The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 61 Chartres and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The proprietors of Annual Advertisements will be responsible for strikes within the time they have issued, and to extent to one square every twenty days.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, April 20, 1848.

Mr. Clay's Circular.

This document has filled us with surprise and regret. We had hoped that public rumor, which had assigned to Mr. Clay a position entirely in consonance with his advanced age and his own repeated intimations, did but anticipate the decision of a mature and deliberate judgment. We whole country has been mistaken. Mr. Clay, for reasons which he doubtless deems sufficient, but which will fail to satisfy those who now hint heat, consents to submit his claims to the affirmation as a candidate for the Presidency to the Whig National Convention which assembles in June next.

Mr. Clay has been deceived by the overzealous Whigs of the North, who assured him he was the most available man in our ranks, and who predicted so confidently his success. We do not say that Mr. Clay cannot be elected, for the Whig party is powerful enough to elect any candidate whom it will cordially and actively support; but we do say, and we speak advisedly and deliberately in making the declaration, that the nomination of Mr. Clay will, under any conceivable circumstances, ensure a difficult and harrassing political struggle; that he has not half the strength in the South which he possessed four years ago; and that he can only be elected by obtaining the votes of several of the Northern and Western States which were decidedly against him in 1844. We believe that Mr. Clay will lose Tennessee, which he carried at the last contest, and in order to secure a sufficient number of electoral votes to render his success certain, he must carry New-York and Pennsylvania or New-York and one or more States which cast 18 electoral votes. We submit the problem to Mr. Clay's ardent supporters, and call upon them to tell us where he is to get these votes.

These are questions which, as advocates of Whig principles, for which we profess even more reverence than we do for the venerable patriot of Ashland, we claim the right to discuss. Until the nomination of the National Convention is made, it is not only the privilege but the duty of the Whig press, to canvass the prospects of the several candidates and to declare frankly and unreservedly our opinions. We have thus far advocated the nomination of ZACHARY TAYLOR, because we held him to be as good a Whig as HENRY CLAY, and infinitely more available. With General TAYLOR as our candidate there was no doubtful contingent in which the Whigs could carry every State in which Mr. Clay might obtain a majority, and nowhere where the latter would scarcely have the shadow of a chance. The South would go for Gen. TAYLOR almost by default. In the event of the nomination of Mr. CLAY, in most of the Southern States the contest would be hopeless, and in all, arduous and doubtful. Upon men who consider these things, without the violent prejudices of personal predilection, and who are actuated, above all, by the triumph of the Whig cause, these facts will exert a proper influence.

Our course, however, is clear. We have acknowledged the alternatives of the Whig National Convention. The Whigs of Louisiana will be represented in that body, and there they are pledged to abide by its verdict. Should it choose to nominate Gen. TAYLOR, the result will be hailed throughout the length and breadth of the land with unqualified delight, and the six electoral votes of Louisiana, may be thrown in advance as cast for TAYLOR. Should the Convention, in its wisdom and after full and full deliberation, think proper to select HENRY CLAY as our champion in the contest, we shall recognize its decision, and strive with whatever of energy we may command to urge it upon the people. But, until the list has gone forth, we shall unremittingly endeavor to direct the strong current of public opinion towards the Hero of Buena Vista, believing that under him the Whigs of the Union will press onward to a certain and easy victory.

Congressional

In the Senate of the 14th instant Mr. Breese presented the petition of Mr. Joseph Skinner, praying for an appropriation by Congress to enable him to establish an institution, in which shall be taught the sciences of Agriculture, Civil Engineering and Mineralogy.

Mr. R. Johnson addressed the Senate in behalf of the objects of the petitioner. The petition was then referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, to the relief Mr. Wm. M. Blackford, without amendment.

Mr. Bagby moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, relative to the power of the General Government over territory, as regards the admission of slavery in such territory.

Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate at considerable length on the subject matter of his resolution, and when he concluded, it was made the special order of the day on Monday next.

On motion, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill for the adjustment of claims due to persons in California.

