The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore—South of that point all the back mails came through.

A SUPERIOR COURT.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature having for its object the establishment of another Court in our city, to be entitled the "Superior Court of the Parish of Orleans." The leading features of the act are as follows: The Court is to be composed of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. The former to be elected for eight years, by the voters of the Parish, and to receive a salary of $5,000 per annum; the latter to be taken from the Judge of the —— District Courts of New Orleans, and to receive $1,000 per annum in addition to their present salaries. The Superior Court shall be open from November to July, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil jury causes, where the amount involved exceeds three hundred dollars. The testimony taken before this Court shall not be reduced to writing, and an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court on questions of law only. The act further contemplates an additional clerk for this Court to be elected, and to hold his office four years, and gives jurisdiction to the Court in all suits, except Probate causes, wherein the sum involved exceeds three hundred dollars.

This bill has been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, and certainly deserves the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The important reform sought to be attained is the abrogation of the existing system of reducing the evidence to writing on trial before an inferior Court. In civil jury causes this practice leads to unnecessary delay, and not unfrequently defeats the ends of justice. Appeals to the Supreme Court in such cases are really equivalent to new trials, which the Court enters upon without the advantage of having the witnesses before it, and without other testimony than a meagre and often disputed record. The reduction of the evidence to writing occasions a serious waste of time, and prevents the decision of other cases in which litigants for weary months have been engaged, possessing their souls in patience, and awaiting the law's delay. This oppressive and mischievous feature in our jurisprudence will be done away with by the organization of a Superior Court, since civil jury causes for sums beyond three hundred dollars will be tried in that tribunal, the testimony will not be written down, and appeals will lie only upon questions of law. Such a Court will vastly facilitate the decision of cases, and will, at the same time, expedite business in the Supreme Court, inasmuch as the latter will have points of law only to consider, and will be relieved of the weariSome and perplexing labor of weighing a mass of confused and often contradictory evidence.

We have no room to-day to dwell at any length on the subject, but the task is unnecessary from the fact that there is scarcely a member of the legal profession, but fully understands, the difficulties and impediments which now obstruct the speedy and satisfactory administration of justice in civil causes, and appreciates at its just value the advantages which must follow the establishment of such a Court as is proposed in the bill before us.—We trust it will become a law without delay.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Derby & Jackson, publishers, through H. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, and the St. Charles Bookstore for the following new works.

The Lost Hunter, a tale of early times.—Rather a clever story, not deficient in interest, and with one or two characters strongly limned.

The Creole Orphans, or lights and shadows of Southern life. By Julian S. Peacock, of Mississippi. This is a tale of Louisiana. We have as yet only glanced at this volume. It seems full of romantic incidents, and written with no inconsiderable power.

Woman's Faith, a tale of Southern life.—Another book of which the scene is chiefly laid in Louisiana. The characters are well drawn, and the descriptions of places and scenery graphic and faithful.

Thanks to the obliging clerk of the steamer *Ben Franklin* for late Louisville papers.

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HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON has written a letter, under date of February 27th, in which he denies that any personal quarrel occurred between him and Sir H. L. Bulwer, or that he (Mr. C.) ever boasted of having outwitted him. He hits the slanderers and scrap-mongers on both sides of the Atlantic a pretty hard blows.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BOSTON, March 1. The steamer *America* arrived here this evening at 7½ o'clock. Capt. Wickham says that there is no truth in the report sent from Halifax that a steamer, supposed to be the Pacific, was seen in the British channel, on the third day out. He reports that on the 20th of Feb. he passed a large steamer, with two funnels, bound east, supposed to be the *Pacific*. On the 24th encountered large fields of ice, and on the 25th, clear water could not be seen to the north from the mast head. Captain W. thinks that if the steamer *Pacific* got into the ice, she will yet be heard from.

