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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, May 17th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

STRONG PROOF.

A Pittsburg paper—the *Gazette*—has obtained possession of the ritual for the several degrees of Know-Nothingism, and parades them before the public with a great display of virtuous indignation. How the editor got hold of these documents is no affair of ours, but he challenges a denial of their genuineness. Well, assuming that the ritual is really that of the American party, we desire to call attention to the Third Degree, and to the obligation which it imposes, reminding the reader that these revelations are made by a journal which is intensely hostile to the Know-Nothings, and seeks to injure them in every possible way. Those who are accustomed to see in the Locofoco prints the stereotyped charge that Americanism is Abolitionism, that every Northern Know-Nothing must, from the necessity of the case, be an Abolitionist, will not be a little surprised to perceive that the obligation we subjoin embodies the strongest and most solemn pledge in support of the Union, against all attempts to dissolve it, or disturb its harmony, and in favor of the amicable adjustment of all political or sectional differences:

Ritual of the Third Degree.
THIRD DEGREE COUNCIL.

The president administers to the candidates elect the following

OBLIGATION:

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, with your hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of this Union, forming a ring, in token of your determination that, so far as your efforts can avail, this Union shall have no end, do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others if in your power to prevent it, the name, sign, pass-word or other secrets of this Degree, except to those to whom you may prove on trial to be brothers of the same Degree, or in open Council for the purpose of instruction, that you do hereby solemnly declare your devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge of your duty as American citizens you will uphold, maintain, and defend it, that *you will discourage and discountenance any attempt coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed or calculated to destroy or subvert it, or to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, as far as in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political discontents or differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow.* You do further promise and swear (or affirm) that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor, or profit, or trust of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result*, that you will vote for and support for all political officers third or Union Degree members of this Order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of the land, you will not vote for, or support, for any official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, *remove from office or place, all persons to whom you believe or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or who are endeavoring to produce that result; and that you will use your influence to induce persons favoring political office or place whatever.* All this you promise and swear (or affirm) upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the Union, each to sustain and uphold by and with the other without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever.—You also promise and swear (or affirm) that this, and all other obligations which you have heretofore taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors. So help you God, and keep you steadfast. (Each one shall answer, "I do.")

After reading the above, nobody will be astonished at the bitter and unrelenting hatred evinced towards the American party by the Abolitionists of the North. Nobody will wonder that GREELEY should denounce it as a pro-slavery organization; that the Boston *Atlas* should proclaim it an order of dough-faces; that the Pittsburg *Gazette* triumphantly publishes the obligation as a conclusive proof that the American party is in alliance with the slave-holders of the South; that the Cleveland *Leader* quotes it as confirmation in black and white of the pro-slavery character of the new order, and that every anti-slavery paper throughout the land is up in arms against Americanism. These Abolition gentry are wiser in their day and generation than Southern Democrats.—They know instinctively that the nationality of the American party constitutes the most serious danger that confronts them, and interposes the strongest obstacle to the consummation of their iniquitous designs. They have long ago mastered the meaning, and pondered deeply the intent and scope of the new organization, and instead of merely blatant outcries against it, they lay bare its nationality as conclusive evidence to every Abolitionist that it is fatal to their cherished scheme of a sectional warfare.

After this expose, what unblushing effrontery must Locofocoism show when it ventures gravely to charge the American party with Abolitionism!

THE COURIER.—We perceive by an announcement in yesterday's *Courier*, that EMILE LE BEAU, ESQ., has withdrawn wholly from his connection with that journal, and that hereafter it will be conducted under the firm of CLAIBORNE & CO. The present proprietors are Messrs. JOHN CLAIBORNE, DURANT DA PONTE and CHARLES BLETON. We part with Mr. LE BEAU with sincere regret. Although opposite politics, our intercourse with him has ever been friendly, pleasant and cordial, and our political controversies have never been embittered by the slightest personal feeling. We have no doubt whatever that those agreeable relations will be maintained with the estimable gentlemen who succeed him.

☞ The National Line was again cut last night, which has perhaps deprived our readers of the news per steamship Baltic, hourly expected at New York.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Extract of a letter from an American in France to his Friend in Philadelphia.

PARIS, April 19, 1855.

