The Daily Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,033.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12th, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the *Bee*, we take pleasure in recommending the firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

WALKER'S PROSPECTS.

From Nicaragua is looked for with anxiety. There is no disguising the fact that the intelligence of the battle of Rivas, and the reported rout of the Costa Ricans, which was hailed with a much joy and exultation in the South, was received at the North with a large share of incredulity, and not alone at the North, but in the neighborhood of the White House. Perhaps in most of these cases the wish may be father to the thought; but nevertheless some of the journals present plausible reasons for distrusting the favorable accounts received by the Orleans. The New York *Express* says that the editors have seen letters from reliable parties engaged in the battle of Rivas, which give a very different account from that published in *El Nicaraguense*. One of these letters, for example, states, that the actual fighting ceased in the streets of Rivas at two o'clock in the morning, "whereupon we, (that is, Gen. Walker,) left; which we did not know till next day, that the enemy had evacuated the place four an hour previously;" and that "whether" party would acknowledge a defeat." The *Express* further says that Walker's loss was under-stated, and that of the Costa Ricans much exaggerated by the account referred to—that the Costa Ricans had not more than 1500 men, all told, while Walker had 600, and that the loss of the former did not exceed 400 men.

Similar statements have appeared in the *Times* and the *Tribune*, but have attracted less attention, because those journals are known to be rabid denouncers of Walker and his enterprise. The *Express*, on the contrary, is a just and impartial sheet.

If we approach the atmosphere of Washington, we find a similar spirit of detraction manifested. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which being thoroughly Democratic and exclusively Southern, might be supposed to regard the Walker government in Nicaragua with special favor, contains a very severe article on the subject, in which Walker and the adventurers under him are treated as a set of scurvy outlaws. The *Enquirer* speaks of the intrinsic improbability of the news from Nicaragua, and is confident that Walker, instead of having achieved triumphs, has sustained a series of repulses, and believes that if his fortunes be not absolutely desperate, it is altogether improbable that he can recover his position. We quote a portion of this exceedingly hostile article:

Two slight but very significant circumstances make it probable at least to our mind that Walker is a beaten and ruined man. These are the disaffection in his own ranks and the triumphant and successful action of the enemy. If the commander of the Costa Ricans had not been perfectly confident of success he would not have invited retaliation on himself by refusing quarter and denouncing in the ruthless slaughter on the Nicaraguans after the battle of Rivas. And desperate indeed must be Walker driven to this severe discipline cannot prevent the desertion of his men.

The invasion of Costa Rica with such an inadequate force was an enterprise which nothing less than a miracle could rescue from hopeless disaster. The Roman General rescued the part of Scipio, and Walker has to retreat from the enemy's country to defend his own capital. He is reduced in the attempt to recover Rivas. How long will he hold Granada?

The varying fortunes of the Lilliputian struggle between a pigmy Republic and a handful of crazy filibusters excite that sort of interest with which a person contemplates a cock fight or sees a dog worry a couple of shoulder strikers. In itself the contest is little better than an exciting amusement; but circumstances may give a prodigious importance. When the Olympians abandon ed their neutrality and precipitated in the trifles of mortals the Greeks began to take sides, and Troy fell with the rush of contending hosts. Even while the struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was in the colonial stage, the Costa Ricans were waxing war should the great powers be involved in the fray. So to insure the aid to enable them to crush Walker and the Democratic government. To that end Walker naturally invites every sort of violence and outrage on American citizens in Central America. To that end his agents magnify an accidental riot into a deliberate and bloody massacre. With equal sagacity, but perhaps with a less degree of refinement, the Costa Rican government solicits the alliance and active aid of Great Britain.

Now, we have no doubt that the British government intends to take part in the difficulty further than is necessary to protect the rights of its own subjects. But, in our opinion, we should rather applaud and imitate the vigilant energy with which it discharges this duty. An American squadron should be present to protect the persons and the rights of American citizens in Nicaragua, *and to maintain the neutrality of the country.* Nothing short of this would be necessary. We should indicate the government to interfere in the fight between a band of outlaws on one side and the public authorities on the other.