CHICAGO, March 1. The Salt Lake mail of December reached Independence, Mo., on the 22th. The news is unimportant. The mail party were detained by snow, from two to three feet deep. They reached Fort Laramie on the 10th of December. At Fort Kearney efforts were making to protect the troops against the intensity of the weather.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Crampton has written a note to the editors of the *Intelligencer*, stating that he was not instructed by Lord Clarendon to submit a proposition for the arbitration of the Central American question, but only to inform Mr. Marcy that such proposal had been made to Mr. Buchanan.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The body of John Crowley was found this evening in the ruins of Bonlyn's warehouse, which fell down on Thursday morning last. Workmen have been employed night and day since then in removing the ruins. This makes four deaths by the accident.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Thomas Hayne, U. S. District Attorney, attacked Charles L. Wilson, editor of the Democrat, in the street, yesterday, striking him a severe blow in the face. Mr. Wilson returned the blow, knocking Hayne through the window of the State Bank. The difficulty was occasioned by the comments in the *Journal* on the political course of Hayne.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer *Atlantic* sailed hence to-day at noon, having Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, our new Minister to England, and his family, on board. The *Atlantic* took out no specie.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A despatch from Kansas, dated yesterday, says the Kickapoo rangers had commenced preparations for driving the free State men from their claims.

PORTLAND, March 3.—The bark *David Nichols*, from Cardenas, was sunk in the harbor yesterday by the floating ice, and Captain Sweet, her master, was drowned.

A fire occurred here on Saturday night which destroyed five stores on Middle street, occupied by Darius White, O. H. Perry, W. S. Richland, and W. Russell.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 3.—No such vessel as the *Pacific* has arrived here, and consequently the report of a disabled steamer (supposed to have been the *Pacific*) purporting to have been brought here by her is unfounded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Political rumors gather thick and fast. The Know-Nothings who were chagrined at not securing the nomination of General Law at Philadelphia, will not support Mr. Fillmore, but join the Black Republicans. Having failed to make money (as they intended) by carrying out a well understood contract with Live Hoax, they now go in strong for "principles, not men." The ways of politicians are indeed mysterious, and in many cases unscrupulous.

On the other hand, the Hardshell Democrats will refuse to go into the Cincinnati Convention if the Softshell Administration delegates are admitted. Mr. Dominee, the Vice-President nominee, is in the city, and he said to have come and won to the support of the Know Nothing ticket the leading Hunkers. If this political rumor is correct, the defection of the Law and Fremont Know-Nothings will be more than compensated for by the accession of strength which the National Democrats will bring with them.

There are sixty German papers published in the United States, of which thirty-one advocate Democratic principles, twenty-two are Republican, and seven are neutral.

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Senor Don Francisco Aranda, Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior, of Justice, and of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, presented his credentials on Friday last to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Petersburg *Express* of Monday says:

"Several weeks ago we mentioned the fact that Messrs. J. C. Hobson & Co., of Richmond, had obtained judgment in the Circuit Court of that city against the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, for $7,500, for an error committed by the operators on the line in sending the name of the next three gentlemen balloted for; and that the case was to be taken up by higher Court by the defendants. The public understand now that the case has been carried up, and that the Court of Appeals has sustained the judgment below, and will soon decide the subject before that body, who will thus determine whether such will recoupe or confirm the decision of the Circuit Court."

By Telegraph.

[By the National Line.]

EASTERN Mail Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Peace Conference Progressing Favorably.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamer *Africa* has arrived with later intelligence from Europe.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

There has been considerable activity in the cotton market during the last three days, but there is a falling off in prices for the low- er and middling qualities of about one-sixteenth. The sales for the week amount to 66,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken by speculators.

Breadstuffs hardly slightly advanced, although quotations do not admit of positive change.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There has been a better feeling in the London Money Market, and Consols are quoted at ninety-one.

THE ENGLISH LOAN.

The report that the Rothschilds had taken the entire English loan is fully confirmed.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

The *Africa* brings no tidings of the missing steamer *Pacific*, and almost every vestige of hope which was entertained for her safety is now abandoned.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference at Paris is said to be progressing favorably, and it was quite confidently believed that peace would be obtained.

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ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

Owing to large cotton receipts and the stringency of the money market, Middling and lower Orleans grades are 1-16d. lower. Other grades are unchanged.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The latest telegraph from London on Saturday states that Count Orloff arrived at Paris on Thursday and that the Conference would begin on the 25th.

THE RUSSIAN FEELING.

Letters from St. Petersburg to Warsaw and German papers are ready for the continuance of the war, and state that on no point will the energy of the military department be abated.

LARGE FRAUDS.

