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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1854.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each column, for the first insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is extent to one square every day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, May. 15, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The telegraph is so frequently at fault, especially in regard to subjects of extreme importance, that we scarcely know how much fault to attach to its communications touching Cuban affairs. If, however, the statements received from this source can be relied upon, our relations with Spain have unquestionably assumed both a complicated and a dangerous aspect. It would appear that our Minister at the Court of Madrid has taken up the case of the *Black Warrior* in any other than a pacific or conciliatory spirit, and that his demands embrace the recall of Count PEZUELA, an immense pecuniary indemnity, and the transfer by the Spanish Government to its representatives in Cuba, of authority to settle hereafter any controversies which may arise between the United States and the colonial administration. It is not a subject of marvel that these demands should be considered by Spain both exorbitant and overbearing—more particularly as the upshot of the *Black Warrior* affair proves incontrovertibly that the steamer did violate the port laws of Havana, that she finally escaped with a moderate fine, and that the owners virtually admitted the justice of the penalty by petitioning for its remission. That the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, though illegal on its face, was the result of deep seated hostility to, and an invincible determination to annoy and obstruct American commerce, is pretty clearly established by concurrent testimony; but the existence of this miserable spite and jealousy would hardly warrant the sweeping indemnity claimed by Mr. SOULE.

It appears further that the correspondence between Mr SOULE and the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs was conducted with considerable acrimony. Unfortunately, the telegraph fails to specify the passages deemed offensive on either side. We are simply informed that in reply to a demand of delay by the Spanish Secretary until advices could be received from Cuba, Mr. SOULE insinuated unlikelihood and bad faith that thereupon the Government answered with so much severity that it was expected Mr. SOULE would demand his passports, but that on the contrary, he sent a note couched in much milder terms. This is the extent of the intelligence received. It undoubtedly indicates the prevalence of feelings unfriendly to a favorable and peaceable solution of the difficulties between the two countries.

As to what our administration thinks of the matter we are left completely in the dark. It was stated very confidently a day or two ago, that the President would refuse to sanction the course pursued by Mr. SOULE, on the ground that he had exceeded his instructions, but scarcely has this information been digested, when we are startled with the news that Mr. PIERCE is about sending a war message to Congress, and that there is imminent danger of a rupture with Spain.

To complicate still more this tangled web we have the Slidell resolution proposing to suspend the neutrality laws, and to leave the impatient thousands who are burning to avenge the murder of CRITTENDEN and his companions, and eager to carry into effect the doctrine of manifest destiny, by overrunning Cuba, driving out the Spaniards and appropriating the Island. It is, to be sure, deemed next to impossible that Congress will pass the Slidell resolution. If we except the Representatives of New Orleans and one in Mobile, almost the entire press of the Union has condemned them. But the effect of the presentation of this project cannot but be unfavorable to the continuance of pacific relations between the United States and Spain. The Cuban authorities will be alarmed—their jealousy and hatred of Americans aroused—their vigilance redoubled—their tyranny over the Island rendered more rigorous and merciless. They will regard the resolutions as the precursor to a new and more formidable attempt upon Cuba, and they will make every preparation for the most determined resistance. At home the resolutions excite the hopes, encourage the secret efforts, and stimulate the zeal of a host of youthful and reckless spirits who without bestowing a thought upon the question of right, are panting for an opportunity to annex Cuba. With the state of feeling on both sides a crisis may be speedily precipitated, unless the Government interpose its veto. But against war and disconsolateness filibuster an. We believe that Mr PIERCE would not be unwilling to give some *eclat* to his feeble and unpopular administration by some managing stroke as to render a collision with Spain inevitable. So believing, we regard the present posture of affairs as eminently dangerous, nor would be at all surprised to hear in a few days an open rupture should follow. Better this, however—a thousand fold better than the ignominious, wrongful, sneaking, contemptible intervention of Mr. SLIDELL—a proposition without an apology, and without a parallel.

☞ We are required to state that the May term of the United States District Court opens to-day; that the docket of admiralty causes at rules will be called at eleven o'clock this morning, and cases set down for trial within the present month of May.

