THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
C. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGER, H. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance).....5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,522.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. Inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
CP Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, for each language.
The privilege of Annual Advertisement is limited to advertisements entirely within the line of their business, and is extended to any space equal to one dollar per week.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

PARADOXICAL.

We perceive by the Georgia papers that, on the 10th inst., a Democratic meeting was held at Milledgeville, which was addressed by several prominent orators, among whom was the HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. Resolutions were passed approving the administration of MR. BUCHANAN, denouncing the conduct of Governor WALKER, and demanding the recall of that functionary. As this is the latest expression of Democratic sentiment in a State which was foremost in condemning WALKER through the important instrumentality of a political convention, it is perhaps worthy a passing notice.

Four months ago the Democratic State Convention of Georgia went through precisely the same formality. It adopted resolutions of the most direct and unequivocal character, denouncing the course pursued by Governor WALKER, repudiating the opinions advanced by him in his Inaugural and Topeka speech, and earnestly praying for his recall. At the same time the Convention expressed undiminished confidence in the integrity, impartiality and patriotism of MR. BUCHANAN. During the animated canvass which succeeded, the Democratic party reiterated their attachment to the administration. "Wait," said they. "Do not censure the President prematurely. Give him time to deliberate. He will assuredly recall his peripatetic Proconsul, when he perceives that the traitor has systematically violated every principle of non-intervention embraced in the Kansas Nebraska act." The people of Georgia were lured into acquiescence. They did wait—they waited until the election for members of the Kansas Legislature took place and the electors of that Territory chose a decided majority of Democrats—MR. WALKER, upon frivolous and unfeasible pretexts, audaciously interfered with the right of the General Assembly to judge of the qualifications of its members—until he refused certificates to the members elect from Oxford, Douglas, and Johnson counties, and gave them to their Freesoil defeated competitors—until he trampled upon the judicial authority by scornfully refusing to obey an injunction forbidding him to issue these certificates to the minority. With unexampled patience the Georgia Democracy continued to "wait," until at length they were convinced of the inutility of further patience. In MR. BUCHANAN's own dispatch addressed to his friend SICKLES, of New York, stating that there was not the slightest ground for the report of the intended removal of WALKER.

Being thus satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt of MR. BUCHANAN's views touching the territory of Kansas—knowing full well that there is not even a remote possibility of WALKER's recall—the gallant and independent Democrats of Georgia assemble in mass meeting at Milledgeville to do what? To expostulate the President? To stamp him as a traitor? To reprehend him for deserting the South, and encouraging and upholding Free Soil? No, indeed! They meet to reaffirm their confidence in the administration, and further again the dismissal of Governor WALKER. Can a more preposterous paradox be imagined? Can political inconsistency, unbridled under the stimulus of party excitement, be carried to a more ridiculous extreme? In the first place, why should WALKER be recalled? He has accomplished all that was anticipated and intended by his mission. He has abolitionized Kansas. He has bullied and fraud secured to the Freesoilers nearly every member of the newly elected Legislature. He has utterly annihilated every possible chance of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State. Why should he now become surplusage—the object of mockery—a grinning sarcasm aimed at the South. He is incapable alike of further mischief, and of future good. His services, then, would not undo the evil already consummated. Whether he returns at his term, or retires into private life, he is equally disgraced by a recall, is in neither instance the consequence. He has fully avenged his retraining the South, and there is no remedy for the deed.

Again, look at the matchless absurdity of making the miserable satrapof Kansas the chief subject of the administration. Could WALKER make Kansas a Free State without the consent and connivance of the President? It is notorious and admitted by all that he has been in opposition to the views of the general government, which doubtless have been recalled long since. And he have dared pursue the course which he has if he had not been assured in advance of protection and immunity from reprobation? How, que *modo*, by what process the process of ratiocination can anyone undertake to denounce the minion and creature of the President, who lives by his sufferance, who carries out his will, who is responsible at his pleasure, and yet approve and adopt all the principles and prime movers of the machinery explodes, and scatters his chief and run around, are we to find fault with the sensitive and inert metal, or censure the faithless or unskillful workman who put it together? Let the Georgia Democracy at least preserve the semblance of consistency in their resolutions. Let them cease to assume a ghastly simulation of Southern feeling by clamoring for the recall of a traitor who lavishing encomiums on the high patriotic office clothed that traitor with authority, who upheld him in all his treason, and still approve and uphold him still.

