S. MARKS, of West Feliciana—a very worthy man, and one of the finest specimens of pure steel, unadulterated locofocoism we have ever encountered. Col. MARKS is a clever, practical, energetic fellow, and we are not much surprised at seeing him chosen as the next standard-bearer of his party.

The FOURTH DISTRICT will, we imagine, be warmly contested. The course pursued by the late representative, Mr. MORSE, on the Compromise measures, and the subsequent re-expression of sentiments akin to Compromise which we have heard attributed to him, have given great offence to every ultra Democrat in the district. Whether he can still be elected, if proper efforts are made, I never know. Large numbers of Democrats will refuse to support him, and the utmost reliance is placed by the Democracy on the Whigs, whose party names are even suggested, such as JOHN RAY of Jefferson, GARRETT of the same parish, and Judge MORSE of St. Martin. The latter is mentioned by name for the occasion. He resides in Nicholls's own parish—is overwhelmingly popular in Opelousas and Attakapas, and is known and generously esteemed throughout the District. If the Whigs nominate Judge MORSE, and he consents to run, Mr. MORSE may as well prepare to do the work.

☞ The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Dexter*, Capt. Day, from Manitou, arrived at the Southwest Pass on the morning of the 24th instant, with a portion of the Tehuantepec Exploring party, and was brought up to the city last evening by the towboat *Phoenix*.

☞ We are indebted to Dr. BARTON for a copy of his Report to the Louisiana State Medical Society, on the Meteorology, Vital Statistics and Hygiene of the State of Louisiana; to which is added an appendix showing the experience of Life Insurance Companies in Louisiana, with tables of mortality for the use of such Companies, &c., &c. This is a highly interesting and valuable publication—the fruit of intense labor and mature intelligence. We shall examine it with care, and refer to it more particularly hereafter.

A TOWN ASTRAY.—A few days ago the steamer *Arctic* brought nine hundred passengers to the city of Chicago from New Buffalo, coming over the entire population of that submerged village.

ALABAMA.—Wm. S. Mudd, of Jefferson county, was nominated by a District Convention held at Shelby Springs, on the 12th inst., as the "Union" candidate for Congress in the third District. Simpson W. Harris is his democratic opponent.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—It is now, as we understand from good authority, a certainty that the office of Director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, has been tendered to G. N. Eckert, late representative of Schuylkill county in Congress, and at present a resident of Philadelphia. The appointment takes effect on the 1st of July, as announced by Dr. Patterson, in his resignation.

THE STRAWBERRY TRADE.—The New York *Evening Post* gives some idea of the magnitude and importance of the strawberry trade in New York. It says:

"Parts of New Jersey and Long Island have become what we may call suburban gardens. Entire miner sizes particularly, there are extensive tracts of lands devoted to the culture of various kinds of strawberries, peas at 1 peach etc., for the early consumption of Washington and Eastern markets. They are conveyed to market in the night time, so as to be in early as fresh as they were gathered, in the morning. We counted to be on board of one of these strawberry trains, an evening or two since, on the Eastern and Ramapo Railroad, and found that there were six large baggage cars entirely filled with wicker berry baskets. There could not have been less than thirty thousand baskets on board of this train. A single passenger car was attached, to carry the farmers who were owners of the property. Their families gather the fruit in the course of the day—one boy it is said, is able to pick from one hundred to one hundred and fifty baskets a day—and it is sent to the city in the evening. The train joins the Ramapo neighborhood about eight o'clock and arrive about eleven, when the baskets are forwarded to the different markets or to the eastern boats, which take them to Providence Boston, &c.

It is a matter of complaint on some of the railroad routes, that the charge of freights are so high that little is to be made by bringing the berries to market. If this be so, it is to be regretted, for few things are more desirable in a populous city like this, than a copious and cheap supply of wholesome and agreeable fruits and vegetables. The lower rate at which good articles can be furnished the less the temptation to sell those which are unripe or decayed, and the better for the public health."