Mr. Dayton being entitled to the floor, spoke in reply to the late speech of Mr. Webster, and in defence of the treaty with Mexico. Mr. D. stated it as his opinion, that the ratification of the treaty was the only plan by which peace could be obtained.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Palfrey moved that the vote by which the House yesterday agreed to the joint resolutions tendering congratulations to the people of France on the establishment of a republican form of Government, be reconsidered.

Mr. Palfrey addressed the House in behalf of his motion, but mainly in reply to the remarks of Mr. Baily, made yesterday, relative to the positions occupied by Virginia and Massachusetts.

Mr. Baily replied—and took occasion, without, to reply to a former speech of Mr. Ashman. Mr. B. was frequently interrupted and interrogated on leave by Messrs. Giddings, Ficklin and others.

Mr. Ashman replied; and

Messrs. Pendleton and Baily exchanged some sharp words respecting the course the Senate of Virginia had thought proper to pursue, with regard to the funeral of Ex-President Adams.

Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the motion of Mr. Palfrey on the table; and the question was decided by yeas and nays, as follows yeas, 124 nays 41.

The bill relative to the West Point Academy was then taken up and passed.

On motion, the House adjourned.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop of war *St. Mary's*, Commander Crowninshield, got under way from Norfolk, on the 16th, and went to sea with a fair wind. The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieut. Commanding Slaughter, sailed on the 10th, and was left some afternoon by the pilot, about eight miles outside of the Capes.

CONNECTICUT.—The Whig majority in the Senate is 5, in the House, 34. The Whig plurality for Governor is over 2,000—the majority over all, about 700.

NEW YORK.—It appears from despatches by the Western Telegraph, that (though Hawes—L. F.) is elected the Mayor, there is a majority of two in the Board of Aldermen. The assistant Aldermen are equally divided. This is much better than we expected.

DESPATCHES TO FRANCE.—Pierre de Trobriand bearer of despatches to the American legation at Paris, went out in the steamer United States, on Saturday.

ANTI-DEATH.—A child of Moses Clavell, Esq. new Newark, in Worcester county, Md., was snatched to death, a week or two since, by being thrown into a large pot of boiling soap, by a negro girl belonging to Wm. U. Purnell, Esq.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1848.

The condition of parties is calm for the time, but the quiet is only the prelude to a tempest, which is soon to rage with violence and fury. In the Whig ranks there is a general disposition to confide the question of nomination to the wisdom of the Convention and to support cordially and zealously, whoever may be presented by that body. In this purpose, there is no division of opinion; nor have I heard of anything to mar the general harmony and good feeling, but a local controversy between Mr. Botts and his Whig colleagues of the Virginia delegation, in relation to this Convention, which will be terminated without misunderstanding.

All the indications at this time, are favorable to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, particularly if the Convention adopts the *per capita* system and allows every delegate to vote his preference, instead of voting by States. Nobody pretends to deny, that the first choice of every Whig is Henry Clay, but the important question which presents itself to the party and to each of its members is, "can he be elected?" It is our duty, not only to ourselves but to Mr. Clay, to examine this proposition in all its bearings, and to decide, not according to our partialities, but according to the best interests of the party and the country, for they are identified in a common cause.

In 1844 Mr. Clay was nominated by acclamation—there was not a dissenting voice in the Convention. He entered upon the canvass under prospects most flattering and encouraging to success. He was *defeated*, and by what causes or combinations, it does not become us now to inquire. The great fact stands out and that is enough for the country to know. It is needless to refer to his previous unsuccessful contests—Our overthrow in 1844 impressed the great body of the Whigs all over the Union, with the solemn conviction, that the Clay could not succeed in a popular canvass. Whether just or otherwise, this opinion still survives and his nomination at the present time, would have the effect of dampening the energies and cooling the enthusiasm of a host of ardent and zealous Whigs, who, under other circumstances, would enter the canvass, with a spirit and energy, which our opponents could not combat.

It cannot be denied, that the whole South is united in the support of General Taylor, and it is apparent, that were it possible for Mr. Clay to succeed in the Convention, it would be after a contest, in which he would win no distinction and with the certainty, that he would lose a support, absolutely necessary to elect him. I do not mean to say, that the friends of Gen. Taylor would desert Mr. Clay's nomination, if he Convention so willed it, but that the party in the South could not be rallied to his support and hence that defeat would be inevitable.