IMPORTANT TO TRADERS.—By an advertisement published in our columns this morning, we notice that two situations are now vacant in the First District Public School. One of those offices is to be filled by a lady, and the other by a gentleman. Both situations are understood, are among the very best and the most liberally remunerated in those schools. The applicants must appear before the Board of Examiners on Friday next, the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock P M

A LARGE SHIP BURNT IN MOBILE BAY.—Captain Frost, of the steamer California, from Mobile, states that the officers of the steamer Creola arrived yesterday morning at Mobile from that port. Soon after a ship on fire, about five o'clock A. M., on Saturday morning. And when the California, Captain Frost, came down the bay at four o'clock the same day, the bay boat Colonel Clay, had her in tow, burnt to the waters edge, and towering her to the west side of the bay. Captain Frost could not ascertain her name.

The Charleston *Courier*—always moderate, fair and upright—thus speaks of the SLIDELL resolutions:

The speech of Mr. Slidell, in the Senate of United States, and the measure he proposes, are discreditable to him, as a Senator and states man, and, if the latter be ever embodied in action out by our government, although successful in the achievement of its plain object, the violent acquisition of Cuba, it would stamp black disgrace on our republic. Against all professions and *committals* to the contrary, it is now openly proposed, in the American Senate, to license and *nationalize* Filibusterism, to "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," pirates to war against a weak and pacific power, and despoil her, by force, of one of the brightest jewels in her possession, the Gem of the Antilles. We are of the opinion, however, that the forcible acquisition of Cuba, if practicable, by negotiation and purchase, or by conquest, in open war, should that become necessary, for just cause, how we would not raise an equal sectarian, and our national faith, by forming an alliance with buccaneers and chartering them to do rapine and murder, in order to add to the domain of the Antilles to our territorial domain. We would score its acquisition at the cost of being justly branded as the greatest robbers of modern times, far exceeding our Anglo Saxon progenitors in rapacity and crime.

A DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE took place on the Mobile Shell road on Thursday evening last. Colonel Richard B. Barker, one of the most esteemed and respected of our citizens, was driving in a buggy, accompanied by his daughter, and, when just on the brow of the descent east of the city garden, several buggies drove up behind at a racing gait, causing his horse to take fright and break off at full speed. Running a short distance, the buggy struck the fence, throwing Colonel B out, and dashed a hundred yards further, striking another buggy it was shattered to pieces and Miss B. thrown violently to the ground. Colonel Barker was severely though it is believed not dangerously injured; while we regret to state that his daughter was so severely hurt as to leave her in a very critical state.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE PRESIDENT OF NEW GRENADA.—The *New Granadanse* of March 26th, gives the following account of a savage attempt to murder the President of the Republic of New Grenada:

"At two o'clock in the morning of Thursday the 16th instant, an infernal machine was discharged against the window and the wall of the Government House, in the street leading from the square of the Constitution to the Convent. On hearing the alarming report the President's guard was called to arms, he being seriously ill, and having received some medical application from his wife and attendants. The place having been reconnoitered, where the explosion had taken place nine musket balls and six pieces of iron were found, of different sizes, but all of them about three or four lines in thickness, and proving to be parts of an iron flask. Fortunately the authors of the crime had given it a wrong direction, as the greater part of the balls (about thirty in all,) struck the wall between two windows, and only one (of lead) entered a window, breaking the glass and striking the shutters, falling at the feet of the lady of the President, when she opened it, a few minutes afterwards."

LARGE PURCHASE OF LAND.—It is stated that a company of gentlemen proceed to New York have made a purchase of lands in Pennsylvania for $1,500,000, lying near the State of New York, which contains an inexhaustible amount of the best of canned coal, bituminous coal, iron ore and fire clay; and that they have just organized a company, under the title of the New York and Pennsylvania Coal Company.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, May 12.—The sales of cotton for the week ending yesterday reach 3500 bales, and prices have declined about ⅛@ Good middling is quoted at 9½.