THE PETTICOATS.—The short dresses have made their appearance in Hartford. At the South, says the Springfield *Republican*, these dresses were fashionable years ago. We remember seeing 25 or 30 ladies in this dress, in one group. They were on an excursion. They were going out to be gone all day. They had dark complexions. They were going to engage in the operation of picking cotton.

JUNIUS—A NEW CLAIMANT.—The London *Athenæum* presents the name of the Rev. Wm. MASON, in connection with the authorship of JUNIUS. He is associated with WALPOLE and the celebrated letters are ascribed to them both—the one furnishing the facts, and the other elaborating the style. Who Mr. MASON was, may be gathered from the following:

He was a clergyman—and son of a clergyman—who had a fellowship and took orders at Cambridge, and rose to some preferment in the church, but acquired still higher distinction as a poet and literary man. He was born in 1725 and died in 1797. He was rector of Ashton, in Yorkshire, and precentor of York, and, at the time of the Junius letters, was one of the King's chaplains, but so hated by the King—whom he cordially hated in return—that he was driven by indignity to resign his appointments, as well as all hope of further ecclesiastical preferment. He was the author of *Isis*, a satirical, and Elfrida and Caractacus, two dramatic poems, as well as several other acknowledged works, all highly esteemed in their day, not to speak of the Heroic Epistle and some other unrelished anonymous works which were attributed to him. To poetical readers of the present age—or of the previous generation—he will be better if not solely remembered by the pathetic lines on his dying wife, which used to occupy a place in all the school-readers thirty years ago.

The Rev. William Mason had, therefore, one qualification for the part of Junius which none of his rivals possessed; he was a tried and practised writer—a master of language, style, and powerful epigrammatic expression. His character, history, political and personal relations, his feelings, principles, tastes, his likes and dislikes are all, as we may generally say, surprisingly like those of Junius. He was in a position to acquire the court and parliamentary information which Junius employed with so much effect; and he had the very spirit which seems to have governed that writer in all his assaults—a fierce, bitter, unrelenting one, which delighted equally in attacking and defending. Mason had not a particle of the clerical timidity about him. He was, all his life, a savage politician, liberal in his principles, but wrathful in his personalities.

The Athenæum points to some curious coincidences in the correspondence, which appear to have a bearing on the question of his connexion with Junius. They may, however, like all other coincidences, be solely coincidences. Nevertheless, there is an appearance of probability about the new hypothesis which promises interesting results, and we shall not be surprised should further examinations lead to still more important discoveries.

It will take very strong proof to outweigh the mass of evidence in favor of the opinion that Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was the author of JUNIUS. In half a dozen sentences pregnant with the closest logic, MACAULAY has shown an accumulation of coincidences supporting this view, that must settle the question until proof to the contrary can be adduced.

IMMIGRATION.—The tide of immigration to this country rolls on in a tremendous and increasing volume. Such facts as those contained in the following article from the New York *Express* furnish food for patriotic exultation and hope. While the liberal[ing] adversaries of America are abusing her in Great Britain, the people are coming in multitudes to find themselves a home in our western wilderness, and to convert that wilderness into a garden.—The true World's Fair is the great Valley of the Mississippi, and there the world is coming in a flood. The *Express* says:

"We showed yesterday the extent of the foreign immigration we are every day receiving at this port from foreign countries—a magnitude which perhaps has no parallel in the records of any former season. This agrees with the extracts from private letters from friends and publications in the Express copy in the West, holding us prepare for such an immigration. The statements we copied from Irish papers by the last European mail, also go to show that there is to be no falling off in the middle, or latter part of the summer. While there is Ireland are depopulated and depopulating, and all which is the means to come are coming, and those who have not money to pay for passage by the cheapest line in many cases by the authorities, "passing enough to get rid of them," as the saying is. During the first five months of 1851, 200,571 immigrants arrived here, being, 21,153 more than in the same time in 1850.

