THE DAILY BEE.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).........$12
Country paper, ... 6
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1859.
VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11.26.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, for each insertion.
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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1859.

ASSUMED AUTHORITY.

Our readers have doubtless perceived that the small squad of discontented gentlemen from the South who arrogate to themselves in the aggregate the lordly and imposing title of "The Southern Commercial Convention," have resolved, by the extraordinary vote of 44 to 19, that all laws, State or judicial, prohibiting the African slave trade ought to be repealed. The only surprising circumstance in the matter was that any negative votes should have been cast on the resolution. We can scarcely imagine how 19 conservative, Union-loving, law-respecting individuals contrived to get into the Convention. We had really expected the resolution to be adopted by a unanimous vote, and are disposed to believe that the 19 recalcitrants are sadly out of place, and had no business whatever in a body which assumes to represent all the patriotism, the genuine policy, and the real interests of the South. How can any one venture to impugn the infallibility of such determined fire-eaters as Governor McRae, and Messrs. Brooks, McCardle and Spratt, or presume to doubt that what Democracy declares to be the most judicious policy for the South, must necessarily be so? We take it that the declaration of the Convention in favor of the re-opening of the African slave trade settles the question. If there were prior to this supreme and irreversible decree any unbelieving Thomasses in our midst; any simple-minded folks who had regarded the slave trade as at once illegal, barbarous and brutal, they will doubtless abandon all such crude and preposterous ideas, now that the oracular voice of "The Southern Commercial Convention" has pronounced otherwise. Heretofore the opinion has prevailed that Louisiana was particularly adverse to the reopening of the slave trade, but as six delegates from our State have united in declaring that all prohibitory enactments ought to be repealed, we suppose the people will bow to this ultimatum, and the Legislature which will assemble next January will embrace the earliest occasion to endorse and reiterate the sentiment.

But, irony apart, we should really like to know by what authority some half a hundred gentlemen from nine out of the fifteen States, have undertaken to express the deliberate sentiments of the South on a point of such vast importance? How happens it that where every Southern Commonwealth, except South Carolina, has evinced decided hostility to the reopening of the slave trade, a handful of delegates boldly commit the entire South to the measure? Is this not, to speak mildly, a piece of manifest presumption? Who invested these gentlemen with the plenary powers they claim to exercise; and upon what grounds do they profess to speak in behalf of the Southern section of the Confederacy? What, indeed, is this "Southern Commercial Convention," which with such refreshing coolness resolves in favor of the traffic in African slaves, and other matters of almost equal moment? Where are its credentials, and who clothed it with paramount authority? The fact is, this boasted assemblage is the rump, the mere fleshless skeleton of a certain Southern Commercial Convention which for several years has endeavored to assume the direction of Southern affairs; which has met at various places, such as Memphis, New Orleans and Charleston; which has been signalized by as vast a superabundance of good intentions, and as infinitesimal a quantity of good works, as are said to characterize a certain uncomfortable place; which has gradually forfeited public respect, and ceased to command public interest, because of its negative commercial results, and its irrestrainable political proclivities, until now, truncated and expiring, a few of the forlorn hope, ultra partisans of the most unconditional sectional stamp, alone constitute it. They convene together and fancy that their official decrees will be considered binding upon the South. What a woful mistake!

With respect to the influence exercised by the Convention on the public mind, it may be truly said to be microscopically minute whether the members resolve to import African apprentices, or simply denounce the laws against the slave trade; whether they fulminate anathemas against duties on imports, and recommend direct taxation; whether they pass resolutions against or in favor of National Conventions; whether they laud or censure the Administration, is practically of the smallest possible consequence. They have precisely the same right to indulge in debate and adopt resolutions as any other assemblage of violent partisans, and their action is entitled to just the same amount of respect—and not a whit more. Within these limits they may reasonably expect to enlist the approbation of those who think with them, but when they assume to represent the South, we consider their claim unfounded, and find nothing in their action which the South, through its recognized legislative exponents, has ever sanctioned.

Hon. George Eustis, Jr.—In another column will be found a card from the Hon. George Eustis, Jr., to the people of the First Congressional District, announcing his intention to withdraw from political life. We are satisfied that Mr. Eustis's constituents will regret this decision. During the two terms for which he was chosen, we know that his course has been eminently patriotic and satisfactory—faithful to the party which elected him, and true to the Union and the South. We mean no empty compliment when we say that the citizens of the First District will find it no easy task to replace Mr. Eustis. We have no earthly doubt that had he consented to serve them again, he would have been triumphantly re-elected.

We are requested to invite attention to the call of the State Central Democratic Committee in another column.

Let Every Body be There This Day (Monday.)—The Volksfest Association will give a portion of their proceeds to the Samaritan Institution, which have nourished many thousand convalescent sick after the late epidemic. The Samaritans are repairing their Institute for the coming summer, and the donations from the philanthropic Germans will be gratefully received.

New Orleans Savings Institution.—We invite attention to the fourth annual statement of the New Orleans Savings Institution. It will be seen that its financial position is excellent, and that a semi-annual dividend has been declared by the trustees at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the following works:

Blackwood's Magazine for May, a capital number. The publisher says of it:

The present number contains a continuation of "*A Cruise in Japanese Waters*," which increases in interest. "*The Luck of Ladysmede, Part II.*," which promises to be one of those charming tales or novelettes for which Blackwood is so famous. "*A Winter Journey*," lively and sportive. "*The Turks in Kalafat—1854—Part II.*" "*Christianity in India*," an able review of Kaye's late work under that title, being a history of the introduction and progress of Christianity in India, from the sixth century down to the present time, with sketches of the early missionaries, and of the English Bishops—Middleton, Heber, and Wilson. "*Adam Bede*," a commendatory review of Elliot's new religious novel—and three articles on "*Parliamentary Reform*," one of which contains a notice of M. Chevalier's late work on the "*Fall in the Value of Gold*," which the writer alleges will, of itself, silently work out a change in the *elective franchise*, sufficient to satisfy the most liberal of radicals.

The Harp of a Thousand Strings. Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers. Certainly one of the most comical books we have ever seen, and full of laughter-moving illustrations. It is a perfect cure for the heartache.

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad.—For the first time in several years, the Carrollton Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st June next. See announcement elsewhere.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of five very valuable young negroes, (among whom are some very good cooks,) which will take place THIS DAY, (Monday) 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, in Common street. Said slaves belong to the succession of Pierre Leveque. See the advertisement. Sale positive—being for a partition among the heirs and the surviving partner.

The Sheriff will sell at auction TO DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, sundry notes and accounts, for account of the creditors of Wm. [illegible]. See advertisement.

Credit Sale.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 200 lots of Summer Clothing, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hanche & Lamarque's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See Advertisement of John Duncan's Sons.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of Steamers Weser and Borussia.
War Actually Commenced.
AUSTRIA WINS THE FIRST BATTLE.
Sardinian Vessels Seized by Austria.
SARDINIANS RETREATING BEFORE AUSTRIANS.
12,000 Tuscan Troops Join Sardinia.
HOSTILITIES COMMENCED APRIL 29.
ACTIVITY IN THE BRITISH NAVY.
NUMEROUS FAILURES IN LONDON AND PARIS.
Cotton Declined an Eighth to a Quarter.
ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

New York, May 15.—The steamship Weser, of the Bremen line, and the Borussia, of the Hamburg line, have arrived at this port.

The Borussia left Hamburg on the 1st of May, and Southampton on the 3d inst., bringing three days later advices from Liverpool, London and Paris than were received by the Adelaide at St. Johns.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 3.—The sales of Cotton for the two business days since the sailing of the Adelaide amount to only 9000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1800.

All qualities of Cotton have declined ⅛ to ¼d.

Messrs. Clare & Son report a decline of fully ¼d. since Saturday. Others say the decline is nearly ⅛d.

The market closed dull, and prices are too irregular to give any reliable quotations.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed buoyant. There is a large speculative inquiry.

All descriptions of Breadstuffs have considerably advanced.

The market is unsettled and excited, and it is impossible to give accurate quotations.

The Provision market generally closed with an advancing tendency. Quotations are nominal, and the large speculative demand continues.

CONSOLS.

London, May 3.—The English funds have somewhat recovered from the panic of Friday and Saturday. Consols for money closed at 89¾ to 91½—an advance of 2½.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Liverpool, May 3.—The report sent out by the steamship Adelaide that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities, is fully confirmed.

The first actual engagement took place at the bridge of Buffalora, where the passage of the Ticino was vigorously disputed by the small Sardinian force stationed there for its protection.

The Austrians, however, with their superior force, took the bridge and crossed over into Sardinia, after a sharp conflict, in which considerable loss was sustained on both sides.

It is also reported that the Austrians have taken Mortara, one of the principal towns in the Sardinian province of Novara, and that the Sardinian army stationed at that place had retreated.

The Austrians are concentrating a large body of troops at Piacenza, an important position near the Southern border of Sardinia in Parma.

The Austrians have seized all the Sardinian vessels on Lake Maggiore, in the Northern frontier of Sardinia.

All the telegraph lines running from Austria to Switzerland had been cut by the Austrians.

Advices from Vienna of the first of May announce that the Austrian troops have occupied without resistance the Sardinian frontier towns of Intra, Palanza and Azona, the Sardinian troops retreating at the approach of the Austrians.

Advices from Turin of the 29th of April announce that the steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th brought a proclamation which the King of Sardinia had issued to the Tuscan army, inviting them to await the signal of war, and then advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce the Sardinian army.

A similar proclamation has been addressed the troops in the Romagna, who have revolted in favor of Sardinia.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

Turin, April 29.—The French Marshal Canrobert and Marshal Neill arrived at Turin to day, and at once proceeded to Alessandria to join King Victor Emmanuel.

Fifteen thousand of the Imperial Guard of France have arrived at Genoa by sea from Toulon, making 40,000 French troops now at Genoa.