The receipts for the week are 4625 bales, and the stock on hand exclusive of that on shipboard, is 30,050 bales.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows, under date of the 8th:

Dispatches have at last arrived from our Legation in Madrid, but their contents have not yet transpired. It is stated in the London Times, Mr. Soule has demanded the immediate recall of the Captain General of Cuba, and exorbitant damages for the detention of the Black Warrior, he has done what he was not instructed by his Government to do—that is to say, he went beyond his instruction.

Spain, by the late case of *Isabel* has been thrown into a state almost bordering on anarchy, and it is not improbable that, Mr. Soule thought this an excellent opportunity to signalize his diplomatic skill. Mr. Soule, satisfied that the true object of his mission is the acquisition of Cuba, is determined to make the most of the present opportunity and by peremptorily insisting on the "allied powers," England, France and Spain are placed in this moment. It is worthy of note, that the London Times, which contains the announcement of Mr. Soule's demands on the Spanish government, does not accompany them by a single word of comment.

If I mistake not, these are the prudent, sound views of the administration on the subject of Cuba. If the island can be acquired by purchase, it will be done. If it is safe to wait till Spain finds it her interest to sell, it will be done. But if Spain attempts to "Africanize" Cuba, so as to render it worthless as an acquisition to the United States, or avails negro rapineria with a view to a future war of races, then this will be a good cause, not only for remonstrance, but for active interference on the part of the United States. I have no right to regulate my neighbor's household; but if my neighbor is a *desperado*, who attempts to set his house on fire, I have a right to restrain him for my own safety. Should, in the sober judgement of our government, such a case for interference arrive, then the President will send a war message to Congress, for the necessary supplies, and Cuba will be taken without recourse to filibusterism.

Until that time it will be best not to pass too many resolution; for every such resolution acts merely as a warning to the "allied powers," not only to thwart our design, but to use every means that can be necessarily employed to diminish the value of its execution.

The Utah bill was as good as tabled on Friday last, and yesterday the Nebraska land bill was choked to death. Nothing will, nothing can pass till Nebraska is out of the way, and hence there are few members but those who have axes to grind, who care for the admission of Utah in the present session. The Mormon question will be left to the decision of the next Congress, when their wants were attended to.

Three of the sefferers, named Wm. Eyphelsteiner, Alexander Williams, and Martin O'Mealy, were put on board the steamer Governor Kenny, for the purpose of being brought to the city and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital—O'Mealy, who was employed as a deckman on the tow path, died in great agony, while on the road to the city. He was about eighteen years of age. Total killed and missing, so far, seven. The accident is attributed to a flaw in the iron. This explosion is the most serious of the kind that has ever taken place upon the Delaware

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER O. W. PICKERING.—The schooner O. W. Pickering, Capt. Benson, from Baltimore, bound to this port with a cargo of coal, went ashore near Cape Lookout, about 30 miles from Ocracoke Inlet, at 11½ o'clock at night on the 2nd May. The vessel struck twice, her keel came off, and she filled immediately. The Captain and crew came off in the boat, leaving two on board, a negro named Owescash, and the Steward. He remained near the wreck during the night, and in the morning attempted to reach it, but could not do so in consequence of a heavy running sea.

The Captain put to sea on Wednesday, and was picked up at 4 P. M., by the schooner Sally Badger, Capt. Simmons, of and from New York bound to Darien, who brought them to Tybee where they were transferred to the pilot boat O. W. Beba, and brought up to the city yesterday morning. The Captain thinks that the two men left on board were rescued by the wreckers in that vicinity, who are very numerous.

The O. W. P. was owned by Messrs. Brig, ham, Kelly & Co., and Capt. I. Stephenson, of this city. She was insured in Boston for $7000, and was insured in the Savannah Mutual Insurance Co. for $5000. The cargo, 200 tons of coal, was consigned to Messrs. Hunter & Gammel, and insured in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company.—*Savannah Republican.*

☞ The Nebraska Emigration Convention, held at Worcester (Mass.) on Wednesday, was attended by a considerable number of delegates. J. M. Earle, of Worcester, presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. E. E. Hale and others, urging that proper preparations should be made at Nebraska, for the reception of emigrants, such as comfortable dwellings, grist mills, printing presses, steam engines, &c., and predicting that before the next at least two thousand Massachusetts men would settle in that region.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1854.