It is said the amount of the frauds of Sedlea, the recent suicide, will not fall far short of a million of pounds.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A portion of the advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet was to be ready to sail from Spithead on the evening of the 24th.

Nothing from the Crimea of importance.

[By the Southern Line.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The *Baltic* brought no despatches from Mr. Buchanan, but the President and Cabinet disclaim any uneasiness in consequence of the transfer of troops to Canada.

In the House, Mr. Stephens presented a minority report in regard to the contested election cases of Kansas, and urged the seating of Commissioners to take evidence.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglas reported a bill, providing for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, commencing at some point south of the thirty-seventh parallel. The bill gives forty millions acres of land, at fifty cents per acre, to the company; said company to deposit $1,000,000 as security for the faithful performance of the contract. One hundred miles of the road must be completed within eighteen months—the government to pay $680 per mile for every mile not built until the road is finished, and if the road is not completed in two years, all that has been done shall be forfeited to the government. The bill was referred to a special committee, with instructions to report next week.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton has been active to-day, but rates have been easier. Four thousand bales were sold. Flour is firm. The quotations for Ohio and Southern are $8 12½ for the former, and $8 50 for the latter. Freights are firmer.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

BATON ROUGE, March 8th.—The Governor, this morning appointed George Eustis, P. Soule, James Robb, Thomas Slidell, Beverly Kendall, Dr. Labatut, E. J. Forstall, C. Genois, E. Briggs, and W. A. Gordon, as Administrators of the Louisiana Lunatic Asylum.

In the Senate the Cat Island appropriation bill, which was defeated yesterday, was reconsidered and passed to-day. The act for improvements on Diamond Island was also passed. It appropriates $12,000 for the purposes contemplated.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The city charter passed the House to-day, after a long and tedious debate. Mr. Jourdan and Judge Beecher denounced it in the most violent terms, but it received a large majority. After some amendments had been made. Articles 118, 121 and 126 were stricken out entirely.

A resolution giving a vote of thanks and a medal to Dr. Kane was called up and passed.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, March 8th.—The steamers *Falls City* and *Louisiana*, passed this evening, and this morning, the *Golden Gate* at 3, and the *Magnolia* at 4 this morning.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 8th, P. M.—The cotton market closed dull, and with drooping prices. Molasses is firm. Sterling exchange dull.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 8th.—The provision market is dull. Sales of mess pork, 200 bbls, and we note sales to-day of 1276 bbls. at 18¼ a 18¾ cents. Molasses 40 a 41 cents per gallon. Coffee 12¼ a 12¾ cents.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, March 8th.—The steamer *Belle Sheridan* arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the *Alma Adams*, *Quincy Ames*, and *Hindoo* passed up and departed for that port.

VICKSBURG, March 8th.—The steamer *Crystal Palace* passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The United States mail steamer *Arago*, Captain *Lines*, from Havre February 13th, and Cowes on the morning of the 14th, arrived at New York on Saturday, the 1st inst., with 111 passengers, the usual mails, and 640 tons of valuable merchandise. She brings three important despatches—one from the British government to Mr. Crampton, their Minister at Washington; with one from Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, and one from Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, to Secretary Marcy.

During the voyage, the *Arago* experienced strong westerly gales, and was detained 54 hours on the eastern edge of the Banks by the ice.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser]

LONDON, February 12, 1856.—Since the departure of the Arago, the feeling has been toward a further increase of confidence. This is attributable to the speech of Lord Palmerston on the Anglo-American treaty, in reply to the interrogatories of Mr. Cobden, the sustained conviction that the approaching peace conferences will be rapidly brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and a very favorable weekly return of the position of the Bank of England.

The points of the satisfactory impression produced by the remarks of Lord Palmerston, on the relations between the two countries, and the communication that the discussions of the respective governments on the enlistment question are still going on instead of having been broken off, as to a conclusion, upon which each party had taken their stand, while with respect to the construction of the Central American treaty, the British government have positively proposed reference to arbitration.

As the Ministry are waiting further information from Mr. Crampton before giving a reply to the last despatches from Washington, and it is certain that their wish as well as the will of Parliament and the people will be to see how much instead of how little they can concede, it is felt that assuming, as the country are disposed to do, that a similar feeling prevails amongst the majority of American citizens, all possibility of ultimate rupture on that ground may safely be dismissed.