The people of the Southern Slaveholding States are guilty of no such inconsistencies. They are delighted with WALKER's course, and bestow warm praise on the administration for sending him to Kansas. The National Democracy maintain that MR. BUCHANAN will stand by and faithfully represent Northern sentiment, and they are confident that the Governor of Kansas is about to give the evidence of their assertion. They are undoubtedly correct. No candid man can deduce a different conclusion. But it seems the inevitable fate of the South to be eternally fooled to the top of her bent. With the catch word "Democracy," her affections are invariably won. The potent shibboleth is invoked in all cases of difficulty and difficulty, and never does it fail to answer.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The public will be gratified to learn that the Union Bank, which had discontinued to pay its small bills, has now completely resumed, and pays its issues of all denominations. All the city banks are now fully in line, redeeming their issues in cash, whenever required so to do.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.—We are gratified to announce that the Bank of New Orleans is no longer in the hands of the receiver, and has resumed active operations in full.

SIXTH CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of BERNARD A COLESTOCK'S Clothing manufactory. Nothing can be imagined on a larger, more complete, and better organized scale than this establishment. The perfection of its details is wonderful, as we have ascertained from personal observation. So admirably conducted is this manufactory that orders given in the morning for plantation clothing for a whole gang of slaves, are filled before evening, and the articles either delivered or dispatched to Attakapas. The prices, too, are so reasonable that clothing can be made up at BERNARD's cheaper than on the plantations themselves. In fact, the Clothing establishments Nos. 165 and 167 Canal street, are a institution in our city, and reflects the highest credit on the enterprise and energy of its founder.

THE NEW PIANAFORTE.—This popular and well known house, corner of Bienville and Royal streets, is now receiving new accessions to its already extensive and varied stock of pianos, and fancy wares. Persons who desire musical and tasteful articles, at reasonable prices, would consult their own interests by giving Messrs. LYON & PINSARD a call.

Harper's Weekly has been received by Messrs. Exchange Place. It is a capital number, and particularly rich in humorous illustrations.

DR. A. L. PIGEON.—The excellent and experienced dentist has, as will be perceived by the announcement in our columns, resumed the practice of his profession. Dr. PIGEON's reputation as a dentist is inferior to no practitioner here or elsewhere. His office is situated No. 32 Burgundy street, between Canal and Customhouse. The reader is referred to the advertisement in to-day's paper.

MLLE RACHEL is very slowly progressing towards restored health, but her most sanguine friends do not anticipate that she will ever be sufficiently restored to tread the tragic stage again. The weather is very favorable to her, but the winter is feared.

ALABAMA.—An old silver mine, walled up with masonry, is said to have been discovered in Hancock county, near the Morgan and Walker lines.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WALKER'S MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Private information has it that if Gen. Walker is intercepted and prevented from landing in Nicaragua, he will be next heard of in Sept.

WASHINGTON NEWS—NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS—NEW ORLEANS OFFICIALS IN A MUSS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that the English and French Ministers are prepared to arrange with Yrissari to guarantee the neutrality of the Transit route, and will follow up the notion of our government as soon as consummated.

The same correspondent says the Cabinet, to-morrow, will consider the propriety of a thorough investigation of the conduct of the New Orleans officials in allowing Walker's expedition to start.

Mr. Fay has tendered his resignation as Minister to Switzerland. Mason (to France) desire to remain at his post, and is supported by the French government. Dodge withdraws reluctantly. Dallas will be removed. These and other places will be filled in January and February.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The War Department received to-day a highly interesting official dispatch, including a proclamation of Brigham Young's declaring martial law in Utah.

He claims the right to do so in virtue of his authority as Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, (not having been suspended from exercising his functions as such) and in virtue of his power under the Territorial organization.

He expressly forbids the United States troops from entering the Territory without his authority.

He complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens; that the United States government has acted on misrepresentations, its object being to drive his people from the Territory.

The language is emphatically in hostility to the authority of the United States, and is here regarded as a declaration of war.