There is something in the tone of this malignant philippic which we are at a loss to understand. It is intelligible enough that an Abolition paper should view Walker's expedition through the jaundiced medium of its hatred to the South, but why the Richmond *Enquirer* should feel itself called upon to deprecate and disparage the success of a Southerner, aided by Southern men, in an enterprise the success of which is calculated in every way to benefit the South, is somewhat enigmatical. True it is that the administration is hostile to Walker; true that Marcy—for Pierce is merely his instrument—has displayed persistent animosity towards the Rivas government; but this does not justify the bitterness of the Richmond *Enquirer*. That journal represents the Democracy of Virginia, who are almost unanimous for Buchanan. It represents the strongest phases of Southern sentiment, and should be the last to follow so false a guide as a Northern politician, the spawn of the venal crew that composed the justly odious Albany regency. We are driven to the belief that the *Enquirer*, after all, is destitute of a particle of independence, and denounces Walker simply because it has not manliness enough to assume a position on any subject in accordance with opposition to that taken by Mr. Pierce. It is another of the many deplorable illustrations of the degrading influence of extreme party attachments.

Walker's letter to Senator Weller, read by the latter in the Senate Chamber, seems written in rather a gloomy view. He certainly expects nothing from our government, for he says, plainly enough:

So far we have had great moral odds against us. The government to which we all naturally look for aid and comfort has treated us with coldness and disdain. There has been no government to encourage us and bid us "God speed." Nothing but our own sense of the justice of the cause we are engaged in and of its importance to the country of our birth has enabled us to struggle on as far as we have done. We may perish in the work we have undertaken, and our cause may be for a time lost. But if we fall, we feel it is in the path of honor. And what is life or what is success in comparison with the consciousness of having performed a duty, and of having co-operated, no matter how slightly, in the cause of improvement and progress? I begin, however, to leave facts, and therefore will conclude.

The uncertainty as to the true character of the late news, the cosipeus and incredulity with which it has been received in the North, and portions of the South, the contradictory statements contained in private letters from the seat of war, all tend to quicken public anxiety, and provoke eager solicitude to learn something definite and decisive. The next arrival will probably enable us to form a positive opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Nicaraguan government.

Last Change for the Season.—M. Barrere & Co., corner St. Ann and Burgundy streets, offer at their well known cheap store a very large assortment of goods, which having been purchased very low, can be sold at extremely moderate prices. The reader is referred to the advertisement containing the list of prices of many articles as a sample of the reduced rates at which they will be disposed. The occasion is a tempting one, especially to the ladies. Call and examine Barrere's stock, and you will be sure to buy something.

A despatch from Louisville, of the 6th inst., says that the steamboat *Effie Afton* struck one of the piers of the Rock Island bridge, and immediately afterwards taking fire, became, together with all her cargo, a total loss, valued altogether at $75,000.

The fire from her communicated to the bridge, one span of which was burnt.

The boats of the landing rang their bells and blew their whistles, in manifestation of the partial destruction of the bridge.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *John Simonds* for late Memphis papers.

The officers of the steamer *Niagara* have our thanks for late Louisville papers.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Latest from Liverpool—Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Saturday, April 26, noon.—Cotton is unchanged, and the sales of to-day, it is estimated, will reach 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs are unchanged.

Shenargun Meeting in New York.

New York, May 10.—A large and enthusiastic meeting in favor of Walker's movements in Nicaragua, was held last night.

Besides speeches from able speakers, letters of sympathy from Hon. Lewis Cass and others, were read.

Much material aid was promised, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

Fire in Hopkinsville, Ky.

Louisville, May 9.—Nearly the whole of the business portion of Hopkinsville, in this State, was consumed by fire on Sunday last. The loss is estimated at nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Arrival of the Texas.

We have not received our files of papers due by this steamer at the time we write, on account of the Post Office being closed; but, through the kindness of the officers of the vessel, we have been furnished with Vera Cruz papers up to the 8th inst., inclusive. On examination of them we find no news of much interest. Every thing appears quiet.

Among the passengers by the steamship *Texas* arrived from Vera Cruz, last evening, are Gen. James Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, and Mr. G. A. Trayes, Minister from Spain.

The steamer *Clyde* left Vera Cruz for St. Thomas via Havana, with $3,000,000 on board.

The Great American Battle.—We are indebted to the publishers, Miller, Orton & Mulligan, through B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of Miss Carroll's book. It is intensely American, and strong anti-Catholic. The best thing about it is the portraits of the leading men of the American party, such as Fillmore, Donelson, Stuart, Raynor, Broome, &c.

FROM UTAH.

Indian Depredations—Cold Weather—The Peculiar Institution of Utah, &c.

Great Salt Lake City, March, 1856.

