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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1860.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is extended to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Hache & Lesconeut, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, books, shoes, brogans, spring and summer clothing.

By A. Fernandez, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Marigny and Marais streets, a coffee-stand and privileges.

By R. H. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Magazine street, whiskey, bagging and rope.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, champagne.

By Hache & Lesconeut, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street, damaged shoes.

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON.

The Democrats have been so busy in fighting Senator DOUGLAS on the one hand, and in belittering up the pretensions of the various candidates for the Presidential nomination on the other, that they appear almost entirely to have overlooked the possible intrusion of some one not embraced within the programme, yet who may, peradventure, greatly disturb the calculations of political schemers. We refer to Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas. This distinguished citizen has been lately urged upon the Charleston Convention by a number of respectable journals as the very man, above all others, to conciliate the conflicting sentiment of the North and South, to secure the triumph of conservative nationalism, and to break down the Black Republican organization. The General himself, in answer to interrogatories addressed him by his friends, has expressed great repugnance to be taken up by a convention, in consequence of the considerations of availability, instead of worth, public services and principle, which usually govern such assemblages. He is willing, however, that his claims should be submitted to the people. With equal frankness and independence he remarks:

"If my name should be used in connection with the Presidency, the movement must originate with the people themselves, as well as end with them. I will not consent to have my name submitted to any convention, nor would I accept a nomination, if it were tendered me, and procured by contrivance, trick or management. If such a thing were possible, that I could be elected and not in harmony with the voice of the majority of the American people, I would not hold the position a single day, but retire to private station solaced by self-respect."

But notwithstanding General HOUSTON's distrust of political conventions, his admirers continue to urge the expediency of his nomination. The New York *Sun*, which has always been Democratic in its leanings, says:

A most active movement has been commenced to induce the Charleston Convention to nominate Sam Houston for the Presidency. The "Old Line Union Whigs" declare, unreservedly, that if he is made the candidate, he will have their cordial support. We do not think, however, that the Charleston Convention will do any thing so sensible as to nominate Gen. Houston. It will adopt a platform which the old Texan hero could not endorse. There is a very great probability—should the Charleston and Chicago Conventions make unsatisfactory nominations—that Sam will be run as an independent Union candidate.

The Memphis *Enquirer* holds that in all those virtues and qualifications that fit a man to be the Chief Executive of a great State or nation, General HOUSTON has no superior—and has had none, since JACKSON—of whom he was not only the pupil, alike in war and statesmanship, but the devoted friend and especial favorite through life, and of whose great character he is the truest and best living representative. The Flatbush N. Y. *Journal* and the *Highland Democrat* raise the name of HOUSTON to the head of their columns. The Austin (Texas) *Intelligencer* is an ardent supporter of the General. Finally the New York *Express*—able, faithful and influential—endorses old SAM in emphatic and uncompromising terms. We copy the annexed article from that paper of the 6th inst., as a specimen of the tendency of public opinion:

The Connecticut and the Rhode Island elections present to you two modes of thinking. In Connecticut, you ran the Democratic machine, pure and simple; and, though you got hundreds of Old Line Whig votes, yet you were beaten.

In Rhode Island, you joined with us in "smashing the machine," and the result is a good enough Democratic victory for all practical purposes, as well as a victory for the Old Line Whigs and other conservatives.

The like moral and points are to come up at Charleston. The machine is to be worked there, fearfully, in a few days.

If you run on old dead issues, etc., etc., which the negro has interred, and keep up rigid, strict party lines, you are likely to be whipt, perhaps as badly whipt, but *whipt* effectually, as in Connecticut; but if you join with us outsiders, as in Rhode Island, in *smashing*, or in round the machine, victory, beautiful and brilliant, is certain to settle upon your banners—in the Northern as well as in the Southern States.

To conquer at home, as well as have a shadowy victory from abroad.

The man to do this—the *coming* man—is, as we have already hinted, Gen. Sam Houston. He presents Northern as well as Southern men a record. He represents the principle of *peace* as well as of *stand still*, which has been the death policy of the present Administration, except in the negro. He shoves the negro off the track, and puts the country on; and the man who can do that is the GREAT CONSERVATOR required.

When Douglas is shoved off the track—as everybody now indicate he will be, though having a majority of the Convention—will Sam Houston then be the Southern man for Northern men to put on the Southern Democrats will say "No!" because he voted against the Kansas Nebraska Bill; but that bill, now, is almost as unpopular South as it is North. The South lost every thing by it, and under it, and, therefore, old Sam's vote there is popular with the Southern masses, as well as with the Northern masses, of all parties. Figure up for him, to start with, every Southern State—and then add on Oregon, California, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

At any rate, if Northern conservative Whig and other votes are wanted, or needed, for the Charleston candidate, Sam Houston is the man to make sure of them.

Our readers are aware that we have heretofore believed that the only method by which Black Republicanism could be defeated in the coming Presidential contest, was by the nomination at Charleston of a sound, conservative Democrat, who, by force of character, popularity and principles, might conciliate the support of all good men in both sections. Such a candidate we think, will be found in Judge DOUGLAS, and should he be nominated, we are certain no doubt whatever of the triumph of Democracy. It may be, however, that Douglas will be overslaughed at Charleston, and that some unconditional representative of Southern sectionalism will be put forward. In such an event, we think it extremely probable that the Union party will take up Gen HOUSTON, and that the conservative elements of both parties will array themselves in his behalf. We have little expectation of seeing him nominated by the Charleston Convention. He is entirely too independent to suit any cut and dried political caucus.

GAZZANIGA IN OPERA.—We would remind our readers that Signora Gazzaniga will make her last appearance this evening at the Orleans Theatre, appearing in the last act of Trovatore, the second act of Lucrezia Borgia, and the fourth act of La Favorite. She will be assisted by Messrs Tamaro, Berthal and Sanderson.

THE PANOPTICON FOR ANOTHER WEEK.—This magnificent and life-like exhibition of the rebellion in India will continue in our city one week longer. Remember, it is to be seen at Armory Hall. Nothing can be conceived of a finer and more impressive character, or more true to nature than this wonderful triumph of genius applied to mechanism and painting.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Spring Clothing, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Hache & Lesconeut's auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

SUCCESSION OF CLEMENCE ODER.—We call the attention of purchasers to the sale of property of the said succession, which will take place, to effect a partition, on Saturday next, 14th April 1860, at the St. Charles Hotel. The properties consist of three splendid lots at the corner of Carondelet and Julia streets, and three other contiguous lots, and the buildings thereon, at the corner of Carondelet and Clio streets. For terms see the advertisement.

WOMEN GOING TO BED.—Some fine writer gives the following as the manner in which a young lady goes to bed:

When bed time arrives she trips up stairs with a candle in hand, and if she had pleasant company during the evening, with some agreeable ideas in her head. The candle on the toilet, and her luxuriant hair is speedily emancipated from the thraldom of combs and pins. If she usually wears "water curls," or uses the "iron," her hair is brushed very carefully from her forehead, and the whole completely secured, if not, why then her lovely tresses are soon hid in innumerable bits of paper. This task accomplished, a night cap appears, it may be with plain muslin, or perhaps with heavy lace, which hides all save her own sweet countenance. As soon as she tries the strings she probably takes a peep in the glass, and half smiles and blushes at what she sees. The light is out—her fair delicate form gently presses the couch, and like a dear, innocent, lovely creature, as she is, falls gently to sleep with a smile on her still sweeter face.

We don't approve of the description, and feel safe in saying that the young lady at least takes off her shoes and stockings, and becomes separated from her skeleton skirt before her delicate form presses the couch.

DANGEROUS FRAUD—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We invite the aid of all who know the inestimable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the afflicted in every section of the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to justice the scamps or imitators of the preparation and their aiders and abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this popular restorative have recently been brought out in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these abominations, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the press. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity. Please see to it, therefore, that the article you buy has a fac simile of the proprietors' signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

Excommunication of King Victor Emanuel—Massacre at Rome—185 Persons Wounded—The American Consul Stabbed—Austria Protests Against Annexation—War Preparations in France—Warrants Against Heenan and Sayers—Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Persia, Capt. E. B. Lott, of the British and North American line, from Liverpool, arrived at Jersey City to-day.

The Persia left Liverpool on Saturday, the 31st ult., touched at Queenstown Sunday evening, the 1st inst., and consequently brings one day's later advices than were received by the Prince Albert.

Her commercial news has, however, been fully anticipated.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 31.—The London money market closed very firm, with an active demand.

The Bank rates have advanced to 4½ per cent.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY—SAVOY AND NICE TO BE RELEASED FROM ALLEGIANCE.

The complication of the present state of affairs in Italy needs to be much deplored.

The Pope excommunicated King Victor Emmanuel on the 26th ult., as a plunderer of the Church.

An act of excommunication against those who are aiding and counselling a rebellion for an invasion in Romagna made its appearance under publication in the city of Rome on the 29th ult.

Gen. Garibaldi has elected a deputy from the Territory of Nice.

The King of Sardinia has published a proclamation by which he releases the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice from further allegiance.

The late massacre at Rome appears to have been much more serious than was at first presumed.

The number of persons killed and wounded is reckoned at 147. A number of ladies were more or less injured.

The American Consul was stabbed in the side. The wound inflicted is but a slight one.

Dispatches received from Vienna say that the Austrian Cabinet has addressed a note to the Cabinet at Turin, in which it sternly protests against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to Piedmont.

The Ambassadors of the Western powers at Naples have urged reforms on the King. The Ministry has sent in its resignation, but it has not as yet been accepted by the King.

The latest advices received from Rome state that in case the city should be evacuated by the French troops, the Pontifical troops and the army of Naples will enter the Marches.

Three thousand of the Papal troops are concentrated at Ancona.

SPANISH LOSS AT TANGIERS.

The loss of the Spanish army at the battle which took place on the 20th ult., near Tangiers, is estimated at 185 men killed and wounded.

ENGLAND.

Proceedings of the British Parliament—Speech of Sir Robert Peel.

In the British Parliament the bill providing for the abolishment of the Church rates has been passed through a committee.

The income tax was also passed through a committee.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel made a speech denouncing the aggressive policy of the Emperor Napoleon, and calling on the English Government to oppose his schemes.

His speech was enthusiastically received by the members.

The Earl of Elgin is to take his departure for China on the 4th of April.

The constable of Isle Ely has obtained warrants for the arrest of Tom Sayers and John C. Heenan, the prize fighters.

The sporting fraternity think that the day set for the fight will not be changed.

The English shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway desire to raise one million pounds for the purpose of liquidating their liabilities.

The journals of France recommend diatribes against the Government of England.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that great preparations are being made for a campaign. The army of France is to consist of two hundred and fifty thousand men.

The officers and men now on furlough have been ordered to join their respective corps.

PRIVATE LETTERS AND CIRCULARS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

Messrs Stolterfoht & Co., in their circular by the Persia, say that the crooked policy pursued by France has excited great indignation and disgust on the Continent, thereby destroying mercantile confidence.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co., in their circular by the European steamer, quote Middling Orleans 6 11-16d. Middling Mobiles at 6 3-16d. Middling Uplands at 6⅜d.