In the Central American question, the offer of referring it to arbitration seems also to most persons to place it beyond danger. Unless each disputant is to claim to be his own judge as to which argument is the true one, there is of course, in reason and Christianity, no recourse but to call upon the judgment of a third party and to agree to abide by it. In the present case, doubtless, it would be more satisfactory for both sides to arrive at a friendly interpretation by the strength of their own intellectual and moral perceptions. If, however, through prejudice or any other cause, they are unable to do so, mutually discreditable pass that we cannot find the truth except through the wisdom of a stranger, it is considered not creditable that either nation will blot its history and challenge the condemnation of posterity by assuming the responsibility of rejecting it and insulting its umpire.

The estimates of the various branches of expenditure for the financial year are being gradually laid before Parliament, but they possess only a diminished interest, from the fact of their being based on the assumption of a continuance of the war, for every one is in expectation of peace. The amounts required to be voted for the navy is £12,148,641, being an increase of £368,138 on the vote of last year. This is caused chiefly by the extra amount to be expended on gunboats.

Public attention has been actively excited during the past week to all the circumstances connected with the sufferings of the British army in the Crimea during the winter of 1855, by the publication of the report of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, the commissioners appointed by the government to institute inquiries on the spot. It fully confirms all the accounts which the government of Lord Aberdeen received with incredulity because they had received them only through the newspapers," and at the same time conveys the disagreeable fact that the superior officers previously responsible for the worst of the evils are removed from the scene of action, and their return home, have received decorations and promotions.

The Peace Negotiations.

We have communications from the Metropolitan which confirm the idea on the 28th ultimo, that the arrangements for the Congress of Ambassadors at the Paris Conference were completed, and that the Plenipotentiaries of Austria will be present. The Plenipotentiaries of Sardinia at the Paris Conference will be Count Cavour and Count Villamarina. The Plenipotentiaries of Austria will be present at the Congress. They are Count Buol and the Marquis de Villa Marina. The Russian Plenipotentiaries will then be represented, like the Emperor of Austria, by the chief minister of his cabinet and his confidential politician at Paris.

L'Ere Nouvelle says: "It is positively stated that the Congress will open on the last day of the three weeks fixed as the extreme limits by the protocol of February 1st. It is added that an armistice of six weeks will be signed on the first sitting."

Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that Russia will leave nothing undone to secure for Prussia a seat in the Conference. It is manifestly her interest to do so. Russia, notwithstanding her pride and simple acceptance, will endeavor not only to procure the best possible terms for herself, but to divide the councils of those with whom she has to deal. It is said that she has not given up the hope of damaging the Anglo-French alliance.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* remarks that the incubus which now weighs on Austrian politicians is the Russo-French alliance, which they are looming in the distance.

The *Piedmonte* of Turin devotes a leader to the consideration of the practical results of the present war, declaring that Austria is the chief gainer as the case now stands. It says:

"Austria undoubtedly gains immense advantages, if not territory, on the Danube. In that country she has increased her influence in the East. In a word, she gains all that Russia loses. Now it is evident that every accession of strength to Austria is a matter of serious uneasiness to Piedmont; and, after all the latter has done, can Lord Palmerston wish to be more Austrian than Lord Castlereagh? Or can the government of Napoleon aspire to display more deference to Austria than Louis XVIII, and the Duke of Richelieu?"

THE CRIMEA.—A letter from the French camp, dated January 27th, says: "On Tuesday last, the Piedmontese had an affair of outposts with the Russians, and made 300 prisoners."

The intelligence of peace being probable does not appear to have been received with much favor by the British army in the Crimea.

The *Daily News'* correspondent says:—

One thing is certain, that should peace be now declared, the cessation of hostilities will take place at a time when, beyond all doubt, the British forces are in a more favorable condition to meet the enemy than they have been at any time since the army was first collected and formed.

With good generalship and prudent administration, a new campaign must add glory to the British name, in whatever field the exercise of British strength and valor might be required, and the fame of the early victories of Alma and Inkermann be increased by fresh achievements. The health, spirits and training of the men were never better, and we hope that the good generalship is also present to turn those to the best account.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains an imperial decree, by which the Senate and Legislative Corps of France are convoked for the March 3d, 1856. By another decree, General Bosquet is raised to the dignity of a Senator.