The military movements, shipments of all kinds of stores and munitions of war, embarkation of troops, stores, mules, &c., continue to be made at the southern ports of the empire on a gigantic scale. Napoleon says, and indicates but little prospect of peace or the speedy downfall of Sebastopol. Up to this time 145,000 troops have been embarked for the East from Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers. Forty five to fifty thousand more are now going forward, making nearly 200,000 men that have gone or are going to that slaughter-house, the Crimea. Thirty-five thousand horses and mules have also already been sent there, and from six to eight thousand more are now at the north of France going forward as rapidly as possible. It is in vain to estimate the *materiel* gone or going, which far exceeds that which astounded the great Russian campaign in 1812. One item that has been shipped is 350,000 bomb-shells, and 150,000 more are now under shipment. Cannon balls go by the cargo, and every vessel takes more or less of them. Several hundred pieces of battering cannon, one hundred and sixty additional for the siege, and mortars of all sizes, are now being sent.

Muskets sufficient to arm the entire male Turkish population capable of bearing arms, and powder in quantities that would blow up the earth and reduce it again to chaos, projectiles of all kinds, clothing, harness, boards, planks, water-proof canvas, and other supplies of every description have gone and are going in quantities that almost exceed credence. The vastness of the resources and power of this country is strikingly exhibited by what she is now doing, and all apparently without any great effort, and certainly without the least sign of exhaustion. In former wars to put afloat on the ocean a military expedition of twenty or thirty thousand men was considered a wonderful thing, but now France sends two hundred thousand to the remote end of the Black Sea with less effort and in less time than she despatched the expedition of thirty thousand men to Egypt in 1798 under Bonaparte.

There are 600 cannon and mortars of the largest size mounted and playing on Sebastopol, whilst the Russians, it is said, have 2,000 pieces in position for the defense of the place, with a still overwhelming interest. All the above is exclusive of the artillery of the armies on both sides.

France at this moment is decidedly the most powerful nation of the world, and is ruled by an extraordinary man. The Emperor oversees everything, never appears to be hurried, drives daily about, and is not accompanied by the Empress; he neither dreads the Legitimists, Orleanists, Red Republicans, nor the tenants a-pound; he thinks himself "*the man of destiny.*"

FEARFUL POSITION.—The Montreal Gazette of Friday says the ice was breaking up and rapidly moving away, but the river was not clear. On Monday last twenty-three persons, including thirteen ladies and gentlemen, who wished to take the cars for Boston, and ten ferry-men undertook to cross the river on foot. When about four hundred yards from the Montreal shore a loud shouting from the land which they had not noticed, and a sharp blasting sound, caused by the rapid current, attracted their attention, and they found that a "shove" had commenced—and that the ice was moving down. They were in a very dangerous position, and immediately commenced making for the shore. Around them was a moving mass of jagged, rotten ice, and they were obliged to jump from one cake to another. Finally, all reached a place of safety with the exception of one gentleman—Mr. Shuttleworth—who, in attempting to leap from a cake of ice, dead. Whether he was drowned or crushed by the concussion of the ice, or whether he was frightened to death, is not known.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Governor Reader's Visit to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Union stated that the visit of Governor Reader of Kansas to Washington, is simply in relation to his preparations for a return to the territory, and not to invoke the aid of the Government.

SEBASTOPOL.

Letters from some American officers at Sebastopol contradict the reports of the siege sent off by the Allies, and state that the place is impregnable, and that all the important Russian defenses are uninjured.

Com. Ingraham.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Commander Ingraham has declined the public dinner tendered him in this city.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Our Cotton market is firm at an advance of ¼ of a cent. We quote Middling Orleans 10¾, and Fair 11 cents per pound. Flour has declined 12½ cents, with sales of Ohio at $10 25a$10 56 per bbl. Corn is a trifle lower, with sales of $1 16a$1 17 per bushel.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Our Cotton market is unchanged and firm. Flour is a trifle lower, with sales of Ohio at $10 25a$10 50 per bbl.

[By the National Line.]

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, May 16.—The steamer W. N. Sherman, which sank in Yazoo river some time since, has been raised, and passed here at noon to-day, bound for New Orleans.