The circular of Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co. reports that all descriptions of Cotton, from middling down, declined 1-16d to ⅛d during the week. It reckons the sales of the week at 52,000 bales, and the imports during the same space of time at 48,000.

Messrs. Geo. Holt & Co. say that good staples are very scarce. Orleans and the better qualities were quick of sale at full prices.

From the South Pacific.

By way of Panama we have received dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, Callao 12th, and Paita 16th ult.

Chili remains quiet and business appears improving. The railroads are progressing favorably, and a few miles more of the Valparaiso and Santiago road will soon be opened.

PERU.—The Panama *Star and Herald* publishes the following letter:

The Government has refused to declare war against Bolivia. They have had a stormy time of it in the Cabinet. Vice President Mar would not allow himself to be led into another war by Gen. Castilla. The country is almost bankrupt, and another affair like Ecuador would effect utterly ruin it. Sixteen millions have been spent, and things are worse now than before. Gen. Franco has sent a Minister to ask the aid from Peru that was stipulated for in the treaty, and one thing is quite certain, that Peru will not give it.

Gen. Belzu has gone to Valparaiso. Castilla endeavored to get him to go to Bolivia and overthrow Dr. Linares, but Belzu refused to lend himself to any of Castilla's intrigues against his country. Things are in a very unsettled state, and Castilla's position is very precarious. His downfall may be expected from one moment to another.

The Peruvian ship J. F. L., owned by Mr. Washington Booth, which left Callao for China via the Sandwich Islands, foundered when two days out and 300 miles from land. She was going at the rate of 7½ knots. All hands immediately took to the boats, and were unable to save any thing. One boat with four persons and another with nine succeeded in reaching the coast of Peru, in the neighborhood of Lambayaque, after being out three days. The other boat with nine persons on board had not been heard of.

Among those on board was Purser Ballkamp, of the U. S. N., bound to the Sandwich Islands on Government business.

He lost every thing, including $3000 in money and all his dispatches, and was obliged to return to the States for duplicate orders.

Mr. B. came up in the Bolivia, and proceeded on the Ariel to New York.

A PRESIDENTIAL DINNER.—"Occasional," in his last letter from Washington to the *Press*, describes a dinner at the White House as follows:

The hour is generally fixed at 6 o'clock, P. M., the time when millions are taking their supper. You receive a card about the size of an ordinary playing card, and if you are invited by the President the dimensions of the card are double, and generally reads as follows:

"The President requests the honor of your company to dinner, on Friday, April 5, at 6 P. M. An early answer is requested."

If you go to the President's, you are expected to dress in your best clothes, and to wear white gloves. You are introduced into the small reception room, where you find the President, Miss Lane, Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, James Buchanan, Jr., and the rest of the household. After being duly presented to them, you await the arrival of the other guests. The private Secretary, Mr. Buchanan, Jr., quietly informs you that you are to escort to the dinner such a lady, whom he now introduces to you, and the lady in your company is presented to another gentleman, who is to be her companion during the feast. The hour having arrived, the company move into the large drawing room, where they are dazzled by the gorgeous display of plate and gaslight, and see a number of graceful waiters, also in white gloves, whose business it is to attend to the guests.

The President takes his seat, not at the head of the table, but on the side, exactly midway, Miss Lane acting as his *vis a vis*. You find your name beautifully written on a card laid upon the plate, before the seat you are to occupy, and the entertainment begins. The cooking is generally French cooking, the wines costly and rare; and you will soon have an opportunity of hearing the "great man" talk. You need not be informed that Mr. Buchanan is one of the most delightful diners in the world. He has a fund of small talk for the ladies, a variety of old-fashioned anecdotes, and, as he is by no means sparing of the juice of the grape, he grows more easy, and more affable, and more agreeable as the repast goes on, calling out one after the other of the company, and paying compliments to the ladies, occasionally taking wine with them. You never ask the President to take wine with you, but wait to be invited by him. After remaining in this delightful society for several hours, at a given signal from the President the company rise, return to the reception room, where they are served with coffee and liqueurs, or, if they prefer it, with brandy, after which you take your leave and go home to remember the hospitalities you have enjoyed. Some of these dinners are dull and stately enough, but I have known them to be as delightful as the most genial could desire.

INTREPIDITY OF A SCHOOL GIRL.—On Saturday morning the large school building known as the Cleveland Institute took fire from a defective flue, and was burned to the ground. The house was insured for $11,000, and the furniture for $2500. The *Herald* says:

Whilst the southwest wing was wrapped in flames, an alarm was raised that a girl was in the burning building. It was soon ascertained that Miss Minnie La Compte, a young lady pupil from Canada, was in the building, working desperately to save some of the furniture from the flames. A man ran up through the fire to save her, but she refused to go until the property was saved, and ended the controversy by striking the man in the face, pushing him out of the room, and fastening the door. As she was now in imminent danger, Sheriff Wightman and Deputy Sheriff Bennett ran up the blazing stairs, but she refused to let them come near her, and continued throwing the furniture out of the window. Sheriff Wightman at length succeeded in carrying her off to a place of safety. Miss La Compte is quite a young girl, but possesses unlimited courage.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

The United States mail steamer Star of the West, Capt. McGowan, left New York on the 2d instant, at 2 P. M.; arrived at Havana early on the morning of the 9th, and sailed the same day at 1 P. M. for New Orleans. She brings 150 passengers and a large freight. The health of Havana was excellent. Business, owing to the late holiday fetes, was extremely dull. Freights had advanced. Sugar remained unchanged.

Exchange—London, 13 to 13¾ prem.; New York, 2 to 3 prem.; New Orleans, 4 to 4½, short sight. U. S. gold, 3 per cent. prem.; Mexican, 7 per cent. prem.

The United States mail steamship Empire City, Capt. Howes, left Havana for New York on the 9th, at 10 A. M.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Wilson, left Havana for Aspinwall on the 9th with California mails and passengers.

The Star of the West brings the following passengers:

A Hexeman, A Auferman, N N Badger, A D Warwick, M Martinez, P Carter, J Hetting, J W Cox and wife, Capt. Roberts and family, J W Towne and family, J L Hornsby, J Laug, C S Wright, H Judge, D L Gregory, C H Paight, P Dunshee and wife, A Lamonte and wife, L Botting, S Prat, J Caupredon and wife, H Buckley, E Buckley, T Marceller, C Allen, Miss Holland, J Bolt, J Dougherty and child, J S Gordon, C Seleman, R F Butterfield, F Brunal, C B Thomas, J N Whitehead, Mr Donovan, George Smith, S Harris; [illegible] steerage.

Four Great Men.

It is a remarkable fact, that the career of four of the most renowned characters that ever lived, closed with some mournful and violent death.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy hights of ambition, and with his temples bound in chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down on a conquered world, and wept that there was not another for him to conquer, set a city on fire and died in a scene of deep debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to flight the armies of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being chased by one of those who once exultingly united his name to that of God, and called him Hannibal—died at last by poison, administered with his own hand—unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his clothes in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emperors obeyed, having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with blood and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment; almost literally exiled from the world, yet he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not, or would not, bring him aid.

Thus four men, who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seem to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world called *great*. Those four, who, each in turn, made the earth tremble to its very center by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends, and one in lonely exile.

From the Baltimore American.

Bad Debts.

Every merchant of experience has a place in his annual estimates of gains and losses for disasters to befall him in the future. He has a regular list of "suspended" debts, a roll of doubtful customers not yet handed over to the first list, and over and above all these he considers that a certain per centage of his best assets will probably prove valueless in the end. There seems to be a mysterious law about mercantile transactions which cannot be evaded, and which ensures positive loss by bad debts to the trader, let him be ever so cautious. The proportion is undoubtedly larger in some houses than in others, and the sagacity of the merchant is most exercised in his efforts to reduce the per centage to the smallest possible point in his own particular case. Still there is always a per centage, greater or less.

A business man who can calculate with tolerable accuracy the amount of his gross annual profits, makes a regular schedule of deduction. So much for expenses, and so much for losses. And while the former are not materially augmented by a large increase of business, the latter are steadily increasing with his sales. If transactions amounting to a hundred thousand dollars involve a loss of one thousand per annum, it is almost certain that five times the amount of sales will include quite five times the amount of proportionate loss. These rules apply of course only to credit business, but as so large a part of commercial transactions, proceed upon the credit system, the rule of loss is nearly universal.

It appears to be the established system to have special provision made for special indebtedness, in almost all cases of failure. Laws are formally enacted to make valid deeds of trust, that discriminate between creditors of different grades. The morality of the system has been much debated, and it is not unlikely that the voice of a majority of honorable merchants would be against it. The usual custom in England, that "assets of composition, is in making a pro-rata distribution of the debtors' assets, and it is only in the United States that "preferred debts" are a necessary feature in the bankrupt schedule. Supposing the whole system to be abolished, and a law something like the British rule to be in force, the protection of creditors whose claims were peculiarly exalted, might be secured by other means. The lender, who has not acted upon the certainty of a "preference" in the event of disaster, would then stand precisely as the bankruptsand, and would rely upon the "second name" of the first proved amount. That is, the borrower would have to give security of some sort at the date of the accommodation. The transfer of bills receivable, which might not be available at bank, or a formal sale of a portion of his stock, or the endorsement of a friend, would be the shape the "accommodation" would naturally assume.

The complaint of merchants that we have come upon days in which there is a regular system of failures, and in which the true policy of the creditor is to accept the terms that may be offered by the unlucky debtor, is worthy of some consideration. Old law were too stringent and too summary in their operation. Imprisonment for debt has been pronounced a relic of barbarism by common consent. But it is possible that a compromise would be found somewhat on the other extreme. There must be some foundation for the saying frequently heard in commercial circles that "laws are made now a days for the protection of rogues." The difficulty of collecting debts from parties that have no inclination to pay, the facility with which property may be conveyed away out of the reach of the creditor, are arguments against the wisdom and justice of the present system not easily answered. The laws that affect to provide for such emergencies are of little practical utility, because of the notorious delays to which a prosecutor is subjected. Debts that might have been secured by a summary process at the time when suit was entered have become worthless by the time judgment was obtained. The delay was long enough to enable the delinquent debtor to dispose of his assets.

The remedy of all these defects it will be necessary for merchants to amend their system of credits, as well as to provide special legislation to meet the various cases. We do not argue against the granting of credit to traders of small means. On the contrary, it has been often enough demonstrated that honesty, knowledge of business, industry and energy, form a capital that is better than money itself. But a greater degree of circumspection than is at present fashionable would not be incompatible with as great liberality as would be prudent or profitable. In regard to the needed amendments it will be possible to accomplish such some time to come, but it *will* be possible and wise for our friends to think over the matter, to consult one with another, and to agree upon some definite plan of action for the protection of their own, and the general interests. Merchandising would be a much pleasanter occupation if its rewards could be made less uncertain, and we are persuaded that many of its risks could be avoided by a concert of action on the part of those most interested.