It is a mistake to suppose that, great as is the influx of immigration into the port of New York, other ports are not getting their quotas. At Philadelphia they are arriving at the rate of two or three thousand a week.

At the ports of New Orleans and Lafayette, there arrived, during the week ending May 31, 1,158 emigrants from different parts of Europe. Among them were 227 Frenchmen, 390 Germans, and 624 Irish.

There are one or two gratifying features in to-day's immigration of this year, which make it a desirable event. Owing to the fact of the hot summer and the summer pestilence, in the first place, there has not been near so much sickness among the emigrants generally as there was, as the others, arrived better housing, and the German portion of them, at least, bringing with them a sufficient share of this world's goods to provide them from becoming burdens on strangers in a foreign land. We have heard of like instances, too, among the immigrants from Liverpool, but these by no means are comparison with those who come from the Continent. This makes but very little difference in the population of our New York almshouses and hospitals, however, for those who have [illegible] and means to get it want to go to western country, leaving behind only those who are not able to take care of themselves."

MOVEMENTS AT SEA.—The cessation of our quarantine regulations has been, for the last twelve days, been considerably excited by a discovery of appearances in the woods, about two miles from this place, and about a quarter of a mile off the Portland Road, which warranted the suspicion that murder, or violence in which human blood was shed, has been perpetrated.

Early on Tuesday morning as Mr. Jarrett was passing through one part of his plantation to another, his attention was arrested by seeing a pocket handkerchief tied to the limb of a tree, and near the place a pool of blood, a thick article of cotton cloth, a fine Panama hat, and collar with a portion of the bosom of a shirt, which was very coarsely, and a common two-bladed pocket knife, with the small blade open and covered with blood. In the pocket of the coat was found a warrant for the arrest of two negroes, and a subpœna to summon two other negroes as witnesses, issued by Squire Robertson, of Dallas County, dated the 14th June, and [illegible] to John G. Armstrong, their writ endorsed on the back, "executed by John G. Armstrong." There is no sign of any struggle having taken place, and only a single track can be discovered, which is a small shoe [illegible] about [illegible] and half inches long. Coming down the Portland road, late on Monday evening, a man was seen wearing a coat and hat which would answer the description of those found, but nothing has been since seen or heard of him.

The citizens of our town have used every exertion to solve this mystery, but we are sorry to say that they have as yet been unsuccessful.—*South Alabamian 21st.*

ABSURDITIES IN CONNECTICUT.—The following statement of the inequalities of representation in Connecticut, we take from the Hartford *Courant*—

The Legislature have ordered printed a tabular statement of the number of Representatives from the several counties and towns in Connecticut, with the numerical ratio of the representation to the population and to the taxation, &c. From this little document, we learn some curious facts respecting our rotten borough system of representation—a representation of close corporation, not of population or taxable polls. Hartford has one representative to every 8,993 inhabitants. Hartland, one to every 424. One man in the latter town exercises, through his representative, as much power as 21 in the former town. In this way will on this subject, 17,118 of the inhabitants of Hartford are disfranchised. The same ratio exists in the amount of taxes paid. Similar inequalities are found in every county. New Haven has one representative to every 11,264 inhabitants, and Prosper one for every 674. Norwich one for every 5,130; Salem, one for 760; Bridgeport, one for 7,588; Redding, one for 877; Thompson, one for 2,219; Ashford, one for 618; Plymouth, one for 2,565; Harwinton, one for 598; Middleton, one for 4,305; Durham, one for 532; Vernon, one for 2,960; Union, one for 564. The two extreme towns are New Haven, with one representative to every 11,264 inhabitants; and Union, one for every 564. The town of New Haven, with but two representatives, has a fewer population by 2,500 than the whole county of Tolland, which sends 21 representatives. Is such an arrangement Republican? Is it just? Are the inhabitants of cities or of large manufacturing towns any the less worthy of equality in representation than those of other towns!