The steamer Henry Chouteau passed down at 6 o'clock this evening.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Fanny Bullitt* for late Louisville papers.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

The *Asia's* mails were received yesterday. They add, however, but little to the copious summary previously furnished by the telegraph. We subjoin a few interesting items:

France.

The Emperor's Departure for the Crimea.

On this subject, the Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:

"While many people are yet doubting of a fact which has never from the first been a moment doubtful—the Emperor's fixed intention to go to the Crimea—there appears in the Constitutionnel of this morning the following very conclusive announcement:

"The camp equipage of the Emperor was sent off yesterday by the South by the Lyons Railway, in charge of several *employés* of the Menus Plaisirs, who, before their departure, were provided with complete uniform, and in ample cloak. These men, selected from the best upholsterers of the garde meuble, will have the care of the Emperor's tent at all the encampments during his Majesty's progress, and it will be their duty to see that the Emperor is properly lodged wherever he may be."

This is the first positive intimation that has appeared in any French paper, that the Emperor was going to take the field in person. For a long time the journals were prohibited from alluding to the subject, and later they were only permitted to speak of the project as a contingency.

I believe it to be not doubtful that the Emperor will leave Paris on the 10th, (a day already frequently mentioned) if not—which is very probable—sooner. I understand that his Majesty, as Generalissimo of the Allied forces, will have a staff composed of officers of the five nations, English, French, Turkish and Piedmontese.

The Great Exhibition.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Sunday evening, the 27th, says: The opening of the Exhibition has been postponed till the 10th of May."

There is a report that Gen. Pelissier will be immediately appointed to succeed Gen. Canrobert, who will return to France as a Field Marshal.

From Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, April 16, 1855.—The French Army of Reserve of 50,000 is assembling here fast. The 15,000 Sardinian mercenaries sold to the British Government will come on the 25th. Omer Pacha, the Minister, Condronilli, has arrived and been well received. Iam told he has expressed his thankslo the Government for the aid it has granted for the great Russian campaign in 1812. One item that has been shipped is 350,000 bomb-shells, and 150,000 more are now under shipment. Cannon balls go by the cargo, and every vessel takes more or less of them. Several hundred pieces of battering cannon, one hundred and sixty additional for the siege, and mortars of all sizes, are now being sent.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MRS. CHARLES HILL.—To-night, at the Pelican Theatre, this deserving and talented actress will take a benefit. Mr. James S. Browne will appear on the stage with his "Young Widow and Old Umbrella." The fair beneficiary, her husband and several amateurs will play Mr. Bourcicault's drama, entitled "Alma Mater." Finally, that distinguished dramatist himself, will deliver a comic lecture on European Society. Unless Mrs. Bourcicault could have played, it would be impossible to produce a stronger bill at this season of the year.

WOMAN'S WORTH DECIDED!—A great deal of nonsense has been written on the worth of womankind. Some say they are jewels of great price; others, that they are necessary but worthless evils. We are very happy in having it in our power to decide this dispute. An educated lady is worth about *one dollar*. We state this fact on legal authority. We will give our reference. Yesterday, in a affidavit was signed or rather sub-crossed by Charlotte Williams, and countersigned by Assistant Recorder Fabre, in which the above assessment occurs:

"Charlotte Williams being duly sworn, declares that between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M., while passing on Toulouse street, between Conti and Bienville, this affiant had her dress tore to pieces by one colored woman named Mary Ann belonging to Mme Texier, valued at about one dollar."

This settles the question. A woman has solemnly sworn that she values Mme Texier, who is an educated lady, at "about one dollar." What fools we masculines have been to spend so much money in trying to win or please the ladies, when a dollar might have given us the extensive right to one! We, the reportorial Bee, won't be so foolish again. We will give $1 only—cash down—for the lady we love the best, and dispense with all preliminary expenses. Who wishes to be bought? Let candidates send in their daguerreotypes without delay. $1's bid, $1, $1, $1—we did hear one! $1, $1, $1, going at one dollar—go—o—ing—did you bid, Miss? Don't all speak at once. Too cheap, Miss? Not at all. We will not be compelled to accept the "dog cheap" match is not permitted to ladies; $1, $1, $1, one dollar's bid, $1—about one dollar! Going at o—o—ne dollar, going!