The French troops are also rapidly arriving at Suza from Marseilles and Toulon.

Turin, April 30.—An official bulletin confirms the report of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops, and states that they crossed yesterday, the 29th of April.

Advices from the headquarters of the army state that the King of Sardinia, accompanied by Marshals Canrobert and Neill, had visited the line of the river Dora to make observations.

Three corps d'armée of the French army have entered Piedmont by way of Gravelona.

They consist of twenty battalions and eight heavy batteries of cannon.

ENGLAND.

A royal proclamation has been issued offering a bounty of $10 to seamen for the purpose of recruiting ten thousand additional sailors.

The greatest activity prevailed in the dock yards, and active preparations are going on at all the navy yards.

Orders had been received at Woolwich Navy Yard from the British Admiralty to complete with all haste the new class steam-frigates now on the stocks.

A message was received by telegraph at Sheerness on the 29th of April, ordering that the Royal George be dispatched immediately to Daneufort, and the Colossus to Portsmouth; and that the Edgar, Queen and Trafalgar be got ready for sea immediately.

The steam yacht Osborne has orders to be ready for sea immediately, having been placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales, who will, it is supposed, proceed at once to the Mediterranean.

Heavy failures have occurred among the stock brokers on the London Exchange, and numerous others are reported from all quarters.

The house of Wolf & Co., of Berlin, has suspended. Their liabilities are said to be very large.

There are also general failures reported in Vienna.

It is said that the impoverishment and ruin on the Paris Bourse this week will far exceed any thing which has ever occurred, though no failures had been reported up to as late as Monday.

Advices from Turin of the 1st of May state that King Victor Emmanuel had gone to assume the command of the Sardinian army.

The advices also state that the Austrians were in force at Nevaro and Pavia.

The French infantry still continue to arrive at Turin by the way of the Alps, and from Genoa, though no decisive movement has yet been made.

Advices from Berne of the 30th ult. state that the Austrians, after seizing the Sardinian vessels on Lake Maggiore the evening previous, commenced hostilities.

Advices from Vienna of the 30th of April state that Count Buol, Prime Minister of Austria, has forwarded circulars to all foreign powers giving the political and diplomatic reasons for the declaration of war.

Secretary Weiner has published decrees ordering that the income tax of the third class be retained for interest on the public bonds: also ordering a loan of twenty millions of pounds—the National Bank to advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in new notes.

The bank is to be released from paying specie duty; the excise dues made payable in silver or coupons of the national loan.

SHIPWRECK—427 LIVES LOST.

Liverpool, May 3.—The ship Pomona, which was wrecked off Wexford, and previously reported, had on board 395 passengers and 52 crew; only seventeen of the former and three of the latter were saved.

STEAMBOATS BURNED.

St. Louis, May 15.—The steamers Monongahela and Edinburg, lying opposite our city, took fire yesterday, and were burned to the water's edge.

There was no freight upon either boats, and the loss, which is about $38,000, is covered to the amount of $20,000 by insurance.

ARRIVALS OUT.

The steamship New York, from New York, and the Cunard steamship Canada, from Boston via Halifax, have arrived at Liverpool.

[The above dispatches were received last night over the National line by Mr. F. C. Jones of the New Orleans office, in thirty-six minutes.]

TELEGRAPHIC.

Later from New Mexico—*Three Overland Mails Missing*.—St. Louis, May 14.—The New Mexican mail has arrived at Independence, bringing dates from Santa Fe to the 25th of April.

Three overland California mails on the central route, now over due, are missing, and it is supposed they have been intercepted and robbed by the Indians.

Pike's Peak Mines.—St. Louis, May 14.—Later advices have been received from the Pike's Peak gold mines, but they continue to be of a discouraging character. Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts, however, the tide of emigration thither continues unabated.

Many are returning destitute of means and nearly in a famishing state.

Election in the Provinces.—St. Johns, N. B., May 14.—The elections in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have resulted in favor of the Liberal party.

Arrival of the Adelaide at Halifax.—Halifax, May 14.—The steamship Adelaide, from Galway, via St. Johns, has arrived at this port. Her advices from Liverpool are to the evening of the 30th ult., and were fully telegraphed from St. Johns.

Sailing of Steamships.—Quebec, May 14. The steamship North Briton sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool.

New York, May 14.—The steamship Bremen sailed from this port to-day for Southampton, taking out half a million of dollars in specie on freight.

Arrival of the Star of the West.—New York, May 14.—The steamship Star of the West has arrived at this port, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th of April.

Her California advices have been anticipated by the Coatzacoalcos, and her South American advices have been anticipated by the Empire City at New Orleans.

State of the Rivers.—Louisville, May 14. The Ohio river at this point is falling slowly, with six feet of water on the falls and eight feet in the canal.

St. Louis, May 14.—The Mississippi at this point has risen four feet and six inches during the last twenty-four hours, and is still rising at the rate of two inches per hour.

The river is now eighteen inches higher than it has been at any previous time this season.

We invite attention to the annexed explanatory letter:

New Orleans, May 14th, 1859.
S. H. Kennedy, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce:

My Dear Sir—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions of your honorable body, together with the report of your committee appointed to proceed to Washington on business connected with the opening of the Passes at the mouth of the Mississippi; and while, you may rest assured, I feel and appreciate very sensibly the action of the Chamber of Commerce, in so far as concerns myself, I do not feel at liberty to omit this opportunity of noticing the omission of the names of our distinguished Senators in the former, and their somewhat equivocal mention in the latter.

I am simply doing an act of justice to Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin when I state, of my own knowledge, that your committee were strangely mistaken when they came to the conclusion that indifference or opposition to the practicable objects of their mission was nursed in that quarter.

As the resolutions and report have been published somewhat extensively, I trust you will not consider the insertion of this letter in the public journals a breach of etiquette on my part.

I remain, my dear sir, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE EUSTIS.

We publish the following article from the Charleston *Mercury* in deference to the request of the editors. We shall have something, however, to say on the subject hereafter:

A CAVIL.

We have said that, properly speaking, the Democratic party exists only at the South. It has expired at the North. To this certain of our cotemporaries at the South raise a cavil. They say, look at Pennsylvania and at Connecticut and Rhode Island in the late elections; did not the Democratic party gallantly battle with the Black Republicans? and, although beaten, are they not Democrats and members of the Democratic party?

We answer: *First*—they are not *Democrats*, in the proper meaning of the term, importing principles. With scarcely any exceptions they are protective tariff men. During the last Congress their representatives co-operated with the Black Republicans to obtain increased protection to Northern manufactures, by modifications of the tariff; and during the last fall elections their candidates openly proclaimed themselves in favor of the same policy. Now, has the Democratic party any principle in the great vital matter of taxation? If it has, then those only are Democrats who support its principles. We contend that taxes laid for revenue only is the principle of the Democratic party. If any protection to any branch of industry follows, well and good. But in laying the duties by the tariff, revenue is the only constitutional consideration which can govern the imposition. This is not the creed of these misnamed Democrats. Their primary object is the exclusion of revenue, by a prohibition of importations from foreign nations, in order that the Northern manufacture should be substituted in their stead in the consumption of the people. The Southern Democrats alone are reliable to support the principles of the Democratic party.

Again: Is there no principle in the Democratic party in expending the taxes after they are collected by the Federal Government? Are internal improvements a legitimate object of expenditure? We maintain that they are not. Five Democratic Presidents have vetoed bills for internal improvements passed by Congress. Do not the Northern representatives of the Democratic party support measures of internal improvements in Congress? If they do, then they are not Democrats.

Again: Is not the decision in the *Dred Scott* case not only the law of the land, but the creed of the Democratic party, and is not Congress bound to enforce its principles? Yet does not the whole Northern wing of the Democratic party openly proclaim that they will not enforce its principles? According to the decision in the *Dred Scott* case, Congress is bound to protect slavery in our Territories, like any other property. But these Democrats declare that this would be slavery extension, which they will not do.

Now, in all these cases, one of two things is true, with respect to Northern Democrats. They are either no Democrats, or they are traitors to the Democratic party. If they are no Democrats, then there is no Democratic party at the North; and if they are traitors, they ought to be cast out of it—and then there is no Democratic party of the North. In either alternative, are we not right in maintaining that the Democratic party exists only at the South?

Will not our cotemporaries of the press now understand us, and insert this explanation?—especially the New Orleans *Bee*.

The Impending War in Europe.

The news from Europe, which we publish this morning, although showing that war does not yet actually exist, leaves but a slender hope of the continuance of peace. In view, therefore, of the critical state of affairs, the following brief review of past wars between Austria and France will refresh the memory of the reader:

WARS IN THE PAST BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Within the last seventy years there have been five wars between France and Austria on the continent of Europe. Austria was one of the first nations that took up arms against the French revolution. In connection with Prussia, in 1792, her armies invaded France. After a desperate struggle they were driven out by the energy of the French Republican Assembly, and by the valor and military skill of General Dumourier. The French Assembly, by a conscription, called out one million two hundred thousand men for the defence of the country, a military exertion which has seldom, if ever, been equaled in military annals.

Prussia and Spain withdrew from the coalition, and, in 1796, Austria was left to sustain the shock of the French in Italy. She was supported by the King of Sardinia, a State which is now her bitter enemy. The French army, under Napoleon, in two campaigns detached Sardinia from her alliance, drove her troops out of Italy, and pursued them into Germany, nearly to the gates of Vienna. Under the walls of that capital France dictated peace to Austria in 1797. By that peace she made large cessions of territory and influence in Germany. As a recompense Napoleon assigned her Venice and Lombardy, and first made her an Italian power.