The state of affairs contemplated by Mr. Clay, under which he agreed to allow his name to be again used, has not arrived and cannot occur before the assembling of the Convention. There is neither unanimity in the country, nor in his own party, as to the propriety or policy of his appearing before the Convention. On the contrary, there is a very general opinion among us here (friends, among whom I claim to be a most devoted and faithful one, for twelve days or years) that he should not yield to the solicitations of over zealous and indiscreet supporters.

It is high time we should contemplate our position frankly and look at the dangers that surround us, full in the face. He is but an idle observer who has failed to discover, that a Whig victory can only be secured by a Whig candidate. We have a majority in the country with us, and it is only necessary to present a man, against whom thousands are not committed, to secure a certain and glorious triumph. In these remarks, I have no feeling but the good of the Whig party, since the political course I have always been enlisted. I have no partisan of Gen. Taylor, or any other candidate. I desire the ascendancy of Whig principles, and expect to labor for their elevation, whoever may be our standard-bearer.

I hope Mr. Clay will not permit his name to appear in the Convention, and I have reason to believe that he will not. There is a sense of duty, higher at a time like this, than any partiality for men, and the Convention will be called upon to exercise it, irrespective of every other consideration.

There never was, since the organization of the Whig party, sixteen years ago, such suspense, whereinto to begin a Presidential campaign. Our opponents are divided both as to measures and men. One section is for free trade, another for high tariff—one quarter for internal improvements, another violently opposed to it. One for a sub-treasury, another for the Banks—for Wilmot proviso, another denouncing it as unconstitutional. One for strict construction of the constitution, another for no constitution at all—some for peace, another for prosecuting the war. One for territorial indemnity, another against it. In fact, there are no two interests which agree. The large States in the Union are surrendered, by common consent, to the contest, and the nomination at Baltimore, no matter where it may fall, will leave bent barrings, which no political alchemy can heal. Superadded to these considerations, there is a numerous and influential segment, which is not only willing, but anxious for defeat, and which is bent on mischief, be the nominee whom he may. They expect to profit by a *new deal* and they have no hope of toleration under the present party *regime*. In a word, they belong to the new order of men and things.

Candidates are as plenty as blackberries, and embrace all degrees, descriptions, shades and complexions. Cass, Buchanan, Polk, Allen, Dallas, Calhoun, Walker, Van Buren, Woodbury, Butler, Douglass, Benton, and Dix, are among the principal aspirants, but, there are others of inferior grade, who have strong faith in the belief, that the day of compromise has passed, and therefore that the period of their elevation is near at hand. This exists a most commodious, as well as a consoling reflection.

Mr. Benton delivered himself of a speech on the California claims, in which he set in low Col. Fremont's self particularly interested. The bill which proposes to associate two Commissioners with Col. Fremont, which is named, is regarded as a most extraordinary proceeding, inasmuch as it makes him the Judge of his own claims, which he prefers against the Government. To say nothing of the attempt to appropriate executive power, the case presents an anomaly in legislation. One would have supposed, if Mr. Benton desired to have his claims thoroughly investigated, and was so confident of their entire justice as he professes to be, he would have consulted some other expedient than that of forcing the party most deeply interested, into the body of the Bill to measure the merits of his own rights. The claim of modesty, at least is wanting in this unprecedented transaction.

The Senate retired into Executive Session and confirmed the nomination of Mr. Livingston as Chargé d'Affaires to one of the South American States. A motion was then made to release Mr. Nugent, the correspondent of the *New York Herald* from custody, which was laid on the table. It is contemplated to propose resolutions of instruction to the Judiciary Committee, to bring in a bill providing against such interferences hereafter, in which event the prisoner will be released from durance vile in a few days.

In the House, the resolutions of the Senate, expressing sympathy to France, were under consideration, and were debated by Mr. Baily, Mr. Ashmun, and others. Mr. Stevens endeavored to make a verbal amendment of some consequence, but without effect. They were then adopted by a unanimous vote, with two exceptions, who objected not to the spirit of proposition, but to the mode of conveying it.