We cannot postpone our sale. We "respectfully decline" to give one dollar (and ourselves) for any lady in the present crowd. We must positively stick to the fair "*dealing*" before we give one dollar for the hand of the adorable Mrs. Bee, Jr., "that is to be."

"ALONE."—Learned linguists have written erudite essays on the word Alone. They say that it is the most expressive words in the English language. It has a mournful and desolate sound. Properly pronounced—spoken by a Whitefield or Harris preacher—it makes it, it brings tears into the eyes of every one who hears it. Such, at least, is the statement of reliable authorities, and we remember well how Whitefield could create a smile or draw a tear by his varied pronunciation of the word Mesopotamia, the assertion appears to be that of credible witnesses. The study of the soul that the word Alone represents, has been often and eloquently described. "I am alone and wretched!" is the burden of the soul, and in novels and romances, in which we delight to indulge, this bosom resides several courtesans, chiefly colored, and one or two women of the same class who are supported there by young gentlemen from the South, or Northerners who earn their livelihood in a "genteel way," which, again, being interpreted meaneth, without visible means of support. Sometimes, so does honest work but by gambling, betting, and other equally ignoble methods of earning a subsistence. A few nights ago, it appears, the inmates of one of these young gentlemen's rooms were turned out of doors at midnight, without her clothes, but with "any quantity" of abusive epithets, hicks, and blows. On Tuesday night, we went to the den in which his swarthy sweetheart had lodged, and asked for its keeper. That virago shouted for two of her bullies, who instantly appeared and proceeded to "kick, cuff, and otherwise maltreat" the unfortunate and semi-inebriated rook.

Misfortunes never come single, it is said, and this the young scoundrel found to his cost. Every courtesan, with one exception, in the house, ran to the assistance of his two assailants; and they did aid their friends, and beat him most unmercifully; which, when applied to the blows of women, is synonymous with unmercifully. A mulatto woman, who did not join her companions, rushed out of the house for assistance. She was stopped at the door by a party of "bloods" who had accompanied the person who was undergoing a course of lessons in the virtues of enduring wrongs without resistance, within the house. She told them the situation of their companion. They instantly rushed to the door. It was locked. They burst it open, and then entering, broke every mirror, chair and article of crockery in the house, and whistled like a locomotive and twice as energetically that they are now utterly worthless.

Yesterday, the mistress of the house made an affidavit against the said young lord, charging her with contravention of law by residing in the city. A warrant was issued for her arrest; but we hope that the Recorder will take care when he approves the mittimus for the mote in her conduct, to punish her accuser for the beam in her's, also. Is not this a sad picture of life? The time is out of joint, as Hamlet said, and there is something rotten indeed in the state of society, when thousands of young men, in every city of the Union, spend their evenings and nights in amusements—for such a riot as this is called first-rate fun—and in the company of the most ignorant, degraded and degrading class of the community. Parents and guardians ought to be done and must be done in this city to provide either places of evening resort than the Theatre, which, we cannot help it, is too patronizing, or the "house, which leadeth down to hell" for our young men and boys whose imperfect education has sufftted them for solitary communion with the Muses. We have said so before, but left the impress of their thought and life in literature. Next Fall, we hope, the press will use its influence to establish the social institutions that are needed to remedy the great and growing evil.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a washing house on Levis street. The flames in the lofty construction to four frame two story buildings on the corner of Levis and St. Peter streets, and notwithstanding the prompt and energetic efforts of the firemen they were soon entirely destroyed. The buildings were owned by Sewell T. Taylor, Esq., and were worth about $13,000. They were insured for $10,000. The buildings were occupied by Capt. George Lee, John B. Vaughan and Col. Woman, whose furniture was consumed.

ANOTHER "OMNIBUS BILL."—Thomas L. Mason, who stays at Murphy's Hotel on St. Charles street, says that on Tuesday night, when riding in a cab along the Shell Road, he was assaulted by its driver, Bernard McKenny, who demanded $5 from him. This request he refused to comply with, until he was driven to his hotel. Enraged at this answer, McKenny, it is alleged, struck Mason a violent blow in the throat and attempted to choke him; expressing, as he did so, his intention of giving him a "genteel threshing." Mason, a portion of the time, was unable to use his lungs, and the consequence was that the inhabitants are either advised or have wings, it is to be inferred that the latter have never eaten. Mr. Mason declined the kind proposition, and was driven to his terrestrial residence. "Then and there," it appears, he was compelled to "fork over the ready" to the amount of $5, which, in his opinion, is an exhorbitant charge. Recorder Bright fixed the examination of the case for May 26, and refused to liberate the driver on bail.