In 1799 Austria and Russia took up arms against France, and for a time were very successful. They drove the French out of Italy. In the latter part of that year, however, Napoleon returned from Egypt. He induced the Russian Emperor Paul to withdraw from the Austrian alliance. Having accomplished this, he led his army into Italy. On the plains of Marengo he fought a decisive battle, the result of which expelled Austria from Italy. It was soon followed up by the victory of Hohenlinden, in Germany, gained by the French under General Moreau. The French columns were again near Vienna, and again France compelled Austria to sue for peace. In 1804 the Emperor of France became the King of Italy. Immediately after Austria and Russia attacked France. Such, however, was the power of the latter, that in six months one Austrian army was destroyed at Ulm, and another, together with the Russians, destroyed at Austerlitz. The French entered Vienna, and again dictated a peace.

In 1809 Austria and France again met in collision on the tented field. The French, however, under Napoleon, marched down the valley of the Danube with the velocity, almost, of the wind, and in one campaign took up their quarters in Vienna. A severe and ignominious peace for Austria was the result. In 1813 Austria, united with all the great powers of Europe, overthrew the French empire, and broke down the power which had so often entered the gates of Vienna in triumph. By the treaties of 1814 and 1815 the northern States of Italy, Venice and Lombardy, were ceded to Austria by the leading nations of Europe. It is now on the faith of these treaties that Austria rests her case, and appeals to the rest of Germany and to England to assist her in maintaining them inviolate. As they were the treaties which witnessed the humiliation of his uncle, Louis Napoleon has no great respect for them.—*Cin. Enq.*

Texas.—By an arrival from Galveston we have received Texas papers to the 12th inst.:

We copy the following article from the Houston *Telegraph*, of the 9th instant:

We are informed by good authority that more than two thousand negroes have been brought to, and settled in the region of country within eight miles of Hempstead, during the winter. This astonishing growth of the productive population of that country is mainly attributable to the railroad which is in operation to that town. In connection with this matter we can but add that those persons who croak about the decay of railroad towns as soon as the locomotive passes through them, have very little considered what they talk about. The very growth of the surrounding country, occasioned by railroads, will secure the continued growth of all towns that get a start upon the line.

Falls.—A Marlin correspondent of the State *Gazette* states that during the late term of the Court at that place four free negroes selected Mr. James M. Wright as their master, and were decreed into slavery. They said they did not wish to become slaves, but preferred that to leaving the State.

W. J. Hinton has been found guilty in this county of the murder, in the first degree, of his brother-in-law, P. C. Whitaker.

Convicted.—W. Perry Gore was arraigned before the Seventh District Court for East Feliciana, on Friday last, on a charge of "negro-stealing." He pleaded to the indictment not guilty, and was placed upon trial. After a patient hearing of the evidence, and argument of counsel, the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty. His Honor Judge Ratliff sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for five years. An appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken.

The Case of U. S. Marshal Tyler in Detroit.—The Detroit *Free Press* learns that the Attorney General of Michigan has ordered another trial for U. S. Deputy Marshal Tyler, lately convicted of manslaughter, for killing the captain of a vessel. The Sheriff of St. Clair county has been directed to re-arrest Tyler when his term of imprisonment expires, which will be very soon. The reasons for such a course are these, and by these reasons it will be seen that the Attorney-General does not propose to overrule that general principle by which no man can be tried twice for the same offense: He claims that the Federal Court in which Tyler was tried had no jurisdiction in the matter, but that it comes solely within the province of the State Courts; consequently he has not been tried at all. The Attorney-General thinks the farce has gone far enough, and the matter must now be thoroughly tried by the proper authority.

Sir Gore Ouseley's Transit Treaty.—Several articles have lately made their appearance in the Washington journals in which various statements have been put forth with reference to Sir William Gore Ousley's proceedings in Nicaragua. As much misapprehension seems to prevail on this subject, we are happy to have it in our power to place the real facts before the public. We have good authority for stating that the treaty respecting the interoceanic transit, which this diplomatist signed on the 18th of January, *will not be ratified in this country, on account of certain unauthorized modifications which he admitted into the same.* Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley has been requested to negotiate that treaty, and to proceed with the negotiation of a convention relating to the Mosquito territory. *The two matters are to be considered as a whole, and a settlement on one point will not be accepted unless accompanied by a satisfactory arrangement on the other.* By this means we trust that the Gordian knot of the difficulty in the Western Hemisphere may be sundered to the advantage of all parties concerned.—*From the London Herald, (organ of Lord Derby) April 22.*

The claim of Mrs. Cunningham to the estate of the murdered Dr. Burdell was set at rest forever a few days ago in New York. It will be remembered that the Surrogate made a decision against Mrs. Cunningham, holding that she was not the widow of Dr. Burdell; from that decision Mrs. Cunningham appealed to the Supreme Court. The matter has been in court for some time, but no further steps were taken by Mrs. Cunningham. A short time since Charles Edwards, Esq., the counsel for the heirs, took an order dismissing the appeal, for want of appearance on the part of the lady. This put a quietus on all the proceedings, and the lady is once more plain Mrs. Cunningham, and not a doctor's widow.

In the United States District Court at Philadelphia a singular sentence was passed last week upon Judge Vondersmith, who had been convicted of forging bounty land warrants. Judge Cadwalader, in sentencing him, said that the case spoke for itself, and did not require any special comments from the Bench. He then sentenced the defendant to ten years' imprisonment on each of two bills—making twenty years—and to a fine of $5000. After which, the Judge said that if the prisoner would pay into the Treasury $30,000, he would sign a memorial for the remission of the last ten years' imprisonment. He thought, from the defendant's past life, that he had $30,000.

Sir Moses Montefiore and his American colleague have arrived in Rome and will soon apply for an audience of the Pope. A letter from Rome observes that it is not to be supposed that any change will be made in the line of conduct adopted toward young Mortara, nor "would the conscience of the Supreme Pontiff allow him to endanger the salvation of the neophyte by bringing him again into contact with relations or friends of the Jewish persuasion." The exertions of the two envoys will more probably be directed toward obtaining some kind of guaranty against future repetitions of similar forcible conversions.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Volksfest.—Whatever may be said of their other characteristics, the Germans, it must be confessed, are a peculiarly zealous people in their national celebrations. No one could doubt this who attended their grand May festival at the Creole Race Course yesterday, particularly when it is reflected that it was but the continuation, after two weeks' interruption, of the opening festivities as they were inaugurated on the same spot. True, the procession was hardly so large as the previous one, and the assemblage at the race course much inferior in numbers; but the inspiration was as strong, the dancing as roundly kept up, the games as ardently contested, and the festivities of every character as heartily enjoyed as before.

As the procession down Chartres street passed our door, and gave three hearty cheers in front of the *Bee* office, we could not help remarking its peculiar character. There were prominent in it two sweet looking little girls in an open rustic conveyance shaded with arches of evergreens; then appeared characteristic representations of the Bakers' Society; then a bodily presentment of the jolly old King Gambrinus, astride of a barrel of lager, from which he was drinking, out of a shoe shaped vessel, long draughts of the sadly exhilarating "liquor;" not to mention the successive tableaux pictures which the procession presented in strange delineation of the traditional ideas which have so long been handed down touching this grand people's festival.

We feel constrained just here to touch our pen, as we did our hat, in thanks for the cheers and the spirited music with which we were complimented by the procession.

The Course was spread over with pitched tents, fitted up for amusements of various kinds—the song, the dance, target shooting, monkey show, tournament sets, gymnastic exercises, ball-throwing, hobby-horse riding, fortune-telling, raffling, &c. Music seemed to greet the ear from a hundred sources. From the many tents where the young and middle-aged kept up their dancing and glee clubs with an energy which knew no exhaustion. Flags waved high from numerous encampments, in and around which, of course, there were necessarily assembled thousands of persons of every nationality to be found in New Orleans. Dancing and beer-drinking were, amid the general round of pleasures, the supreme sources of enjoyment.

The festivities throughout were enjoyed with such infinite zest and good order, as far as any thing to our knowledge occurred, that we can but expect to see them repeated with renewed pleasure this morning. A jolly day once more, say we, to the devotees of Gambrinus.

Mrs. Dubois's May Party.—The May party given by Mrs. M. C. Dubois, principal of the Robertson Street School, Second District, last Friday afternoon, was, as such occasions usually are, very interesting. The attendance of all ages and sexes, comprising, besides, pupils of every grade of scholarship, a number of their friends, and the invited guests of the teachers, was quite numerous. After the usual ceremony incident to such occasions, something quite agreeable for the "inner" was provided, and then commenced the merry dance, in which hundreds participated, in the two halls of the school set apart for the purpose, and Terpsichore, of course, for hours reigned supreme. All seemed delighted with the round of pleasures.

Drowned.—A German, John Diedricht, was accidentally drowned in the river Saturday, in front of Jefferson City. The body was recovered. An inquest was held on the body of an unknown white man, also found drowned opposite Jefferson City.

Confessed Negro Thief Caught.—The slave Clem, belonging to Mr. Cull, was arrested in Jefferson City last Saturday, and confessed to having been the author of the robberies lately committed at the "Jefferson City Hotel." Mr. Cull makes the proper restitution to the parties robbed.

Cricket Match on Hand.—Next Wednesday, we learn, if the weather is favorable, and if not, the Friday following, the grand cricket match which has been for some time spoken of is to take place one square back from the Carrollton Railroad, and two squares above Louisiana avenue. The ground is well shaded with large forest trees, and is amply provided with seats for the accommodation of ladies, of whom it is expected there will be a large attendance.

Died of Liquor.—Edward Brady, arrested in the Second District Friday night for lying drunk in the street, and subsequently brought to the lock-up, died there, according to the Coroner's inquest of apoplexy caused by intemperance. He was about twenty-five years of age, and a native of Ireland.

The Slave Trade Indictment.—Colonel H. W. Allen, of Baton Rouge, lately indicted by the United States Grand Jury for holding African slaves, promptly appeared for trial as soon as he could reach the city, after being apprised of the charge, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000.

