THE DAILY BEE,
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# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1855. VOL. XVI—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8026.



TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar, for every TEN lines, in each insertion of the first publication, and HALF that price on each of the subsequent ones. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in an 8 hour type.
☞ Advertisements must be paid for in cash, or else a stamped one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.


## THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1855.

**Subscriptions by the Week.**

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 12½ cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### TAXATION.

It is a matter of duty on the part of the New Orleans Bee to endeavor to give circulation and force to the appended to this article. It is a matter of duty on the part of the owners of real estate and slaves in New Orleans to the General Assembly, praying that body to affix a limit to the power of the Council to increase the taxation of property. The lead-article published in this document not only deserves a wide spread but was advocated by this paper only a few weeks ago at considerable length. In that article we stated briefly our contemplation to invest in the future growth of the city a provision limiting the increase of the tax imposed upon property. In considering the propriety of such a measure our language was as follows:

"We highly commend this proposition. The annual plan of fixing the taxes to represent an approximation of the current expenses, and not the percentage of the tax upon property. Under ordinary circumstances this would work well enough, but in the present state of our city, it would be unjust. The question with us is not how much are our expenses, but how much will be allowed to expend? Instead of estimating the sum total of expenditures by the amount of our revenue—which is not to create a fictitious value—[which necessitates which may be] *inflationism*, but let us limit our expenditures to our revenue. Let us imitate the example of the private citizen, who, if an unusually regulates his disbursements by the amount of his income.

"The New Orleans is in debt, and necessarily must meet principal or interest. Especially from that of real estate to sustain the tremendous burden imposed on its value will depreciate rapidly, and will eventually sink for the purpose. The property is ruined, and the city ceases to pay our debts by all destroying the principal upon which the interest is derived. Various taxes—a portion of the revenues is derived from the consolidated debt, and the bonds issued by the city to the companies, are dependent upon the city's ability to pay the interest. It is unquestionably the interest of the city that the per centage of taxation should be high enough to maintain a good faith of the city. This is another outlay should be made in regard to the city. We believe that when the revision of the Constitution before the Legislature, which provision absolutely limits the rate of taxation to a fraction of one half per cent. [illegible] extension of the tax [illegible] the Council [illegible] the power to increase the taxation [illegible] the owners of real estate [illegible] capitalists to [illegible] neglected branch [illegible] For dwellings [illegible] save by the sale [illegible] evidences of their ownership [illegible] that property [illegible] expenditures [illegible] public works, and [illegible] which is the folly [illegible] government may [illegible] power of the [illegible] vested in [illegible] houses, and the [illegible] has brought [illegible] to proper [illegible] per cent. [illegible] per cent. [illegible] per cent. [illegible] that in addition to [illegible] is subjected [illegible] State taxation, that [illegible] the adjoining [illegible] the whole expense for [illegible] of streets and [illegible] property is subject [illegible] heavy rates of [illegible] ration of wear and [illegible] loss of rent, it can [illegible] that nearly [illegible] property of the soil in [illegible] that the march [illegible] that many large [illegible] have been ruined [illegible] poor, are suffering [illegible] that many [illegible] in our midst are [illegible] in real estate, and [illegible] sustain them here; and [illegible] will be favored [illegible] establish their home [illegible] and adorn their [illegible] protected in such ex- [illegible] city government [illegible] the present condition [illegible] which the Legislature [illegible] the future advance [illegible] most seriously endanger [illegible] which the State itself [illegible] might seek to derive [illegible] jeopardized, unless [illegible] applied. The undersigned [illegible] in themselves no [illegible] interest, since the [illegible] investment in every [illegible] is left entirely [illegible] universal suffrage, are [illegible] from your honorable [illegible] that a law be passed [illegible] municipal authorities [illegible] taxation on real [illegible] as may be necessary to [illegible] debts of the city and no [illegible] the undersigned further [illegible] the present total debt of the [illegible] nearly twelve millions of [illegible] about one-sixth of the [illegible] of real estate and slaves [illegible] that to meet the interest [illegible] of this debt, and the gradual reduction of the capital under existing provisions of law, would require an annual tax of about $1 50 per centum. Although this would be a heavy burden, the people would willingly submit to it, in consideration of the permanent and security it would give them for the future.