Patrick Ryan, charged with kidnapping a young lady, as she was returning from school, was found guilty after a very interesting trial. The circumstances of this case are already familiar to our readers. The speech of the counsel employed by the defense was one of the amusingly ingenious efforts we ever heard from gentlemen of the bar. He almost succeeded in proving that it was the young lady who kid napped his client, with intent—an offer violence to his person! Almost—but not quite, as the verdict proves.

SENT DOWN.—Patrick Kelly, for larceny; Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, for a similar offense, and Thomas Mosier, for assault and battery, were sent down from the First District yesterday, to Judge Robertson's Court for trial. James Holsland and Patrick Donnelly, charged as aiders and abettors of Kelly, were discharged. Bail was fixed for Kelly at $500; for Mosier at $200, and for Bennett at $300.

LARCENY—A DOUBLE CASE.—John Kepler, 187 Poydras street, charges Louis Darille, who speaks of the number of the *suites* of clothes we wear. He says: "In winter, a lady is enwrapped in a hundred miles of thread, and throws over her shoulders three shirts to fifty in a shawl. A gentleman winds from three to four miles around his neck, and uses four more in a pocket handkerchief; so that he throws off his clothing and buries himself like a larva in four or five hundred miles of convolved filaments."

The Virginia election takes place on Thursday, the 24th of the present month. The Governor, other State officers, members of Congress and of the Legislature are to be elected. Mr. Wise, in a late speech, stated that he had spoken 146 hours in the canvass, and expressed his conviction that he would be elected by 12,000 majority. The Know Nothings claim a majority of 30,000. Mr. Flournoy, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, makes no speeches, but leaves the whole matter in the hands of his party friends.

The Mobile *Tribune* says: We understand that on Sunday last, while a Catholic Priest was on his way from Spring Hill to the Dog River Factory, he was forcibly taken by four ruffians into the woods and most shamefully beaten. He is an entire stranger to the party and can therefore form no bad Old Nick. We are also prompted to the outrage. He was quietly driving along the highway in his buggy, and upon meeting these men, was asked if he were not a priest on his way to perform service at the factory. Upon replying in the affirmative, he was asked to get out of his vehicle and without dreaming of their designs he complied without hesitation. Measures, which we hope will prove successful, are in hand to ferret out the ruffians.

At Boston, on the 9th inst., fifteen hundred gallons of liquor were seized in an apothecary shop, under the new law.

The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, T. D. Shaw, Esq., commander, arrived at Pensacola, on Saturday last from Aspinwall, after a passage of sixteen days. Officers and crew in good health. Their stay at Aspinwall was very short.

The Know-Nothings of Providence, R. I., have elected as Mayor, Mr. Smith, by 821 majority, all seven of the Aldermen, and 20 out of 26 of the City Councilmen.

G. H. Godey and Elizabeth Williams were arrested at Cincinnati, on the 9th, for counterfeiting $25,000 in spurious bills on the Farmers' Bank of Clarksville, Tenn. Most of the bills are of the denominations of fives and tens, and were found in the possession of the accused.

Hiss, of the Boston Legislature, was expelled on the 9th, by a vote of 130 to 30. The vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the subject postponed to the next day.

AMERICANS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

We invite attention to the following interesting letter from the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*:

PARIS, April 19, 1855.

An important announcement has been made by the Imperial Commission for the Great Exhibition, to the American Commissioners now in Paris. Contrary to all previous regulations, and to the arrangements which will still be maintained in respect to other countries, articles from America will be admitted to the Field of Industry during the whole Exhibition; or, at any rate, so long as there shall be any empty space in the departments assigned to American industry.