A MONKEY'S AFFECTION FOR RATS.—One of the principal objects of attraction at the aquarium, in Bloomfield street, is a female monkey that exhibits an extraordinary affection for rats. She is one of the "Happy Family" belonging to the establishment, and soon after it had been placed there, conceived a fondness for a rat that was also a member of the "family." Upon every occasion she could catch the rat, she would hold it to her arms, fondling it as a mother does her child, and caressing it with every mark of affection. The rat soon began to like this kindness, and would remain for hours in the arms of its friend. Finally the monkey would not allow the rat from its arms a moment, even to feed, and at last the pet was actually starved to death. The monkey met this bereavement much in the same manner as human parents do the loss of their offspring who have died in consequence of over-fondness, with sobs and moans, and she would not be comforted.

For twelve hours she held the dead rat to her breast, refusing all the time to eat, or to take notice of any of the other inmates of the "family." At last Mr. Cutting took the rat from her by force, and fearing that she would voluntarily starve herself to death, he placed three other rats in the cage. This addition to her "family" brought the bereaved animal to her senses, and the care requisite to the government of those pets takes up all her time, and she is twice as cheerful as ever before. She is never for a moment without some one of them in her arms, and frequently fondles two of them at a time. But the new comers are not altogether grateful for her attentions, and most frequently, while she is holding one of them, the others are eyeing her askance from some distant corner of the cage.—*Boston Traveller.*

HABITS OF OBSERVATION.—"My mother taught me at an early age," said Miss Hunt, dryly, "to observe every thing. So that now I never go into a church, or room, or pantry, without seeing every thing at a glance—and remembering it too. It is a faculty that may be acquired; and, therefore, should be. This was the way in which Robert Houdin taught his son to exhibit what passed for second sight. He used to take the child up to a shop window—the next minute take him away. 'Now, Robert, what did you see?' 'Two work baskets, ten pen-wipers, six whirligigs.' 'No, you didn't.' 'Yes, I did.' 'Then go back again.' The boy, by cultivating this faculty, had become quicker than his father. He took in at a glance the whole contents of the shop, and applied his habit so dexterously before a crowded audience, that things which they did not believe he saw, or had seen, he described accurately. The consequence was that his father realized immense profits."

SUICIDE.—The Baton Rouge *Comet and Gazette* of the 11th says:

We learn from Mr. O. Hacket that Hiram Cline, Esq., deliberately committed suicide on yesterday (Tuesday) morning, the 10th instant, at his plain, on the other side of the Comite river, a few miles east of this city. The deed was a deliberate and, no doubt, a premeditated one. It was done with a shot-gun, the contents of which lodged in his head and face, producing almost instant death. Mr. Cline was in our office on Saturday, and appeared in unusual fine spirits. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves to the world some five or six motherless, and now fatherless children. No cause is alleged for the act.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

The eighty-third anniversary of the birthday of Henry Clay, and the inauguration of his statue at the intersection of Canal, St. Charles and Royal streets, yesterday, was, without doubt, the grandest celebration ever seen in the South. The whole affair was admirably planned and ably managed, and every thing passed off in fine style, quite as well as the most sanguine had anticipated. The only disagreeable feature was the weather, which the Committee of Arrangement had nothing to do with and no control over. The sun shone out far too brilliantly for comfort, and the dry, hot wind swept the dust about in clouds, particularly where the dirt and sand were ploughed up by the men and horses of the procession. At an early hour of the morning it could easily be perceived that this was to be a gala day. The early risers were roaming about in great numbers, and the principal streets were soon crowded. By eight o'clock those who were to take part in the parade were commencing to repair to their respective rendezvous, and knots of quidnuncs were discussing the all-absorbing topic at street corners. Most of the stores were not opened at all, and the balance were closed at an early hour in the forenoon, a general movement taking place among all classes and sexes to take places on the route of the procession. Persons having stores, offices or residences on the line of march were busy receiving their invited guests, and not a little pestered by persons asking for standing room at the windows. We have heard of five, ten and even twenty dollars being offered for the privilege of standing on a balcony which overlooked the procession.

In advance rode Col. J. S. Walton, Grand Marshal of the day, with his first assistant, J. O. Nixon, Esq., and his special aids. Then came Gen. John L. Lewis, commanding the First Division Louisiana Militia, with his staff. Following, was Gen. H. W. Palfrey, commanding the Louisiana Legion, and his staff. The Louisiana Legion turned out well, both as to numbers and marching. They comprised 235 men, although they did not have the Donaldsonville Cannoniers with them, as was expected. The Orleans Battalion mustered 92 men, Capt. Lamothe's company of artillery 26 men, the Jefferson Guards 32 men, and the Chasseurs-a-Pied, which, by the way, made a splendid appearance, paraded 55 men.

We noticed that instead of the usual silk badge worn by most of the others in the parade, each of the Chasseurs-a-Pied was decorated with a neat galvanized medal designed and executed by Mr. Rouyer, the jeweler of Chartres street, on one side of which was the medallion head of Clay and on the reverse, "New Orleans, La., April 12th, 1860."

About 10 o'clock the different bodies which were to parade commenced marching about and taking up their places previous to falling into line. The first division was principally located on Canal street, the second division on Camp street, the third division on Chartres street, and the fourth division on St. Charles street. The hour fixed for the procession to move was 11 o'clock, but it was impossible to arrange such an extensive body by that time, and it was nearly noon when it got fairly started.

In front of the procession was a squad of police officers, under the direction of Corporal Clarke, all mounted, who rode along ahead and kept the streets included in the route clear of all obstruction. This was an excellent provision which had been suggested by the press, and we were glad to see it carried out. The procession was not much like the programme published in the papers, although it was arranged on a similar scale.

The First Brigade, preceded by Gen. E. L. Tracy and his staff numbered 289 men, including 41 members of the Mobile Cadets. The Washington Artillery paraded 76 men, making a splendid looking company, and when marching with arms "at will," four abreast, they presented a truly imposing appearance. The Sarsfield Rifle Guards made their first public show with 40 men, and marched excellently. The Louisiana Greys had 31 men, the Southern Rifles had 29, and the City Guards 26 men. The Mobile Cadets made a splendid show, and exhibited the results of a thorough drill. They had 41 men, and marched in front of the Continentals, who mustered to the number of 44. In all, there was a military strength of 540, including the field and staff officers, and, excepting the Mobilians, 500 men—certainly the strongest parade of citizen soldiery New Orleans has witnessed for a number of years.

Next came the members of the Clay Monumental Associations, of this city, of Kentucky and of Jackson, in carriages, and following them was the Masonic Fraternity. This order, with its rich regalia, gorgeous banners, typical devices and fine bands of music, formed an imposing portion of the procession. The Knights Templars of Louisiana, in the white dress, new style, all mounted on white horses, and the Knights Templars of Mobile, in black cloaks, doublet and hose, old style, preceded by Ford's brass band of that place, attracted particular attention. The turn out of the Masonic fraternity was very large and they all marched to position according to their degree and rank.

After the Masons came an almost interminable string of carriages, containing the orator of the day, Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., and the sculptor of the statue, Joel T. Hart, Esq., with all the municipal, parish, State and federal officers and dignitaries, the veterans of 1814-15, with their tattered relic of Chalmette, besides distinguished visitors, all too numerous to particularize in detail. The First Division wound up with the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the prominent features of the whole procession, this was the miniature sloop of war West Wind, which was drawn by eight gray horses. [illegible] Johnson & Daily, of the Third District. Every thing aboard of her was a perfect counterpart of a sloop of war, and as she sailed along in a strong breeze, the house tops and on a range with the third story windows of others, she seemed to be riding imaginary waves. Capt. Johnson was on the quarter deck, in command of her, and had a crew of boys, dressed in the regular U. S. summer costume of white pants and white shirts, with blue collars, straw hats, surrounded by a ribbon on which was the name "West Wind." She carried the Union Jack at her bowsprit, the French ensign at her fore royal mast head, the American pennant at her main, the English ensign at her mizzen, and the American ensign at her peak. She had regular batteries of guns, and did some service with them, too. On coming into the Canal street, she saluted the statue, and she also saluted the military, firemen and several civic societies, besides the Jackson monument. When the statue was unveiled, she gave the national salute of thirty-three guns, from her position on Common street, while the Washington Artillery were doing the same thing on Canal street. During the parade the crew were piped to quarters and to grog, and went through most of the routine of a man-of-war's man's life. Their deck was soon covered with bouquets, and they all elicited great praise in every quarter. In the latter part of the procession, on Carondelet street, the truck broke down, but Captain Charles Feeney, who had the superintendence of the whole thing, soon had it repaired and under way again.

The Second Division, marshalled by Capt. Charles D. Drew, was composed principally of the New Orleans Fire Department, which turned out 914 strong, in full equipments, and made a fine show by their numbers, uniform and good marching. Chief Engineer Alfred Reinager, First Assistant David Bradbury and Second Assistant P. O'Keefe were in command. Volunteer Engine Co. No. 1 led the van with 34 men, followed by Pelican and Brooklyn Engine Companies of Algiers and the Hook and Ladder Company of the same place, and Hillsborough Engine Co., with 25 men, from the Lake end. Lafayette Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 paraded 29 men, Mississippi Engine Co. No. 2 had 46 men, Vigilant Engine Co. No. 3 had 38 men, Americus Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2 had 28 men, Columbia Engine Co. No. 5 had 38 men, Louisiana Hose Co. had 11 men, Mechanics' Engine Co. No. 6 had 44 men, Eagle Engine Co. No. 7 had 30 men, Phoenix Engine Co. No. 8 had 53 men, Hope Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3 had 28 men, Creole Engine Co. No. 9 had 54 men, Louisiana Engine Co. No. 10 had 50 men, Fred. Engine Co. No. 11 had 24 men, Perseverance Engine Co. No. 13 had 56 men, Philadelphia Engine Co. No. 14 had 38 men, Jackson Engine Co. No. 18 had 41 men, Washington Engine Co. No. 20 had 39 men, Pelican Hook and Ladder Co. 4 had 34 men, Orleans Engine Co. No. 21 had 31 men, Chalmette Engine Co. No. 23 had 36 men, and Crescent Engine Co. No. 24 had 48 men. The firemen did not bring out their engines or trucks, but marched with their flags, banners and with bands of music, four abreast, and made a long array.

Immediately after the Fire Department came a large wagon, drawn by six horses, on which was an enormous globe, presented to represent a printing office. Two stands of cases, containing type, were on one side, at which a compositor was hard at work setting up some article, while a Gordon job press, screwed to the floor of the wagon, was busily working off an ode to Henry Clay by "Nettie C. N. L.," in blue ink and bronze. Nearly fifteen thousand of these odes were thus printed and freely distributed among the people. This well gotten up affair, which was another of the prominent features of the procession, was carried out entirely by the proprietors of the *Pathfinder* newspaper.

The third division wound up with the United Shoemaker's Society, Louisiana Society of German Draymen, Bakers' Society, Joiners' Mutual Benevolent Society and the Society of Working Men in General, none of whom turned out very strongly except the draymen. Their regalias were neat, and they carried their usual badges, banners, &c.