Mr. Douglas occupied a considerable portion of the morning hour this morning, in replying and replying to a sermon delivered in Chicago and published, a copy of which had been sent to him, in which he was handled with more vigor of language than polish of style for the part he has acted in the Nebraska question. He retorted in language not less severe than that used towards himself, and as far as the author of that particular sermon is concerned, so settled the account as to leave a very small balance, if any, standing against himself. But the contest he has got into with these reverend gentlemen is altogether an unequal one; the odds are greatly against him in numbers and in opportunity of attack. His only chance is in being sustained by public opinion, which in some, and probably in most parts of the country will preponderate decidedly in his favor.—Those, Mr. Soule has demanded the immediate recall of the Captain General of Cuba, and exorbitant damages for the detention of the Black Warrior, he has done what he was not instructed by his Government to do—that is to say, he went beyond his instruction.

The Senate spent the remainder of the day in discussing the question whether they would take up and act upon the Homestead bill, or proceed with the Indian Appropriation bill, talking the time up till the hour of three o'clock, and then settling the matter by adjourning and touching neither. The Veto message was in order, but was postponed until Wednesday. Meantime the Indian Appropriation bill, which it is very important should be acted on, and all other business of a pressing character, must be postponed, lay by and suffer. Not an appropriation bill has yet been passed, not even the Deficiency bill, to the passage of which so many are anxiously looking to release them from the gripping hands of the fire per cent a month shavers. The latter bill is now before the House, having been sent there some time ago by the Senate with amendments.

The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole, with a view to take up and lay aside all the bills that preceded the Nebraska, and did so; taking up the latter by a majority of 21. This indicates pretty nearly the strength of this measure, and points pretty clearly to its passage. It is probable that it will pass without the Badger and the Clayton amendments. The real strength of the bill is not, however, known, as some members who will vote against it on its final passage, voted to take it up, wishing to get it out of the way, and thinking they might as well have the contest upon it now as at any other time. In whatever shape it passes the House, I take it for granted it will go through the Senate.

This measure will now occupy the House for some time, as none can tell how long, to the great delay of the deficiency bill, and to the detriment of all other important business. But all things considered, it is probably best that it should be disposed of and settled at the present session. Thousands of emigrants are waiting upon, or near the borders of the proposed territories, to enter them as soon as they can do so legally, and are not even wanting the passage of the bill, but are going over and selecting their locations preparatory to taking possession of them the moment they hear of the passage of the bill. It will be a race between the free citizens of the North and the slave holders of Missouri and Arkansas, in which the former will most likely carry off the prize. If the South gain any solid advantage by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line, I shall lose my guess. I can not but think the loss will be on the other leg.

From the latest accounts Mr. Soule appears to be in a fair way of getting us into a misunderstanding with Spain, and of creating such a state of things as may induce the Pres't to send a war message to Congress with the ulterior object of seizing the Island of Cuba. England and France are now pretty busy with Russia, and it would be a good time to have a throw up with that old, effete government, Spain, and just take from her all we desire.

Mr. Adee has been the bearer of the treaty to Mexico, and Mr. Gadsden directed by telegraph to proceed to the place of his mission with a view to secure the services of Santa Anna. It is not expected, I believe, that the latter will demand any material alteration from the treaty as it was prepared by the Senate and now stands.

The scientific association which has been sitting at the Smithsonian Institute here, closed its labors on Saturday and adjourned. Its annual meetings are to become a less permanent and agreeable, than profitable, in a scientific point of view, to its members, and certainly to the progress of the progress of science in this country.

The death of the venerable Father Mathews, the founder of the Catholic church in this city, will be the signal for removing the old church built by him, and the erection of a costly edifice in its stead upon its site, for which purpose it is said he bequeathed a considerable sum.

A portion of the long bridge over the Potomac was burned this morning.

☞ Of the Baltimore Sun, who is somewhat in the confidence of the powers that be, here, states that a most able and searching report of the Attorney General, suggesting modifications in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government, has been submitted by the President to the Senate, and referred to the committee on Retrenchment. It proposes to organize a regular law department, and to reduce all the legal business of the government to a system. The proper reference of the report would have been to the committee on the judiciary.