This is a new instance of the liberality with which the Imperial Commission has, from the outset, been disposed to act, and has been expressed by the Commissioners from the United States. Ample room is assigned, both in the principal building and in the park, for the American products and manufactures. The location thus appointed for articles from the United States is unrivalled, both as to all that could be desired, being directly opposite the grand entrance on the Champs Elysees, and in the opinion of many the place of honor. Finally, no exclusion of articles from any other nation is granted to American exhibitors, enabling them to introduce their articles whenever they choose, during the continuance of the Exhibition.

It is much to be regretted that, while so much is done here for the inventors and producers of the United States, so little has been done on the other side of the waters to improve the facilities so liberally extended. But ninety applications in all for space in the Industrial Palace, and not as yet been received from our countrymen. Very few of the goods which have been proposed have yet arrived at Havre. Not a single case from America has been opened in the Exposition building. Within a fortnight of the inaugural ceremonies, the great space assigned for the manufactures of the United States stands entirely unoccupied, without even a show case or a counter to relieve its barenes, except the tough divisions and the very liberal supplied by the Imperial Commission. The most practical, the most enterprising, the most energetic nation of the world, is represented in Paris, as it did in London, and as it did again in New York, the reproach of being lamentably behind hand.

If there are any American Inventors, Producers, or Manufacturers still desirous of contributing to the Great Exposition in Paris, they should lose no time in making application to the Imperial Commission, through the Central Committee of American Commissioners now organized in Paris. This latter Committee was formed at the request of the French authorities, and with the advice of the American Minister, by the gentlemen now in Paris who hold commissions from the Governors of the several States. As every new Commissioner arrives, he adds his co-operation to this slight organization for the advancement of American interests. Those who are now in Paris, actively engaged in the duties entrusted to them, are the following:—Messrs. Valentine, for Massachusetts, Williams and Wood, for Rhode Island; Hall, for Connecticut; Field, Fleischman and Vattemare, for New York; and Swain, for Pennsylvania. Mr. Fleischman is also a commissioner for Indiana, and Mr. Vattemare for Virginia and South Carolina.

The chairman of the committee is Manuel B. Field, Esq., of New York city, a man of energy, tact and thorough acquaintance with the French language. Unsealed communications addressed to him as chairman, or to either of the above mentioned gentlemen, on any matter pertaining to the Exhibition, will be forwarded without charge by Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., American Bankers, 3 Place de la Bourse, in New York and Paris. The liberality of this office is deserving of high appreciation.

It is important that every application for space should be made in a businesslike and fine of business of the exhibitor, a summary description of what he exhibits, and a statement as to whether he is a manufacturer, inventor or producer, and whether he has previously received medals or honors at other exhibitions.

For the information of the American Committee, it is desirable that the method by which goods are forwarded should also be distinctly stated. Every package should be legibly addressed as follows:

"A Monsieur le Commissaire du classement de l'Exposition Universelle

Au Palais de l'Exposition, Paris."

The place from which it comes, the name of the exhibitor and the nature of the contents, should also be distinctly stated upon the address of the package.

The French Government pays the expenses of transportation of goods addressed as above from Havre to Paris, and will also at the close of the exhibition deliver them again in Havre without charge.

The principal part of what has thus far been entered from America, consists of machinery. Of other natural products, and but few manufactured articles, but little is announced. Two splendid masses of native copper from Lake Superior, weighing 3000 pounds, will form one good exception in the first mentioned class; and the varied inventions of Mr. Goodyear, in caoutchouc, will form an admirable exception in the latter. Mr. Goodyear, of Connecticut, is the name of a large number of American companies, and Mr. Morey, of Boston, is the name of one. Companies in France holding rights under Goodyear's patent, have also exhibit in the American Department an immense variety of India rubber articles, made both from the hard and soft material. Many of these applications are entirely new, and the whole collection will surpass in beauty and variety what was exhibited in London or New York. India rubber manufactures, according to present appearances, will be the chief glory of the American Department of the Exhibition.

No bank lock, reaping machines, yachts, revolving pistols, and other things, which were particularly creditable to the United States in the London exhibition, have yet been forwarded to Paris. But as the business advantages which came to most of the American exhibitors in London, may be looked for with reasonable authority, it seems strange to the French that so much apathy is shown in our country in respect to the Exhibition of 1855.