A LOCOMOTIVE MILE.—We see it stated in the English journals that Mr. J. H. Dickson has made proposals to the Western Railway company, in England, for the erection of a mile on a platform with wheels beneath it, and a steam engine of six horse power to work the mill and propel the car from place to place on the road between Dublin and Galway, with the workmen, etc., wherever flax may be grown. This, the account says, is to do away with cumbrous and expensive establishments.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.—The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* says:

We had a polite call yesterday from several gentlemen of distinction. Two of them were no less personages than "Crossing Sky" and "Stands Before," brave Chippeway Chiefs, from the North country. With them came A-me-ga-bo, Ma-no-to-wang, Ka-ba ne mint and O-gun-ne-ka—the English of which may be apparent to the learned. A-me-ga-bo was educated at Quincy. They came down on the Nominee, and are on their way to Mackinaw. The chief had large silver medals—one presented by the Union Fur Company, the other by Gen. Cass, from John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. On one side is a medallion likeness of Mr. Adams, and on the other side, "Peace and Friendship."

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

Affairs in Venezuela.

MARACAIBO, May 26, 1851.

The bark Irma, for Philadelphia to-day or to-morrow, affords me an opportunity, of which I avail myself, to apprise you of the condition, resources, and prospects of the Republic.

In the extreme southern feeling of revolt has made its appearance, among the adherents of General Paez. This feeling is more particularly manifested at the towns of Esmaralda, Guru, and Maracaibo, noted as the hot beds of disunion and revolution, whose inhabitants are remarkable for predatory incursions under the guise of party feeling, and without any regard whatever to the merit or demerit of the question about to be discussed. From this hostility to the government nothing serious is apprehended, in the popular appreciation of the fearless and prompt character of President Monagas, who is the Napoleon of Venezuela, in the suppression of riots and destruction of revolutionists.

The agricultural production of the republic is immense, compared with the yield of former years. The Government is truly paternal in disseminating the most approved tracts and publications, at considerable expense to the republic, towards the advancement of agricultural and general knowledge.

Great attention is bestowed on the improvement of cattle, swine and poultry. The production of coffee will be double that of any former year, and sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton and grain are thriving and progressing, with extraordinary rapidity, to a vast extent.

President Monagas is very popular, his every act applauded, and the republic is as firm as the rock of Gibraltar.

Commercial affairs are getting better every day, and confidence, which in a few short years had nearly disappeared, was never more firmly established than at the present moment.

Coffee, hides and indigo are very scarce, and those who hold the remnants of large stocks demand very high prices. Yours, H. H. V.

AN OLD LADY, 90 years of age, named Elizabeth Wolfinger, died last week in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, Pa., where she had long been a resident, and until within six months of her death, occupied a small house entirely alone. Upon examining the house after her decease, the neighbors found carefully stowed away, in different places, no less than $1100, all barkable money, except a $50 bill together with some $2000 in bonds and mortgages—making, in all, the snug little sum of over $3400. The old lady always represented herself as very poor. She was accustomed to have her taxes remitted, as it was generally believed, according to her own story, that she had only the interest of $500 to live upon.

GAS FROM WOOD.—An eminent chemist of Munich has recently discovered a method of obtaining gas from the fibres of plants, especially of wood, which may be made into an practical purposes, with great economy and advantage.—The railroad depot at Munich has been for some time successfully lighted with this gas—so much for theory. Let us hope that the discoverer is a practicability, that in connection with four other scientific men, he undertook to prepare the apparatus at the depot at his own expense. The first attempt was many obstacles, but the final success confirmed the hopes of the projectors. It is stated by competent judges, who have inspected the operation, that no doubt remains in their minds of its speedy introduction and general use.

The apparatus at Munich is provided with only a single retort, but of such dimensions as adapted to the largest gas establishment, and another is in preparation of a much larger quantity than is needed at the depot. It contains a hundred weight of split wood and renders in an hour at least 300 cubic feet of gas—more in two hours, one-third more. The wood used was pine. The wood-land was conveyed to the Hospital, where he is suffering severely from his injuries. Doyle was remanded for further examination.