The third division was headed by the Sons of Louisiana, who turned out a large number, and in their new uniform and with their standards and excellent band of music, looked well able to sustain the leading position they had been assigned. Following them came the Young Men's Benevolent Association, the Young Men's Christian Association of this city and other parts of the United States, the Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, B. B. of O. Y. M., Louisiana Wigwam No. 1, Jackson Benevolent Association, and others.

Next came the Fourth and last Division, Norbert Trepagnier, Esq., Grand Marshal. The principal feature of this division was the New Louisiana Benevolent Association, which turned out more strongly than any other civic association, and presented a splendid appearance, under the marshalling of Thos. C. Heggarth, Esq., and aids. A fine band of music was preceded by the junior members, who footed it in a sprightly manner. The members wore a black citizen's suit, as usual, with the society rosette. They carried their handsome Union Jack, the finest flag in the city, ahead, followed by their banner, and at intervals of space by two American ensigns, one supported by the Spanish and Portuguese flags, and the other by the French and German standards.

The Screwmen's Benevolent Association, in very large force, the Hebrew Benevolent Association, the Spanish Benevolent Association, the German Emigrant Society, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Iberia Benevolent Association, the United States Laborers' Benevolent Association, the Turners, the Trustees, Professors and Pupils of the Commercial College, and the Public School Boys, concluded this division, and the procession.

The whole procession included about six or seven thousand persons, was nearly three miles long, and took from an hour to an hour and a quarter to pass any one point. The route of march lay down Royal street to Esplanade street, up Esplanade street to Chartres street, up Chartres, Camp and Prytania streets to Thalia street, down Thalia to Apollo, down Apollo to St. Joseph, up St. Joseph to St. Charles, and down St. Charles street. At Poydras street, the Second Division wheeled into Camp street and the Fourth Division into Carondelet street, the First and Third Divisions continuing down St. Charles street, and thus they arrived at Canal street, the scene of the inauguration ceremonies.

No locality in New Orleans could have been selected more fit for such an occasion as this than the neutral ground of Canal street—at once spacious, unencumbered and central. The statue, standing on its plain granite pedestal and octagon steps, on the line of St. Charles and Royal streets, was covered with an American flag. The neutral ground, from St. Charles street, half way up to Camp street, was covered by a large platform inclined downward, with ranges of benches. This was ornamented on each side by seven tall poles, from the tops of which floated red streamers. On the outside of the poles, half way to the top, were American shields, supported by four American flags. In front was a tasteful oriental arch, supported by four pillars, with a canopy of American flags in front, covering the orator's stand.

Canal street, from Camp to Carondelet street, has perhaps never presented so gay an appearance before. The galleries and windows were crowded with ladies and gentlemen attending them, the streets were jammed with a miscellaneous assemblage, and even many of the house-tops were covered with people. A temporary balcony had been erected at Henderson & Gaines's store especially for this occasion, and some of the balconies on the lower side of Canal street had been propped up with joists to support the unusual crowd upon them. A great many games and dwellings, both here and along the whole route of the procession, were tastefully and appropriately decorated. One of the Canal street stores had a banner, suspended across the street bearing Clay's memorable words: "I would rather be right than be President." It was almost impossible to pass through the dense throng which crowded Canal street after ten o'clock in the morning.

When the procession reached its terminus, the military and firemen filed into place, forming a large hollow quadrangle, enclosing the statue and platform. The first brigade occupied the line from Camp street, half way to Carondelet street, across to the lower side of Canal street, and thence up to Royal street. The Legion were stationed from Royal to Chartres streets on the lower side of Canal street and across that street. The Fire Department closed up the square. The Masonic fraternity now entered the open space and occupied it, their officers closing up on the steps of the statue.

The Washington Artillery now fired the national salute of thirty-three guns. At the sound of the third gun, the flag was drawn from off the statue, the bands all struck up "Hail Columbia," and the air was rent with cheers. The bright sun glittered on the unvarnished bronze and made it look almost like a statue of gold, revealing all its artistic beauty and faithful likeness. The figure is twelve feet six inches in height, standing in a graceful attitude, with the left foot forward, the left hand resting on a shaft, and the right slightly extended as if he was in the act of addressing the Speaker in Congress.

When the firing, music and cheers had ceased, the Masonic ceremony of dedication was enacted. This solemn and impressive part of the proceedings we are unable to report in detail, its chief beauty lying in the meaning understood by all Masons in the various parts of the ceremony. Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows opened and closed the celebration. Deputy Grand Master A. G. Carter examined the statue by the square, Senior Grand Warden J. C. Gorely examined it by the level, and Junior Grand Warden O. J. Noyes by the plumb. Past Grand Master Samuel M. Todd consecrated it with corn, Past Grand Master Wm. M. Perkins consecrated it with wine, and Past Grand Master John H. Holland with oil.

After the Masonic ceremonies were concluded, Mayor Stith proposed three cheers for the sculptor, Joel T. Hart, which were given most vociferously. Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., the orator of the day, then delivered an oration which we are unable to report entire, but present the following copious extracts:

In the year 1852, a number of public-spirited and patriotic citizens, desirous of manifesting their veneration for the character and public services of Henry Clay, formed themselves into a society named the "Clay Monumental Association of New Orleans." Their object, as their name indicates, was to erect in this city a suitable monument to the illustrious man whose memory they designed to honor.

They determined to erect a bronze statue of Mr. Clay, and they fixed upon this spot for its location, with the permission of the city authorities.

On the 12th of April, 1856, the corner-stone of the pedestal was laid with becoming solemnities. The work of making the statue was entrusted to Mr. Joel T. Hart, of Kentucky. The Association displayed their good judgment in confiding this important work to a native sculptor, whose distinguished reputation in the world of Art gave an earnest of its admirable execution; and who, born by the side of the illustrious patriot, and having early learned to contemplate his greatness, would bring to the performance of his grateful task a genius glowing with the enthusiasm of unbounded personal admiration.

Equally judicious has been the selection of this site for the statue. In the most frequented, thoroughfare of our city—in the very heart of the metropolis, overlooking the Mississippi the great avenue of our internal commerce, and one of the strongest natural bonds of the Union—it stands a conspicuous, noble and permanent ornament of New Orleans, and a fit monument of the gratitude and veneration of a free people!

And now that this patriotic undertaking is crowned with completion, we have assembled to-day, beneath the open heavens, to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the gratifying event. The city has assumed its garb of holiday; the artisan has laid aside his work; the stores and places of business are forsaken; the courts and public offices are closed. The large attendance here of the military in glittering uniforms, and of the civic societies in tasteful decorations; the throng of citizens of all classes and occupations, who crowd the ample area, where we stand; the groups that fill the surrounding balconies and windows and housetops; the presence on this platform of the highest dignitaries of the State and city, and of the numerous distinguished visitors from other communities, who have come among us, combine to lend unusual consequence to the occasion, and to invest it with a splendid interest.

In the name of the Association whose organ I am, to you, fellow-citizens of Louisiana, and of other portions of our glorious Union, and to others who manifest by their presence a generous sympathy in our proceedings, I extend a hearty, free and American welcome.

The custom of perpetuating the memory of illustrious men by statues or paintings is derived from the remotest antiquity. The ancients were wont thus to typify their gods, in order to inspire their youth with sentiments of religious piety; whilst the images of their great captains, their kings and rulers, their sages and statesmen, were held constantly to impress upon the people salutary lessons of emulation, patriotism and virtue.

In modern times, throughout the civilized world, this custom still prevails. In Europe every polished nation abounds in monuments to its illustrious heroes. In our own country we have not been unmindful of the advantages to posterity thus conferred, and of our duty to our own feelings, and in most of our larger towns proud memorials have been erected to the memory of our distinguished men.

It is the instinct of virtue to do homage to genius and patriotism. To do so, by the enduring means of the fine arts is to illustrate the progress and politeness of our age in those accomplishments which evince the highest degree of culture and refinement in a nation.

The desire of posthumous fame is a powerful incentive to public virtue. So uncertain are popular favor and praise at all times, so much abused by envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, that a wise man looks rather to posterity than the present for his reward and the realization of his golden dreams of glory. In doing honor to the dead, the living are but discharging a pious duty; and it is a beautiful and heartfelt tribute that a virtuous and patriotic people is led to feel a proud pleasure in such holy offices.

Prompted by these feelings, we are here to-day to dedicate this statue—the statue of Henry Clay! Behold here the life-like image stands before you! No royal robes adorn his person; no crown, no sceptre, no badge of ancestral lineage, no emblem of rank, of power, [illegible]

But whilst he thus loved his country, his heart was full of sympathy for the sacred cause of liberty throughout the universal world. He realized in its fullest force the sentiment that

"Man is one:
And he hath one great heart. It is thus we feel
With a gigantic throb athwart the sea
Each other's rights and wrongs: thus are we men."

And, actuated by a sympathy thus enlarged and sublime, he lifted his thrilling voice aloft in behalf of struggling Greece; and in order to obtain the recognition of the independence of South America. Mr. Canning, in the House of Commons, boasted, with reference to South America, that born he had "called a new world into existence;" the truth of history awards that distinguished honor not to him, but to Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay was the first statesman in the world to propose and procure the recognition of those South American States. And it is well known that but for our previous recognition of them England would not, said Mr. Rush, have taken the subsequent step of acknowledging them.

Nature endowed Mr. Clay with no common powers. His intellectual faculties were of the highest order. There was no subject in Government so abstruse that his mind could not fathom its lowest depths. He entered upon the minutest details of the most intricate questions, showing the completeness of his mastery over them. His knowledge of the history of his own country and her Constitution and laws was most ample and accurate. His most profound arguments he possessed the rare faculty of making intelligible to the plainest understanding. His speeches are remarkable for analytical power, continuous and sustained argument, and a fiery and irresistible glow of eloquence which carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. Any one of his great efforts would have been enough to entitle him to the highest rank among statesmen and orators. In the more logic chopping of the court-house, others may have excelled him; but in force and directness of reasoning, none among his contemporaries was his superior.

His wisdom, his rapid perception of right and wrong, the frankness of his nature, his love of truth and honor, the absence in him of all mean arts, his purity of purpose, his unquailing courage, the ardor of his temperament, the warmth and earnestness of his emotions, inspired him with an extraordinary degree of personal magnetism. What was said of John Hampden, by Clarendon, may well be applied to him: "He was, indeed, a wise man and of great parts, and possessed of the most absolute spirit of popularity, and the greatest power of making himself beloved of any man I ever saw." In the Senate, and with the people, he was always a leader—"*primus inter illustres.*"

With those high qualities were combined extraordinary gifts of person, which the sculptor's plastic hand has admirably displayed in the splendid statue we have this day dedicated. He possessed a lofty mien, manners dignified and courteous, and a presence that was indeed august. The animation of his features, the expression of his gestures, the fiery flashes of his eye, the richness, power and flexibility of his unrivaled voice, which stamped him the greatest orator of his day, and made his eloquence irresistible, no language can describe, no art can adequately convey. As has been said of Burke: "But you should have heard and seen the man." Indeed,

"The elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man.*"

To Mr. Clay death had no terrors. "Sir," said he to a friend, a few days before he died, "I do not fear to die. I have faith, hope and some confidence." Thus armed in the holy panoply of Christian Faith, he awaited unawed the hour when his soul should pass away.