Mr. Editor: The departure of Mr. Hockaday with the Eastern mail to-day affords me an opportunity of writing direct.

Indian depredations continue, and stock had been driven off by them, and several persons have been killed. In some of the settlements partial measures have been taken to regain the stolen cattle, but the usual pacific policy of Gov. Young is likely to be maintained towards them until actually compels an opposite course to be pursued.

A chief named Squash Head, who had been recently arrested by the United States District Court, cut his throat with a knife that had been given him to cut his bread and meat.

The weather is becoming more pleasant in this valley, which is the lowest in the basin, but in the other valleys and the mountains, the winter continues severe, with but little diminution of snow. A vast number of cattle have perished, and I am satisfied that I am fully within the mark when I say that the loss of stock throughout the different valleys at two-thirds, which is less than some estimate it.

The scarcity of forage and low condition of the stock will interfere materially with starting the contemplated Express between Sacramento (Cal.) and the Missouri river, which was to have been put in operation during the spring, under the patronage and support of Gov. Young and the principal men in the Territory.

The delegates chosen in the several precincts, last month, are to assemble in convention in this city, on the 16th inst., to take measures towards applying for admission into the Union as an independent State. This question will offer a nut for our wiseacres in Congress to crack, and let off a vast quantity of gas, while the religious portion will have an opportunity of exhibiting their horror of the peculiar institution" of Utah, by which rabid Abolitionists display in reference to our Southern "peculiar institution." As a State rights man of the old school, I cannot consider that the people of a State or Territory have a right to adopt as many "peculiar institutions" as they see proper, provided they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. I maintain that a citizen of Utah has far more legal right to take and support as many wives as he can get, and children, than the citizens of other States and Territories have in pursuing the "peculiar institution" which demands a sale and transfer for public opinion and law justify the one, while they are, or profess to be opposed to the other.

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The Abolitionists in Pursuit of Edward Everett.—At the late Rhode Island anti-slavery Convention of the intense black revolutionary abolition school, men and women, William Lloyd Garrison, as usual on these occasions throughout New England, played the principal character, among the resolutions which he offered, and which were "unanimously adopted," we give the following as a sample:

Resolved, That as Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, so a distinguished conservative statesman of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, at a time when the States are on the brink of a civil war, and the liberties of the people all in the dust under the hoof of the slave power, goes forth to deliver an eloquent but fulsome panegyric upon the character of Washington, and to secure for himself, therefore, the applause of an admiring multitude, ostensibly as a mark of profound veneration for the memory of the "Father of his Country," but really for the benefit of the circumstances, to give comfort and aid to a slaveholding oligarchy; to perpetuate a prosperous carpsack, and to gain a fresh blow at the anti-slavery cause.

"Brink of a civil war!" "Liberties of the people all in the dust!" "Aid and comfort to the slave oligarchy!" Why does Massachusetts continue to permit these raving lunatics to run at large?

Dreadful Tornado.

A fearful tornado passed through this section of country on Sunday last. The first place we hear of it striking, was at Church Hill. Several citizens—Orr, Donohoe, Holdsworth—have had their dwellings injured by it. It is said that Mr. Donohoe had his quarters all blown down, his fences carried away, and his negro quarters torn to the place. The roof of Mr. Redmon's house was blown off and a member of his family severely injured thereby. Mr. Orr's house, gin and quarters were entirely blown away, and Mr. C. himself so badly injured by falling timber that his life is in quite a precarious situation. And Mr. Putman Scott informs us that his fences were entirely carried away, and all the timber immediately around his houses felled to the ground, and much damage done to the crops, &c.

The next we hear of it, is its appearance in the Red Lick neighborhood, at the residence of William Vause, Esq., the roof of which was blown off, and all his quarters, gin and outhouses entirely demolished; five negroes were severely injured on his place, and one perhaps mortally. It passed over then to Mr. Conrad's on which it also left the mark of its outhouses, scattering his dry goods all over the country in its wake.

It has been much heard of its appearance at Mr. William Page's, where it completely carried away every thing before it—houses, fences, &c., and severely injuring Mr. Page. We also learn that J. W. Burch, Esq., had the roof of his dwelling and of all his quarters and outhouses blown off.