When Col. Alexander arrived within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by the Mormon troops, he received a letter from Young, through the commander of the Nauvoo Legion, warning the troops out of the Territory, but saying that if they desire to remain till spring, they may do so, provided they give up their arms and ammunition, and leave in the spring. In the meantime he would see that they were well furnished with provisions.

The letter was accompanied with the above mentioned proclamation and a copy of the laws of Utah.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—By the *City of Washington* we learn that the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, at the late attempt to launch her, moved several feet when some of the machinery broke.

Another attempt will be made in December.

GEN. CAVAIGNAC'S FUNERAL.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Gen. Cavaignac were very imposing.

There were more than fifteen thousand persons in the procession.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton and Flour quiet. Wheat heavy. Corn 81 to 83c. Lard buoyant. Coffee heavy. Linseed Oil 57 to 58c. Tallow 9½ to 10c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Flour $4 30 to $4 40. Whisky unchanged. Mess Pork $14 50. Lard 10½c.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 17.—The Hill passed at 9 last night, the A. B. Chambers at 4, Pelican at 11, and Natchez at noon to-day.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.—The Congressional elections are now over, and the papers have posted the books, and ascertained the political complexion of both houses. The Senate will consist of 35 Democrats and 25 opposition members. There are two vacancies, both of which will be filled by Democrats. It will be plain sailing in that body. To the House of Representatives there have been elected 129 Democrats, 90 Black Republicans and 15 Americans—giving the Democrats a clear majority of 24 over all. But among the Democrats are the six members from South Carolina, and one or two from Georgia, who may be expected to kick occasionally in the party traces, especially on Kansas and kindred questions.

FANCY GOODS, VARIETIES, &c.—The spacious and handsome store of FRANKLIN ROBERTS, No. 26 Camp street, under the City Hotel, is amply supplied with an extensive and varied assortment of fancy goods, cutlery, musical instruments, Colt's pistols, watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, and every description of articles suitable to a variety store. Prices are low. See advertisement.

THE WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATIONS.—The New York *Times*, of the 11th inst., says:

The working men assembled yesterday, to the number of about three thousand, in Tompkins Square. The principal speaker in the morning was Madam Bunk, the eccentric Swan song. Madam is overflowing with philanthropy towards every body in general, and the unemployed workingmen, at present, in particular. The tenor of the workingmen's speeches was pacific. They saw by the papers that an appropriation of $250,000 had passed, the object of the Commissioners of the Central Park to set them immediately to work. In the afternoon, at the second meeting, the committee appointed to report on the action of the Commissioners announced that nothing had been done, and that they could not say when the work would be allotted. This caused much murmuring and dissatisfaction. A highly inflammatory speech was made by a man named Cass, calling for a social revolution, to be baptized in blood. Every thing was peaceable, but there was much dissatisfaction among the attendants of the afternoon meeting. The committee will report again this morning in Tompkins Square, after an interview in the City Hall with the Mayor. The gathering in front of the City Hall was very large during the entire day. Several persons attempted to make speeches, but they were prevented by Marshal Stevens. There was very little disturbance. The police were in attendance, but there was not much required of them. The military display guided the proceedings in the Park for the day.

The *Herald* adds:

The long delayed appropriation of a quarter million of dollars to enable the Central Park Commissioners to afford employment and bread to the hungry, was at last passed, and every member of the Common Council, Concurred, and to be principally due to the menacing attitude assumed by the workingmen. Some of them are strong to permit this impression to go uncontradicted. The appropriation was a mere matter-of-course bill which the Common Council could not well avoid passing, and which partisan motives alone had hitherto stood in the way of. It is intended, not for the purpose of affording mere temporary employment, but to supply the Commissioners with funds for the fiscal year.

A force of one hundred soldiers and marines was stationed yesterday in the basement of the Customhouse to protect the property, from Sixth street during the day visited Wall street, and found the arrangements there quite satisfactory.

The Central Park Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday, and adopted resolutions that will enable them to set a large force of laborers at work with as little delay as possible. It is proposed to employ one thousand men as soon as the necessary arrangements with regard to the funds can be perfected.