Surely, surely to have done the State such services so long, so zealously, so conspicuously; so to have lived and so to have died, constitute no common claims upon a country's gratitude.

And yet one question doubtless has presented itself to the mind of every one within the sound of my voice. It is this. Why did this noble and revered statesman and patriot never reach the highest honors of the republic? Why was he not elected President?

In this question, which after generations shall put more earnestly than you now ask it, I find its imperishable renown. In his own immortal sentiment I find its answer: I HAD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT!

My President and Gentlemen of the Clay Monumental Association—Our labors are drawn to a close. The work has been performed under the smiles of Heaven, in the midst of the outpourings of the heart of this vast multitude, and beneath this banner, blessed by Patriotism and Liberty, and consecrated by Religion. The Statue of Henry Clay stands here for all future time, dedicated by you Louisianians to your brethren of the Union and the lovers of liberty throughout the world.

Fellow citizens of the United States—Behold the figure of Henry Clay, the orator of Liberty, the champion of the Union, the foremost man in his time. In the days of confidence and veneration of his countrymen, Young and old, rich and poor, wise and simple, gaze on these features. I see, as you do so, the memories of the past rushing upon you bearing patriotism. [illegible] he self-sacrificing and magnanimous spirit—his benefactions. Let his precepts and example sink deep into your hearts, and thus feed the holy flame of liberty within your bosoms. Let them impress upon you the sacred truth, that under the Constitution, the first duty of an American is to love his country, and to uphold the Union, and the Constitution—the very warp and life of all our American liberties.

The various bodies which took part in the celebration were now dismissed, and generally marched off on pleasure trips. The Washington Artillery set a sumptuous champagne lunch in their arsenal, to which they invited the Mobile Cadets and the escort, the Continentals. At a later hour the Continentals gave their guests a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel. The different fire and military companies had mostly dinners and lunches and enjoyed themselves generally. In the evening the New Louisiana Society, Jackson Benevolent Association and German Society gave balls, and the several theatres were crowded to their utmost capacity.

At night a drummond light was fixed on Canal street to throw a brilliant light on the statue and a crowd was there till past midnight. In several localities strings of lanterns were thrown across the streets, and the houses illuminated. Such a gala day New Orleans has scarcely seen before.

A First-Rate Ghost Story.

We have received the particulars of a recent ghostly interference in the internal arrangements of a family residing on the line of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad, which may be interesting to our readers. The names of the parties or the exact localities of the transaction we do not feel at liberty to publish.

A farmer was bereaved of his wife some sixteen years ago, an infant daughter, an only child, being left to console him in his affliction. The daughter grew up a beautiful and amiable young lady, and not long since fell in love. But, unfortunately for her, the young man upon whom she had lavished the wealth of her youthful affections was poor, although worthy of her in every other respect, and when her stern "parent" discovered how matters were drifting, he ordered the distracted daughter to confine herself to her room and her needlework, and commanded the young man to "shun" the premises henceforth. A stern, unyielding parent was he, and so satisfied of this fact was the daughter, after a rather intimate acquaintance of about sixteen years, that she uttered not a word of complaint, but pined away after the approved style of disappointed and forlorn maidenhood. The young man didn't pine, but took a second to look, exhibiting a commendable degree of energy and perseverance.

About this time a wealthy and miserly old fellow in the neighborhood, who had seen the young lady a few times, and become enamored—unknown his flame to the father, directing him to tender to her his hand, in exchange for which he promised a miserable fortune of the will. In short he wished to marry her. The father was overjoyed with the proposed match, as the old man, though old enough to be her grandfather, was known to be immensely rich. The girl, however, treated the proposition with disdain, mingled with a considerable quantity of disgust and intimated that she would "die first." The father, who was not accustomed to having his authority set at naught in the slightest particular, stormed and raved like a madman, and swore his child should obey him.

Several weeks passed by in which the daughter remained more and more, still firm in her resolve, however, and her father became more and more enraged at what he termed her obstinacy. At length, one day, after a long and private interview with the miserly old lover, the father directed his daughter to prepare herself for the ceremony, as he intended that very day, the husband he had chosen for her. Then, seizing the command with a fog oath, he threw himself upon his horse, standing at the door, and rode away to procure a magistrate to make the ill-assorted twain one flesh and blood.

After the expiration of about an hour, a horse's hoofs were heard coming down the road and into the yard at a breakneck speed, and those who ran out of the house saw the farmer hurriedly alight, his face covered with a deadly pallor. As he stepped upon the threshold of his door he sank down insensible, and he was borne into his room by the affrighted servants.

The wedding did not take place that day, for after recovering from his fainting fit, the farmer was confined to his bed by a long and severe fit of sickness. The daughter nursed him tenderly, and after a hard struggle between life and death the former conquered, and the old man began to recover. He was a changed man, however, and one day he told his daughter the reason of his great fright on the day he rode away for a magistrate. He said, as he was dashing madly down the road leading to the village, and while passing through a bit of woods he was conscious of a rustling above his head. At the same time a pair of white arms reached down and caught the bridle from his hands, and as he looked up he saw the form of his dead wife hovering above him, her face, however, and with a countenance of sternness. The horse wheeled suddenly, as if directed by the ghostly hands upon the bridle rein, and then, as if her hands tended to the safety of her child, she conducted the horse to his mansion. The vision remained hovering above him, with its hands upon the reins, until the horse turned into the yard, when it suddenly vanished.

The story became known, and is firmly believed by all the neighbors. They think the ghost of his wife interfered to save her daughter from the fate which threatened her. It had that effect, at least, for the old miser's visits are no longer received, and the young lover of poor but honest parents is a welcome visitor at the farm house. The young lady has ceased to pine, and a dressmaker is there at work on an elegant dress, any allusion to which invariably causes the young lady to blush exceedingly. We suspect it is her wedding dress, but don't know.—[*Sandusky Register.*

MARRIED.

Yesterday evening, April 12, 1860, at the St. Joseph Church, by the Rev. Father Hogan, DOMINIQUE OSCAR RAULIN to Miss MARY ANN AGNES CONNELLY, both of this city.

DIED,

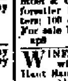
Yesterday, 12th April, at 12½ o'clock, EDWIN L. LEWIS, aged 30 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the Lewis, Albert and Gordon families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Dumaine and Burgundy streets, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The Changes of our Climate

Are frequent in every twenty-four hours, and no more frequent than fatal. That important organ, the Lungs, has every moment of our existence to perform functions peculiar to itself and its structure; it is so very delicate that it is susceptible of the slightest atmospheric change. The slight cold of to-night will terminate before morning in a hard dry cough, pain and tightness across the chest and other distressing symptoms. Then is the time to try the wonderful effects of Woodman's Cherry Expectorant; its searching vegetable properties will point to the seat of disease with undeviating accuracy, like the needle to the pole, and extirpate root and branch the fatal poison, never again to lodge in that tenement of clay. Sold everywhere. ap10 6t

Ten Dollars Reward.



FOR the return of a SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, which was lost last night on Rampart street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.
ap13 1t GRAVIER STREET, No. 6.

NEITHER the captain nor consignees of bark ALABAMA, Capilluo, master, from Genoa, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, JR., 30 Conti st.
April 12th, 1860. ap13

NEITHER the captain nor consignees of bark UNICO, Dodier, master, from Palermo, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, JR., 30 Conti st.

THE ship FALMOUTH, J. H. Whyte, master, from Bordeaux, is now ready to discharge her cargo at tier 25, Second District. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within the five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their risk and expense.
mh27 S. PLASSAN, 30 Old Levee.

CAROLINA COW PEAS—350 bags, new crop, Clay Peas, to arrive soon and for sale, in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., 11 Front Levee st., mh27 between Customhouse and Bienville.

RED WINE—300 casks red wine; 60 do do, superior; 1000 boxes do; landing ex ship Falmouth, from Bordeaux. For sale by S. PLASSAN, mh28 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Juniata, from Bordeaux—32 casks claret, Chateau Malvirade; 16 do do, St. Julien; 24 do do, old Chateau Beaurepos; 12 half do do do do; 16 do do, Chateau Gaubert and St. Emilion; 1 half do do do do; 304 boxes do St. Julien Medoc; 100 do white wine, Haut Sauternes; 30 hampers (100 each) claret bottles, English shape; for sale by J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st.

Grand Marshal's Notice.

Inauguration of the Statue of Henry Clay.

Notice to Marshals.

PROGRAMME FOR THE CEREMONIES TO BE OBSERVED On the Occasion of the Inauguration OF THE STATUE OF *HENRY CLAY,* THURSDAY, April 12, 1860.

THE PALACE

CLOTHING STORE.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., *STORY BUILDING,* Corner Camp and Common streets,

Invite attention to their present *SUPERB ASSORTMENT* —OF— *CLOTHING* —And— FURNISHING GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

—ALSO— BOYS' CLOTHING —And— Furnishing Goods.

ALL WINTER GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., "STORY BUILDING,"
ap12 6t Corner of Camp and Common streets.

PURE LINEN SHIRTS.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!!

HANDSOME, FINE, WELL MADE.

A Most Capital Article OF *PURE ALL LINEN SHIRTS* AT $27 PER DOZEN.

—Also, just received—

REAL FRENCH ALL LINEN SHIRTS—very handsome.

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS—All qualities, from $12 to $48 per dozen. Over forty different sizes.

A FIT GUARANTIED.

Furnishing Goods in Great Variety FOR— SPRING AND SUMMER. ALL SIZES FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Call at the Palace Store of ALFRED MUNROE & CO. "STORY BUILDING."
ap12 6t Corner Camp and Common streets.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, 167 ROYAL STREET, Between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

TAKES this opportunity to inform his numerous friends from the country, who intend to visit New Orleans on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Henry Clay, and who want the services of a skillful Dentist, that they will find him at the above place. His reputation as an Operating Dentist, after experience of a number of years in Louisiana, needs no further recommendation.

"Take the advice of Rousseau, 'One is artful teeth is worth more than a diamond.'" ap11 2t

IN STORE—100 casks good ordinary family Bordeaux Wine; 25 casks superior Bordeaux Wine, various brands; 25 bbls Haut Sauternes White Wine; 25 bbls Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co. Picard & Co. and Brossier Freres; 350 boxes Claret St. Estephe, Chateau Haut Brion, St. Julien, Pontet Canet, Chateau Latour, etc.; 25 boxes White Wine, Haut Barsac and Haut Sauternes; 25 boxes Brandy Cherries and assorted Brandy Fruits; 25 do Frontignan Muscat Noilly Prat & Co.; 20 boxes Kirschwasser, Roland & Maurice, Absinthe; 75 baskets Champagne Wine, F. Bache, Creme de Bouzy and Jacquesson, pints; 12 boxes Absynth, F. Pernod, C. Lecoultre, C. F. Berger and Edouard Pernod; 25 do Creme de Noyau d'Or and extract of Rum Punch; 15 baskets Angers Cherry Bounce, for sale by F. SANCHO, 229 Old Levee st., between Dumaine and St. Philip.