The Queen of Spain has nominated General Bosquet a Grandee of Spain of the first class.

It is stated that Russian journals will shortly be allowed to enter France, as before the war.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the number of men to be furnished by each department to make up the 140,000 called out in 1856 of the class of 1855. The operations of the councils of revision were to begin on the 25th of February, and the definite lists for each department to be completed by the 15th of March, after which the men called out to serve will be sent to the respective corps to which they are appointed.

RUSSIA.—The Czar has ordered a mourning of nine days, in the kingdom of Poland, for Prince Paskiewitsch.

Prince Gortschakoff has been appointed Commander in Chief of the armies of the west and centre, and Inspector General of the kingdom of Poland, and with all the rights and prerogatives thereof.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 29th of January, says that the government does not relax in the precautions to meet the eventualities of war. On the previous day the military band played in the palace to Prince Gortschakoff. As the Prince was the first to utter words of peace to his sovereign this demonstration is regarded as a proof that the nobles share in the pacific sentiments entertained by the Czar.

At Odessa, and several manufacturing towns of South Russia, all the houses were illuminated when the news of the decision in favor of peace reached them. The Merchants' Club of Odessa has given a banquet in honor of the Emperor.

St. Petersburg letters to Jan 31st, describe increased confidence among the merchants, and further improvement in the exchange.—An erroneous announcement that an armistice had been already concluded appears to have given a new impulse to the markets.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

The telegraph brings some fuller details of the news brought by the *America* at Halifax.

The *Ericsson* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 14th, having in tow the Dutch brig *Anna Maria*, which she found in distress, with a valuable cargo on board, and towed her 350 miles.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A debate occurred in the House of Commons on Friday night, the 15th inst.

Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to the conduct of the late United States, and moved for the production of all the correspondence with the government of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampton.

Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Great Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the republic, when there was a French Minister, of the period, to be removed for such an infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on that head was therefore natural.

He proceeded to show, from documents read at the late trials in the United States, first, that Mr. Crampton knew he was breaking the law; second, that he took means to evade it; and third, that he was supported in his evasion by the government of Nova Scotia and the Governor General of Canada, and urged to it by the Home government. Under these circumstances Mr. Roebuck contended that the government of the United States was justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the apology which the British government had tendered was a delusion upon the country. The country, he therefore called, first, for a specific answer to the question: "What instructions were given to Mr. Crampton?" and, for any expression of opinion on the part of the House, that they were no parties to this violation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion.

"Lord Palmerston replied, defending the government, and stating that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last despatch from the American government had been answered. Lord Palmerston then launched into a fierce invective against Mr. Roebuck, whom he styled the mouthpiece of the calumnies uttered in the United States, and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord Palmerston then continued: "Such would more strongly feel than he did the calumities which would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country; but it was one thing to entertain a friendly sentiment toward a people, and another to entertain our feelings of self-respect.

"It was incumbent upon those who were charged with the public interest to cultivate both these sentiments, for the interests of peace were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic, and the misunderstanding from a state of war would be equally disastrous; that, however, which a government had to consider was that conduct in case, and what was befitting the honor and dignity of the country. He was persuaded that this feeling was responded to on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever might be said in popular speech in America; and, notwithstanding such ebullitions as the House had just heard which savored of anything but a tendency to conciliate differences, he was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States that they valued the friendship of this great Empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations.

"He could not, under such circumstances, persuade himself that these matters of difference, when they came to be laid before the Congress of the United States as they would before the Parliament of Great Britain, would not receive the calm, dispassionate and reasonable consideration which was essential to an amicable settlement, and which, he trusted, would preventany intemperate individual on either side from attempting to plunge the two countries into the calamities of war." [Loud cheers.]

Messrs. Andrew Jackson & Son, corn merchants of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are £70,000.

SPAIN.—Count Montemolin is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Senate has voted a loan of 30,000,000, by fifty votes against seven.

AUSTRIA.—The conduct of the Italian Bishops in taking undue advantage of the concordat, has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

EGYPT.—This year's crop will be short, owing to the limited rise in the Nile.