THE REALLY SUFFERING.—The following paragraph, says the New York *Times*, is from the police returns of yesterday:

Starving to Death.—Officer Brooks, of the Tenth Precinct police, yesterday found a German family, consisting, in all, of five persons, residing in a hovel at No. 44 Orchard street, *literally starving to death*. They have been unable to procure either food or medical attendance; and as three of them were severely burned by a camphene explosion on Saturday last, our readers may judge of the misery they were in. The Commissioners of Emigration were notified.

THE CANE CROP OF ST. MARY.—The Franklin *Journal* has the following:

Through a conversation had a few days since with an intelligent and well informed planter of this parish, we are enabled to lay before the public a correct statement of the character of the yield of the sugar-cane, so far, in St. Mary. Notwithstanding articles from our country papers have been extensively copied in the city press, and circulated over the United States, relative to the excessive yield of cane—four hogsheads per acre being the amount realized—and though a letter from our own village, addressing the New Orleans *Delta*, states the yield of cane to be three hogsheads per acre on some places, it is an undeniable fact that these reports are untrue. The cane, however, is yielding for the season well, very well. The yield average has been from one to one and a half hogsheads per acre, and in some favored localities two hogsheads have been realized. One planter, whose crop is fully an average one, had ground sixty arpents and made seventy-nine hogsheads. We had another white frost on the morning of the 10th. The weather at present is rapidly moderating—but little rain has fallen, and the times for grinding are indeed auspicious to the planter. We correct these exaggerated reports, because they are calculated to lead parties interested into error, and are injurious to the true interests, both of the public and the interests, both of the planter, by giving currency to the idea of an excessive crop of sugar in Louisiana the present season. The fact injure any one, but understated or overestimated crops both tend ultimately to do harm.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING FIGURES.—According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, the cost of so much of the printing, &c., as was ordered at the first session of the 34th Congress, and had been executed and delivered to January 12, 1857, including the printing of the Departments, is $743,139 87.

At the time this statement was made, a number of expensive documents ordered at the first session were not completed; so that it may be safely assumed that when they all are finished, the cost of the printing for the first session of the 34th Congress alone, will exceed $1,000,000.

Ten years ago the cost of the printing for the Houses of Congress, for both sessions, did not exceed $375,000. This included the paper and binding.

We have some rich documents on hand, showing how the office of Public Printer, is at present conducted.—*Washington Globe.*