Badly Wounded.—Thomas McBride was found badly wounded in the head, yesterday noon, lying at the corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas streets. Officer Raney had him taken to the Charity Hospital.

Robbed by a Woman.—Solemie Selena was arrested yesterday on Girod street, on a charge of having robbed John Brown of $103 80 in gold, all of which was found in her possession.

Alleged Fraud.—B. R. Warner was arrested yesterday, on complaint of John Gale, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was up before the Recorder recently on a similar charge.

Another Death from Liquor.—Coroner Daunoy held an inquest yesterday on the body of Martin Eigerlauf, a native of Germany, aged about 30 years, found lying dead on Carondelet Walk, between Prieur and Johnson streets. Verdict, "Death from debility caused by intemperance."

Sugar Refinery Destroyed.—N. Goodale's sugar refinery, on Fulton street, Fourth District, was destroyed by fire, with all its apparatus, yesterday noon. We could hear of no cause for the fire, and being Sunday, we could not learn the loss sustained, or the amount of insurance. We should estimate the loss at about $60,000.

The Recorders' Courts.—Mike Needham is to answer, the 18th inst., to a charge of having drawn a revolver with threats to shoot Mary Grimes, in the First District.

Aleck, slave of J. M. Forgay, was imprisoned to await hearing on charges of striking Mrs. Maria Farrell in the face, and severely wounding Charles Farrell on the side of his head.

W. Thompson was remanded to prison to await the result of dangerous wounds inflicted on Hugh Muldowney.

Two slaves, David and Rose, were held for examination for stealing a trunk of clothes and bedding, as charged by Mr. Gillespie.

Francois Simon was held for hearing before Recorder Long on a charge of having been found suspiciously concealed in the premises of Mr. Schroeder.

To the People of the First Congressional District.

Numerous inquiries having been made of many of my friends as to my future course, and, by reason of a severe illness, from which I have but partially recovered, coupled with my approaching departure for Washington, as it will be out of my power to visit my constituents, as usual, the present mode has been suggested of announcing my determination not to be a candidate at the coming elections, and of tendering to those whose generous support insured my success, my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor conferred on me on the two occasions of my election to the Congress of the United States.

Elected four years ago by the American party of this district, pledged, in so far as I was able, to impress upon our national legislation the principles embodied in our platform, the single instance does not present itself to my mind in which I have failed to act up to my professions or carry out my pledges.

In the last Presidential election, with the prospect of certain defeat staring us in the face, the American candidate received my humble but most cordial support.

In Congress, in whatever form the "American Question," as it is commonly called, presented itself, it always had the benefit of my vote; and when the important questions concerning the qualifications of voters in our territories arose, in common with my American friends on the floor of the House, I struggled most strenuously for the legislative recognition of the doctrine, that under our Constitution, *the right of suffrage belongs to citizens alone, whether native or naturalized, and under no circumstances to aliens.* We struggled in vain—the solemn appeals and warnings of John C. Calhoun uttered nearly a quarter of a century ago, on the occasion of the admission of Michigan into the Union, were again and again disregarded—and it appears to be conceded now that the vast expanse of our territories, the shaping of their institutions, the formation of their constitutions, (whenever a majority in Congress deem their admission into the Union either expedient or proper) belong not to American citizens exclusively, but also to alien emigrants, vastly outnumbering the latter, with all their national and educational prejudices against the institution of slavery clinging to them, and their crude ideas of government.

Without claiming any particular merit for my course, still I desire it to be understood that during my term of office I have never avoided the party obligations I had assumed, and to the best of my ability, while mindful of those obligations, have endeavored to serve the best interests of the people and State at large—with what success it does not become me to say.

The fusion of the shattered legions of the Americans, in most of the free States, with the Republican party—their repeated and overwhelming defeats in the Southern States—the sectional color assumed by the politics of the country, leave no room to doubt the fact that, as a national party, the American party no longer exists, and that, in the coming Presidential election, the contest for supremacy will be narrowed down to the Republican and Democratic parties. Indeed, in Louisiana, as a State party, the American party bids fair to come to pieces, if we are permitted to judge by the signs of the times—the Address to the people to revive the old Whig party signed by fourteen prominent and influential American Senators and Representatives; the assimilation of some of its branches in several country parishes to one or the other faction of the Democracy.

In the Presidential contest, where the field will be occupied by the Republican and Democratic forces, marshaled in battle array, no Southern man can hesitate as to his place. No son of Louisiana can mistake his banner; for, whatever errors the Democratic party may have committed—and it undoubtedly has many to answer for—whatever inconsistencies it may have fallen into, we must bear in mind that Southern men, Southern statesmen, have ruled supreme in its councils, and have held its destinies in their hands. Many of them, perhaps, contemplate now with dismay the results obtained by their imprudent and unwise direction and guidance. Besides, it is incontestably true that the Democracy of the Free States, together with the fragments of the National Americans, constitute alone, in those sections of the country, that portion of the community which entertains any respect for the rights of the South under the Constitution and the Union. These men are certainly entitled to our respect, our countenance and support.

In our coming State elections, where the contest is obviously reduced to one between individuals, where no great principles are involved in the selection of its men, every man must be permitted to judge for himself, and in view of the prevailing dissolution of party ties, no person can incur the just censure of his friends for consulting himself, at the proper time and occasion, with those whose views and antecedents harmonize most with his own.

Permit me in conclusion to tender again my warmest thanks for past services and my best wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

GEORGE EUSTIS.

The friends of Washington Irving will be glad to hear that his health is now becoming quite settled. He made his appearance in New York the other day for the first time in many months. Mr. Irving's illness has been the result of his long continued application, and had become so serious as to cause many fears as to the final result, as he is now past seventy six years of age.

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is one of the greatest strengthening preparations extant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the fever and ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the fever and ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it caters, purifies and replenishes the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in diseases of this nature. The bitters is now among the most popular, and at the same time valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, its many excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. See advertisement.

Another Case of Fever and Ague Cured.

A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. We have now another to mention, viz.: that of Mr. Jas. Sharpe, of Madisonburg, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for diseases of the Liver, the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.
SCOVIL & MEAD,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
my16 6t 111 and 113 Chartres st.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The progress of Scrofula is arrested by the Ointment. It clears the skin of all disfigurements. The Pills are astonishing whole districts by their cures of chills and fever, etc. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. my16

B. PRADEL,
66.......ST. CHARLES STREET.......66
MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses Orthopedic Apparatuses, of Dr. Blondetti's Ivory Trusses; of Dr. Bura's, of Galbert & Pradel; a new and improved article—SILVER-PLATED SPRINGS; Drs. Wichamet & Hart's Patent Trusses, with screw pressure, for the cure of RUPTURES, when curable. These various Trusses have received the highest recommendations of the Medical Faculty. Also Trusses manufactured by others, patented and proved excellent by many years' experience. Bandages for Piles; several varieties of Bandages for the relief of *prolapsus uteri*; Hypogastric Belts; Elastic Abdomen Belts. Volcanized Elastic Silk, Thread and Cotton Hose. Suspensory Bandages of various sorts; Artificial Legs and Arms of various descriptions. Assorted Crutches; Extension Leg Bandages for the cure of false anchylosis of the Knee; do. do. for the relief of Deformities, and particularly of the feet; a complete assortment of apparatuses for the removal of every species of deformity.
INJECTING MACHINES OF VARIOUS KINDS.
Injecting Pipes on different principles, by lever power, with constant stream, with single or double piston; Bidets for traveling, for the bed, for sleeping apartments. Dr. Eguisier's Irrigator, self-acting and winding up like a clock, adapted to every species of injection or irrigation. Ascending Shower baths, together with a large supply of Clyso-pumps of different models.
Trusses, Bandages, &c., applied to the satisfaction of customers. All the instruments and apparatuses are of assorted sizes. Surgical and other Instruments repaired with promptitude and care.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES will find a large assortment of Bandages, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, and Clyso-pumps of every description, for sale, at wholesale and retail, at B. PRADEL,
nov20 e2w 1y 66 St. Charles st.

B. PRADEL,
66..........St. Charles st..........66
CUTLERY! CUTLERY!
TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as two and three bladed Pocket Knives, English Knives with several blades, shell and fancy work, fine and common Scissors, table, office and carving Knives, plain and extra fine Kitchen and Butcher Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.
Having received likewise a stock of Alfenide spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at market prices. Families requiring any of the foregoing articles would do well to visit his establishment before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the most celebrated European manufactories.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL. nov29 stwly

Two STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power [illegible]

LANDING ex ship Investigator, from Bordeaux—5 packages superior Swiss Absynth; 50 cases, 150 quarter boxes, Nantz sardines; 50 casks St. Julien Medoc wine; 20 do St. Estephe family do; 65 bbls Haut Sauterne white wine; 20 boxes fine wine, Haut Brion; 50 do, Chateau Belair; 50 do, Margaux; 25 do, Chateau Larose, 300 do St. Julien Medoc claret; 300 do Haut Sauterne white wine.
For sale by PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr.,
my16 29 Conti street.

LANDING ex ship Kearsage, from Havre—5 boxes, 12 each, Dutch cheese; 60 do absynthe, Pernod; 2000 five, three, two and one gallon demijohns; 15 pipes Holland gin; 100 baskets Leferoelier champagne, quarts; 100 do do do, pints.
For sale by PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr.,
my16 29 Conti street.

MESS BEEF—100 bbls. G. Dimmick & Bros.; for sale by VOORHIES, BRIGGS & CO.
my9 16 Tchoupitoulas st.