The undersigned would also represent that [illegible] this reliable and sound revenue of the city, from other sources than real estate and slaves, appear to amount to about one million of dollars under the present system of charges. That [illegible] diminution, however, which has occurred from year to year since consolidation, in the revenues derived from the licensing of certain trades and professions, and from the great falling off therein, below the amounts previously made, as exhibited by official statements, it is reasonable to suppose, that by a better system of collections, under officers specially appointed to that duty, subject to a strict accountability, and interested by their commissions in realizing the greatest possible returns, these revenues might be materially increased. Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully submit, that under a city government, practising a moderate degree of economy, and confined to its proper and legitimate sphere of action, the ordinary administration of the city might well be conducted out of these other various and abundant resources.

"In praying for this limitation in their own behalf, or for any equivalent measure of relief which your honorable body may devise, the undersigned are far from desiring that any other interests in society should be oppressively taxed; they would be happy that similar limitations should be granted in favor of *all*; they are too well aware of the excessive taxation, wherever applied, defeats in the end its own object, by destroying or exhausting the substance on which it feeds. It is, therefore, as they humbly deem, for the common good, that they protest against the augmentation in progress, exercised by municipal authority, and they appeal for protection to the only legitimate sovereign, *the State itself*.

"And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

NORMAN'S HOLIDAY BOOKS.—Our friend B. M. NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street, has received a superb assortment of Annuals, Tokens, Souvenirs, works of Poetry, &c., suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. His collection of books and games for children is remarkably varied and attractive. These disposed to blend the useful with the agreeable in their purchases of Holiday presents, would do well to inspect the splendid contents of NORMAN'S shelves.

THE FAIR AT THE ORLEANS BALLROOM.—We again invoke public benevolence in behalf of the Ladies' Fair at the Orleans Ballroom for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum of the Third District. The Fair continues throughout the day, and will be closed this evening. The receipts have not been commensurate with the merits of the enterprise, and the exertions of the noble-hearted ladies who originated it. We trust that a liberal public will make amends to-day for its previous apathy.

GIQUEL & JAMISON.—We invite attention to the announcement of Messrs. GIQUEL & JAMISON, No. 18 Chartres street. This extensive house offer for sale at the lowest prices, an immense assortment of dry goods, comprising every variety of fashionable and fancy stuffs, the details of which will be found in their advertisement. The reputation of Messrs. GIQUEL & JAMISON for rich and beautiful, as well as substantial goods, and for reasonable prices, is so well established that it is unnecessary to do more than call public attention to the catalogue of the articles for sale by them.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE MASKED BALL.—The first of the St. Charles Theatre masked balls will be given on Christmas night. The names of the gentlemen composing the Committee of Invitation are published in our advertising columns. The price of a ticket for the ball and performance is $3.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Eclipse* for late Louisville papers.

We are indebted to the Hon. G. EVERTS, Jr., for interesting public documents.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons is an office of considerable emolument, according to the Washington *Globe*, in comparison with the office of Speaker of our House of Representatives. The salary of the former is £6,000 a year, exclusive of a furnished residence. At the end of his official labors he is generally rewarded with a peerage, and a pension of £4,000 for two lives. He is a member of the Privy Council, and entitled to rank after barons. Our Speaker receive nothing but double pay of a member.

Four fire companies have been disbanded in Brooklyn, New York, by order of the Common Council, from the fact that serious disturbances had arisen among them, and also that a number of runners were allowed to take charge of the various fire apparatus. Resolutions inflicting a penalty of five dollars for proceeding faster than a walk from a fire, and making all companies responsible for the misconduct, whether perpetrated by members or runners, were laid on the table, and made the special order for the next meeting.