Boston Brussels, vs James H Wheeler, appellant, Herrick, C.J. Judgment of Sixth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.
Delphine Bastien, vs J B Pecora, appellant. Spofford, J. Judgment of Ninth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.
Municipality No. 2, petitioner for improvement of Josephine street; Laurent Hillandon, appellee. Spofford, J. Judgment of Martin, J. Judgment of Third District Court of New Orleans affirmed.
John Gordon and Wm. Jenkins vs Retreat Insurance, appellant. Martin, J. Judgment of Third District Court of New Orleans reversed.
Succession of C Pedesclaux, vs J W Bozeman, appellant, vs Augusta Volmerie, appellee. Spofford, J. Judgment of Second District Court of New Orleans affirmed.
George Gowans, appellant, vs John Bay. Spofford, J. Judgment of Ninth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.
Board of Harbor Master, F M Scott et al vs Geo A Bayle, consignee of ship "Robert Treat," appellant. Merrick, C J. Appeal from Second Justice's Court of New Orleans dismissed at the cost of the Board.
Daniel Waddell et al vs Alexander Scott et al, appellants. Voorhies, J. Judge Herron recused. Judgment of District Court of Saint Tammany reversed.
George E. Brown et al, appellants, vs Chew and husband et al. Buchanan, J. Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans dismissed.
W C Wilson vs Hezekiah Harris, appellant. Buchanan, J. Judgment of Fourth District Court of New Orleans reversed, giving plaintiff $611, with interest and costs of suit.
Barnard de Bastek vs Chas H Taney, appellant. Buchanan, J. Judgment of Fourth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.
John S Spencer vs Thomas and Charlotte Banister, appellants. Buchanan, J. Appeal from Court of Sixth District Court of New Orleans.
Charles Fonda, dative testamentary executor, appellant, vs G L Brown and D H Bannon. Spofford, J. Judgment of Sixth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.
Heirs of Louisiana vs Third Justice of the Peace of New Orleans. G Gaer and wife praying for a mandamus. Voorhies, J. Rule irrelevant.
Charles Dorlyny, testamentary executor of widow F J Dubonnaret, appellant, vs James R Freegarner Voorhies, J. Appeal from District Court of St. Charles dismissed.
F M Fish vs J P Toll, appellant. Voorhies, J. Judgment of fourth District Court of New Orleans reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial.
Hampden Green vs John Farren and wife, D L Shearer, opposant. Spofford, J. Judgment previously reversed, and by this Court set aside, judgment in favor of opposant reversed, and opposant decreed to have a privilege superior to that of plaintiff, Green.
Emma Louisa Wilson, widow of R Fisherman, appellant, vs J J Wicke. Buchanan, J. Judgment of Second District Court reversed, and cause remanded.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Gen. Hugh Walker, Marshal.*—Yesterday the Marshal did not make his appearance before Judge McCalab to return his writ, accompanied with the bonds which he had been required to furnish, on a charge of violating the neutrality act of 1818. Hon Pierre Soule, as counsel for the Marshal, claimed the right to appear for him, but the United States District Attorney gave his consent to a forfeiture of the bonds. The Court, however, asked Friday for the purpose of hearing argument from Mr. Soule.
FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. O. Hunt.*—Jacob Vetz was tried yesterday, and found guilty of an assault on Nicholas Miller, with the intent to kill.
Thomas Martin was found guilty of larceny, and John Clark of feloniously entering a house in the night time.
D. H. Merry, accused of negro stealing; M D Hooks, of resisting an officer; Wm. Keating, of robbery; and George Dorrington, of assault with a dangerous weapon, were all discharged by nol pros.
E. T. Lewis, of Ward Three, and Jas. Hall and twenty-five gentlemen as deputies, elsewhere named, were sworn into office.