AMERICAN PARTY NOMINATIONS.
ELECTION MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.
For Controller:
VALERY DUPLESSIS.
For Aldermen:
First District.......E. COX.
Second ....NORMAN WHITNEY.
Third ....S. P. DELABARRE.
Assistant Aldermen:
First District—First Ward.......W. B. PETTINGILL.
—Second ....JOHN MORGAN HALL.
—Third ....ROBINSON YEATMAN.
Second District—Fourth Ward.......ROBT. B. AUCOIN.
—Sixth ....ADOLPHE DUPRE.
Third District—Ninth ....J. MAGIONI.

DEMOCRATS!
Stand by Your Old Colors!
THE TRUE DEMOCRATS of the parish of Orleans, having no sympathy with Factionists and Disorganizers, will assemble TO-NIGHT, at the time and places appointed by the STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, in their respective precincts, and elect good and faithful Democrats to represent them in the State Convention, to be held at Baton Rouge on the 25th instant.
Turn out, and do your duty by the good old cause!
By order of the DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
New Orleans, Monday, 16th May, 1859. my16 1t

GERMAN MAY FESTIVAL.
DEUTSCHES VOLKSFEST
WILL be continued, at the Creole Race Course, on SUNDAY and MONDAY the 15th and 16th May, 1859.
The procession will start on SUNDAY, the 15th instant from the corner of Canal and Basin streets, at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
For particulars see programme.
Price of admission $1 each day; Ladies and Children gratis.
my14 F. A. BETTINGER, Secretary.

GREAT ANNUAL
German May Festival
—To be held—
Sunday and Monday, May 15th and 16th.
PROGRAMME
The Procession to the Creole (formerly Union) Race Course will start from the corner of Canal and Rampart streets, each day, at 8½ A. M., precisely, in the following order
First Division.
TH. BRUNING, Grand Marshal.
J. Von Flooten, A. Bimmel, D. Michel, Aids to Grand Marshal
Grand Herald
Music.
Col. Bettinger, President of Committee.
Members of Committee
May Queen, assisted by twenty four Young Ladies in Carriages.
Decorated Car, with Children fancifully attired.
Invited Guests in Carriages.
His Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State.
Hon. Gerard Stith, Mayor.
Dr. Mass, and T. J. Durant, Esq., Orators of the Day.
German Singers.
Decorated Wagon, for the conveyance of King Gambrinus.
The German "Vereins" of the several Districts.
Decorated Wagon, conveying the Delegation from Carrollton.
Second Division.
Dr. Schuppert, Vice-President of Committee, and Aids
Music
Louisiana and Orleans Turner Societies.
Decorated Wagon of the Society of German Bakers.
Members of said Society.
Invited Guests, and all others who wish to join the Procession, on horseback.
The signal for organizing and starting the procession will be a salute of twenty one guns.
For the conveyance of members of the different Societies on foot, a sufficient number of omnibuses will be in waiting at the corner of Claiborne and Esplanade streets.
The procession will form on the north side of Canal street, and will move up St. Charles to Poydras, down Camp and Chartres streets to Esplanade, out Esplanade to Creole Race Course.
The leadership of the Concert Music in the German May Festival will be in the hands of Mr. M. HOEFNER; the Dance Music under the leadership of Mr. J. V. GESSNER.
my14 2t TH. BRUNING, Grand Marshal.

N. O. and Carrollton Railroad Company.
NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1859.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th instant, a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock was declared, payable at the office of the company to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st June next.
my16 m&thjl ALBERT G. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

Great Reduction.
LINEN! LINEN! LINEN!
CHEAP LINEN.
400 PIECES, 30 yards each, at $3 50;
500 do 7-8 and 4-4 Shirtings, very low;
500 do Britannia, at $1 25.
Linen Sheetings and Pillow-case Linen, all descriptions.
Will be sold in the same proportion
Barege, at 25 cents a yard,
Double skirt Organdy Robes;
Do do Jaconet do;
Do do English Barege do;
lately received per steamship Philadelphia, and offered at $2 to $4 50 a Robe.
Also, a large invoice of Embroideries, Piccolomini Lace Points.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods, which are really offered very cheap. CARROLLTON STORES,
corner Baronne and Poydras streets,
my16 U. LAROUSSINI & CO.

Office of the Southern Oil Company.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th instant, a DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after the first day of June next, at the office of A. MOULTON, Esq., Treasurer, No. 31 Natchez street.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 27th instant, until the 1st day of June
my16 6t G. C. BOGERT, Secretary.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.
DURING my absence from the City, Mr LOUIS TALBIARD holds my power of attorney.
my16 6t J. G. LORD, 53 Bourbon street.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of OEHMICHEN & LOEFFLER, gives notice that he will continue the same kind of business, at the same place, No. 142 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.
He has constantly on hand, from the best manufactories in the United States, England and France, a large and well selected supply of Gas Fixtures, Pipes, and other Fixtures of every description, suitable for stores, offices, residences and gardens.
my14 1m CHARLES LOEFFLER.

Tea! Tea! Tea!
THE undersigned has just received from New York, by the ship St. Louis, a large quantity of Teas, such as—
GREEN { Imperial, in lbs., half and qr. lbs. Gunpowder, do do do.
BLACK { Oolong, in lbs., half and qr. lbs. Souchong, do do do. Garden Growth, lbs., half and qr. lbs.
For sale by C. MERANO,
my16 6t corner Conti and Chartres sts.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—200 boxes Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, in store and for sale by X. LAMBERT,
my16 62 Magazine street.

LANDING ex ship Investigator, from Bordeaux—35 bbls. White Wine, Haut Sauterne.
100 casks Claret Wine, St. Julien Medoc.
44 do do Pauillac do.
For sale by X. LAMBERT.
my16 No. 62 Magazine st.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—
50 qr pipes Imitation Brandy,
75 bbls New York
40 .. Gin;
150 .. Fulkner's Whisky;
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
my16 62 Magazine street.

ALMONDS—100 sacks soft shell almonds, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
my16 89 New Levee st, opp. Natchez Alley.

CATALONIA WINE—10 casks very thick claret; 80 half casks do do do; in store and for sale by HENRY VALTON,
my16 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES—
1 pipe very old and superior Madeira wine;
10 qr do do do do;
5 qr do do do sherry wine;
1 do do do Port wine;
8 qr do do do do.
In store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
my16 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

SARDINES—30 cases sardines in oil, B. Guilloux, half and quarter boxes; 10 do boneless do do, Lemarchand, do do do. In store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
my16 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

TOMATO SAUCE—10 cases, 24 half bottles each, superior; 5 do, 50 qr do do, do. In store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
my16 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

CHAMPAGNE AND BURGUNDY WINES—
50 baskets, Piper Heidsieck, quarts and pints;
50 do Heidsick & Co, do do;
30 do Perrier, (Anchor) do do;
50 do various brands, do do;
10 boxes superior Burgundy wines, Montrachet, Moursault, Clos de Vougeot, Volnay, Romanée;
15 boxes Beaune.
In store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
my16 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

QUININE—4000 oz. for sale by
E. J. HART & CO,
my16 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

OILS—75 bbls Linseed; 50 do Whale; 50 do Tanner's; 20 do Castor; for sale by
E. J. HART & CO,
my16 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

MALT—MALT—MALT—3000 bushels prime Barley, for sale by E. J. HART & CO,
my16 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER—250 boxes, pints and quarts, for sale by E. J. HART & CO,
my16 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—300 doz. for sale by
E. J. HART & CO,
my16 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS—500 cases, pints and quarts, for sale by E. J. HART & CO,
my16 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRANDY—25 quarter pipes Brandy, Th. Bine & Co.; 20 quarter and 10 eighth pipes Brandy, C. Marquet; 15 quarter and 20 eighth pipes Brandy, A. C. Godard & Co.; landing ex ship Investigator, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
my16 17 and 19 St. Louis st

CLARET—20 casks Claret, St. Laurent, 24 do do, Fronsac; 100 boxes do, St. Estephe; 100 do do, Pauillac; landing ex ship Investigator, from Bordeaux, and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
my14 6t 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CAROLINA COW PEAS—1000 bags fresh, genuine South Carolina Cow Peas, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO,
my14 No. 11 Front Levee, near Bienville st

CORN—1500 bags prime mixed Corn, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by
F. A. GONZALES & CO,
my14 No. 11 Front Levee, near Bienville st

CORN—600 bags prime white, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by
F. A. GONZALES & CO.,
my14 No. 11 Front Levee, near Bienville.

CORN—500 bags prime yellow, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by
F. A. GONZALES & CO,
my14 No. 11 Front Levee, near Bienville.

OATS—400 bags prime Umana West Oats, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by
F. A. GONZALES & CO,
my14 No. 11 Front Levee st, near Bienville.