"LA CRONICA" REVIVED.—This Spanish newspaper, which was suspended a while ago, in consequence of the severe illness of its editor and proprietor, A. X. SAN MARTIN, Esq., will resume its publication early in December. Mr. SAN MARTIN has been quite restored to health during his residence in Cuba to the interveaing time, the climate, with medical treatment, having effected a complete cure.

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.—From the mortality records, says the New York *Herald*, we learn that the total deaths during the twelve months previous to 1st June, 1855, numbered 323,023, of whom 304,601 were whites. This is in round figures, nearly one and four-tenths per cent on the total population, the lowest mortality, we venture to say, that has ever been recorded in any settled and civilized country. Foreign countries compare as follows:

| *Country.* | *Annual Mortality.* |
|---|---|
| England | 2.3 |
| France | 2.4 |
| Prussia | 2.7 |
| Austria | 3.4 |
| Russia | 3.5 |
| United States | 1.4 |

The Democratic Senators were upwards of three hours in caucus on the 14th inst., and had a long and stormy discussion on Public Printer. An adjournment was finally carried, and the caucus will convene on Monday, and then make the nomination. Mr. Iverson's resolutions were not taken up.

On the 14th, the early train from Somerville ran off the track near Scotch Plains, throwing the tender and one passenger car down an embankment, completely smashing them. They afterwards took fire, and were completely destroyed. None of the passengers were killed, but many hurt, among whom were Messrs. Vail, Thorn, Blusworth, Dunn and Prudeu, all of New York.

YOUNG FELIX.—Reports, believed to be authentic, inasmuch as they come from the Cuban Junta in Spain to the Junta in this country, state that Felix, and two companions, had either been pardoned, or permitted to escape from Ceuta, Africa, by the Spanish authorities. Also, Felix may be soon expected home. He was in good spirits when last heard from.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided recently in the Baltimore Superior Court, that when a broker negotiates paper without disclosing the name of his principal at the time of negotiation, and the paper should afterwards prove to be forged, he is liable to refund the money, though having no other interest in the transaction than the commission earned by the business. It then appears to be the duty of a taker to know that the paper he passes to third parties are genuine signatures, and he is only exempted from its necessity by revealing the name of the parties to whom the paper belongs.

The jury in the trial of Baker for the murder of Poole disagreed, and have been discharged. The last ballot stood—for manslaughter, seven; for murder in the first degree, two; and for acquittal, three.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1855.

THURSDAY.—No. 15. Wm. H. Goles et al. vs. Thos. Lagave. Argument continued by Mr. Hughes for defendants, and concluded by Mr. Fale for plaintiff.

No. 16. Isaac R. Smith, owner of sloop Fenton, vs. The State of Maryland. Argued by Mr. Labrode for plaintiff, and by J. W. Campbell, Esq., for defendant.

FRIDAY.—No. 19. David Bush vs. Mahorn Coopers, administrators. Argued by Mr. Bayard for plaintiff, and Mr. Crittenden for defendants.

No. 20. Samuel Verden, plaintiff, vs. Isaac Coleman. Argued by Mr. Gillers for plaintiff.

No. 8, original. Alabama vs. Georgia. Subpœna process on an award on motion of Mr. Phillips.

THE WORKS OF NOAH WEBSTER.—It is supposed, that with the exception of the Bible, the lexicographic works of Noah Webster have the largest circulation of any books in the English language. Nearly twelve hundred thousand copies of Webster's Spelling Book and it is estimated that more than one million of his Dictionaries are sold by one firm in this city last year. In Connecticut these works are found in one house out of every thirteen.

In conclusion, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparation.

Respectfully, yours, RALPH LUPE.

See advertisement.
For sale by
J. WEBSTER & CO.,
183 Chartres street, N. O.

LIVE OAK FOR SALE.—100 cords Yemassee; 50 do Live Oak boom; 30 do do, or boom; 100 do Cypress Shingles.
SEMMES, THOMAS, 9 CANTON st.

SEIZURE VANDERBILT ON THE BOOKS.—The *N. Y. Express* of the 17th says:

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Friday morning, and though the sun was out,—it was so foggy that the steamer *Vanderbilt* ran ashore abreast of Randall's island.