It is impossible at present almost to conceive of the damages done to property and crops. We have been told by those who have visited the scene of disaster, that even chickens, birds, hogs, cattle, &c. were killed by its fury. Wagons were blown to pieces, and the fragments, with carpets and rails, were taken and carried to great distances. Perhaps not since the eventful tornado of 1840, has there passed through this country one equalling this in power and disaster. Without doubt we shall hear of its ravages through a large portion of the State. From its course it seems to have arisen in the South west and passed on to the North east.

Fayette (Miss.) Watch-Tower, May 2.

France and England.—The New York *Sun* notices the jealousies between England and France, growing out of the Crimean war.—The Emperor is charged with ordering and approving the memoir of Baron de Barancourt, which gives France the chief glory of the war. Blackwood complains of the sanction of the Emperor of the French to this work, which is held to be most offensive to the English.

"One would imagine," says Blackwood, "that they (the English) were some petty contingent merged in the vast shadows of the Power they were Allied with and of the reputation of its Generals." Even the Naval Power of England, displayed in the transportation of the Allied army from Varna to Eupatoria, receives no recognition at the French historian's hand. On this point, the English critic is most sensitive."

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Kansas.—A letter from Westport, Kansas, says: Col. Sumner arrived at Lawrence on the 20th ult., with his whole command. Gov. Reeder was charged with the duty of arresting the assistors' tents on the pro-slavery party; but Col. Sumner denied this, and said if the Governor wished to settle it, he would soon settle it.

Stringfellow demanded to appear on behalf of Kansas before the Congressional Committee, after Sumner got through with the introduction testimony and examine witnesses.

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Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, May 4, 1856.

Your Whig Senator, Mr. Benjamin, made a formal renunciation of his connection with that party, on Friday, or proclaimed the dissolution and dispersion thereof, and went over to the Democracy. Gen. Cass congratulated him on his change of position — very proper person to do so—since the General himself made a sudden somerset in 1829, and went from the then National Republican or Adams' party, afterwards Whig party, over to the Jackson, afterwards Democratic party.

Mr. Benjamin, as I was informed, not being present at the time, took occasion to speak his mind of the American party, which I am sorry was not very favorable. I regret the course Mr. B. has taken, because he is a man of firm mind and abilities, amiable temper, courteous manners, and a very agreeable speaker. In doing what he has done, he but follows the example of Toombs, Stephens, Clingman, Pratt, Faulkner, Cushing, Wise, and many others, who are now to be found in the ranks of that host against whose severed ranks they rattled under the gallant Clay, for years, with manly courage and noble zeal. It makes one sick and distrustful of men, of human nature, to witness such changes; but their frequency now seems to save the reproach from those particular and stinging reproaches which are usually cast upon him whose desertion is an isolated case.

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Whether this will be done or not, may depend upon the next news to be received from that country, and also upon the effect which Gen. Pierce may suppose it would have, favorable or unfavorable, upon his nomination. Mr. Douglas has the inside of this track, and Gen. Pierce will not now be able to crowd him out of it. George Law, George Sanders, and others of that stripe, are for Douglas against the field.

George Law, you will remember, sought the nomination, and made great efforts to obtain it, of the Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore; he was therefore bound, by all the laws which govern *honorable* men, to abide by and support the nomination: to do otherwise would be considered in all civilized communities base and dishonorable; and yet George opposes the nominee with all the malignity of a man who has been defeated, and is resolved to regain the stolen cattle, but the usual pacific policy of Gov. Young is likely to be maintained towards them until actually compels an opposite course to be pursued.

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The scarcity of provisions and consequent suffering which prevails, will have a tendency to drive off several in the spring who are "tacking in full," if they can get the provisions and cattle sufficient to take them to the States or California. We had no mail from the East since the receipt of the October mail.

The Abolitionists in Pursuit of Edward Everett.—At the late Rhode Island anti-slavery Convention of the intense black revolutionary abolition school, men and women, William Lloyd Garrison, as usual on these occasions throughout New England, played the principal character, among the resolutions which he offered, and which were "unanimously adopted," we give the following as a sample:

Resolved, That as Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, so a distinguished conservative statesman of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, at a time when the States are on the brink of a civil war, and the liberties of the people all in the dust under the hoof of the slave power, goes forth to deliver an eloquent but fulsome panegyric upon the character of Washington, and to secure for himself, therefore, the applause of an admiring multitude, ostensibly as a mark of profound veneration for the memory of the "Father of his Country," but really for the benefit of the circumstances, to give comfort and aid to a slaveholding oligarchy; to perpetuate a prosperous carpsack, and to gain a fresh blow at the anti-slavery cause.