INDIA.—The Bombay mails to January 16 are to hand. The Santal troubles are over. The kingdom of Oude will be either annexed or annexed. All was quiet on the Northern frontiers.

Dost Mahomed was said to be preparing to resist the Persian seizure of Herat.

The Bombay market was mostly quiet and money lighter. Gold and copper mines of value had been discovered in Cuttack and Agaun. Details of the great fire in Rangoon, December 12, are received. The merchants were the chief sufferers. Troubles had occurred at Diddee and Mocha on the Red Sea, but were not important.

JAPAN.—The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty Holland is to supply the Japanese to forge an entrepot for their trade with Japan, and it allows them to land goods and station their fleet.

TURKEY.—The Sultan appeared at a ball given by the British and French Embassies. "True Believers" couldn't believe it.

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FIREMANSHIP.—BOB ROBINSON, HOOK AND LADDER, ORLEANS, CHEMICAL, Companies, Americaine, Pelican, Phoenix, Neptune, the Chief Engineer, and all others, who wish to learn any of the above branches, can do so at Dufour's Commercial College, 100 Conti street, in a shorter space of time, and much cheaper than at any other school in the city. New pupils received this week. See advertisement.

SALE OF TWO HANDSOME LOTS STREETS, CORNER Miro and Dumaine, ——To-day the attention of the public is called to the sale of two handsome lots of ground, situate on Miro, between Dumaine and Toulouse streets, by A. L. Jr. Mitchell's auction room, No. 77 Chartres street. See advertisement.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the odium of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm or a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as ivory? Any person who has never tried it, if they possess a large assortment of all classes of our citizens, will never be without it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION cannot possibly be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and remote hue. Who is ugly, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Figuiere &Co., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

f11 3aw eine 1y 32 and 151 Chartres street.

Wood's Hair Restorative.

This article is not to be confounded with any other preparation of a similar kind in the United States, manufactured by Barry & Co., and sold in the head of the kind, from its giving the hair a silky, glossy firmness, entirely devoid of dryness.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J WRIGHT & CO,

m16-3t Nos 21 and 151 Chartres street

If the grave could speak we should learn that ten thousand of the children who die between the ages of one and five years, have fallen victims to diseases produced by intestinal worms. In reading this destructive scourge, it is necessary not only to extirpate the animals, but to give tone to the stomach and intestines. Where the digestion is good, and the bowels regular, worms cannot exist. All the requirements of a rational cure are combined in Wheat's Canadian Vermifuge, which at once discharges the worms, regulates the secretions, invigorates the digestive organs, and braces up the whole system.

For particular and remember the name, "Wheat's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. Remember the name.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J WRIGHT & CO.

Nos 21 and 151 Chartres street,

Sole Proprietors.

A astonishing effects of one bottle in an aggravated case of Dyspepsia.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR—During the last five years I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, in its most aggravated form, and have tried almost every remedy recommended therefrom, every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I have advertised so badly that the money I was in great danger of dying from suffocation, in consequence of the rise of matter in my throat, or other disease of the lungs, and could not, there- fore, if we had the institution, in the technical language devoted to the noble science of pugilism, tell how, for some long years, those brutes in human shape, the Metairie Road. The parties, Bob Gallagher and Johnny Regan, are professional pugilists, and the- arrived from Detroit. The stakes were $500. It is estimated that from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons witnessed the disgusting spectacle, the combat lasting about half an hour. Gallagher proved himself to be a match for his opponent in point of pugilistic science, but was in no sense his equal in the use of his fists, as also in courage, activity, and bottom. Regan was the victor, and was borne off the field in triumph by his friends.

Row at a Colored Ball.—Jane Luck, f. w. c., one of the ladies of custombouse street, who keep- themselves rooms to let, got into a row at a colored ball on Saturday night, in which she received a severe "cutting" on her left shoulder. She was attended by an immense throng of white and black "citizens" of the male portion of the congregation being composed, it is said, principally of gamblers—men about town, swallow-tail tors, elerks, &c., all of whom, with the lady parties, were dressed to perfection. There was a general mingling of the fraternity and sorority, and dancing was kept up with a swimmingly until about half past three o'clock, A. M., when two excitable gentlemen got to fighting and were carried off by the police. Jane Luck, whose name is not very euphonious, was attended to by Dr. Bringier, who, we are happy to say, informs us that the wound is not dangerous.