500 BAGS prime black Prince Edward Island Oats, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by
F. A. GONZALES & CO,
my14 No. 11 Front Levee st, near Bienville.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Incorporated March 18, 1855.
IN conformity with the requirements of the Charter of this Institution, the following statement of its affairs is published:
LIABILITIES.
Received from 2792 Depositors in 18,217 Deposits..$1,164,112 50
Paid in 9331 Drafts.........[illegible]
Amount due to Depositors April 30, 1859 ....$282,191 58
Certificates of Deposit—Amount outstanding 30th April, 1859 .... 11,456 12
$293,647 70
ASSETS.
$53,600 N. O. City Bonds, costing $56,990 00
$70,000 St. Charles Hotel Mortgage Bonds, costing 61,750 00
Loans on Pledge of Bank Stock 7,000 00
Loans secured by Mortgage on improved city property worth double the amount loaned 83,866 66
Cash—In Bank Louisiana, $59,608 30
In Vault, 10,467 73—70,076 03
$299,682 69
NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1859.
Personally appeared before me, Arthur Saucier, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, G. Currie Duncan, Treasurer of the New Orleans Savings Institution, who, being duly sworn, deposes that the above statement is true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Institution.
G. CURRIE DUNCAN, Treasurer.
Sworn to and subscribed before me the 12th day of May, 1859. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.
The Trustees have declared an eighth semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in accordance with the by-laws, for the six months previous to the 1st instant.
The dividend due each depositor will be paid in cash or placed to his or her credit as a deposit, as may be preferred.
SAM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.
New Orleans, May 12, 1859. my16 4t

The Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.
Amount of premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1859, to wit:
Premiums on Fire Risks..$113,101 23
River Risks.. 70,516 66
Marine Risks.. 84,393 25—$268,012 24
Unearned Premiums on 30th April, 1858. 34,167 00
Total Premiums $302,179 24
Less Return Premiums 4,513 18
Net Premiums $297,646 06
Paid Losses during the year, to wit—
Fire Losses.......$33,092 34
River Losses....... 17,264 57
Marine Losses....... 57,792 37
Total Losses.......$108,169 29
Paid for Reinsurances 14,760 06
in 10 and 15 per cent. Returns 5,569 54
Expenses, less Discounts and Interest....... 13,907 92—$142,846 81
Gross Profits.......$155,259 25
Reserved for Risks not terminated and Losses not paid....... 50,713 00
Net Profits.......$104,545 25
The Assets of the Company are:
Capital Stock Notes $185,000 00
Loans secured by Mortgage 44,434 45
Loans secured by Pledge of Bank Stocks....... 50,500 00
Bills Receivable at Short Time for Premiums 83,154 24
Premiums in Course of Collection....... 27,684 47
Scrip of other Companies 5,690 00
Cash on hand 71,966 24
Total Assets $482,141 40
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that, on the 12th day of May, 1859, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. Chiapella, President, and Jules Dolhonde, Secretary of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of May, 1859.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a dividend of 25 per cent. to the insured, for which scrip will be issued on and after the 1st of July next, and 35 per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 19th Section of the Charter of the Company, on and after the 1st of June next.
Holders of scrip (upon which interest is due and payable since the 1st inst.) are requested to call and receive the same.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.
New Orleans, May 11th, 1859. my12 1m

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans.
Office, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley.
IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company make the following statement:
Amount of premiums received for the year ending April 30th, 1859 ....$106,497 27
Amount of unterminated risks April 30th, 1858 .... 13,440 00
$119,937 27
Premiums on fire risks.......$69,433 48
.. marine do 38,134 21
.. river do 12,469 58
$119,937 27
Less premiums on risks not terminated $21,058 00
Less return premiums 869 60
$21,927 60
Amount of earned premiums for the year ending as above $98,009 67
Losses paid during the same period, viz:
On fire risks.......$6,168 00
On marine risks....... 8,408 88
On river risks....... 1,820 20
$16,397 08
Fifteen per cent. returned to parties insured $12,329 13
Reinsurance 4,759 97
Expenses less interest 9,326 92
$26,416 02
$42,813 10
Net profits $55,196 57
The Company have the following assets:
Stock notes $175,000 00
Invested in notes secured by mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon 70,731 05
Bills receivable on pledge 4,840 12
Bank stock, cost 2,487 50
Bills receivable at short date for premiums 10,944 25
Due for premiums in course of collection 22,108 75
Cash on hand 39,642 90
$326,254 57
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that, on this fourth day of May, 1859, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of May, 1859.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of SEVENTY-THREE per cent. on the capital paid in of this Company, out of the net earnings of the year ending on the 30th of April, 1859, payable in accordance with Article 12th of the Charter of said Company, as follows: TEN PER CENT. on the amount paid in, payable on demand to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th May instant, and the balance to be credited as an installment on the unpaid stock notes.
H. PEYCHAUD, President.
S. PLASSAN, Vice-President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
S. Plassan, Thos. N. Blake,
A. Laforest, A. Xiques,
P. Maloches, B. Nautré,
C. H. Kernion, Geo. Heaton,
Henry Peychaud. my5

Consulate of Sardinia.
SUBSCRIPTION IN FAVOR OF FAMILIES OF SARDINIAN SOLDIERS.
NEW ORLEANS, 2d May, 1859.
THE undersigned, under the authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Turin, has opened a subscription at this Consulate in favor of the families of those Sardinian soldiers who have been called upon to serve their country under existing circumstances.
An appeal is hereby made to all those who feel sympathy for our national cause. All contributions will be remitted in due course to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be applied to the above mentioned purpose.
JOSEPH LANATA,
Sardinian Consul, 11 Jefferson st.
Subscription lists will be found at
JOHN ROCCHI, No. 2 Carondelet street;
BERNARD AVEGNO, 24 Carondelet street;
J. AVET, Old Levee, corner Bienville street.
my4 3tawtf

St. Joseph's Female School.
THE Sisters of St. Joseph respectfully announce to parents and others that, with funds generously supplied by the contributors to the Fair held at the Bay of St. Louis last fall, they have been enabled to enlarge the buildings for their Female School.
This Institution, founded by the Rev. S. Buteux, has now been so arranged, that henceforth Boarders as well as Day Scholars will be received.
The education of pupils will be carefully attended to, and they will be solidly instructed in all the ordinary branches of the French and English languages.
Boarders will be received on the 1st of June next.
Terms—$16 per month, for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, and the use of Bedstead.
Vocal and Instrumental Music extra.
SISTER ESPERANCE, Superior.
Bay St. Louis, Miss., 4th May, 1859.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Elder, Natchez; John S. Toulmé, Esq., Bay St. Louis; Mr. Thos. Layton, New Orleans. my6 10 16

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
NEW ORLEANS, 11th May, 1859.
AT a meeting of this Board held on the 5th inst. and the following resolution was adopted, and ordered to be published:
RESOLVED, That a difference of ONE HALF OF ONE PER CENT. per annum will be made from and after the 1st of September, 1859, between stores and warehouses (and their contents) having iron shutters on all the openings above the ground floor, and those without such protection. Said iron shutters, to be hung upon hinges anchored in the walls, and to be not less than No. 14 sheet iron in thickness.
JAMES H. WHEELER,
my11 1m Secretary Board of Underwriters.

LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILLS—50 mills complete; for sale by
T BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr,
my11 1m 39 Old Levee st

PARIS GREEN—50 cases Paris Green; 300 do other Paint Dryer; for sale by
T BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr,
my11 1m 39 Old Levee st

Belle Cheney Springs.
THIS delightful watering place, situated in the parish of St. Landry, in a beautiful rolling piney woods, distant about thirty-six miles from Opelousas, will be opened on the 15th of June next, for the reception of visitors.
These Springs are favorably known among the people of Western Louisiana as mineral waters of great efficacy in chronic diseases of various kinds—their medicinal virtues having been fully tested by the innumerable cures they have performed.
The services of an excellent cook, a good steward, and polite and attentive servants have been secured, and a fine band of music engaged for the season.
Two lines of omnibuses will connect with the Opelousas boats on and after the 15th of June, to take passengers to the Springs.
Persons visiting the above establishment may have their letters and papers sent to them to Bayou Coloot P. O., and we will send for them.
Board and lodging per month..........$40
.. .. week.......... 15
.. .. day.......... 2
Children and servants half price.
FATIN & DELAHOUSSAYE,
my13 2m Proprietors.

COAL OIL.
COAL OIL, of superior quality, manufactured by the Breckenridge Coal and Oil Company, Ky., and guaranteed to be equal to "Kerosene," which is only a trade mark, or any other Coal Oil made in the United States, and as safe as Sperm or Lard Oil, as Oil made from Coal will not explode, if it has not been tampered with; it affords a better light, and burns twice as long as other Oils. This Oil is for sale by the gallon or barrel. Also, Coal Oil LAMPS of every style, with all the necessary articles to be used with them. At the New Lamp Store, No. 28 Camp street.
my12 1m ARTEMON HILL.

Esplanade Store.
THIS new store, already so much in vogue in the Third District, and which justifies the favor of the public by the CHEAPNESS OF ITS GOODS, has just received a case of English Barege, to be sold at 25 cents a yard.
Also, a new selection of Double Jupe Organdy Robes; and Black Lace Points, at unheard of low prices.
DE MONTEGUD & CO.,
corner of Esplanade and Victory streets.
NOTA.—The assortment of Linen Goods for housekeepers' use, and for shirting, has also been increased, and is most complete. my9

TRADE MARK.
Circular.
WHEREAS the undersigned, manufacturers of KEROSENE OIL, are the proprietors of the trade mark of that name, and whereas it has come to their knowledge that other persons, either fraudulently or through ignorance, are selling in the market, *under that name*, common coal oils, of dark color, offensive smell, and poor quality for burning or lubrication, and Kerosene oils adulterated with camphene, burning fluid, coal tar, and rosin naptha, and other deleterious substances, to the damage of both ourselves and the consumers:
The present is to caution our customers and consumers generally against said imposition; and we would request that when doubt exists in regard to having obtained the pure Kerosene Oil, that samples be submitted to us for examination, and proof furnished, that the proper legal measures may be taken to protect us in our just rights.
NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
AUSTENS, Agents, 50 Beaver street, New York.
The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of consumers to the above circular.
my7 10t B. NAUTRE & CO., 25 Conde st.,
Sole Agents in Louisiana for Kerosene Oil Co.

TO TAX-PAYERS.
NOTICE is given to the tax payers of that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, that I am now prepared to receive the taxes due upon all taxable property, and can be found in the office of the Sixth Justice of the Peace from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Parish of Orleans, this 21st April, 1859.
HIPPOLYTE FORTIER,
ap21 20d Collector of State and Parish Taxes.