"Brink of a civil war!" "Liberties of the people all in the dust!" "Aid and comfort to the slave oligarchy!" Why does Massachusetts continue to permit these raving lunatics to run at large?

Dreadful Tornado.

A fearful tornado passed through this section of country on Sunday last. The first place we hear of it striking, was at Church Hill. Several citizens—Orr, Donohoe, Holdsworth—have had their dwellings injured by it. It is said that Mr. Donohoe had his quarters all blown down, his fences carried away, and his negro quarters torn to the place. The roof of Mr. Redmon's house was blown off and a member of his family severely injured thereby. Mr. Orr's house, gin and quarters were entirely blown away, and Mr. C. himself so badly injured by falling timber that his life is in quite a precarious situation. And Mr. Putman Scott informs us that his fences were entirely carried away, and all the timber immediately around his houses felled to the ground, and much damage done to the crops, &c.

The next we hear of it, is its appearance in the Red Lick neighborhood, at the residence of William Vause, Esq., the roof of which was blown off, and all his quarters, gin and outhouses entirely demolished; five negroes were severely injured on his place, and one perhaps mortally. It passed over then to Mr. Conrad's on which it also left the mark of its outhouses, scattering his dry goods all over the country in its wake.

It has been much heard of its appearance at Mr. William Page's, where it completely carried away every thing before it—houses, fences, &c., and severely injuring Mr. Page. We also learn that J. W. Burch, Esq., had the roof of his dwelling and of all his quarters and outhouses blown off.

It is impossible at present almost to conceive of the damages done to property and crops. We have been told by those who have visited the scene of disaster, that even chickens, birds, hogs, cattle, &c. were killed by its fury. Wagons were blown to pieces, and the fragments, with carpets and rails, were taken and carried to great distances. Perhaps not since the eventful tornado of 1840, has there passed through this country one equalling this in power and disaster. Without doubt we shall hear of its ravages through a large portion of the State. From its course it seems to have arisen in the South west and passed on to the North east.

Fayette (Miss.) Watch-Tower, May 2.

France and England.—The New York *Sun* notices the jealousies between England and France, growing out of the Crimean war.—The Emperor is charged with ordering and approving the memoir of Baron de Barancourt, which gives France the chief glory of the war. Blackwood complains of the sanction of the Emperor of the French to this work, which is held to be most offensive to the English.

"One would imagine," says Blackwood, "that they (the English) were some petty contingent merged in the vast shadows of the Power they were Allied with and of the reputation of its Generals." Even the Naval Power of England, displayed in the transportation of the Allied army from Varna to Eupatoria, receives no recognition at the French historian's hand. On this point, the English critic is most sensitive."

The *Sun* concludes that France and England must ere long be alienated.

Assaults.—A Manguee was badly cut on the steamboat landing on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, by unknown person. He was last to the hospital.

Alex. Chisholm was arrested on Saturday night, in the Second District, at the request of Edward Dunbar, for entering his premises and committing an assault and battery on his colored servant.

Thomas Reed was also arrested in the same district, at the request of Mr. Abat, for assaulting and beating him.

Two others, George White and Isaac Palmer, were arrested at the request of Rosie Wing, for causing a savage attack upon his premises, with no better intentions as to his person and other personal effects, at the corner of Berracks and Old Levee streets.

Pat Ferrigan was arrested on Saturday night, with one Mary Toso, have been charged, before Recorder Bright, with having conspired in making a brutal assault, with intent to kill, on Thomas Fleming, of Gravier street. Ferrigan is alleged to have struck him on his head and face with a heavy club, while Davis kicked him, the woman, meanwhile, laying on the poor fellow repeated blows. Davis and his wife entered a plea not guilty, and were held to bail for examination on the 22d inst.

George Bain was held in bearing on a charge of having cruelly kicked his countryman, Geo. Schrute.

Thomas Welch was examined on a charge of having committed an assault with a dangerous weapon, but was discharged.

One Pierre Alexander has been held to bail to answer Recorder Ramos for having severely beat and bruised Nicholas Vilhelm with a stick, without any provocation. Alexander was placed in the confinement in the Charity Hospital since the 8th of April. The right shoulder is badly injured; and it is feared that Alexander will have to cut off the arm. The Recorder fixed the bail of the accused at the moderate amount of $500.