Murder.—The unfortunate young Irishman, John Ivers, who was so brutally stabbed by a countryman of his, named John Bell, alias Scotty, late on the night of the 1st inst., in the Charity Hospital, Bienville street, died in the Charity Hospital on Friday night. Before he died he made a solemn declaration, which, after having been reduced to writing, he signed in a large sentence at the foot of it. Bell, as we learn, is under lock and key in the Calaboose.

The friends and acquaintances of the late LOUIS DESCHAMPS, will attend the funeral of the deceased, on board the steamship Black Warrior, on her voyage from N. York to New Orleans, are respectfully requested to meet at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, on MONDAY next, 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., to proceed to the Lafayette Cemetery.

mh9 2t HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

To Merchant Tailors and the Public generally.

P. BESSEC,

47 ..... CHARTRES STREET, ... 47

JUST received, 200 pieces, his assortment of Spring and Summer Goods.

Extra fine French Merinos;

Tibet;

Barpour;

Plain and figured white Drills;

Colored Drills, latest pattern;

White, grey, &c. Ducks;

White, yellow and plain Quilts;

Colored Quilts, latest style pattern;

Black sapphy Poplins satin, fine and extra fine;

Light colors, black and fancy colored Alpacas;

A complete assortment of tailor goods;

The above are offered at a great deduction. mh10

New Millinery Goods.

NO. 42 CANAL STREET, UP STAIRS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of

French Fancy and Millinery Goods,

Consisting in part of

Bonnets—Straw, Silk and Crape

Ribbons—New and rich styles;

Flowers—Of every description;

Feathers—Of every description;

Veils—Very rich;

Crapes—All descriptions;

Gloves and Mitts—Assorted;

Laces—Thread and Blonde;

Embroideries—French and English;

Parasols and Umbrellas—French;

Millinery, Straw and Fancy Hats.&c.

For sale at very low prices and on liberal terms.

mh10 MADAME JAMES,

72 Chartres street, up stairs

A Lost Child.

DURING the year 1846 I left in New Orleans, my young daughter ELIZA KEITZER, then about three years old, with my brother-in law, Mr. Jacob Landgraf. This was during dissolution of the family, when the latter, with his wife and children, left for Europe. They have not been heard from since that time, unable to get any news about them, I have come to the conclusion to go myself to America, and I have been, since that time, unable to get any news about my child. Therefore I request any one, and especially the American Consul, to whom I am writing this notice in Mr. F. GUILHEAU, French Consul at the Azores, Terceira mh10 4t AMBROSIUS KEITZER.

Spanish Produce.

100 CASES Claret, Villaneuva brand;

20 do Sherry, very old

300 pars Olives (ol):

10 barrels Stock Codfish;

20 do Herrings;

25 bales (1500 each) regular Corks;

10 do do Sumpsion do;

200 reams Cigarette Paper;

40 kegs pickled Tunny

In store and for sale by PABLO OLEY,

mh10 Old Levee, No 129

HOLLAND GIN—8 pipes Steamboat Brand. For sale by

fe22 X. LAMBERT,

No. 62 Magazine st

PULVERIZED CHARCOAL—15 hogsheads, in store and for sale by

mh1 X. LAMBERT,

No. 62 Magazine st

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned:

60 bbls domestic brandy and gin;

45 qr casks Jamaica rum;

50 bbls extra rectified whisky;

25 bbls old Monongahela whisky;

15 do old Bourbon whisky.

mh1 X. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st

SOUTH ALD—20 barrels in half bottles, and 10 barrels in whole bottles, Texana's brand For sale by

mh1 FERRIS BROS.,

Corner Royal and Dumaine sts

SUNDRIES—30 tierces prime Carolina rice; 20 boxes Pennsylvania cheese; 20 do Pine grass cheese; 12 do pine apple cheese; 25 bags old Java coffee; 20 do Rio coffee in bags; 10 do Laguayra coffee, in bags; 20 reams Cigarette Paper; 100 bushels olive oil; 25 barrels sugar in bags; 12 boxes loaf sugar. For sale in whole and in retail by