Notice to Tax-Payers.
THE Treasurer is now prepared for the collection of all the City Tax Bills on Real Estate, Slaves, and Personal Property for the year 1859. Tax-payers will oblige by coming forward early.
ap11 2m ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

Pellevoisin Brandy.
THE SOLE GENUINE
COGNAC PELLEVOISIN.
The undersigned, sole agent of Messrs. PELLEVOISIN Aine & Co, of Rochelle, for the sale of their superior celebrated high flavor and high proof BOHEME BRANDY, begs leave to advise the trade that they will have constantly on hand a good supply of this superior brand, in the C. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, on the most liberal terms.
The COGNAC PELLEVOISIN was first imported into this city in 1828, and has always kept its good name.
And also Agent for G. V. Bernard & Co., Hivert, Jne., Henry Mounier, of Rochelle, and J. Faure & Co., of Cognac.
Orders for direct importation solicited and promptly attended to. T BAILLY BLANCHARD jr.,
ap30 1y 39 Old Levee street.

Champagne Chas. Farre,
SUCCESSOR TO MAX SUTAINE & CO., RHEIMS.
M. A. MAURICE, representing the above firm, is ready to fulfill all orders which may be addressed to him, No. 20 Customhouse street. ap28 1m1p

CHEAPNESS! ELEGANCE! COMFORT!
THE LATEST FRENCH AND NEW YORK STYLES OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Opening of Spring and Summer Goods AT R. CHAMPAGNE'S,
No. 1 PONTALBA BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE THE FRENCH MARKET, SECOND DISTRICT.
R. CHAMPAGNE is now receiving a large and choice assortment of Men and Boys' Clothing, of the very latest Parisian and New York fashions, selected and ordered by himself.
Also, every article of gentlemen's Toilet and Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash, or good city paper.
The attention of ladies is respectfully solicited to his elegant and cheap stock of Boys and Children's Clothing.
The very best workmen engaged to attend to the Tailoring department. mh30 3m 1stp

Notice.
IN conformity with a recent act of the Legislature of this State, we have changed the style of our firm into that of PAUL JUGE & FASSY.
PAUL JUGE, FASSY & CO.
New Orleans, April 21, 1859. ap23 1m

Office of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company,
NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1859.
FROM the 18th inst. the office of this Company will be temporarily removed to the building No. 131 Canal street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets. LOUIS LE SASSIER,
ap18 Secretary.

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of "B. TITUS," by an act passed before Mr. P. Lacoste, notary public, dated January 7, 1859. B. TITUS.
BRADISH JOHNSON,
my7 *in commendam.*

Ribbons .... Ribbons.
RECEIVED via the North, per steamship Quaker City, from New York—2 cases fresh Ribbons; 1 do Fans; 1 do Fillie Tapes, white Scotch Thread and fancy Buttons; for sale by
LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 (late 66 and 68) Royal street, cor. Bienville.
my10

To Cotton Planters.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & McILHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of
MY INVENTION
FOR SPINNING UP THE SEED COTTON ON PLANTATIONS INTO YARNS, AND ALL BUSINESS IN RELATION TO IT.
I will only say here that I make the same capital, the same location, the same steam power, the same expenses very nearly that now raises, gins and bales the cotton, to spin it; that, with the addition of machinery costing about half what the increased value of the yarns the first year will be, and which is attended by surplus labor of the plantation, in little girls of 8 to 10, women, and old men inefficient as field-hands, I DOUBLE, OR MORE THAN DOUBLE, THE PLANTER'S NET INCOME.
We spin the best yarns in the world. The danger from fire of the gin house is immensely reduced, with many other advantages of great value. And what is of great importance is, that all this is fully demonstrated by its successful daily operation on the plantation of Col. Geo. S. Yerger, near Yazoo City.
Planters desiring more full particulars are referred to my agents, as above.
Applicants for agencies will please address them, inclosing testimonials.
my8 GEO. G. HENRY.

STANISLAS FOURNIER,
72..........ROYAL STREET..........72
HIS friends are informed that he is to leave for Europe in the latter part of May. Persons wishing any articles in the Jewelry and mechanic lines, to suit their own taste, will please bear in mind that their orders will be attended to for a small commission. my3 18t

Notice.
IN conformity with a recent act of the Legislature, the style of our firm from this date will be JACOB & DUSSUMIER.
F. JACOB, DUSSUMIER & CO.
New Orleans, May 2d, 1859. my2 1m

Wanted.
A GOOD COOK, Washer and Ironer. Inquire on Esplanade street, (Second District) between Bourbon and Dauphin, four houses from the corner of Bourbon. my4 tf

Notice.
I HAVE admitted Mr. PETER ANDERSON and Mr. ALBERT THIELE as partners in my house from this date.
The dry goods and commission business heretofore carried on in my individual name will now be conducted under the firm of O. B. GRAHAM & CO.
New Orleans, May 2, 1859.
my2 1m O. B. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier st.

TO TRAVELERS.
GUILBAUX & GIEFERS,
181..........ROYAL STREET..........183
HAVE on hand a splendid assortment of TRUNKS for ladies and gentlemen, VALISES, CARPET-BAGS, from the best manufactories in France and Philadelphia, on very moderate terms.
TO AMATEURS.
GUILBAUX & GIEFERS offer a fine selection of Saddles, plain Bridles, double ditto, Martingals, Bits, &c., received per ship Gulf Stream, from Liverpool, of the latest style. Amateurs are invited to call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Terms very moderate. Also, from Havre, a full TO ARRIVE per ship Mary Ann, from Havre, a full and complete assortment of fine Saddles and every article in the line. my3 1m

R. A. STEWART'S NEW PROCESS FOR Defecating, and Clarifying Cane Juice, Syrup, Molasses, and all Saccharine Matter.
PLANTERS wishing to use this process can obtain the right to do so by calling on or addressing my agents, Messrs. PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO., No. 38 Factor's Row, New Orleans, where samples of the Sugar may be seen. R. A. STEWART.
mh16 3m

GIESLER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE, IMPERIAL BRAND, in quarts, pints and half pints. ED. RIGOUIN & CO., Sole agents, No. 14 Carondelet street. mh24 3m1p

QUININE—4000 ounces, for sale by E. J. HART & CO,
my3 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

AMUSEMENTS.
PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.
TWENTY-FOURTH AND LAST WEEK of the STAR COMPANY.
MONDAY, May 16, 1859—To commence with the drama of SECOND LOVE. PAS DE TROIS, by the Misses A. and H. Gale and Jackson. To conclude with the laughable farce of THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Wednesday—Benefit of Mr. MARK SMITH.
Prices of Admission—First and Second Tier and Parquette, 75 cents; Boxes, (third tier for colored persons only) 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4 to $6, according to location.
Box office open for securing Dress Circle, Parquette Chairs and Private Boxes, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., daily.
Notice—Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. my16

Spalding & Rogers's
AMPHITHEATRE & MUSEUM.
ST. CHARLES STREET.
5th Night of MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
MONDAY EVENING, May 16, 1859—Will be presented, first time by this troupe, Shakspeare's celebrated comedy of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Shylock, Master Louis; Launcelot Gobbo, Little George; Portia, Miss Louisa. To conclude with the laughable farce of the SMITHS AND BROWNS—Mr Smith, Little George; Mr Brown, Master Waldo; Mrs Simmerton, Miss Louise.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, and servants in attendance, half price. On Saturday noon only [illegible]. Performance EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SATURDAY NOON.
Doors open at night at [illegible], curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock. my16

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Office.
WHEREAS, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 15th, 1855, entitled "An act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State"—
I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring all vessels coming from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, St. Vincent, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Cuba, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Aspinwall, subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Baton Rouge, this 15th day of April, [L. S.] A. D., 1859, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty third.
By the Governor: R. C. WICKLIFFE,
ANDREW S. HERRON, Secretary of State. my6 1m

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1859.
I LEAVE this evening for Memphis; but to accommodate the stockholders, I have authorized Mr. H. S. FULKERSON, 84 Common street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to deliver my official receipts to all who may wish to make the loan until otherwise ordered by the President of the Company.
C. S. TODD,
my9 Vice-President S. P. R. R. Co.

MEDICAL CARD.
W. BODENHAMER, M. D., having this day closed his office in New Orleans, will open it again at No. 160 Canal street, on the 15th of December next. It will be exclusively for the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as *Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c.* His office at 854 Broadway, New York, will be opened on the 15th May instant, and continue open till the 1st of December next. my6 3m

Notice.
TO conform with a recent act of the Legislature, L. H. DUNCAN's name is withdrawn from our firm and W. C. C. Claiborne having transferred his interest in commendam to his son, William C. C. Claiborne, Jr., who becomes an active partner in our house, the same business will be continued under the name and style of LOGAN, PONIAT & CLAIBORNE. DUNCAN & LOGAN.
New Orleans, April 20, 1859. my2 1m

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between CUILLE, MOMUS & CO. is this day (May 24, 1859,) dissolved by mutual consent. The firm will continue under the style of F. CUILLE & CO.
F. CUILLE,
ST. CLAIR MOMUS,
my2 18t ANTOINE CUILLE.