There is ample room and verge enough for a very great reform in this branch of the Executive government, and Mr. Cushing has both the ambition and the ability to accomplish such a reformation.

The Ward trial, in Kentucky, has called forth an unusually strong and unanimous expression of public sentiment through the press in this section of the country.

The weather still continues unusually cold for the season. Winter sticks to us closer than a brother. MAISON ROUGE.

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—The Mobile *Advertiser* on Monday says: It will be seen by reference to the Superintendent's proceedings published in our local columns, that the Committee of Conference of the two Boards, to whom was referred the subject of the Agreement relative to the Railroad Ordinance, have effected a satisfactory compromise. Their report was adopted by the Aldermen on Thursday night, and agreed to, we do not doubt, by the Council last night. We learn that the arrangement is satisfactory to the Company, so we may congratulate our friends upon the settlement of this *vexata questio*. The terms of the arrangement are, in the main, what we have before published. The Company are to pay judgment quite liberal to the Company. It is not is permitted to be located anywhere between Dauphin and Bloom streets south of the north line of Virginia street; the city is to regulate it out of the way, and thinking they might as well have the contest upon it now as at any other time. In whatever shape it passes the House, I take it for granted it will go through the Senate.

The Crystal Palace makes slow progress, and the newspapers, which have hitherto been Barnum's most manageable and most effective agents, are beginning to "kick." It suffered a further decline yesterday of four per cent.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON THE DELAWARE.—About 11 o'clock, on Friday, the 5th inst., the steam towboat Pennsylvania, owned by G. W. Aspinwall, of Philadelphia, was coming down the Delaware, near Bordentown, with a number of canal boats in tow, when her boiler exploded with a tremendous report, and with fatal effect. The forward steam pervaded the deck of the boat, blinding those who were not killed outright, and creating a frightful confusion. The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

As soon as comparative order was restored, we learn the sufferers were taken on board the steamboat, and were among the victims of the explosion. Two of the canal boats were badly injured that they dred soon after the accident.

The captain of the Pennsylvania was blown overboard, but being a good swimmer he managed to regain his vessel, and escaped unhurt. John Walker, the engineer, escaped unhurt. A negro and boy belonging to the canal boats have been missing since the mishap. It is believed they were blown overboard and drowned.—There were a number of boats lashed to the stern of the towboat, and the scalding steam told with dreadful effect among them. Nine of the poor animals were scalded to death, and a tenth leaped overboard in the confusion and was drowned. The boat came to anchor near the scene of the mishap, and the sufferers by the explosion were taken to Bordentown, where their wants were attended to.

Three of the sefferers, named Wm. Eyphelsteiner, Alexander Williams, and Martin O'Mealy, were put on board the steamer Governor Kenny, for the purpose of being brought to the city and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital—O'Mealy, who was employed as a deckman on the tow path, died in great agony, while on the road to the city. He was about eighteen years of age. Total killed and missing, so far, seven. The accident is attributed to a flaw in the iron. This explosion is the most serious of the kind that has ever taken place upon the Delaware

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CONGRESS.

THE SENATE was not in session on the 6th inst.,

In the HOUSE there was really nothing done. A bill was reported providing for aid to Mississippi in the construction of a railroad, which was debated at some length, after which the House adjourned.