HOMO.

EMIGRATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The Cadiz *Gazette* of the 8th, says: The *Monterey* brought up on Tuesday night, about 80 French emigrants on their way to Fabvin Country, Texas. We understand that they are mostly nobles, having left their families in France and they make preparations for their reception. They will be followed in the course of time by 12,000, who will colonize themselves in Texas.

A HERONE.—On Sunday night, says the Louisville *Journal*, of the 11th, at a late hour, a German, whose name we do not know was invited to force an entrance into the house of Mr. Henry T. Roberts, a short distance from New Albany. Mrs. Roberts and her children were alone in the house, her husband being absent, of which the ruffian was aware. Mrs R. warned him, that, if he persisted in his attempts to break in, she would shoot him. He did persist, and the brave woman shot him dead. These are all the facts that have come to our knowledge.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Jean Castaing, charged with embezzlement, was yesterday put upon his trial and acquitted. The Court will not hold any session until Monday, on account of Passion week.

RECORDER RAINES.—The case of Capt. Jones, charged by Captain Penny, with a breach of trust, was yesterday thoroughly investigated before Recorder Raines. Captain Jones is accused of having secreted and concealed the log books and sundry other papers of the vessel entrusted to his care by the complainant. His Honor, after attentively listening to the testimony and to the argument of Counsels, stated that he would give a decision in the case, the next day, (to-day) at twelve o'clock.

SWINDLING.—An affidavit was filed yesterday, before Recorder Baldwin, by Mr. Joseph Rolet against one William Craxton, whereby the latter is charged with swindling. It appears that on the 1st inst., the complainant purchased from the accused, a griffboy named Bill, aged about thirteen years, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, according to an act passed before D. J. Ricardo, a notary public in this city. On the 3d inst., the alleged slave absconded from his new Master, who has since learned that Bill was free, and that he is now at large in Louisville. Craxton was arrested by the 2nd Minor police, and gave bail in the sum of $300, for his further appearance before the committing Magistrate. Recorder Baldwin will examine the case on the 12th of next month.

LIEUTENANT BEAUREGARD RETREAT.—Auew Hotel called Lieutenant Beauregard Retreat, has just been established at Proctorville, a village situated on the Shores of Lake Borgne at the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railway. It will be opened to visitors on Sunday next.

BREACH OF TRUST.—We noticed some time ago the arrest of one M. Thompson, charged by James Carter, with a Breach of Trust. It appears that the accused was employed by Carter as master of the schooner William Elizabeth, and that he executed in this capacity, money amounting to $1400, the proceeds of freight or passage, for several trips performed by the vessel. The accused refused afterwards to return this money to the lawful owner, Mr James Carter. The case was yesterday thoroughly investigated before Recorder Raines, who bound over Thompson in the sum of $1000 for his appearance before the First District Court.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon a serious affray took place on Front Levee, between Hospital and Barracks streets, in the coffee-house of Mr. Thos. Hawkins, between George Evans and Jose Francis. They engaged in a desperate fist fight. Francis was so severely beaten by his adversary, that he fell down senseless, and was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Evans was yesterday arrested by Corporal Crevoisier assisted by officers Kelly and McGovern, and locked up in the parish prison, to await his examination before Recorder Raines.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The Council met last evening, and elected for its President, Mr. Wray.

Mr Holland, from the Committee on the Court Houses and Prisons, reported a resolution providing for the payment of the Court Houses by the several Municipalities—The rules being dispensed with, said resolution was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the claim of Sheriff John L. Lewis, amounting to $1282 43, being the amount of expenses incurred on account of prisoners detained in the Parish Prisons, reported favorably on the case. The Report was adopted, and the Sheriff's accounts were ordered to be paid pro rata by the several Municipalities.

Mr Wilder presented a resolution directing the several Municipalities to pay, pro rata, to Mr. P. A. Michel, Sergeant at Arms of the Council, the sum of $50, for contingent expenses disbursed by that officer, in the use of the body, and resolution was adopted.

Mr Wilder presented also another resolution, tendering the thanks of the council to Mr. Charles Cavelier and Mr. E. Pierson, the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of this Council, for the able manner in which they had performed their duties. This resolution was unanimously adopted. And, on motion of Mr. Holland, the council adjourned *sine die*. The next board will meet according to law on the First Monday of May next.