RECORDER SITTE'S COURT.—George Stovall was examined at the request of Mr. Preston, on a charge of having murdered Mary Ray Dorsey, on the 10th instant, in a house on the corner of St. John and Prytania streets. Catherine Kice, the only witness examined testified to having heard a very loud "murder" very early in the morning, and in a minutes, when she ran to Morvall's house, and leaving the door locked, she stumbled up on the fence and swimming saw Stovall holding Mary Dorsey down with one hand and cutting her throat with a razor in the other. She called to him to "Stop, for God's sake!" he threw her away, and plunged head foremost into a well, from which he succeeded out very quickly. Morvall said nothing during the examination, and was, of course, committed to the First District Court for trial on a charge of murder.
Wm. O'Neill was fined $15 for a grand row which he stirred up on Locust street, and Michael O'Neil, $25 for allowing to "break" a wild mule on a public thoroughfare.
Edward Cheek was held to bail to answer, on the 21st, to a charge of assaulting Michael Bryan, at the corner of Howard and Lafayette streets, with intent to kill.
Wm. Gordon was sent to prison till the 19th, to await hearing on a charge of having, with others, knocked down Robert Fox, and robbed him of $70 in money and a note for $40.
RECORDER PARKE'S COURT.—William Williams was arraigned yesterday and sent to prison for examination on a charge of feloniously entering a house (Mr E De Bretton's) without breaking. Mr De Bretton subpœnaed the parties, and recognized, and under his bond, that Monday night.
Lewis Cornish was held to bail for examination on the 24th inst., on a charge of assaulting and robbing John Breton. Cornish is mate of the steamer Mississippi.
T. Gray and W. Hollander were imprisoned, on a charge of vagrancy, and Johnson Hogan was held to bail for the same offence. Hogan and battery on Fred Geiss.
A charge of assault and battery against Nadal Ramarich, and one of larceny against a slave named Louis, were dismissed.
RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Two youths, Joseph Mitchell and Jas. Lee, were fined $5 each, and remanded and held for examination before the Court, on suspicion of being parties concerned in burglariously entering Mr. W. Montgomery's house, on the night of the 10th, robbed of three knives and one lock of the shew-case, and fifty odd knives and forks, all of which Mr M. recognizes as his property.
F. Duval, second mate of the Spanish bark "Drake" was arrested at the instance of the Spanish Consul, with instructions to await that functionary's orders. We are not apprised of the grounds for making the arrest.
RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Isaac Palmer was surrendered by his security yesterday, on a charge of having stabbed a sailor by the name of McKay.
Sheriff Parker and his Deputies.—Mr. E. T. Parker was duly sworn in before Judge Hunt yesterday, and entered on the duties of the office, and at once announced the following as the names of his deputies: W. J. Crutchfield, Octave Autry, J. I. Walden, Edmond Forstall, Chas. Gwen, Henry Jaw, Louis Gustoul, Claude Trouard, Auchalum Pitz, Pierre Gaudin, A. J. Fitz, J. H. Gaudin, Charles Fagot, E. M. Andrews, A. Duquerron, Joseph Lewis, J. Huard, L. Benardy, G. E. Rogers, Robert Swain, Louis Gustoul, Leon Fazende, H. Duran, John S. Hurst and W. A. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Hogan, was not selected for the responsible position of keeper of the Parish Prison.
INQUEST.—Mr. R. F. Dauncy, Coroner elect, held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Green, a native of Georgia, 17 years of age, and an apprentice by trade, found dead near the depot of the Jackson Railroad. Verdict—"Died of disease of the heart."
BEVERLY WOUNDED.—Mary Ann Waldron was driven over yesterday evening on St Charles street, and dangerously wounded, by a cart driven named Louis Gaudin. The latter was arrested, and the woman was taken to the County Hospital.