When the officers of the boat discovered that they were in danger, they attempted to throw out the anchor,—but the chain caught in the windlass, which prevented the anchor from reaching bottom, so as to hold her. The boat then, in the thick fog, immediately swung round on the rocks and, with the whole force of the strong tide, abreast of Randall's island. They were afraid to use the steam to put her ahead, lest they should run ashore,—and they had depended upon the anchor to hold her.

The passengers from Stonington, about 100 in number, were taken on board the *Connecticut*, the Norwich boat, which brought them to this city about 12 o'clock.

The *Vanderbilt* lies on the rocks,—the tide receding,—and will be nearly high and dry at low water. If she is got off the damage will be perhaps $1,500 or $2,000. If she don't leak too badly, she will doubtless get off when the tide rises again.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT AGAINST INVADING NICARAGUA.—The *Union* of the 14th inst., contains the following proclamation of the President of the United States:

*A Proclamation.*—Whereas information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others, resident therein, are preparing within the jurisdiction of the same to enlist, or enlist themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate, in military operations within the State of Nicaragua;

Now, therefore, I Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against commencing themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens, and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

[L. S.]—Done at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

MR. FILLMORE.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* states that in a few days since, as the steamer *Rainbow* was ascending Ohio river, an impromptu political meeting was held, and resolutions were passed and signed by over two hundred passengers, nominating Millard Fillmore as their first and only choice for the Presidency. The Portland *Advertiser*, glancing at the opposition candidates, remarks:

"Unquestionably the first in importance is Millard Fillmore, former Vice-President by vote of the people and President by 'act of Providence.' The Southern support he is considered to be morally sure of, notwithstanding the proverbial unreliability of that section to those who have served it. In the North his friends are confident of New York; while they think the old conservative portion of the Whig party, and even of the Democratic, will give him a fair show in New England and the West."

Mr. Fillmore has troops of friends everywhere throughout the Union.

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GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter asking me if I am a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give you to support me for that high office.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, of which I shall always preserve a grateful recollection, I reply that I am not a candidate for the Presidency, nor do I desire that my name should be presented in connection with it to the consideration of the Democratic party of the Union.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, truly yours,
LEWIS CASS.

Andrew J. Webster, Esq., and others, Philadelphia.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have adopted some new regulations to secure greater safety to those traveling over that road. The trains will not be run at night except on extraordinary emergencies, and then a man with a signal is to be sent in advance, the train going no faster than he can walk, and the conductor is to stand on the rear platform, holding a signal, and being in connection with the engine by the signal rope. The time of the trains will be so regulated that they will have no occasion to back, but they will remain on siddings when other trains are expected. The speed of the train is limited to thirty miles an hour. The stations on the road are also to be put in telegraphic communication, and carefully drawn rules have been issued concerning the trains. These precautions will prevent accidents, such as that at Burlington, and also remove the danger of collision.

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It would seem that Mr. Marcy and the President have agreed upon the one point—that in the event by the next arrival, which proved to be the *Baltic*, there should be no alteration in the British Minister's course towards the United States upon the subject of her demand, which was a satisfactory apology or the displacement of her Minister, the subject should be referred to Congress for immediate action. The message on this point will not probably undergo any material change.

According to the despatches from Denmark, there has been a recession from the Sound Dues Convention, which met on the 30th ult., by the governments of England, France, Spain and some other powers. Our more intelligent politicians think that this the demands of the United States for the abrogation of this law, in her case at least, will be complied with, leaving to European governments and those interested to follow our example, or to continue a submission to impositions of long standing and severity upon the commerce of the world.

I can learn nothing from Spain; but the positive instructions sent within the past few months by Marcy to Mr. Dodge, our Minister at Madrid, to invite the return of the Spanish government to our demands of long standing, particularly for pecuniary redress for injuries sustained by American citizens, are probably replied to in his communication.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertions made by the Union of this city, that Spain had settled her difficulties with the United States, it is now found that there is not a solitary case where redress has been given, further than promises are concerned. It was the wish of the President to hear once more from Europe before his message was placed before Congress; and it is probable, from information which I have just received, that anxiety is expressed by him for Congress to proceed at once to business.