THE FOREIGN REVIEW AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Mr. Ward, Traveling Agent for the above periodicals, is at present, in this city, increasing the list, which, we are happy to find, was previously very extensive. In the present crowded condition of Europe and the unsettled state of commercial relations, we know of few publications better calculated to inform the public mind. Both are the British Reviews and Blackwood. Un formly conducted by men of patriotism and sound judgment, bringing to their aid the ability of the most talented and experienced men of the age, to whom the considerations of the great and leading interests of the world are familiar, they may be consulted with satisfaction and advantage by the merchant, the statesman, the scholar, and the man of business. Persons upon whom Mr. Ward may not have an opportunity of calling, by leaving their names at the book stores of either Messrs. White, 52 Canal street, or Weld, 72 Camp street, can receive the first numbers of the present volumes of the Reviews, which are the London Quarterly, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster, and Blackwood for January, February and March—the last of which contains a paper of no ordinary interest to the American reader, containing sketches of some of the scenes and incidents of the Revolutionary struggle. These periodicals are delivered by the booksellers here free of any charge, in order to postage, at the New York publication price, viz: For any one of the Reviews, $3 per annum; for two Reviews, or one Reviews and Blackwood, $5; for three Reviews $7; for four Reviews, $8, and for all four Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, $10 per annum.

☞ We publish, by request, the following communication:

As I excuse the examination of Mr. Hare's juvenile class, on the 13th inst., to be a matter of public interest, I hope a liberal and enlightened press will allow me, through the medium of its columns, to bear my testimony to the remarkable results exhibited on the occasion. For the benefit of the spectators, the mental improvement, the youth of the pupils, and the short period assigned for preparation, be considered, the results were alike extraordinary—I have never before witnessed more absence from *examining*, more independent thinking, more self-possession, more manifestation of close children. Fractions and decimals to the tallest extent, the square and cube root, under ordinary circumstances, are subjects not easily acquired by much more mature minds, even under long training, but when such boys as Freeman, Phelps and Holden, not exceeding nine years of age, and who, three months ago, had been ignorant of the mysterious multiplication table, could master them under some difficult generalization by the use of algebraical symbols, I felt alike delighted and surprised. The triumph, however, and climax of the exhibition, was Mr. Hare's own daughter, Fairmount aged 8 years, coping with the difficulties of three books of Playfair's Geometry, and discovering a most perfect knowledge of the subject, not only in the way of diagrams and general terms, but likewise exhibiting some of the most beautiful solutions according to the profound analysis of the ancient Greek Geometers. I have no hesitation in linking my judgment to a considerable extent, that on the subject of geometrical examination in profound knowledge, her equal is not to be found within the State of Louisiana, though double her age. Interesting as I am, Mr. Editor, in this subject, as the father of a family, I feel I am discharging a public duty in this gratuitous publicity to my sentiments, assured that such special results of education, as they ought not, will not be unappreciated by the enlightened public. I have the honor, Mr Editor, of the yours respectfully, DR. EDDAY.

P. S. Amongst many ladies and gentlemen, there were also present the Rev. Dr. Hooke, Rev. Mr Fay, Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Mayhon, Dr. Comiskii, Dr. Macauley, and all of them were invited by Mr. Hare to participate in the examination, putting such questions as they pleased to the children.

THE BODY OF MISS MORRISETTE FOUND.—The lifeless body of Miss Morrisette was picked up by the steamer Daniel Pratt yesterday morning near Tate's Shoals, in the Alabama river, about fifty miles below Claiborne. The body, when discovered, was floating down with the current, and exhibited but little indication of decay. Some time after the body had been taken on board the Pratt, some gentlemen who had been searching for it were discovered in a pirogue, and to them it was delivered, to be borne to the bereaved parents of the deceased.