HAVANA AND SPANISH PRODUCE—12 half pipes very old Catalonia Velissue wine; 12 hhds Sherry and Port wines, superior articles; 30 pipes Havana rum; 2 barrels white honey; 8 cases sweetmeats, in boxes, half and eighth boxes. For sale by F. SANCHO, 229 Old Levee st., between Dumaine and St. Philip.

LEMONS AND ORANGES—100 cases, landing ex ships Linoo, from Palermo, and for sale by PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr. ap12

RAISINS AND FIGS—1000 cases, in boxes, half do and quarter do, M. R. L. bunch Malaga raisins; 50 cases and half drums, Figs. For sale by F. SANCHO, 229 Old Levee st., between Dumaine and St. Philip sts.

ARABIAN BITTERS—20 boxes, for sale by F. SANCHO, 229 Old Levee st., between Dumaine and St. Philip sts.

CARTHAGENA—The undersigned have just received a small lot of the above wine, recommended to Ladies and invalids. BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee street.

IN STORE—100 baskets Piaggio Oil, 18 do, 25 boxes Vermouth, Noilly Prat & Co.; 25 do do Frontignan Muscat; 25 do Absynth, E. Pernod, V. Lecoultre & Co.; 10 do Grenache Chartreuse; 30 baskets superior Lapoire Champagne, 25 boxes Fruit in juice, Lafaune's de Fondaumiere, for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee street. ap11

COW PEAS—300 sacks genuine Carolina, for sale by ...

CHEESE—A few boxes very superior Pineapple; BEANS—35 barrels choice Northern, landing; POTATOES—300 bbls choice Northern Mercers and Peach Blows, landing; BARLEY—300 packages, first quality Northern Pearl; PEAS—100 bbls Canada, in store; DRIED APPLES—200 sacks and casks, very bright, in store and for sale by CUCULLU & JULIAN, 70 and 72 Poydras st.

QUININE—2000 oz for sale by E. J. HART & CO., ap11 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPERM CANDLES—200 boxes, part in cartoons, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RAISINS—1000 packages for sale by E. J. HART & CO., ap11 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RECEIVED per ships Victoria, Falmouth and Anna Washburn, from Bordeaux, 400 casks good ordinary claret; 40 do family do; 10 do old St. Emilion; 10 do Sauternes white wine; 20 do very old Cognac; 20 bbls Rochelle brandy cherries; 50 do Chamberlin; 200 baskets claret Bordeaux-Medoc, Claret. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee street.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC—20 tons Wetherill's Philadelphia, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., ap11 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship John Trucks, from Bordeaux—30 casks Claret, good ordinary, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

DAILY expected per ship Cleopatra, from Marseilles, 1800 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co., warranted claret; 20 cases Absinthe, Edouard Pernod, 50 boxes Sweet Oil, Piaggio, Gaetta and Prat, Brandy Fruits, Capres, Pickles and Olives, 50 cases Bergeres Claret. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee street.

CONFECTIONERY—100 boxes superior sugar almonds; 75 do do mixed do; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., ap11 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

TEAS—200 chests Pouchong; 350 packages Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson, in various sized packages; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., ap11 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAMS—40 tierces Sugar Cured Duffield; 30 do do do Louis Stagg; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee.

RECEIVED per ships Cotton Planter, Victoria, John Trucks, Anna Washburn, Pilgrim and Falmouth, from Bordeaux—400 casks ordinary claret, Ch. Malvirade; 214 casks ordinary claret, Cotes de Fronsac; 22 casks family claret, St. Julien Medoc; 65 casks family claret, Ch. Gravelines; 24 casks old claret, Ch. Saurech; 12 half casks old claret, St. Julien Medoc; 10 half casks old claret, Ch. Gaubert St. Emilion; 12 casks old claret, Medoc; 16 casks Haut Sauterne white wine; 12 casks Haut Barsac white wine; 24 qr casks Rochelle Brandy, 4th proof; 20 qr casks old fine champagne cognac, Leroy, 1815; 6 eighth casks old fine champagne cognac, Leroy, 1815; 120 boxes brandy cherries; 66 boxes assorted brandy fruits; 200 boxes St. Julien Medoc; 100 boxes Haut Sauterne; 25 Hampers white liquor bottles; 25 cases, containing each 25 baskets, anisette bottles; for sale by J. N. CURIEN, ap10 20 Toulouse street.

LANDING ex ship Planter, from New York—100 baskets Heidsick's Piper champagne quarts and pints for sale by J. N. CURIEN, ap10 20 Toulouse street.

RECEIVED per ships Juniata, John Trucks and Victoria, from Bordeaux—70 qr pipes cognac, H. Sutton, in Custom-House stores; 32 boxes Ents plums, in boxes and flasks; 10 bales short-pointed corks; 18 sacks, cont. 500 each, regular and very fine corks; 20 boxes, 12 bottles each, St. Estephe wine; 150 ... 24 half ...; 40 casks family claret; 40 boxes brandy fruits, 6 prunes, 6 apricots. For sale by CHAUDET & DESSEINT, ap10 147 and 149 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship Falmouth, from Bordeaux—50 boxes, 24 bf bottles each, old Haut Sauterne wine; 50 do, 24 bf do do, old St. Julien. For sale by CHAUDET & DESSEINT, ap10 147 and 149 Royal st.

BURGUNDY WINE—40 cases Chambertin; 30 cases Volnay of Charles Marey and Count Leger Belair, a Nuits, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., ap9 No. 30 Customhouse street.

FRUITS! FRUITS!!—200 boxes lemons; 200 do Layer raisins; 300 half boxes MR raisins; 200 quarter boxes do do; 100 sacks walnuts; 100 do filberts; 200 do soft-shell almonds; 200 boxes citron; 50 pounds pistachios; 50 cases of 24 jars dry prunes; 50 cases of 12 jars dry prunes. For sale by LANATA BROS., ap9 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SARDINES, TRUFFLES, PATE TRUFFES—100 cases of 100 quarter boxes sardines of Nantz; 100 do of 100 half boxes do do; 50 do of 50 boxes do do; 30 do of 100 quarter cans pate truffes; 5 do of 100 quarter cans black truffles. For sale by LANATA BROS., ap9 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!—100 baskets Heidsieck Piper, quarts; 100 do do do, pints; 50 do Moet & Chandon, quarts; 50 do do, pints; 100 do Leforestier fils, quarts; 100 do do, pints; 50 do do, quarts; 100 cases red and white Italian sparkling wines. For sale by LANATA BROS., ap9 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINES—100 casks old Margaux wine; 300 do claret wine, good ordinary; 100 do Bergasse wine; 100 Haut Sauternes white wine; 100 barrels do do, 2000 cases white wine, assorted brands; 2000 do red wine; do 200 barrels Madeira, sherry, Oporto. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

GRAND VIN DE CHATEAU PALMER—20 cases of this celebrated wine, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

CHATEAU YQUEM—30 cases Haut Sauterne, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

SUPERFINE OIL—300 baskets of 24 ounces Bonnis Freres, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., ap9 No. 30 Customhouse street.

RETURNED HOME AGAIN.

Corner of Canal and Royal streets.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 7, 1860.

We have returned to our former Store in the Touro Buildings, from which the late fire obliged our temporary removal, and would be happy to see our friends and the public generally at the "Old Stand."

We have for the largest and richest supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS in the SOUTHERN COUNTRY.

Our assortment will also be unrivaled in freshness and newness of patterns, as the stock destroyed by the fire is being rapidly replaced by large importations of goods of the VERY LATEST STYLE.

We are also prepared to sell at as LOW PRICES, for cash, as the same quality of goods can be bought for in the North, and fully one-half of our stock is of designs and styles peculiarly our own. Our relations as importers with some of the oldest European houses extend over a period of Thirty Years, and our existence as a commercial firm, in this city, nearly Forty-one Years. We have thus advantages for the transaction of our business not often enjoyed, and are enabled to make purchases at much better rates than new importing houses.

Every thing sold at our establishment is fully guaranteed to be as represented.

HYDE & GOODRICH, corner Canal and Royal streets, ap8 7t&sp opposite the "Clay Monument."

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. [illegible] ...

It is NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary ... [illegible]

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHEA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter however more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine which exerts such prompt, happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents, 339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DR. W. E. JERVEY.

SURGEON DENTIST

Rooms over the Merchants' Bank, CAMP STREET.

PARIS, Nov. 1st, 1859.

This is to certify that Dr. W. E. Jervey has spent the past two years with me as my assistant, and that he is well known as a Dentist and has given me perfect satisfaction. I take pleasure in recommending him to the notice of my friends in the Southern States. J. BREWSTER, M. D., Dentist to the late Royal Family of France, Dentist to His Majesty the Emperor and to the Court of Russia, Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas, &c.

DR. JERVEY can be found at his rooms over the Merchants' Bank, Camp street, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M.

Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloth, Matting.

LATELY received—500 rolls White, Checkered, and Fancy Matting; Floor Oil Cloth, from 24 feet to 4 feet wide, of all qualities and styles; Carpeting, Medallion, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Ingrain, &c., &c.; Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c. All offered at the lowest market prices by A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 15 Chartres st.

Notice.

DURING my absence from the city Mr. JAMES T. TRAY is my authorized agent as per act passed before O. Drouet, notary public. F. GUMA. New Orleans, 3d April 1860.

BELLANGER'S GARDEN.

ROYAL STREET OPPOSITE ORLEANS STREET. THIS establishment will be opened on SUNDAY, April the 15th, and thereafter on the same terms. The public will find there, as heretofore, a fine assortment of Ice Creams, Sherbets, Biscuits, Lemonades and other Refreshments.

GREAT BARGAINS!

Jewelry Selling Off at Cost.

MR. E. GUERIN, 110 Canal street, intending to leave for France on the 10th of April, informs his friends and the public in general that from this day he will sell all his entire assortment of Jewelry, consisting of Gold Watches and Chains, Bracelets, Ear-rings, &c. Watches of the best quality manufacturers, chaine, diamond sets, Coral and Lava Sets, Diamonds, Rings, Silverware, Diamonds, &c., &c., to make room for the new stock he will bring back from France and Switzerland.

Mr. Guerin will cheerfully attend to all orders for Paris entrusted to his care.

Pinks.

MR. MORFI informs his friends and the public that he has a quantity of PINKS which he offers at a reasonable rate. Apply at the corner of Dumaine and Tonti streets, No. 470.

For Rent.

THE fine two story brick house on St. Louis street, No. 212, between Tremé and Marais sts. Apply to J. F. CLAY, 52 Royal street.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 30th instant, for filling up lots situated fronting on Dumaine, St. Ann and St. Peter streets, and Bayou road. A. & F. MAIGNAN, New Orleans, April 10, 1860. 17 St. Louis st.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

CAMILLE LACOSTE

Has the honor to inform the public and his friends that he has opened this day his store of Wines, Groceries and Liquors at No. 209 Royal street, corner of Dumaine. He will always have on hand, in the line of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, a varied and well assorted assortment.