mh1 Corner Royal and Dumaine sts

WINE—40 casks St Julien wine; 25 do Chateau Margaux wine; 12 do Sauterne wine; 25 do white wine. Sauterne; 500 boxes St Julien red wine, 100 do Chateau wine; 100 do Rauzan wine; 200 do fine fine wine. For sale by

mh1 FERRIS BROTHERS,

Corner Royal and Dumaine streets

SUNDRIES—100 cases half boxes small French mushroom; Fruits in juice; Truffles, Paten truffes to arrive per ship Queen of Nations, from Cette, and for sale by

mh1 QUEYROUX & LAMOTHE, Jr.,

13 and 15 ½ Louis street

PRUNES—Extra Jesse, 2,000 drums, and 2,000 half do For sale by

mh1 JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO,

76 and 78 Magazine st

STRAW PAPER—5,000 Reams for sale by

mh1 JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO,

76 and 78 Magazine st

SUGAR—Loaf, crushed and powdered—600 packages, in store, for sale by

mh1 JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO,

76 and 78 Magazine st

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 firkins extra yellow, for sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & Co.,

mr1 70 & 72 Magazine st

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, large and small, assorted packages, for sale by

mh1 JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO,

76 and 78 Magazine st

HERRING—No. 1 scaled...1,000 boxes, for sale by

mh1 JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO,

76 and 78 Magazine st

COFFISH—Half drums, qr drums and qr boxes, 500 packages, for sale by JOS H MARKS & CO,

mh1 76 and 78 Magazine st

SUNDRIES—20 boxes sardines in oil, Nantes; 20 do assorted fruits in juice, in whole and half bottles; 25 do dry prunes, of 12 jars in each, large size; 50 do brandy cherry, do do do; 25 do assorted fruits in juice; 50 do raspberry in juice; 100 do orange flower water; 100 do capers and olives; 50 do Yermouth Nutty; 200 boxes Tragacol olive oil, in whole and half bottles; 150 do champagne, various brands; 200 boxes Genoa macaroni and vermicelli; 10 do pussy mushrooms, in whole and half boxes; 20 bales cork, various qualities; 100 baskets empty bottles from Bordeaux, of 22 and 24 ounces. For sale by

HENRY VALETON,

mh1 No 66 St Louis st

P. BURKEL & CO.,

37 ..... CHARTRES STREET 37

HAVE just received per steamer Oakenburg, from New York, a large invoice of Stationery, consisting in

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, three to a set and sworn to before a notary public, and which can be had in one pocket;

NOTES of different kinds, engraved, bound and loose sheets;

DRAFTS of different kinds, engraved, bound and loose sheets.

ALSO,

FINE PLAYING CARDS, views of Battles of Mexico, Rhine, Hudson, Generals, Gourmands, Bouquet, &c. These cards are of superior finish.

ALSO,

A new arrangement of LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH-BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS, all sizes, from IMPERIAL to CAP.

All beautifully bound, and sample of every style laid and ruled to order.

Merchants will find it to their interests to give us a call. Our prices are so low, it not larger the items of any other House in this city.

mh8 P. DUBEL & CO.,

67 Chartres street.

ROBICHON'S Dentifrice.

DR. J. A. DUBART, Dentist, has removed to Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, opposite the Lafayette house over the drug store of Mr. Robichon.

mh10 DR. ANFOUX.

DR. Q. Agnew, of Pittsburg, who is on a tour to Europe, and not the Doctor, as rumored.

HUDSON AND PEARSALL'S

still at No. 3 Baronne, near Canal street, where they have a large and elegant assortment of Ready-made Clothing, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

mh10 Office and residence, No. 3 BARONNE STREET between Canal and Common streets.

DR. SCHNEIDER, DENTIST,

ROYAL STREET, No. 60,

Between Bienville and Conti.

INFORMS his patients and the public generally that he has removed from his old stand to the above location, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call. Dr. S. will be found at all hours, ready for the administration of anæsthetic agents, which will be given by the most approved method. Dr. S. is also prepared to insert artificial teeth on gold plate, vulcanite, or any other base, in the most approved manner. Dr. S. has had many years experience in the practice of dentistry, and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

mh10 1m

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the odium of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm or a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as ivory? Any person who has never tried it, if they possess a large assortment of all classes of our citizens, will never be without it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION cannot possibly be acquired by