Jeremiah Baldwin, who we, c., was also required to give bail in the sum of $1000, to answer before Recorder Ramos, for striking a white woman on the head with a chair.

Painful Accident.—On Saturday night, as a young man, Wm. La Fountain, was in the act of jumping on board one of the Algiers' ferry boats, he missed his footing, and falling into the river was struck by the wheels of the boat, and in a stantly killed. Deceased was employed at the Algiers Foundery, and was a promising young man.—He has a widowed mother resides on Robertson street.

A Ball to Pass Slavery.—Officer Forno reports a ball given last night at Union Hall, on Jackson street, Fourth District, to the old negro "Aunt Nancy," on attaining the age of this eldest child's widow, but without license to dance to the time even to their own advantage, much less that of "Widows and Orphans."

Insane.—John Tearney has been taken out of the Charity Hospital, upon the oath of the Secretary and Associate of the Board of Administrators, and requiring stronger restraints than those of the Hospital. His case is considered hopeless.

Boy Found Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Urbane Bahy, a fireman boy, aged 8 years, who was found drowned in the upper cypress pond. No. 2. Coroner Clarke. Verdict of the jury: "Accidental drowning."

Clothing, White Shirts, Hats, Caps, &c.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of extensive assortment of clothing, hats, caps, &c., and shirts, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Roche & Lemmont's auction rooms, No 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Duberman, Lewis C. Buhman, to Miss Adele Durand, both of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Peyton Mann, Mr. Daniela Collens, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 15th of April last, at La Rue, near Rios, (France,) Mr. L. J. Dufilho, Jr., aged 40 years, formerly a resident of New Orleans.

The Hair—In to day's paper will be found an advertisement of Professor O. J. Wood's renowned Hair Restorative. The statements contained in the letters of those who have used it are wonderful, but no less wonderful than true. This Restorative has not been long before the public, but has already attained a world wide reputation, and thousands daily thank the inventor for the opportunity to appear in a straightway and supply yourself.—*Glasgow Times.*

For sale by THOMAS RANKIN.
my12 Corner Camp and Gravier sts.

And for sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.
Nos. 21 and 161 Chartres st.

Wiser's Canadian Vermifuge.

This medicine should be on hand in every nursery and in every household. Not only a purgative in action, but unparalleled as a healing agent over the actions of the digestive powers, the liver and the kidneys. It removes about a condition of the general system, which prevents a new brood of worms from being generated after the old one has been destroyed.

Be particular and remember the name, WISER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE. No other only article that can be depended on remember this.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.
Nos. 21 and 161 Chartres st.
my13,15&17

Diseased Blood

Manifests itself by blotches, pimples, &c.; and is not only annoying to the sufferer, but dangerous. A few bottles of *Carter's Spanish Mixture* will expel the impurities and restore the health of the sufferer a speedy cure.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, at Dr. Carter's office, by
C. CAVAROC & CO,
my12 6t Nos. 23 and 164 Chartres st.

FIRST CHARGE OF THE SEASON.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner St. Ann and Burgundy Streets.

The undersigned have just received from Europe and the Northern markets a large and well selected assortment of seasonable goods, which they are desirous of offering to the public at extremely moderate terms. The season is far advanced, and they are desirous of affording to purchasers the benefit of the reduced rates which will be offered, on and after this day, (Monday) the 14th inst. Gentlemen will find no surprise even those who do not intend to buy.

500 Jaconet Flounced Dresses, 8/4;
400 Lenox Flounced Dresses, 6/4 and 2 25;
200 Barege Flounced Dresses, $4 50, 5, 6, and $8;
1000 English and French Jaconet Dresses, 6¼, 10, 12½, and 15c;
150 Printed Brilliantine Dresses, 18 and 20c;
400 Black and Colored Bombie Dresses, 10, 12½, and 15c;
250 Black and Colored Barege Dresses, 15, 20, and 25c;
500 pieces Curtain and Netting Muslins, $2 50, 3, 3 50 and 4;
1000 pieces Prints, 6¼, 8, 10, and 12½c;
50 Bundles Matting, 25c a yard;
500 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, 6¼, 10, 12½, 15, and 20c;
Persons to whom we have not granted our beautiful embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets, at $1, are informed that we have received from Harmon Colton at $6, 7, 8, and $10, a new consignment of the same, which we offer at the same price.

—ALSO—
Rachel Collars, Embroidered Edgings, common Collars, at 12½, 20, 25, and 37½c;
500 Embroidered