ROBBERY.—Michael Murphy was arrested yesterday by Recorder Caldwell with having robbed Mr. Ch. Tebeau, grocer, on Tchoupitoulas street, of a dollar note. The case will be examined into on Saturday.

INCENDIARISM.—Susan Gallagher and Mary Stewart were charged, on the complaint yesterday before Recorder Genella, on the charge of having on the night of the 8th inst. stolen sundry articles from the premises of Henry Sayre, and of setting fire to a pile of Sayre's wood, which was destroyed. The testimony failed to establish the guilt of the prisoners, and the prisoners were discharged.

PUNISHMENT.—About half a dozen charges of assault and battery were pre-ferred yesterday against sundry persons before Recorder Genella. In each of the parties was accused of throwing bricks and other missiles at another. One or two were arrested, and warrants issued for the apprehension of the others.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—J. Rogers, J. McLean and P. Conway were charged yesterday before Recorder Genella with having on the night previous in Carondelet street, knocked down E. Lawrence and beaten him severely with clubs, and otherwise maltreated him. The examination of the case was deferred until next week.

STABBING.—Charles Segarra, was committed yesterday by Recorder Genella for trial before the First Judicial Court, on the charge of having assaulted and stabbed Emanuel Rogers in the thigh. The wound is a dangerous one.

LARCENY.—An assault on the premises of Mrs. P. Conway, in Rue St. Peter, was broken open on Tuesday night, and robbed of various articles of [illegible]. The name of the thief is not known, but the police are on the track.

DIED.

Last night at 9 o'clock, BENJAMIN, son of Mr. H. H. Story, aged five months and five days.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Charles Segers, aged 1 year and 15 days.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1851.

The favorable advices by the Europa have had no effect on our market. There was want of confidence in the article, together with the difficulty of passing Drafts, which has been extremely severe. Sales 1,200 bbls. at 7¾@8c. for Middling; Good Middling 9@9½c.

Sugar is firm, with sales of 100 hhds., at 5¾@6c.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls at $3 55@$3 80 for Ohio, of Corn, 9,500 sacks were sold at advanced rates, prime commanding 53 @53c ₩ bushel.

Provisions are dull. We quote Mess Pork $14@$14 25. Nothing doing in Beef and Lard. Sales of Bacon at 8@8½c for Sides, and 6¼@6½c ₩ lb. for Shoulders.

Whiskey is very dull; we quote rectified 18½@18½c ₩ gallon, mostly the former rate.

There is no alteration to notice in Exchanges—Sterling, 109¾@110¾. Paris, 5f 12½@5f 00. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¼ @ ½ per cent discount. Checks, par @ ¼ per cent prem.

Nothing has been done in Freight.

Railroad Laws and Charters, &c.

THE RAILROAD LAWS and Charters of the several Railroads in the State, carefully collated, arranged in chronological order, and published with a synopsis and explanatory remarks, by W. T. Cregg, & Benjamin Ford, of the Boston Bar. Vol. 1851.

HISTORY ON THE CONSTITUTION of the United States, new edition, in 2 vols, 1851, carefully revised and corrected; all the adjudications of the Supreme Court, upon Constitutional questions since the publication of the previous edition, have been examined, digested and cited, by W. W. Story, Esq. Also, REPORTS OF EDWARDS'S REPORTS in Chancery Cases, decided in the First Circuit of the State of New York, 1851. Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
Law Book Sellers and Stationers.
51 Camp st.

Delcroix. Paper Hanger.

106 *Chartres street between St. Louis and Conti.*

HAS just received by ship Delcroix, a large assortment of Paper Hangings of all qualities, and of the latest fashions, that he will sell at reduced prices. Persons wishing to have the same decorated, are invited to call and see his goods, they will be convinced that it is impossible to find any better and cheaper. He will also keep put up the paper. je26 DELCROIX, 106 Chartres st.