GEN. CASS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.—Gen. Cass has introduced two bills into the Senate, one making an appropriation for the flats of Red River, and another for the flats of St. Mary's—both in the face of Mr. Pierce's veto of the last River and Harbor bill. We must have a new plank in the Democratic platform on this subject, or we can't navigate at all. When such constitutional doctors differ as Gen. Pierce and Gen. Cass, how are common Democrats to decide? Gen. Cass sticks to the flats.—*Ib.*

SHOCKING CRUELTY.—We have to record one of the most violent manifestations of fatal ingratitude that has ever came under notice. Mr. Longfellow, fresh from his laurels in country, says that a warrior, having got "very angry,"

"Seized his grandmother and threw her
Up into the sky at midnight,
Right against the moon he threw her;
'Tis her body that you see there!"

Gaslighters, waggon-makers, the deputy sheriff of the ward, were on the track of the villain, at the last accounts from Hiawatha.

### Mississippi Supreme Court.

*Complaints of Judge Chase, Judge Sharkey, Judge Mills and Judge Handy of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, Presiding.*

JACKSON, Miss., October 30, 1855.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: Messrs. Mercer & Green deemed here, in addition to the ordinary sale of *Sands's Sarsaparilla*, your agency, that I sold more of them than any other medicine. I find they are now used by convalescents from pulmonic or rebuild their broken constitutions. I have during the last summer, in my own family, four sickness, and have administered to no first by a neighbor, at a time from my system was so reduced from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me no appetite, and I could not retain food upon my whole system. In one of the desperate cases of my family I ordered my experience of the use of your Sarsaparilla, and in three days I saw a change for the better. Since which time they have had a large sale, and have now become the standard remedy in this city.

In concluding, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparation.

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### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Sheridan makes his last appearance here to-night. He will play in the Yankee in England, in Rose Mallet, and in the Last Loaf. No one should miss the opportunity, which is the last opportunity of seeing this matchless comedian.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The performances at this house to-night will consist of A Lover by Proxy, Bob Nettles, and the Young Actress. Miss Jennie Robertson appears as Bob Nettles, and in five different parts in The Young Actress. Mr. Owens, Mr. Hourdequin, and Mr. Frazier will also appear. Such a bill as this should attract, as doubtless it will, a large house.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Robinette's opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor," it still in contemplated to have to-night. The parts of Edgar and Lucia, which will be sustained by Mr. Delagrave and Miss Cotton, have rarely found before a more city such able representatives.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINER.—The annual exhibition of the public schools of the First District came off yesterday, and a great day it was for the pupils who have been struggling since the regular opening of schools for months past. Lyceum Hall, where the exhibition was held, was crowded in its utmost, and was perfectly resplendent with youth and beauty. We have rarely in our whole life witnessed so cheerful and animated a scene.

The exercises, which consisted of the reading of compositions, singing, addresses and declamation, were of a very interesting character. The order of the exercises was as follows:

MORNING SESSION COMMENCED AT 10 O'CLOCK.

1 Address—Resources of the South—Alfred W. Perry.
2 Composition—Progress of Science—Miss Fannie Ellis.
3 Composition—Uses of Knowledge—Miss Eliza Barry.
4 Address—The Present Age—John J. Boland.
5 Composition—Letters of the Puritan Fathers.
6 Address—Our Imperfect Institutions—Otis Morris.
7 Composition—The Flag of our Union—Miss Rosalie Harris.
8 Declamation—Cassius & Brutus—Henry O. Jamison.
9 Composition—Le Depart de Napoleon.
10 Address—Preservation of American Union—Solomon L. Rivers.
11 Composition—Shores of the Mediterranean—Miss Margaret E. Myers.

SONG—STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

11 Address—Our youth the hope of the country—Edwin H. Hyde.
12 Composition—Rise of English History—Miss Anna Cleveland.

SONG—HOME SWEET HOME.