LANDING from ship Washburn, from Bordeaux—5 cases of 24 jars of Fruit Jellies, small size; 2 cases of 24 jars of Fruit Jellies, large size; 4 ... of 24 ... Julienne au Gras; 4 ... of 100 half boxes of Green Peas, au naturel; Lard Butter and Ham; 2 cases, 36 boxes, Royans in oil; 1 case, 3 whole Hare, truffled with Hash; 2 cases, 8 ... stuffed and roasted; 1 case, 25 boxes, Eels a la Tartare; 25 boxes Hare Ragout; 1 case, 100 boxes, Meat Jellies; 1 ... 25 ... Truffled Sardines; 25 boxes Truffled Duck Liver; 1 case, 25 half boxes, Truffled Chitterling; 25 half boxes Truffled Pigs Heads; 25 ... Truffled Pigs Feet; 25 ... Hash of Game; 1 case of 25 half boxes Tenderloin of Sole; 25 half boxes Mackerel in Oil; 25 ... Roach in Oil; 25 ... Lobster in Oil; 1 case of 50 boxes Boiled Beef; 50 boxes Beef Daube; 50 ... Roasted Veal; 5 cases, 100 half boxes, Sardines in oil, with and without bones; 1 case of 50 half boxes Truffles; 50 qr. boxes Truffles; 1 case of 50 half boxes Truffled Sausages; 25 half boxes Sausages with Truffles; 25 ... Sausages with Truffles. For sale by CAMILLE LACOSTE, ap9 6t No. 209 Royal street, corner of Dumaine st.

IN store—A large assortment of Claret, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, real Royal Canon, real Chateau Laf., bitte and Leoville, in casks and in boxes, assorted. Cordials, Anisette of Marie Brizard & Roger, etc., etc. CAMILLE LACOSTE, ap9 6t No. 209 Royal street, corner of Dumaine st.

LARD—Prime Leaf, in barrels and kegs, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

FLOUR—50 barrels Superfine and Extra, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

WHISKY—100 barrels Rectified, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

MACKEREL—50 barrels No. 3 Large, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

PORK—200 bbls Mess and Rump; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

BACON, Hams, Shoulders and Sides; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st.

BEEF—50 bbls Extra Family; 50 half do do do; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—1,300,000 Havana Cigars, consisting of Regalia Britanica, Regalia, de Londres, Half and Medium Regalia, Pressed, Conchas, Operas, Londres and Millares, of the brands Cabanas, Globo, Meridiana, Washington, Ritos, Trovatore, Aurora, Figaro, Gutierrez, Traviata, Rosa del Bejucal, and many others of the best manufacturers. For sale by CABALLERO & RASUALDO, 46 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—140 casks claret wine, St. Emilion; 30 do do Pauillac Medoc; 16 do do Chateau St. Julien; 30 do do Cantenac Medoc; 30 do do Grand St. Lambert; 40 do do Grand Vin Larose; 30 half casks old Cantenac Medoc; 300 boxes claret wine, sundry brands; 50 barrels white wine Haut Sauterne; 15 casks do do; 300 boxes do do; 250 do Absynth, Edouard Pernod; 20 cases, 25 baskets each, Anisette, extra, Chaquet Fils; 210 quarter pipes cognac, Edmond Jamlin, Julien Leferrier, Rouet & Rouve, Charles Jabit, Conundrum & Co., Vine Growers, Cognardy, 1855, fine champagne, and J. Carle. A. LAMBERT, No. 56 [illegible] Magazine street.

TO arrive per ship John Trucks, from Bordeaux, casks good ordinary Claret; for sale by PAUL LACROIX, 25 Toulouse street.

QUININE—3000 ounces, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CONCENTRATED MILK—In store, 400 tin boxes of German and French Concentrated Milk, of superior quality; for sale by DOMTRE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1860.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day at their office on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, a majority of the Capital Stock not being represented, the meeting adjourned until MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., in conformity with the charter. GEO. CLARK, Chairman. R. S. CHARLES, Secretary. ap10 1d

Notice.

IN consequence of unforeseen circumstances, the Grand Concert which was to have been given by M'lle SKRZOWSKA, on the 13th inst., for the benefit of the St. Anna Asylum, has been postponed. The time will be announced very soon. Tickets sold thus far will secure admission to the Concert. ap10 6t

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-15.

AT a meeting held at the President's house, on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Veterans of the war of 1812 and of the campaign of 1814-15 are respectfully invited to join the Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-15.

Resolved, That the Veterans who served during the British invasion in 1814-15 are respectfully invited to send their names, ages, residences, with the name of the company in which they served, to the President or Vice President, or to the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Philippe Lanaux, Rampart street, No. 283, between Ursulines and Hospital streets.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the *Bee* and *Picayune.*

ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, President. MAURICE BARNETT, Vice President. ap8 1m PHILIPPE LANAUX, Secretary.

To the Public.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, March 17, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that I am now in possession of the tax bills of the city, and fully prepared for the collection of all the City, Consolidated and Railroad Taxes, on all Real Estate, Slaves, Personal Property, Income and Capital, according to the Assessment Rolls of 1860. Tax-payers are respectfully invited to come forward early and pay their taxes, and thereby avoid being published as delinquents. ap6 2m ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

For Charleston, S. C., via Havana.

THE splendid first-class steamship COATZACOALCOS, (1200 tons), now lying at the Government, Captain Wilson, will positively sail on the 16th April, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the above ports, and return after the adjournment of the Convention.

FARE, $80 the round trip; and for those who desire to remain on the ship while at Charleston, board will be provided at $2 50 per day.

Fare to Havana, $30; fare to Charleston, $40. Apply to J. H. AMBRIDGE & NEPHEW, 139 Common street.

This ship has unsurpassed accommodations for two hundred and fifty first-class passengers. mh21 3t

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Place. New Orleans, August 6th, 1859.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That from and after this date, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be made on all premium to parties insuring in this Company.

The above RETURN PREMIUM OF FIFTEEN PER CENT will be PAID IN CASH, this Company issuing no scrip.

HENRY PEYCHAUD, President. H. PLASSAN, Vice-President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: S. Plassan, Thos. N. Blaye, L. H. Kennon, B. Nadler, A. Laforest, Paul Quevreaux, F. Malochee, E. Moreno Jr., H. Peychaud.

Arabian Bitters.

SINCE the appearance of this incomparable Cordial, a large number of drinkers of Absynth have returned to the use of that liquor. In this the recent manifesto published by the papers at Montpellier, That article, taken from a Paris journal, the *Patrie*, was an epitome of a work published by Mr. Cauvel, physician to the Charenton Asylum, and in which he shows to victims of the Absynth to have been overtaken ... [illegible]

General Depot—F. SANCHO, 229 Old Levee, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets. Branch Agencies: W. RAYMOND, 71 Camp street, and J. LLAMBIAS, corner Spain and Casacalvo, ap6 1m.

House in Mandeville for Sale.

FOR SALE, a substantially and well-built two-story HOUSE, containing three large and splendid rooms, two cabinets large enough to be used as bedrooms. Three kitchens in a separate building, one of which has an oven, with a room in good order, a complete set of garden, &c., &c., a splendid garden. The property is situated at Mandeville, parish of St. Tammany, two squares from the wharf, on Lafitte street. The lot measures 85 feet front by 100 feet in depth. The place can be seen at Mr. Cunetti's, 119 Casacalvo street. Apply to Mr. E. Fouchet, 56 Exchange Alley. The whole would be sold for $2000.

Also, for sale a fine WASHER AND COOK. Apply to Mr. O. ERIN, 123 Canal street. ap6 2

A NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

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A NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE IMPROVED HALLOTYPE

J. B. HALL,

—AND—

ANDERSON & BLESSING,

No. 61 Camp Street,

Respectfully solicit the attention of the public to a new and elegant style of Portraiture which is now for the first time presented to the public.

Mr. HALL, the inventor and patentee of this new invention, as the result of years of experiment, has succeeded in perfecting it to such a high degree, that artists, connoisseurs and photographers pronounce the

IMPROVED HALLOTYPE

unequaled and unapproached by any other style of Photographic picture.

The Improved Hallotype—a name given by the Photographic journals—is a picture, in color, durable, and absolutely surpasses the finest Ivory Miniature, while its delicacy and stereoscopic effect render the picture more charming and lifelike than any other style.

These peerless portraits will be executed of any size required, at a less price than any other style of colored Photograph.

J. B. HALL and ANDERSON & BLESSING, No. 61 Camp street, opposite the Picayune office, invite those wishing pictures, and all who are fond of art, to call and satisfy themselves that they have not exaggerated.

A NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
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New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28th, 1860.

IN conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the Company, on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, on MONDAY, April 16th, 1860, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for eighteen Directors—twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Mississippi; provided a majority of the stock of the Company be represented at said election; but if a majority of the stock be not then represented, the election will be held on Monday, April 23d, 1860, at the office of the Company, from 9 to 3 o'clock. R. S. CHARLES, Secretary. mh28 tap16

Notice of Copartnership.

FROM this date Mr. JULES KENEZECH is a partner in my house. The same business as heretofore will be carried on under the style of HENRY VALETON & CO. HENRY VALETON. New Orleans, April 1st, 1860. ap2

Notice.

ON retiring from business, I thank my friends for their long continued patronage and confidence, and most cordially recommend my successors, Chaudet & Desseint, as worthy of the same in all respects. S. TALAMON.

We have, since the 2d February last, formed a copartnership under the firm of CHAUDET & DESSEINT, and will continue the Commission and Importation business at the old stand, as successors to S. Talamon, Nos. 147 and 149 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. L. CHAUDET. mh16 F. DESSEINT.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO., for the transaction of commercial business generally, and the importation of Wines, Cognac and Liquors, at No. 97 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti streets. A. TAMBOURY, T. OLIVARI, E. DEFFEZ. New Orleans, March 12th, 1860. mh15 1m

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned, active partners of the late firm, have associated themselves together to continue the Auction, Commission and Brokerage business, under the name and style of C. PITTS & GARDNER SMITH, (successors to J. A. Beard & Co.) Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Having possession of all the valuable records of Beard & May, and of the late firm, they are prepared to appraise and give valuable information in real estate, etc.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same favor. CHARLES PITTS, GARDNER SMITH. New Orleans, 22d February, 1860. fe22-6m

LANDING ex-ships Victoria, Pilgrim and John Trucks from Bordeaux: 6 half, 14 quarter, 15 eighth pipes Champagne Cognac, Vineyard Prop's, 4th proof, 1855, 6 half, 22 quarter, 30 eighth Champagne Cognac, Vineyard Prop's 1856, 20 quarter pipes pure and fine Champagne Cognac, 1825, Larmode; 20 eighth old Cognac, Larmodiere; 20 eighth Otard, Dupuy & Co.; 45 casks Claret, 45 do do, Cites de Rian; 4 do Haut Sauternes white Wine; 10 half do Haut Sauternes do; 60 boxes Chateau Vernon; 17 bottles each; 4 cases Truffes, 3 half cases each. For sale by V. & F. MAIGNA, 17 St. Louis st. mh21

MARBLE—200 slabs Italian white marble, 5 marble monuments; 50 do vases. For sale by PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., 30 Conti st. mh16

LANDING ex ship Pilgrim, from Bordeaux—100 boxes St. Julien Medoc claret, Bouquet, 200 do Haut Sauterne white wine, do 15 do fresh Gruyere cheese; 5 do fresh Mustard; for sale by HENRY VALETON, mh22 27 and 31 Bienville st.