200 Boxes Lemons, of 400 Lemons each, expected by brig Silenzio, from Genoa; also 10,000 Anallorase Stone, for sale by
je26 D. LANATA, 69 Jefferson st.

RED WINE—80 casks, landing ex ship Salamander from Bordeaux, and for sale by
je26 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—750 boxes brown, yellow and white, in store and for sale by
je26 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee.

LANDING from ship Ontario from Bordeaux, 60 casks Bordeaux claret; 80,000 corks, fine; 30,000 do sharp, 10 boxes Aromatique Mustard; for sale by
FERRIOL, FRERES,
je10-15t 247 & 249 Royal cor. Dumaine.

RICE—29 tierces prime just received for sale by
je14 CONVERSE & CO., 97 Tchoupitoulas.

EXCHANGE on Havana, at sight, in sums to suit purchasers for sale by
je12 LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

OLIVES—Just received from Cad 4, per Sophia McKenzie, a lot of fresh Olives, in kegs and bbls, for sales by
DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
my24 53 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING—From ship John Holland, from Bordeaux—84 casks Claret; 90 do White Wine, for sale by
my20 X LAMBERT,
No 67 Magazine st

MINCEAT WINE—100 boxes Muscat Wine landing ex brig Cesare from Marseilles, for sale by
O. VALETON & CO.,
my17 53 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPICES—900 mats Cassia; 150 bags Sumatra Pepper; 10 do Pimento; 10 bbls. Cloves, for sale by
my21 E J HART & CO, 79 Tchoupitoulas st

VARNISH CUP—3 cases marked Trouve Chanoine, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE,
my21 36 Chartres st

SARDINES in oil—8,000 whole, half and quarter ₩ boxes, in store and for sale by
my17 O. VALETON & CO., 95 Tchoupitoulas st

CHAMPAIGN—100 baskets Champaign, pints and quarts, Montibello brands, for sale by
my20 MCDOWELL, MILLS & CO, 96 Gravier st

WROUGHT and Cast Iron Sugar Kettles—Assorted sizes, for sale by
my6 J V DE EGANA, 47 Bienville st.

OLD WINES—3 casks old Claret, grand Chateau Lafitte; 2 do, do, Chateau Haut Brion; 20 do, do, St. Julien; 30 do, do, Chateau St. Corbian, for sale by
B. TALAMON,
my21 182 Royal st.

PICKLES AND CATSUPS—150 packages, Mills, Miller & Provost, Dought's & Underwood's, for sale by
E J HART & CO,
my19 79 Tchoupitoulas st

DEMIJOHNS.—500 of 1, 2 and 3 gallons, for sale by
PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.,
my19 97 St. Louis street.

BAS LEAD—5000 pounds at manufacturers' prices, for sale by
je26 CONVERSE & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUNDRIES.

WILLIAM SIDE, GRATIAA & CO., 35 Natchez st.
Matches street—*Agents for the sale of S. Thomas Champagne.* je25

THE MOREAU
Corner Royal and Toulouse & 35 St. Charles sts.
DEPITMENT and Paris articles, received per ship Cavitak from Havre, an assortment consisting in 500 dozen Linen Shirts, from the best manufactory of Paris; Shirts, Linen bosom; Cotton Shirts for boys from 8 to 14 years; 150 dozen bleached Socks, $1 per dozen; 25 dozen Jackets and Undershirts, bleached and brown for summer; Linen Pantaloons, assorted Linen Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ties, rich and ordinary; Ribbons; Bathing Caps; Black and colored Velvet, etc.
N. B.—T. Moreau informs the Ladies that he keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Hats of all kinds. Also, Perfumery, Cologne Water, Seltzer Water and Soda at $5 the machinery. je25

RED STORE,

BETWEEN THE TWO MARKETS.

JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS, which will be sold at such prices that will prove to be GREAT BARGAINS. Sales to commence this day, 3d June.