ALMA HOTEL, Paris,
Rue St. Arnaud, No. 11, corner Boulevard des Capucines.
Under the direction of Mrs. VARNEY, a Creole from New Orleans. All the rooms furnished anew. Special cooking for Americans. my2 1m

Agents Wanted
TO SELL a valuable Book, published in New Orleans. Address box J. 25, Post-office, New Orleans, La., with postage stamp inclosed for return answer. jan29

NEW COTTON SPINNER.
To Cotton Planters, Commission Merchants, Editors of Papers and the Friends of the South.—Planted Invention for Spinning the Cotton Crops on the Plantations directly from the Seed fully demonstrated, by which the Planter's net income is doubled or more than doubled!
THE above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. Little negroes learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns have not only commanded the premium at the Mississippi State Fair, but one of the judges states (who is a spinner of twenty years' experience) that they are about double as strong as any that were in competition with them, and now all question, doubt or conjecture as to its practicability is satisfactorily and positively answered, by its actual and daily working demonstration. Working on one plantation proves that it will work on all.
The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well deserved report in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which I excluded from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."
But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and I, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.
My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expenses very nearly that accrue to raise the crop, and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges, (save those of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount,) and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.
We can make any number or size of yarn desired, and this invention, from its nature, is complete, and cannot be improved upon.
The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where that may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.
The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 23½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 21c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.
To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands that in all the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.
The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that these few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their large investment, with the heavy expenses on it to raise the crop does, they will not pause in their decision to avail themselves of my invention as soon as possible.
That this immensely increased income is not to be transient, and that the price will not decline by our spinning the entire crop of the country into yarns, let me impress these facts on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his factory buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel for it; to buy his machinery, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives, to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin; he must get several cents more for each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he is at. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this outlay and expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell below cost, and as the planter must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS.
I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all his cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.
In a word, I sell what is equivalent to a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., and receive one-fourth of what it produces from the party buying. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.
Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upward will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs Mandeville & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents here.
AGENTS WANTED.—Editors of newspapers throughout the cotton region, from North Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to aid in the selection and to recommend to me energetic agents, to place this unparalleled invention before the cotton planters, and make contracts for me, whom, upon being presented properly, I will appoint and furnish with specific instructions. GEO. G. HENRY.
New Orleans, March 22, 1859.
mh22 [illegible]

For New York via Havana.
To sail on FRIDAY, May 20th, at 8 A. M., precisely.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New York, via Havana.—The splendid and fast steamship EMPIRE CITY, S. P. Griffin, commander, will leave her wharf, opposite St. Mary's Market, punctually, as above, carrying the United States mails and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 74 Magazine street.
my12 S. DE VISSER & CO., Agents.

For California, via Aspinwall, Navy Bay and Panama.
To sail on FRIDAY, May 20th, at 8 A. M. precisely.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer EMPIRE CITY, S. P. Griffin, commander, will leave her wharf opposite St. Mary's Market, punctually, as above, with the United States mails and passengers for Navy Bay, connecting with the United States Mail Steamship Granada at Havana, and the new Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Gate at Panama.
For through tickets apply at the office, No. 43 Natchez street. J. T. DOSWELL & CO.
my12

Galveston and Matagorda Bay.
Leaves on THURSDAY, 19th May, at 8 A. M.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay—The superior coppered and copper-fastened steamship MEXICO, W. H. Talbot, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply on board, or to
C. B. PAYNE, 67 Camp st.
A steamship of this line will leave every Thursday and Sunday morning for the above ports. my16

For Brazos Santiago.
Leaves on FRIDAY, 20th May, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—United States Mail Line—For Brazos Santiago via Indianola. The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, H. Dennison, commander, will sail as above carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to
my14 C. B. PAYNE, 67 Camp st.

Vera Cruz.
To sail on TUESDAY, 17th May, at 8 A. M.
FOR VERA CRUZ.—U. S. Mail Line.—The superior coppered and copper fastened steamship TENNESSEE, Thomas Forbes, commander, will leave for Vera Cruz as above, carrying the U. S. mails.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
my3 C. B. PAYNE, 67 Camp street.

For Port au Prince.
GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION COMPANY OF HAYTI.
THE superior A1 three masted schooner A. C. BREWER, [illegible] master, will sail the 7th June. For balance of freight, or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to
P. E. DESDUNES, Agent, 15 Elysian Fields,
my12 or to PHILLIPS & WEEKS, 20 St. Charles street.

For Genoa and Naples.
THE fast-sailing Sardinian ship CRISTOFO COLOMBO, Antola, master, having all her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for Genoa and Naples. For passage only, (fine accommodations) apply to the Captain on board, post 74, Fourth District, or to PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr.,
ap27 29 Conti street.

For Attakapas.
Leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., positively
REGULAR ATTAKAPAS PACKET—For Attakapas via Plaquemine—The regular Attakapas packet CERES, J. J. Labarthe, master, will be ready to receive freight every MONDAY MORNING for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Jeanerett's, Charenton, Franklin, Centreville, Pattersonville, Berwick's Bay and all intermediate ports on the route.
All business entrusted to her care will be promptly attended to. For further particulars apply on board.
J. J. Labarthe takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the public and his friends for their liberal patronage. ap26

H. Closterman, Tourne & Co.,
44 CHARTRES STREET,
Have obtained the Agency for the
PERFUMERY
of the Hygrophilist Society of Paris.
PHILODERMIC WATER
to replace all injurious toilet vinegars.
HYGIOCOME POMATUM
Superfine SOAPS for shaving and washing.
Odontic Powder and Water
for the preservation of teeth.
See prospectus given with each article sold.
my2 1m

NOTICE.
MY wife, ELIZABETH NEUER, having left my residence without cause, the public are hereby informed that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. ETIENNE COULONGE.
my11

Wanted.
A PARTNER to increase the income of a Brick Yard. Great inducements offered. Apply at the office of the Bee. my11 6t

CARPETING,
Floor Oil-Cloth and Matting.
19..........CHARTRES STREET..........19.
1000 ROLLS checked, white and fancy MATTING, lately received.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTH—Of all widths and qualities.
CARPETING—Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain, &c.
Drugget for Crumb Cloths, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., offered at the lowest market prices, by A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
my9 19 Chartres street.

Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard.
HAVING sold our stock on hand at the yard on the OLD BASIN, we respectfully request our friends to take notice that our business is confined legitimately to the FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER YARD, corner CEDAR and JULIA STREETS, NEW BASIN.
Orders left at Box No. 85, Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange, 19 St. Charles street, will be promptly attended to.
THOS. MURRAY & CO.
THOS. MURRAY. JOHN S. POOLEY.
feb 26—tf

THOS. MURRAY. JNO. C. POOLEY.
THOS. MURRAY & CO.,
(*Successors to Pooley, Nicol & Co.*)
Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard,
Corner Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin, (Hunt's old yard.)
WE have constantly on hand an assortment of every description of Dressed Flooring and Ceiling, and every description of Scantling, Timber, Shingles, Laths, &c., and every quality of Lumber necessary for building purposes.
feb26 tf THOS. MURRAY & CO.

To Hotel Keepers, Restaurants, Druggists, Grocers and the Public.
DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS
Have, from their excellent qualities been recommended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS as most valuable and never-failing remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, DEBILITY, HEARTBURN, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, BLOOD DISEASES, &c., &c., &c.
Are also a sure and certain preventive against Fever and Ague, Cholera, Summer Complaints, &c., and is the most valuable and efficacious TONIC and APPETITE-CREATING COMPOUND ever offered to the public.
By the use of these BITTERS ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD will be thoroughly eradicated, and those who are suffering from early excess and PROSTRATION OF THE PHYSICAL ENERGIES will be restored to a ROBUST AND VIGOROUS STATE OF HEALTH.
The DIGESTIVE ORGANS will be stimulated and PERMANENTLY STRENGTHENED, APPETITE will be created, and the DEBILITATED SUBJECT RESTORED TO NEW LIFE.
This remedy has a very agreeable taste, and will be taken readily by children as well as adults.
All persons suffering from any of the above complaints are invited to try DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Dose—For an adult, a small wineglassful three times a day; for a child, a small teaspoonful twice a day.
K. CRUGER,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES
742 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold at 50 cents per bottle, $5 per dozen, $2 50 per gallon; extra Bitters for Bar-rooms, by the gallon or barrel, at the low price of $1 25 per gallon. Also Stoughton Bitters, $1 25 per gallon.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
742 BROADWAY, N. Y.
jan12 1y 1stp

DR. C. F. CRANE'S SYSTEM OF INHALATION
Of Electro-Chemical and Medicated Vapors, in the Treatment and Cure of
CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, and AIR PASSAGES, now well established as the most rational and only reliable method of effecting a cure.
ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY applied to Therapeutics by the newly-discovered and only infallible and scientific mode of applying ELECTRICITY in the treatment and cure of chronic and functional diseases, extraction of Metals and all Foreign Substances from the System.
Office and Residence at the ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INSTITUTE, 146 St. Joseph street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans, where the Doctor can be consulted from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Families visited at their residences if desired. Special Department for Ladies. feb3 tf

Baronne Street Infirmary.
DR. J. WILSON,
Of London, Paris and other cities of Europe, and
DR. DAVIS,
Of New Orleans,
HAVE established an INFIRMARY at No. 8 Baronne street, near Canal, where they can be consulted confidentially for the examination and treatment of every species of Venereal Disease. They will also give special attention to diseases of the
EYE, EAR, LUNGS,
And other Organic Diseases, including those peculiar to the female sex.
Dr. Wilson having made these special branches his entire study for the last thirteen years, and had an extensive practice in foreign countries, is enabled to perform some of the most remarkable cures in a short space of time. The most intractable and inveterate cases of Syphilis treated and cured upon the new and recently discovered principles of King's College Hospital, London. His experience and resources, therefore, are of no ordinary kind, and which will be rendered available in his specialty.
Dr. Davis having had ten years' successful practice in this city, trusts he may, without impropriety, assure the public that he shall be maintained, and will attend to general practice as usual.
We solicit all those cases which have proved intractable, or otherwise baffled the skill of other physicians, as our unlimited experience in the treatment of all such cases will prove satisfactory.
Hours of attendance from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Persons may be treated at a distance by giving a description of their disease in writing, and addressing WILSON & DAVIS,
mh22-3m 1p 8 Baronne street.

MISS EUDOXIE GUILLOPE,
Bourbon street, No. 161, between St. Peter and Orleans,
Millinery and Furnishing Goods.
LADIES are respectfully invited to call and examine her beautiful selection of CRAPE, FANCY and STRAW BONNETS.
Orders generally attended to on very moderate terms. ap18 1m

Wanted,
A NURSE to take charge of children and attend to house work in a private family, at Havana. A person speaking French preferred. Apply at No. 33 Carondelet street, up stairs. ap18 tf