CORN—1000 bags prime white corn, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., mh23 11 Front Levee st.

HAY—300 bales prime Eastern and Western, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., 11 Front Levee, mh23

CORN—800 bags prime fancy white Flint Corn, for seed, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., 11 Front Levee. mh23

CAROLINA COW PEAS—300 bags fresh Carolina Cow Peas, just received and for sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., mh23 11 Front Levee, near Bienville st.

CORN—800 bags fancy and flint Corn, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., 11 Front Levee.

COGNAC—4 half, 19 quarter, 15 eighth pipes Alphonse Cabusac C. C. C., extra, landing ex ship Pilgrim, from Bordeaux. For sale by S. PLASSAN, mh20 38 and 40 Old Levee.

LANDING ex ship Juniata, from Bordeaux—10 baskets anisette, extra, Chauvet; 100 boxes brandy cherries; 20 do assorted fruits; 40 baskets Angers cherry-bounce; 10 bales fine pointed corks. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee. mh13

LANDING ex ship Paramelia Flood, from Havre—6 tons fresh ice Gruyere cheese, for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee street.

TO ARRIVE per ship Victoria, from Bordeaux—80 casks good ordinary Claret; 20 do old Claret, Cote de Bourg; 20 do very old St. Emilion; 4 do very old Sauterne White Wine; 12 half casks old White Wine. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee street. mh13

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—1000 boxes, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM AND AMPHITHEATRE—St. Charles st., near Commercial Place.—FRIDAY, April 13—Benefit of R. H. RUMSEY, the Versatile Performer and Lion Banjoist. Positively the last night but two of the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS this season.

Sunday night, April 15th, Benefit of W. W. NEWCOMB, and last appearance of the Campbells.

It is open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8. MUSEUM and GRAND AQUARIA, etc. [illegible] 100,000 other curiosities, open every day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.

ARMORY HALL.

For days longer, commencing MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860. DR. F. BEALE'S

WONDERFUL PANOPTICON,

Life-Moving Mechanical Exhibition OF THE WAR IN INDIA AND THE SEPOY REBELLION.

THE MOST THRILLING of all modern wonders—embracing an astonishing combination of eighty Thousand Moving and Acting Models of Men, Women, Ships, Horses, Carriages, Artillery, Cavalry, Camels and other Animals.

Every night at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M. Doors open one hour previous.

Tickets 50 cents; Children and Servants 25 cents. ap6 D. C. LA RUE, Agent.

YANKEE CHIPS MUSEUM, 28 ST. CHARLES STREET, the first door from the corner of Poydras street. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

IMMENSE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

Also, THE AMERICAN GIANTESS, Miss MURHOUSE, who is seven feet six inches high and whose form is complete and perfect proportion. The collection of WAX FIGURES is unrivaled, and comprises subjects from Sacred and Profane History, including over 200 figures—the great perfection in which they appear. Among them are OLD JOHN BROWN And his Associate Murderers of Harper's Ferry Notoriety.

Admission 50c; children half price. No extra charge to any part of the Museum.

FOR THE ORPHANS.

A GRAND FAIR will open on MONDAY, April 16th, at the Third District Exchange, opposite Washington Square, for the benefit of the Orphans of the Immaculate Conception, corner Love and Enghien streets, where there are 70 orphan girls. The smallest gifts will be thankfully received. ap6

CHAMPAGNE WINE, CHAS. FARRE, RHEIMS.

MR. A. MAURICE,

The Agent of the house is ready to receive orders at

59...... Customhouse street...... 59

ap6 1m

To the Ladies

LUBIN'S CELEBRATED TOILET POWDERS.

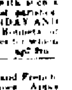
THESE powders are unrivaled for preserving the complexion, protect it and restore its beauty. They soften the skin, impart to it a delicate whiteness, prevent cutaneous eruptions, and stop the abundant perspiration. Ladies and persons living in hot climates fully appreciate this indispensable toilet article.

For sale by the principal druggists, and especially by F. F. HENRIQUEZ, corner St. Louis and Rampart streets; J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street; F. P. DUCONGE, ap4 20 Chartres street, New Orleans.

MRS. THIERRY.

Corner Bayou Road and Derbigny Street.

(Apply in the Garden.)



HAVING an extensive variety of fine flowers, orders for wedding and other Boquets, for the city and country attended to.

For sale a splendid assortment of Rose Trees, Dahlias, Jessamines, Shrubs, &c., at a moderate price. ... mh17 3m

SALE AT AUCTION PRICES EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY IN THE WEEK AT MRS. COLIN'S, Corner of Royal and St. Philip streets.

MRS. COLIN announces to the ladies of New Orleans and of the country, where she met with such a cordial welcome when she last visited the great markets, that henceforward she will sell EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, a large quantity of Ladies' Bonnets of every size and of Fancy Articles, at the prices for which they were used at her last auction. ap7 3m

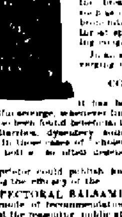
Wanted.

IN a Drug Store a Clerk speaking English and French. None need apply without good references. Apply either C. to Post Office. mh23 1M

Situation Wanted.

A PERSON of mature age, who has had long experience as a Planter and understands the sugar, wishes to obtain a situation as overseer, or manager of a plantation. He can furnish satisfactory references. Apply by letter through the Post Office to C. B., care of Davis & Jackson, Poydras street.

PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP



It is now thirty years since this truly valuable Syrup was first offered to the public; and although it was never puffed, nor even extensively advertised, it has by its own merit earned an imperishable reputation, and it is daily increasing in popularity. Unlike most of the celebrated medicines of the day, it will not cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but it is a specific in all diseases of the breast, chest and lungs, such as colds, coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, spitting of blood, whooping cough, influenza, &c.

In all affections of the lungs verging on

CONSUMPTION

It has been found to prevent that dreadful scourge, whenever timely resorted to.

It has also been found beneficial in many cases of Rheumatism, diarrhea, dysentery, bowel complaints, and especially in those cases of "cholerine" which, for want of proper attention, often degenerate into confirmed cholera.

The proprietor could publish hundreds of certificates establishing the efficacy of the

PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP

but this mode of recommendation has been so much abused that the reasoning public attach little or no faith to those certificates. The proprietor is therefore willing to let his Syrup stand upon its own merits.

It is not only the BEST, but the most pleasant preparation ever offered to the public; indeed it is so pleasant that even children take it without the least difficulty, and it requires no particular diet.

IT IS ALSO THE CHEAPEST

because the bottles not only hold more Syrup than any other, but, owing to its peculiar composition, the Syrup will keep for years without fermenting, and can be used in families as required, by simply keeping the bottle corked.

Prepared and sold at the laboratory of the sole proprietor, F. P. DUCONGE, No. 20 Chartres street.

Sold also by JAMES SYME, Druggist, 154 Canal street; E. J. HART & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas street; J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st; and all respectable Druggists in the State. mh23

GREAT SOUTHERN DEPOT.

CENTRAL COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner Royal and St. Ann sts.

DIRECT IMPORTATION from Paris of PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &c.

The above house, the depository of an extensive assortment of all the French Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, &c., is recommended to Druggists, country merchants, and commission merchants having business connections with the neighboring States and Mexico.

LOUIS CASTEL, Agent. Great Southern Depot, corner Royal and St. Ann streets.

No 39. CHARTRES STRT. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR No 39. CHARTRES STRT

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

By

F. P. DUCONGÉ,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &c.

This House has the advantage of offering to the Country Physicians and Planters, in the same establishment, a complete assortment of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, adapted to both American and French Practice.

As also an extensive stock of the most approved and popular AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PATENT MEDICINES.

Together with a choice variety of every article more or less connected with the business. jy6 tf

Direct Importation from Paris.

RECEIVED per ships Samberg, Winterthur, Ariel, Gutenberg, Cumberland, New Hampshire and Pequot, from Havre—

3,000 flasks Rogé's Powder; 3,500 ... Pelletier's Santonine Lozenges; 2,000 ... Pastilles; 2,500 ... Collas's Lozenges; 2,500 ... Pastilles; 1,500 ... Belloc's; 400 bottles Fioravanti's Balm; 400 ... Soothing Balm; 2,500 ... Quinquina Manza Wine; 1,500 flasks Nafe's Syrup; 1,500 boxes ... Paris; 500 ... Desbrières' Chocolate; 1,500 flasks Flon's Drops; 1,200 ... Clark's Capsules; 1,500 ... Raquin's; 400 ... Pierlot's Amoniac Valerianate; 1,200 ... Vallet's Pills; 1,500 ... Flon's Syrup; 2,500 ... Aubergier's Lactucarium Syrup; 2,000 ... Laroze's Plum of Iron; 1,500 ... Churchill's Syrup; 3,000 Poppy Heads; 1,000 flasks Mineral Sulphurous Soap; 450 pounds Orepine; 1,500 flasks Dr. Lavillo's Cordial; 1,500 ... Pills; 250 pounds Iod. of Potassium; 500 ... Liquid Ammonia; 1,000 flasks Jongh's Cod Liver Oil; 4,000 bottles Grant's Syrup; 500 ... Lamouroux's Syrup; 3,000 boxes Vichy Pastilles; 400 bottles Johnson's Syrup; 500 boxes Dorts & Coutel's Lozenges; 500 flasks Lerry's Pills; 20,000 Leeches; &c., &c.

For sale by EDOUARD GUILLOT, No. 49 Royal st.

Notice.

Shoe Peg Corn for Seed.

500 BUSHELS prime white shoe peg corn, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., 11 Front Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse sts.

HAVANA CIGARS—100,000 Havana Cigars, Media Regalia and Londres, of favorite brands, landing ex brig A. A. Chapman, from Havana, and for sale by mh23 S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—300 bales Havana and Mexican, fine fillers and wrappers, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 13 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.

Beautiful Evening Dresses.

WE will open on MONDAY with more, some beautiful Grenadine and Tissue Robes for evening dresses, just received from Paris. C. A. BARRIERE & BRO., 130 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

French Blankets.

WE will close out the balance of our stock of Three and a half Point FRENCH BLANKETS, for cost, extremely low. C. A. BARRIERE & BRO., 130 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, &c.—200 bales soft shell Almonds; 100 sacks Walnuts; 100 do Filberts; 100 cases Prunes, in jars; 300 half boxes MR Raisins; 100 boxes Layer Raisins, for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

RUM—White and Colored Rum, in pipes, landing from steamship Mahaca, from Havana, for sale by E. TROISGROS, 13 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.