We have forbore to hearsay, from feelings of delicacy, and on account of the conflicting rumors in circulation, to make any mention of this afflicting event in our columns. The deceased was a daughter of the Hon John Morrisette, State Senator from Monroe, and had, in company with her father, been spending several days in our city. On Tuesday evening last they left here on the steamboat Selma, for their home in Monroe. Miss M had been in bad health for some days, and at times, we understand, yielded to labor under great depression of spirits. On board the boat, as we are informed, she appeared melancholy during the evening she spent there. The next morning, she rose early and was seen by some of the passengers. Soon after, however, as the boat approached Claiborne, where they were to land, she was missed from her stateroom. The boat was searched in every part, but in vain! The disconsolate father landed without his beloved daughter, and, as we understand, communicated the sad intelligence to her mother, who, we believe, resides near Warrior Grant! The sad event has cast a gloom over the community.

Independent Towboat Co.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed as Directors of the Independent Towboat Co.: Robert Mehlenbaly, John H. Woodruff, John Geddes, Robert Murphy, John Hughes.

New Orleans, April 6th, 1848.

ROBERT MURPHY, Manager.

City Bank.

THIS BANK will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 21st inst., (Good Friday.) Notes and Bills falling due on that day, will be payable on THURSDAY the 20th inst.

R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana.

THE Bank will be closed on (Good Friday, the 21st inst., and the business of that day will be transacted on Thursday, the 20th.

R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

WESTERN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Co. FIVE DOLLARS per share of the Capital, will be paid to the Stockholders, on demand, at the office, Common street, from and after this date, being the fourth dividend.

F. N. WOOD, President.

NOTICE—Mr. A. Quartier, Jr. of Paris, in connection with Messrs. Chabaudon, a large assortment of LINENS of all kinds, of the superior quality, for family use, among which are:

2 cases Linen Sheetings, all widths, manufactured and bleached, expressly for this market.
3 cases superior quarter hand-spun Irish Huckaback Linens.
1 case superfine do. for Sheet Rooms.
2 cases large Irish Linens.
2 cases White Brilands.
2 cases Linen Cotton, jeans.
1 do do do. mixed with Cotton.
1 do Plain and striped Drillings for Pants, &c.
2 do Linen Cambrics.
1 do Table Linens, all widths.
2 do Linen Damasks.
3 do Linen Canvas Bolting.

All of which will be sold at low prices and warranted.

Washington Hotel.

Mr. P. KENNEDY has the pleasure to inform the public that they have just opened the "Washington Hotel," on Lake Pontchartrain, and that they are now prepared to offer visitors to call and taste for themselves.

The table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies of the season, served up in the best style—Wines, Liquors, and Segars of first quality, fresh Fish, &c.

SPORTING.—Sportsmen who can take an occasional shot (occasionally, in a dry and dark place) is invited.

Hack—In another state from 20 to 30 cents.

Omnibus—Leave office to office, will be in number. Also, to call and examine our Warerooms.

P. S. KENNEDY, Proprietor, 12 Tchoupitoulas.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JENKINS & TIGLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. W. Tigler retiring from the concern. Outstanding business will be liquidated by either partner.

THO. C. JENKINS,
C. W. TIGLER.

The undersigned will continue the business, from the date, on his own account.

THO. C. JENKINS, 93 Commercial.

In retiring from business, I take this opportunity to thank my friends for many favors, and to solicit a continuance of the same favors, in my new business.

C. W. TIGLER.

Catalogue Sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods—Without Reserve.

—The attention of dealers is recalled to the improved Catalogue Sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, to take place This Day, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, at P. PETTIJOHN'S Auction Room, No 8 Carondelet.

apr20

Dr. H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

THE original and genuine, is prepared only by the inventor, Dr. H. Dalley, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ask for the written signature of the inventor, on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold by Druggists.

Illuminations Now be Cured!

HERE IS CLEVELAND'S ROYAL OINTMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—Victor's Vegetable Affection—This unrivalled medicine is now offered to the public, with the assurance of the perfect success, in the cure of the most inveterate cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Sore Hands, Sore Fingers, Sore Joints, Sore Backs, Sore Sides, Sore Limbs, Sore Bones, Sore Nails, Sore Heads, Sore Ears, Sore Noses, Sore Eyes, Sore Lungs, Sore Bowels, Sore Kidneys, Sore Bladders