It cannot be denied, moreover, that the refusal on the part of the United States Government, to send a vessel of war to Havre, as it did to London, with the offerings of American industry, has produced upon the French authorities a most unfavorable impression, which is not relieved by the publication of the letter from the Secretary of War to the Pennsylvania Commissioners. France chose to keep none so much for, and to be so friendly to the United States as England, and it has some right to expect a reciprocity of good feeling.

☞ Cotton buyers' attention is called to the sale which takes place at the foot of Customhouse street, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, by Messrs. Hennessy & Norton.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1855.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and 3000 bales were sold at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6¾ @7¼	Fair	—@—
Ordinary	8—3-16	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	9 1-16@9 3-16	Good Fair	—@—
Middling Fair	11¾	Good Fair Fine	—@—

Of Tobacco, some 300 hhds were disposed of, mostly on private terms.

The Sugar market was active, at an advance of ¼c—Sales 200 hhds. at 5¾@5¾c for Fair.

Of Molasses, 100 @ 100 bbls were sold at 29@29½ ₱ gallon for Fermenting and 32@33½ for Prime Refobled.

The Flour market was dull, and only 800 bbls were sold at $10 for Superfine, $10 50 for Family, and $10 75 for Extra.

There was a brisk demand for Corn, and 18,000 sacks were sold at $1 02@1 05 for yellow, and $1 20@ ₱ bushel for white.

Of Pork, 200 bbls. were sold at $14 75 for Prime, and $16 75 for Mess. A sale of 120,000 lbs. Sides in bulk was made at 7c.

About 200 bbls Lard were sold at 10¾c.

Of Bacon, 50 casks were sold at 9¾c for Sides, and 7¾c for Shoulders.

The sales of Coffee reached 1000 sacks, mostly on private terms.

Of Whiskey, 200 bbls rectified brought 35c ₱ gallon.

A sale of 60 bales Indn Bagging was made at 12¾c.

Exchange was steady, with sales of Sight Bills, from 30 to 31 per cent. premium.

In Freights, we notice an engagement for Cotton, at ⅝c for Cotton, and one for Liverpool with Corn on private terms.

For Rent.

THE HOUSE on Barracks street, between Dauphin and Bourbon, with stables and outoffices. Apply to
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.,
myl6 6t Tchoupitoulas st

Notice.

DURING our absence for in New Orleans, Mr. D. B MACARTY holds our power of attorney.
myl6 6t&w1w S. & A. SOULIE.

For Sale.

A IRON SAFE.—Powder-and fire-proof, by
myl6 DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.,
68 Tchoupitoulas street

Notice.

Peter's Lectures

A Practical Lecture on Double Entry Book-Keeping will be delivered at my Writing Rooms, on St. Charles street Hotel, commencing Thursday night, May 17th, at 8 o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to acquire a knowledge of a thorough practical knowledge of accounts, are requested to apply immediately, as an engagement at this time will be necessary to secure a seat.

Terms moderate and unexceptionable.

Pupils in Penmanship, Card Writing and Commercial Arithmetic, are received daily. Private and Evening Classes.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, written to order.

WM. M. PEET,
myl5 3t of Charleston, S. C.

Notice.

We have postponed our sale. We "respectfully decline" to give one dollar (and ourselves) for any lady in the present crowd. We must positively stick to the fair "dealing" before we give one dollar for the hand of the adorable Mrs. Bee, Jr., "that is to be."

—DIED—

Yesterday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., aged 29 years, Wm. HENRY BOULIGNY, son of the late Hon. Emile Bouligny. His friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral this day, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, from his late residence, No. 134 Conde street.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, P. M., HERRIETTE, aged 18 years, second daughter of Henry Hopkins and ELIZABETH E. ROBERTS, her friends and acquaintance of both families are requested to attend the funeral this day, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, from his late residence.

We are authorized to state that CHARLES E. GRENEAUX the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election as State Treasurer, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS ADAM holds my power of attorney during my absence.
J. VINCENT.
New Orleans, May 16th, 1855. may17—6t

For Sale.