Valedictory—Miss Cornelia Keary.
Valedictory—Thomas H. Bacon.

AFTERNOON SESSION COMMENCED AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Distribution of Premiums—Yankee Doodle
Chorus of "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "Home, sweet Home," and "Yankee Doodle," to be sung in the most spirited style, and formed one of the most entertaining features of the exhibition. It was a pleasure to hear so many beautiful young hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

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It would seem that Mr. Marcy and the President have agreed upon the one point—that in the event by the next arrival, which proved to be the *Baltic*, there should be no alteration in the British Minister's course towards the United States upon the subject of her demand, which was a satisfactory apology or the displacement of her Minister, the subject should be referred to Congress for immediate action. The message on this point will not probably undergo any material change.

According to the despatches from Denmark, there has been a recession from the Sound Dues Convention, which met on the 30th ult., by the governments of England, France, Spain and some other powers. Our more intelligent politicians think that this the demands of the United States for the abrogation of this law, in her case at least, will be complied with, leaving to European governments and those interested to follow our example, or to continue a submission to impositions of long standing and severity upon the commerce of the world.

I can learn nothing from Spain; but the positive instructions sent within the past few months by Marcy to Mr. Dodge, our Minister at Madrid, to invite the return of the Spanish government to our demands of long standing, particularly for pecuniary redress for injuries sustained by American citizens, are probably replied to in his communication.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertions made by the Union of this city, that Spain had settled her difficulties with the United States, it is now found that there is not a solitary case where redress has been given, further than promises are concerned. It was the wish of the President to hear once more from Europe before his message was placed before Congress; and it is probable, from information which I have just received, that anxiety is expressed by him for Congress to proceed at once to business.

GEN. CASS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.—Gen. Cass has introduced two bills into the Senate, one making an appropriation for the flats of Red River, and another for the flats of St. Mary's—both in the face of Mr. Pierce's veto of the last River and Harbor bill. We must have a new plank in the Democratic platform on this subject, or we can't navigate at all. When such constitutional doctors differ as Gen. Pierce and Gen. Cass, how are common Democrats to decide? Gen. Cass sticks to the flats.—*Ib.*

SHOCKING CRUELTY.—We have to record one of the most violent manifestations of fatal ingratitude that has ever came under notice. Mr. Longfellow, fresh from his laurels in country, says that a warrior, having got "very angry,"

"Seized his grandmother and threw her
Up into the sky at midnight,
Right against the moon he threw her;
'Tis her body that you see there!"

Gaslighters, waggon-makers, the deputy sheriff of the ward, were on the track of the villain, at the last accounts from Hiawatha.

### Mississippi Supreme Court.

*Complaints of Judge Chase, Judge Sharkey, Judge Mills and Judge Handy of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, Presiding.*

JACKSON, Miss., October 30, 1855.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: Messrs. Mercer & Green deemed here, in addition to the ordinary sale of *Sands's Sarsaparilla*, your agency, that I sold more of them than any other medicine. I find they are now used by convalescents from pulmonic or rebuild their broken constitutions. I have during the last summer, in my own family, four sickness, and have administered to no first by a neighbor, at a time from my system was so reduced from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me no appetite, and I could not retain food upon my whole system. In one of the desperate cases of my family I ordered my experience of the use of your Sarsaparilla, and in three days I saw a change for the better. Since which time they have had a large sale, and have now become the standard remedy in this city.

In concluding, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparation.

Respectfully, yours, RALPH LUPE.

See advertisement.
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SEMMES, THOMAS, 9 CANTON st.


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CIGARS—Landing from brig W. D. Miller, from Havana, 230,000 assorted Cigars, consisting of La Regalia Havana, La Regalia Imperiales, Manto Cristo, Intimidad, Sol and Sobrados. For sale by
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CHEAP HAVANA CIGARS.—Landing this day, 2,500 Cabanas of Millars from $18 to $60 per 1,000, bought from the successors of Valls, for sale by
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