SUBMARINE ARMOR.—The curious operation of men working in submarine armor, says the *N. Y. Tribune*, may be seen at the Ericsson. Above water they are men, like the rest, though the most helpless of mortals. They are clothed in a thick and heavy India rubber dress, with belts about their legs and body filled with shot to the weight of about 180 pounds. The head is incased in a huge copper cap, resting on their shoulders with glass before the eyes and mouth. An India rubber tube of about an inch diameter is connected to the top of the cap. The other hand of the tube is attached to an air-pump. When the mouth-piece of the cap is closed, which of course is done preparatory to the descent, the air pump is immediately worked. The air thus forced in at the head finds its way out through the dress were it terminates on the arms, and sometimes by a tube from the breast, granted against the introduction of water. When the diver is thus equipped for his submarine excursion, he lies helpless on the deck. Steps are attached to his body, and he is passed through a block on the yard arm, and he is hoisted like a motionless piece of baggage over the side, and lowered into the water. He soon finds himself in his element, and moves about the bottom of the harbor with perfect ease. When the weights attached to him and begins to help himself and control his own movements. His motion and position under water are clearly disclosed by the violent agitation directly over his head, occasioned by the escape of the air pumped through the tube which leads to his minature prison. A single line is taken in the hand of the diver, by which he signalizes those above water. One pull is the signal to be taken up, two pulls for less air, and three pulls for more air. The work which the diver can perform is quite limited, but it is done with considerable alacrity.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSON.—It will be seen by the subjoined letter from Captain Ericsson that his confidence in the practical utility of his application of caloric as a motive power for steamships has been strengthened by further experiment. The inventor is now at last, when the noble ship went down, the motive power had proved *completely successful*. The engines had been made to supplying the maximum of work and yet we attained a speed of more than *eleven* miles an hour, with a consumption of fuel which promises to render ocean navigation, in point of economy, what it has already proved in point of celerity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
J. ERICSSON.

New York, May 2d, 1854.

COMMITMENT OF A NOTORIOUS BIGAMIST.—Jas. Bennett, recently arrested in Jeersevville, Illinois, had a preliminary examination before Justice Hall on Saturday, and was committed for trial before the Circuit Court. It appears from the testimony that Bennett came to Illinois from Lexington, and married there in 1846. After squandering his wife s property, amounting to about $2,000, and running in debt to the school board for a support. Arriving in Jeersville a few weeks since, he represented himself as a man of wealth and married a widow lady. It is suspected that he has a wife in Kentucky, as he has married several women who were estranged by his pretensions to wealth and importance, and that he has a wife in Iowa, and one in Indiana, besides the two whom he is known to have been married in this State and Illinois. The prisoner is 45 years of age.

SPRING ICEBERGS.—The New York markets now display nearly a complete assortment of early Spring vegetables. According to the *Journal*, they may be followed as follows: peas, 50 cents a half peck; asparagus, 31 to 37½ cts per bunch; radishes, 4 cents a bunch; spinach, 12½ cents per peck; lettuce, 6 cents a head; oyster plant, 10 cents per bunch; turnips, 10 cents per half peck. A few new potatoes from Bermuda have been received, but they are imperfectly matured.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The State of Louisiana vs. Patrick Ryan

Charged with assault and battery and kidnapping a free white person.

BEFORE RECORDER RAMOS.

MRS. Margaret O'Donnell testified that for the last year she has been residing at Mrs. Woods house—Ryan is also residing there. On the 7th inst. in visiting the house she was pressed in the family as an acquaintance of Ryan but was unknown to Mrs. Wood two letters I think in the course of the week requested by Miss Wood to return the letters. Ryan was present when the request was made. On the morning of this month, since the affair took place, Ryan tried to send letters through Mrs. Rebard to Miss Wood—witness refused to take them. Ryan sent a note at eleven o'clock in the evening—Mr. Rebard's sister in law and daughter were present. There Ryan had back her diamonds valued at $100 dollars. When this cause is called up, she will be compelled to exhibit the diamonds. Ryan has taken away that those diamonds the setting will prove, by the testimony of experts, that it must have consisted rose diamonds. In a box where the rings were kept, exposed to a multitude of complaints. False reports and rumors were constantly circulated. Ryan lived in New Orleans 2½ years, and further stated that I have always conducted myself honestly and correctly in my business which by the establishment of my business which by the way, I have fixed upon a basis far more favorable to the public than that of my predecessor. Some of the most respectable customers who had sold me articles at about the 25 ct. of 100 bf do do. 90 do cherries in Brady, 10 do copper pipes Conroy & Swan, 50 do the establishment of my business which by the way, I have fixed upon a basis far more favorable to the public than that of my predecessor. Some of the most respectable customers who had sold me articles at about the 25 ct. of 100 bf do do. 90 do cherries in Brady, 10 do copper pipes Conroy & Swan, 50 do do do Mayeux; 100 do do do Mayeux; 100 do do do Star; 100 do do do Star; 100 do do do Star