THE lease and fixtures of Store on the first floor, comprising tables, desks and shelves; large empty Store below and three large rooms on the second floor, No. 9 Bienville street, between Chartres and Levee. The lease expires on 1st November next. Apply to DEGELOS, DURRIVE & CO., No. 3 St. Louis street.
myl7 1w

VANILLA BEANS—2 cases, for sale by
BRUGUIERE & CO.,
myl7 16 Bienville street

LANDING ex ship Ossmeco, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—80 cases claret, Pauillac; 14 do white wine, Ter Sauces; 6 do do Chateau D'Equem; 14 half cases do Lur Saluces; 75 do do Grave.
myl7 3t C. CAVAROC & CO.

PERUVIAN GUANO—In bags to suit purchasers, for sale by D C LOWBER,
may17 37 Poydras st

POUDRETTE—100 bbls of the most popular fertilizer, for sale by D C LOWBER,
may17 37 Poydras st

TO arrive per ship Rome, from Havre—3 bbls Gruyere Cheese, for sale by
LABATA, GANDOLFO & CO.,
myl7 9 and 10 Jefferson st

St. Joseph's College.

BATON ROUGE, KY.

I WOULD be pleased to have charge of any Boys who wish to go to said College. I will leave on the 15th of May. Parents having any boys to send, will apply early in the month. Address me—care of Messrs. BROWN, JOHNSON & CO., 56 Camp st., New Orleans. JOHN F. QUEEN,
ap18 tf Agent.

Call and Examine and be Convinced.

Cheap Dry Goods Store, well known in New Orleans, corner Bienville and Burgundy sts.

GREAT REDUCTION!

MLLE. BARRIERE & CO., wishing to reduce their stock of Goods, offer the same on terms so moderate, that no purchaser will leave the store without being fully satisfied and willing to advise their friends to call and buy.

Bargains in Embroideries, from 5, 10, 12, 20, 25 and 50c a yard.

Bargains, with flounces, from $3 to $4 50 a dress.

Prints at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25c per yard;

Corset de Satin, at 5, 10, 15 and 25c a yard;

Bayadere and flounced Muslin and Jaconet Dresses, at half price.

Amasse Muslins, at 12½c a yard.

Colored Silks, from 37½ cents per yard.

A large assortment of muslin Reetings, at 7½c; piece; plaid Muslins, at 6¼ 7½ cents; Damask do, from 62½ to 75c a dress.

Also, a very large assortment of Handkerchiefs, Hem-Stitched, lace, cotton Hemstitching, Table Cloth and Napkins, all descriptions.

Remember the place, 9 Bienville street, between Chartres and Levee.
myl5 3t

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 23 Chartres St.

CARPETING, a large stock of all kinds; FLOOR OIL CLOTH, all widths and qualities; MATTING, 500 Rolls 4-4 5-4 6-4 White Checks and fancy, now landing; Rugs, Mats, Hearth Rugs, Table and Piano Covers; Hair Cloth, Slate Rods, Rugs, Mats, Damask Linen and Druggets for crumb cloths, all of which are offered at much reduced prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
N. Orleans, March 10 1w

SHERRY—50 pipes Sherry Wine, Harmony brand, in store and for sale by
R CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee

40 CASES St Estephe Claret; 50 half do Haut Sauterne White Wine; 270 boxs do do, 10 bottles each; 270 do St Julien Claret, 12 bottles each; sailing ex Rose Parolish and for sale by
ap5 V. & E. MAIGNAN, 85 & 87 St Louis st

BRANDY—36 quarter pipes Cognac, J B Godard, landing ex ship Mary Annah, from Bordeaux, for sale by
ap26 SUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St Louis st

VINEGAR—80 barrels superior Vinegar, landing ex ship Mary Annah, from Bordeaux, for sale by
ap26 SUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st

CATALOGUE WINE.—100 pipes Catalogue wine, for sale, on reasonable terms, by
ap14 J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee

Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Alimentary Liquors.

FAURÉS & NORMAN,
Nos. 25 & 26 Royal st.

INFORM their city and country customers, that they have received by late arrivals from Europe, a large assortment of fresh LIQUORS, which are offered at very moderate prices, to-wit;

1	do	Chateau Haut Brion Claret,	R. Larrieu;
4	do	Chateau d'Ardieu	do;
78	do	old St. Estephe	do;
20	do	St. Julien Medoc	do;
25	do	old Pauillac	do;
26	do	good ordinary family	do;