10 cases Bleached Cotton.
1 do Fancy Spring Prints.
1 do Gingham.
1 do Cottonades.
1 do Bed Ticking.
1 do Blue Merrimack Prints.
☞ *Remember the Red Store.*
je3 JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

Notice.
P. W. WOODLIEF.
13 CHARTRES STREET.

OFFERS from this day, Monday, 23th inst. his entire Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at low prices for cash, which will be found most complete, having been kept constantly replenished by every steamer, through his resident agent in New York, he would most respectfully call the attention of the Ladies, Merchants, Planters and Traders, to a full examination of the above desirable stock, previously to purchasing elsewhere.
P. W. WOODLIEF, 13 Chartres st.

Mr. ALLOYON having put some PIANOS under construction and recently finished, informs the amateurs of those instruments that he has removed his store to No. 37, Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he also keeps Pianos of his manufactory, Paris Shutter, Linen lasting, Cotton Shirts for boys from 8 to 14 years; 150 dozen bleached Socks, $1 per dozen; 25 dozen Jackets and Undershirts, bleached and brown for summer; Linen Pantaloons, assorted Linen Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ties, rich and ordinary; Ribbons; Bathing Caps; Black and colored Velvet, etc.

Fashionable Store.
AT ALBERT & TRICOU.

37 *Chartres st, cor Royal and St Louis st*
HAS received and is daily receiving the choice cadies, Emperor, Astracan and others, a new and large assortment of Hats, viz:

FOR GENTLEMEN:
Black silk, Castmir and beaver Hats.

FOR LADIES
Beaver Bonnets, Alsacienne Riding Hats and flat Gipsy's, white, grey, and black.

FOR YOUTHS AND INFANTS:
A choice and well selected assortment of Hats and Caps, the whole having been manufactured in Paris, under the care of our partner, J. J. Albert.
Let it be remembered that the store is at the corner Royal and St. Louis streets, a Hat Manufactory, where every one may have a hat made expressly to his measure.
Our Manufactory is equal to the best of Paris and New York.
my31 THE CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have just received and are selling at low price our fine stock of Spring Hats, such as Panama Leghorn, Leghorn Sewed, Leghorn Flats, Manilla, Tuscans, Canton Chantonnet, at wholesale ALBERT & TRICOU.
my29 37 Chartres st and cor Royal and St. Louis.

WINES &c—4 cases Claret Vertenil Medoc, 4 do do Ludon, 4 do do Pontlac, 4 do do Julien, 4 do St. Emilion, 17 do Montferrand, 15 do do Barsac, 10 do Sauterne, 16 do very old white do, 10 do Chateau Margaux, 20 do do Chateau Lafitte, 1 case 1846, 40 do do white Wine, Haut Brion, 25 do do Chateau Yquem, 10 do Chateau Peyron, 25 do do Haut Brion, 50 do do Abayath, A. Jaune, 40 do Pernod fils, 600 baskets Champagne, Moet & Mayer, 50 do Heidsieck, 50 do Sillery, 50 do Verzenay, 100 half baskets Pope, 50 baskets Champagne Ay Mousseux, 400 demijohns of 5, 3 2 and 1 gallon in stone, and for sale by
my14 H. MOREL & CO. 30 Bienville st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—Old Cognac Brandy, Abbey and Co's, of 1834, 1840 and 1846, of all ages, and for sale by
je26 A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

SUNDRIES—Vermouth and Rock Candy, in cases of 1 gallon each; Orange Flower Water, Maraschino Cherries, Curaçoa, etc., for sale by
B. TALAMON,
my31 No 182 Royal st.

CHLORIDE COTTON COPPERAS—
15 cases pure Chloride Copperas
15 do Bleaching
5 do Chloride of Lime
5 do Yellow Prussiate of Potash
50 do Crystal Copperas
For sale by
je26 JOSEPH E. PALMER & CO.

BRANDY—2 quarter casts Ph Godard, Brandy Hine Champagne, 4th proof, 2 do Ph Godard, Brandy Hine Champagne, 4th proof, 2 do Ph Godard, Brandy Hine Champagne, 4th proof, 2 do