Half a Million Dollars
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
At the Sign of the Golden Flax,
126.....CANAL STREET.....126
BETWEEN ROYAL AND BOURBON STREETS.
Embracing the LARGEST STOCK ever offered in this market of
BLACK and COLORED SILKS in piece and robes.
MERINOES, MOUSLINS, &c.
PLAIN and PRINTED WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS in great variety.
EMBROIDERIES and LACE GOODS of every description.
WOOLEN, COTTON and SILK GLOVES and HOSIERY and UNDER GARMENTS.
Every description of HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS, including Sheetings, &c.
LINEN and COTTON SHEETING.
BLANKETS and QUILTS.
COTTON, WORSTED, and WOOSTED and SILK CURTAIN DAMASKS.
EMBROIDERED SILKS and LACE CURTAINS.
TABLE SILKS and TABLE DAMASKS, by the yard.
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS, suited for
FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE,
including
60 cases choice YARD-WIDE BLEACHED SHIRTING COTTON
1200 pairs very large and heavy white and colored BLANKETS.
Every thing will be marked down and prepared for the TEN MORNING, on our first and second floors.
COUNTRY BUYERS will have a great inducement, as our WHOLESALE ROOMS ARE WELL STOCKED.
We repeat it NO HUMBUG, but want to sell our large stock in the shortest time possible
P. & E. REILLY & CO.,
126 Canal street.
nov18 6t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
A. PEPIN & CO.,
RED STORE, between the two Markets, the nearest to the Root Market,
JACKSON STORE, corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets.
IN consequence of the present state of business, we offer our large stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, which has been bought at auction in New York during the crisis, at a reduction of more than 25 per cent.
Plaid Cashmeres, all wool, from 46 to 60c.
" " " " 25 to 35c.
French Merinos, assorted colors, from 20 to 60c.
Cashmeres, " " at 61.
French Chintzes, new style, from 20 to 40c.
Fancy Silks, well assorted, from 40c. to $1.
Black Silks, Satins, Satin de Chines, &c.
Eng ish Merinoes of all colors, from 20 to 40c.
Colored and Black Alpacas, of every price.
Black Silk and Cotton Velvet, varied do.
Ordered Quaveys, and Velveteens.
Bonnets, 30c.; colored do., at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 60c.
Kentucky Jeans, from 15 to 35c.
Plain Cambrics, from 6 to 12c.
Black Cashmeres and Fancy do.
Plaid Linsey, Plain do., Satin and Velvet Plaids; Plaid Linsey, Red Twilleys, Redcorter;
Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings, of all widths;
A large assortment of Tobacco and Cheroots, from 3d to 4d.
All goods are marked with plain figures.
The stock is composed of the following articles
NEW STOCK OF COLORED AND BLACK SILKS, of very superior quality and gr. at 75c.
15,000 yards Valencia, worth 50c., at 25c.
10 pieces colored Merinoes, worth 50c., at 25c.
25,000 yards Calico, in Lodens, worth 25c., at 12½c.
9,000 yards Plain de Laines, worth 25c., at 12½c.
10,000 yards Cashmere and Lodens, worth 40c., at 20c.
12,000 yards Rich Figured French Calicoes, worth 25c., at 12½c.
3,000 yards Zephyr Cloth for Talmas, worth $2, at $1.
5,000 yards Woolen flannels, at 75c.
4,000 yards New Patterns, all wool, de Laines, at 50c., worth 75c.
175 pieces Damask Napkins, at $1 75.
1,000 yards Ladies' Cloth, in all colors, at $1 50.
5,000 Table Cloths, from 50c. to $1 50.
400 Cloth Table Covers, at $1 50.
40 dozen Bleached Cotton Hosiery, at 12c.
24 cases Manchester Ginghams, at 12c.
5 cases Bleached New York 4-4 Mills Cotton, at 12½c.
Cashmere Shawls, at 50c.
Cashmere Shawls, at all prices.
The attention of purchasers is called to the sale on Monday, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Webster's Warehouse, Nos. 67 and 69 Bienville and Lafayette streets, of one hundred and twenty five barrels old Rye Whisky and 200 barrels Alcohol, by R. B. Syms.
SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of seventy five cases of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Leamon's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms cash.
SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Seasonable Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Leamon's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street.
Victims of Rheumatism, Blood Taints and Dyspepsia, Furnish Cure.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 6, 1857.
Dr. C. W. HORACK, No. 5 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir*: This spring I hired to work on a farm during the season, but I became so severely afflicted with rheumatism, and it doubled me up so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured one of your agents at the place, Messrs. Abbott & Sons, a bottle of your Sarsaparilla Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was thoroughly restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and two box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is a valuable remedy, I send you this to be published, if you think proper, that others similarly afflicted may have the benefit of my experience.
J 234 ELIAS SPRINGER.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CP Every person should read the advertisement of GRIDLEY'S CELEBRATED BLOOD PILLS, and CURE OF JAUNDICE LIVER PILLS, which appear alternately in another column. They are the two most successful medicines in the world! Try them and be cured.
oct9—ly
LANDING ex ship Hebron, Sheppard, master, from Bordeaux—24 casks Sargnac Claret.
For sale by V. & E. MAGNAN,
nov18 20 St. Louis st
LANDING ex ship Louisiana, John de Beauxfever, master, from Bordeaux—41 boxes Liqueurs, Marco Bernard & Roger; 128 boxes, 12 bottles each, Margaux Claret, 344 boxes, 12 bottles each, Pontiac Claret, 160 boxes, 12 bottles each, St Estephe Claret.
For sale by V. & E. MAGNAN,
nov18 20 St. Louis st
LANDING ex ship Louisiana, from Grenoa and Malaga—1504 baskets Sacagalpa oil, whole and half bottles; 600 boxes Italian macaroni and vermicelli; 10 boxes tamay in oil; 10 do Bologna sausage; 4000 strings garlic; 50 qr casks old sherry wine; 50 do do sweet Malaga wine; 300 boxes 12 bottles; 200 half do do do; 2000 qr do do do; 2000 boxes Layer Raisins; 436 do Malaga Figs; 50 do Lemons.
For sale by LARATA BROS.,
nov18 9 and 11 Jefferson st
HAVANA CIGARS—368,700, of direct importation, comprising all sizes, and of the most favorite brands; just received in store and for sale by FERNANDO CARDELLACHE,
nov18 No. 28 Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Natchez (up stairs)
20 BALES MEXICAN TOBACCO, for wrappers and Fillers, in store and for sale at auction, by FERNANDO CARDELLACHE,
nov18 between Gravier and Natchez, up stairs
MEXICAN CIGARS—50,000 Mexican Cigars, in the shape of Havana cigars, just received in store for sale, at the very lowest prices, to close consignment, by FERNANDO CARDELLACH,
nov18 No. 28 Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Natchez, up stairs
CP How often do we hear the inquiry made, why can I get to cure this violent cramp I am nightly visited with? Why can I not be cured so as to be my too frequent indulgence in eating the cooling fruits of the season, but lies taking a dozen or more glasses of ice water during the day—consequently, diluting the gastric juice, and thus rendering digestion difficult? Why can I not be cured? Why? Why? Why